Return I. Holcombe Papers.

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Version 3
August 20, 2018

New Century Scrap Book

A
H725
vol. 1

[Since the index is in R I. Holcombe's handwriting the volume was probably kept by him.]

Wash. 15 Sep. 22

The Following Useful Items sent Postpaid on Receipt of Price

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Catchy Advertising Ideas, Calendars
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A
#725
vol. 1

A FILINGS

Ancient Rome - 2 Lieut. Abbott Mill
Allen Col. 1st Dakota

Burkey Capt. Peter Brown Ridge Horse
Big Foot Deaths Bailey Alexis
Brown J R & Jr Ridge Road
" " Ken Burke's Tribute
Birch Cattle

Cartoon / Brushfire, Carlton B. Kline
Clifford (Bob) Barth

D FILINGS

J. J. Davis (Irving Fleming Tillow)
Democratic Platform 1908
Grace Durkee Dugan Johnny

[NO CLIPPINGS FOUND 3/86]

E F FILINGS

Nellie Foster – Jack Frazier
Helen Ericson – Judge Emmett
F. T. Ridgely – Lee Ridgely Foos John
Erwin Bill Death of
Election Returns 1938, Folsom SC
Fitzgerald's Words

G FILINGS

"Vanderbone" "Guerin Mrs. D"

Anna Hermann, Horlock Violet
Hinchman Charlie — Death of
Mrs. M. K. Hearn, Nanaimo, B.C.

Schooled in Indiana - Married Miss
John A Johnson ~~Gov. Gov. Gov. Gov.~~
~~Address~~ Indian Prisoners at Davenport. Indian Chiefs who signed
Treaty of 1851. Speech of Little Crow
Johnson Gov Seward's speech Horton
Jim Shiels death of J. Johnson P. K

K FILINGS

Kock Mrs. Sale, Shute to Pheasant
Kilpatrick Mrs Lulu Holcomb

Lochinvar Problem Legislature
of 1860 (the Lanborn Jasper Legislature)
Lincoln Tom Taylor and Whitman
Last Leaf Marie Luce Suddenly
La Bessonnier Case
Gen Lyon Burning of -

M FILINGS

Minnekhakha Meetings
Maud's Marriage. Menstruil Doc
McClure Nancy Marriage of
Meginnis Camilla. Mind of
Massacre Island Mac Gan Dona
Marmaduke Dudsville Walker
McCall's bill Senators

MISCELLANEOUS

Humor - Cartoons

N FILINGS

Nelson, Judge R.R. Dearth "Nothing to Say."

END CUPPINGS
FOUND. 3/86]

O P Q FILINGS

Cueilists - Nicknames of, Paid Pers Thru
Patchwork Child, Gladys Proctor
Editor Proctor Wedding Card
Other Day's Guns, Olson Aclog
Packing House

R FILINGS

Ridgely Fort

Spring Creek is Greener Sprague
Smith's Mineral Wells Suburb
Survey Streets Among Legal
N. B. Stevens Death. Susan Brown
Wife of Jos R. Deaton — Star-5 Pt.
Bourbon (Child's Address) Hinges
Shakespeare (Burlesque) Slayton Generous
Mrs. Schmidt and Diana
Juliet Libby, Sheridan Sketch
Supreme Ct. Judges Hart

T FILINGS

"Tale of the Fair" (Humor Poem)
Tenth Mo.

U V FILINGS

May Vernon Van Cleve Mrs.
(Debate) Voters Silent

Maud West's death
Woman at Ridgely. "Woman's Love"
Woolsey Joe (& Letter). "Miss
Company Cases"
Whitcomb Capt.

XYZ FILINGS

Lizzie Yorke

[A]

PORTRAITS OF PIONEERS

MR. AND MRS. ALEXIS BAILLY

PRESENTED TO STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY—MR. BAILLY CAME TO MINNESOTA IN 1820.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Historical society Monday evening next, there will be shown the portraits in oil of two prominent early Minnesota pioneers, Alexis Bailly and his wife, Mrs. Lucy Bailly. The portraits were recently received from their daughter, Mrs. C. E. Hambleton, now of Chicago. They are considered excellent likenesses, and are artistically drawn and finished.

Alexis Bailly (the surname pronounced Bay-ye) was born at St. Joseph's, near the Canadian shore of Lake Huron, Dec. 14, 1798. His father was of a prominent French family, and his mother was a half-blood Ottawa Indian. He was educated in Montreal and his scholastic training was thorough. He was a master of the French and English languages and of several Indian dialects, and was fairly familiar with Latin. Some of his letters still in existence are models of composition.

SELLS COWS TO CANADIANS.

Mr. Bailly came to Minnesota in 1820. In August, 1821, in company with Francois La Bathe (pronounced La Bat) and two engagees, he took a herd of domestic cattle, chiefly milch cows, from Fort Snelling to Lord Selkirk's colony on the Red river in the Winnipeg region. Cattle were scarce and in great demand in the colony, and Mr. Bailly sold his cows at from $100 to $155 each, and the other cattle at proportionate prices. He returned to Fort Snelling in January, 1822, in company with Col. Robert Dickson, Kenneth Mackinzie and Mr. Laidlaw. He and his party were greatly annoyed on the expedition by Indians, who threatened their lives and took all of their seventeen horses from them.

Soon after his return from the Red river, Mr. Bailly was placed in charge of the Minnesota interests of the American Fur company, which at that time had posts on the Minnesota, Cannon and Des Moines rivers. He was also connected for a short time with the Columbia Fur company.

WARS WITH INDIANS.

The young trader—he was but 23 when he became the fur company's chief factor—pushed the interests of his corporation vigorously and with great success. Unfortunately, he became involved in a controversy with Maj. Lawrence Taliaferro (commonly pronounced Talliver), the United States Indian agent at Fort Snelling. The disputes and contentions between the two grew into personal enmity on the part of Maj. Taliaferro. The fur company stood by their factor until in 1834, when Ramsey Crooks, the then president, thought best to replace Bailly with another factor, and Bailly promptly resigned. He received from the company a certificate of general high character which any one might be glad to possess.

Mr. Bailly was succeeded by Henry H. Sibley. Learning that his successor was en route to his new post, Bailly rode down to Prairie du Chien to meet him, taking with him an extra saddle horse and two French Canadians. Bailly escorted Sibley from Prairie du Chien to Fort Snelling, a distance of 300 miles, with but one house, a trader's cabin on Lake Pepin, on the route. Bailly and Sibley were ever after warm personal friends.

In 1835 Mr. Bailly was given a license and became a sub-trader under Sibley, with his post at Mendota. In a few months he sold his post to the fur company and established others, continuing to reside at Mendota.

OWNED ONE SLAVE

While there he became the first, and the only, slave holder in Minnesota, except some of the members of the military at Fort Snelling. Needing a house servant for his wife, he purchased a negro slave woman from Maj. Garland, the commander of the fort. In a year or two he gave the woman her free papers and sent her to her former home in St. Louis.

Two Minnesota Pioneers.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexis Bailly, whose portraits have been presented to the Minnesota Historical society by their daughter, Mrs. J. C. Hambleton, of Chicago. The portraits will be shown at the meeting of the society Monday evening.

In 1840 Mr. Bailly established a trading post at Wabasha, on the Mississippi, and he was virtually the founder of the place. He built a large warehouse and eventually a general store, and was the leading citizen of the place, until his death, June 3, 1861. He was a member of the first territorial legislature and prominent otherwise in early territorial affairs.

MARRIES A PIONEER.

In about 1825 Mr. Bailly was married by Agent Taliaferro (subsequently by a Catholic priest) to Lucy Faribault, a daughter of John Baptiste Faribault, the historic French pioneer, for whom the county was named. Miss Faribault, though a mixed blood, was educated by the Catholic sisters and was an accomplished and worthy woman. A son of this marriage, Henry Bailly, was a lieutenant in the Fifth Minnesota and killed in the battle of Nashville. Bailly had two other sons who were lieutenants in Minnesota regiments: Alexis P., in the Fifth Minnesota, and Daniel B., in the Second. Lieut Henry G. Bailly was the original proprietor of the town of Hastings and one of the founders of the town. A daughter, Louise, now Mrs. C. H. Hambleton, is living in Chicago and is the thoughtful donor of the pictures of her father and mother to the Historical society. Another son, Alexis Bailly, Jr., died on the Sisseton reservation a few years since.

Mrs. Lucy Bailly died at Wabasha nearly sixty years ago, and in 1856 Mr. Bailly married Miss Julia Corey, of Cooperstown, N. Y. Two sons of this marriage yet live in St. Paul and their mother died in this city in the fall of 1907.

DEATH CALLS COL. A. ALLEN

Pioneer Hotel Man of St. Paul Passes Away at the Age of Eighty-five Years.

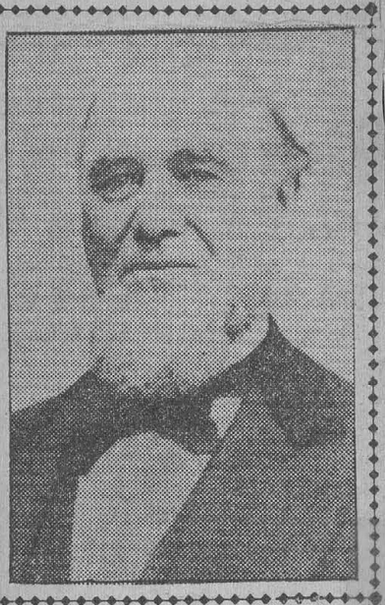
HELPED BUILD UP ST. PAUL

HE WAS PROMINENTLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE CITY'S GROWTH IN EARLY DAYS—CAME HERE IN 1851.

Death last evening summoned Col. Alvaren Allen, one of the oldest and best known residents of St. Paul. Col. Allen passed away at the age of 85 after an illness which lasted several weeks, his death being due to pneumonia.

While at his summer home at Minnetonka in September he sustained a severe fall, breaking three of his ribs. From the effects of this fall he never recovered. Pneumonia resulted and although he made a hard, brave fight at his years he was unable to conquer the dread disease. He returned to his rooms in the Merchants hotel on Oct. 9 and has remained in bed there ever since.

Yesterday morning, his brother stated,



COL. A. ALLEN.

he seemed to be feeling unusually strong and ate heartily but the end came late yesterday afternoon.

Besides his brother, who resides in this city and was with him throughout his fatal illness, Col. Allen leaves only one near relative, Mrs. E. T. Langworth, a granddaughter, his two sons as well as his wife having died some years ago. Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been completed but it is understood that it will be held Monday.

In the death of Col. Allen Minnesota loses one of its pioneers and St. Paul one of its most progressive and helpful citizens. Born in New York in 1822 Col. Allen early came to the West. With his parents he settled on a farm in Wisconsin in 1837 and five years remained there attending school in the winter and driving a team in the summer. Then he went to Milwaukee where he remained for some time, clerking in a store for three years.

Leaving Wisconsin with his wife, whom he had just married, and who had been Miss Louisa Chase Sowles, of Kenosha, Wis., he came first to St. Paul in 1851 and then went to St. Anthony, now East Minneapolis, where he located and engaged in the livery business. In those early days there were no railroads in Minnesota, and for several years Col. Allen operated a stage line carrying passengers from St. Paul to the newly constituted village of St. Anthony. As he prospered he extended his interests and purchased the stage lines of Patterson, Benson & Ward. Later in conjunction with the Northwest Express Co. he started a line from St. Paul to La Crosse.

In 1859, when plans were being made to build the first railroad through this part of the country, Col. Allen became a railroad contractor, and followed that occupation for the next fourteen years.

That period was a stirring one, particularly in the new state of Minnesota, which was then on the frontier. In addition to the excitement of the Civil war there were Indian troubles, and Col. Allen was continually prominent in local activities. At the time of the Sioux outbreak of 1863, which culminated in the New Ulm massacre, he was one of the first to hear of the hostile intentions of the Indians.

As soon as he received the news he started out on horseback to warn the settlers of the coming of the Indians. He covered 100 miles on horseback in that eventful ride, changing horses every ten miles. When at last he reached St. Paul he fell exhausted from his horse and remained unconscious for ten days, but through his efforts hundreds of Minnesotans were saved from massacre by the bloodthirsty Sioux.

In 1873 he entered the hotel business, purchasing the interest and lease of Col. Shaw in the Merchants hotel, and then buying the building itself from Col. Potter for $275,000. During the ensuing fourteen years he ran this hotel, making many improvements and conducting it in an able manner.

Finally he decided to retire from active business life and accordingly leased the hotel. For ten years he kept out of business, when the failure of Carlson & Hall, who then held the lease of the hotel, forced him to again take the management into his hands. After two years more as a hotel proprietor he disposed of the title to the property to J. F. Gilbert, the present proprietor, with the understanding that he should always make his home at the hotel.

During his earlier years in Minnesota Col. Allen was prominent in public life. He was the second mayor of St. Anthony and after removing to St. Paul served eight years as an alderman, being president of the city council for four years. He was also a prominent Knights Templar.

Col. Allen may be ranked as one of the builders of St. Paul and of the entire Northwest. He was always a booster and was foremost in everything that pertained to the advanctment of St. Paul. He made free use of his brains, time and money in the public cause, and it is said of him that in the days of his activity whenever anything which would benefit the city or the state was planned he was one of the first men to be called upon by the promoters for they were sure to receive his hearty support and co-operation.

"He was one of the most thoroughly honest men in both word and deed I ever knew, and he believed in St. Paul firmly and truly," was the tribute paid to him by one of his intimate associates after learning of his death yesterday.

FUNERAL MONDAY AFTERNOON.

The funeral of Col. Allen will be held at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon. The services will take place at the hotel and will be conducted by Ancient Landmark lodge, No. 5, A. F. and A. M., of which lodge Col. Allen was one of the earliest members. The music will be that incidental to the Masonic ritual.

Prominent old residents of the city, including several members of the Pioneers' association, will be the pallbearers. Their names have not yet been announced.

The interment will be made at Oakland, where Col. Allen will lie beside his wife. Mrs. Allen died almost exactly a year ago.

The Ikonograph,

A remarkable invention, being a practical moving picture machine for the home, will be demonstrated at a free moving picture entertainment Wednesday evening, Nov. 6, at W. J. Dyer & Bro.'s Music Store.

Maj. Brown Not Builder of Fort Ridgely Road

B. H. Randall of Winona Tells of How Ancient Highway Was Brought Into Existence by Patient Plodding of Dull Oxen, Not by Engineer.

TO the Pioneer Press: The appropriation of money to the several counties for roads and bridges by the last legislature seems to be generally commended, and it is not doubted but the boards of county commissioners will expend it in a manner to do the most good.

I see a squib in the Pioneer Press from St. Peter which says that $3,000 is to be expended by the board of county commissioners in improving "the historic Fort Ridgely road;" and continuing, says: "This road is one of the oldest in the state, and was built originally by the federal government. After the establishment of the Lower Sioux agency near Redwood Falls, and the erection of Fort Ridgely, it was found that a wagon road was needed to transport supplies from St. Paul, and in 1852 the contract for its construction was awarded. Maj. Joseph R. Brown, the famous pioneer who framed Minnesota's organic act, was the successful bidder for that portion of the highway south of Henderson, and for nearly a quarter of a century it was the route traveled by immigrants who came to settle up the territory.

"The road traversed Nicollet county for a distance of more than forty miles, and serves all but two of the fourteen townships."

How much of the above was prompted by sentiment and how much by tradition is not material. It is true the road is one of the oldest in the state. It was never built; it was made by the Red river oxen and carts, in transporting peltries, provisions and other merchandise from Pembina by way of Big Stone Lake, Lac qui Parle; the old crossing of the Chippewa river, where Montevideo now is; Beaver river, Birch Coulee, where the battle was fought in 1862; Little Rock creek, two and a half miles north of Fort Ridgely (where I have seen a hundred oxen and carts in one camp); Lone cottonwood tree in Lafayette town; Swan lake, Traverse des Sioux, and south of the Minnesota river to Mendota and St. Paul and return. It was a plainly marked road—three trails made by fifty to one hundred oxen each year, harnessed singly to a cart in single file—this was the road used in traveling and hauling from Traverse des Sioux to Fort Ridgely and Sioux agency from the time they were established in 1853 until they were abandoned.

Capt. Simpson of the engineer corps, U. S. A., was stationed at St. Paul from 1851 for three or four years and superintended the survey and construction of a military road from St. Paul to Fort Ripley and Crow Wing. There was never any military road constructed from St. Paul to Fort Ridgely by the federal government nor anybody else in 1852, nor at any other time. Neither the fort nor Sioux agency were located until 1853, and Maj. Joseph R. Brown did not build this nor any road in Nicollet county.

In 1852 he platted the village of Henderson, which was represented to be more accessible to every other place than any yet discovered, and it was the initial or terminal point for more plank road charters than any other village in the territory. Maj. Brown's effort was directed to making it a grand entrepot, and he might have succeeded if his steam wagon enterprise had not failed. As it was, some travel and freight went from Henderson through Sibley county to the fort and the agencies.

I was familiar with the old Red river trail from Traverse do Sioux to the western boundary of Nicollet county more than fifty years ago. I have traveled it with ox teams and on horseback. I have waded through the sloughs and marshes, stuck in them by mud and mosquitoes. Have camped in the groves in rain and blizzards—and I trust the people of the county may realize their highest expectations in the new Appian Way; that the county commissioners will win renown second only to the ancient road builder, Emperor Appius Claudius.

—B. H. Randall.

Winona, Minn., May 8.

Tribute to Maj. Brown.

Sept. 23rd was the 100th anniversary of Fort Snelling, and the event was celebrated with appropriate exercises. Gen. Baker, of Mankato, a pioneer citizen of the state, made the address, and paid the following tribute to the founder of Browns Valley, Maj. Jos. R. Brown:

"To notice the history of this fort without the mention of Maj. Joseph Brown, whom I so well knew, would be to omit one of the most conspicuous and imperial characters there introduced into our frontier life. Joseph Renshaw Brown came to Fort Snelling in 1819 as a drummer boy of a detachment of troops. Without education, but with a vigorous intellect, strong common sense, measureless energy and boundless good humor, his life was typical of our frontier days. Living with the unlearned, he became a ruler; but had he been bred in Boston he would have been one of the foremost men of the Athens of America. Whether as a soldier, a trader, a politician, a legislator or a journalist, he was a positive power. A self-cultivated and self-organized power, he laid his forming hand on everything in the territory. Others may have had more shining qualities, but Brown was the greater man. He was the Warwick of his day, and outwitted politicians called him "Joe, the Juggler." His culture was what was shed upon him from the fort. If in the wigwam he was a barbarian, in the capital he was a statesman. Of all the men who came to primitive Minnesota by way of the fort, in point of force, tact and influence, vigor of intellect and diversity of power, precedence must ever be given to Joseph Renshaw Brown.

THE INDIAN FIGHTER

ASLAK OLSON
Of Eau Galle, Wis.

Who fought in the Indian outbreak of 1862, cannot get a pension from Uncle Sam because he was in the service of Minnesota, and the state will do nothing for him because he is no longer a resident of Minnesota. He carries a bullet in his right shoulder which he says he will leave in his will to the Minnesota Historical society.

COMMUNICATIONS

Bravery and Its Reward.

To the Pioneer Press: The statements of Aslak Olson, as reported in the Pioneer Press of last Saturday morning, as to his having been wounded by the Sioux Indians during the great outbreak of 1862, are true according to history. He was wounded during the defense of Forest City, Meeker county, against the Indians, Sept. 4, 1862. The Indians made a night attack on the village, where Capt. Geo. C. Whitcomb had built a strong stockade. All of the citizens but eleven persons had taken up quarters within the stockade. The Indians were driven on after they had taken about sixty horses and much other plunder and burned four or five buildings. Describing the attack, Hon. A. C. Smith's History of Meeker County (on page 89), says:

After daylight some Indians were in the act of driving off cattle when Sergeant William Branham called for a squad of men to go out and head them off. Six went out, three in a squad, the foremost consisting of William Branham, H. L. Smith and Aslog Olson. The cattle were saved, but Olson was shot through the breast, Branham in the arm, while Smith remained unharmed. The rear squad countermarched to the stockade without orders (!); the wounded men recovered.

The name is given as Aslog instead of Aslak Olson, but the latter is correct. Volume III. of "Minnesota in Three Centuries," narrates the particulars of the attack on Forest City, and on page 366, says:

After daylight, when the main body of the Indians was well out of the village, some half dozen warriors were seen driving off a herd of cattle. Brave William Branham called for volunteers to go with him and recover the herd. Five men responded, and the six rode out of the stockade and galloped after the Indians. The foremost three were William Branham, H. L. Smith and Aslog Olson. The Indians were chased away and the cattle recovered, but Olson was shot through the breast and Branham through the arm; happily, both soon recovered from their wounds.

The fact that Mr. Olson was severely wounded in a brave fight with the Indians, under circumstances which give him the character of a hero, seems well established. It is most unfortunate that he cannot be given by the state a liberal compensation for what he did and endured.

—Old Soldier.

Should Demand In-

On Friday, Dec. 23, 1904, at the home of her son, S. J. Brown, in this city, occurred the death of Mrs. Susan F. Brown, aged 85 years, of pneumonia. The funeral was held on Christmas day, and the remains were taken to Sisseton agency for interment.

Susan F. Brown was the daughter of Narcisse Frenier, a French Canadian, and an old Indian trader, whose trading post was on the Island in Lake Traverse, now the home of August Jensen and known as "Jensen Island." She was born at old Fort Traverse (on the mainland near the island) near the present residence of Daniel Tenny, when it was an English trading post under the charge of Dickson, "the red-headed Scotchman," on Christmas morning in the year 1819, and was married to the late Major Joseph R. Brown when it was an American trading post under his charge in 1835. Deceased was therefore the widow of the pioneer white settler of Traverse county, the founder of Browns Valley. She rendered much valuable service to the white settlers during the Indian massacre of 1862, and was highly respected by all who knew her for her many kind deeds. Her sons and daughters living at the time of her death are: Mrs. Allanson, of Henderson, Minn., Mrs. Hines, of Sisseton Agency, Mrs. Robertson, of Allen, S. D., and Mrs. Parker and S. J. and Jos. R. Brown of this city.

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ent kid lace — Patent kid button — Enamel lace
Patent calf lace — Box calf lace — Health calf button
ce kid lace — Health calf blucher — Glace calf lace

ess, semi-dress, eet, and walking les. All the new s and all the latest ls.

3.50

Ask to see the new prescription last—an ideal boot for walking—fitted with Sorosis rubber heels.

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2.00 y silks at . . **98c**

arieties in this lot—nearly 5,000 rinted warp taffetas, new moires. s, novelty messaline taffetas and changeable figured chiffon taffetas, d figured taffetas for suits, all sorts ffects, etc., etc.

2.00 yd., **1.28**

pe de If you ure and fook at these. Remember, early.

Stockings

Special sale Monday

Fine fall weight maco cotton stockings, with a light, silky fleecing, Hermsdorf black, made with all the best splicings, 35c the pair, or 3 pairs for **1.00**

Fall weight sea island black stockings, made of indestructible cotton yarn, guaranteed by maker to wear well, 3 pairs for **68c**

Misses' fine ribbed black cashmere stockings, a splendid 35c quality, on sale Monday at **25c**

Flannelette gowns

For women—neat stripes, neck and sleeves finished with feather-stitched braids, 1.25 grades..... **98c**

Petticoats of flannelette in pink and white, blue and white, scalloped edge, 50c quality, **39c**

Kimonos and dressing sacques of German flannel, figures and stripes, solid borders down front and around sleeves. 1.25 values..... **98c**

Guaranteed silk petticoats

Here are handsome black and colored silk skirts, guaranteed by the makers—Stewart, Howe and May—to wear three months. If they crack or split during that time, a new one to you. Made with deep tucked flounce, finished with accordion plaiting and ruffle. Price..... **4.95**

t sale of dress goods

s at less than cost of manufacture

ress goods Monday morning at nine o'clock. This time a handsome ures in the correct shades for fall. Dark grounds of black, blue, nating colors. Do not misjudge them on account of the low price, nd fresh, perfectly woven goods—43 inches wide.

our choice of these dress goods. 1.00 d be their price if bought regularly. opens promptly at 9 o'clock Monday.

ry reductions in stylish dress goods

1.25 panamas 98c

An extra fine quality of Panama cloth, full 52 inches wide and shown in all the newest fall colors. It is our best 1.25 quality for..... **98c**

1.25 suitings 95c

An excellent quality of serge suitings, all-wool, in a medium heavy weight, perfectly dyed; the regular price of 1.25 is a low one. Monday's special **95c**

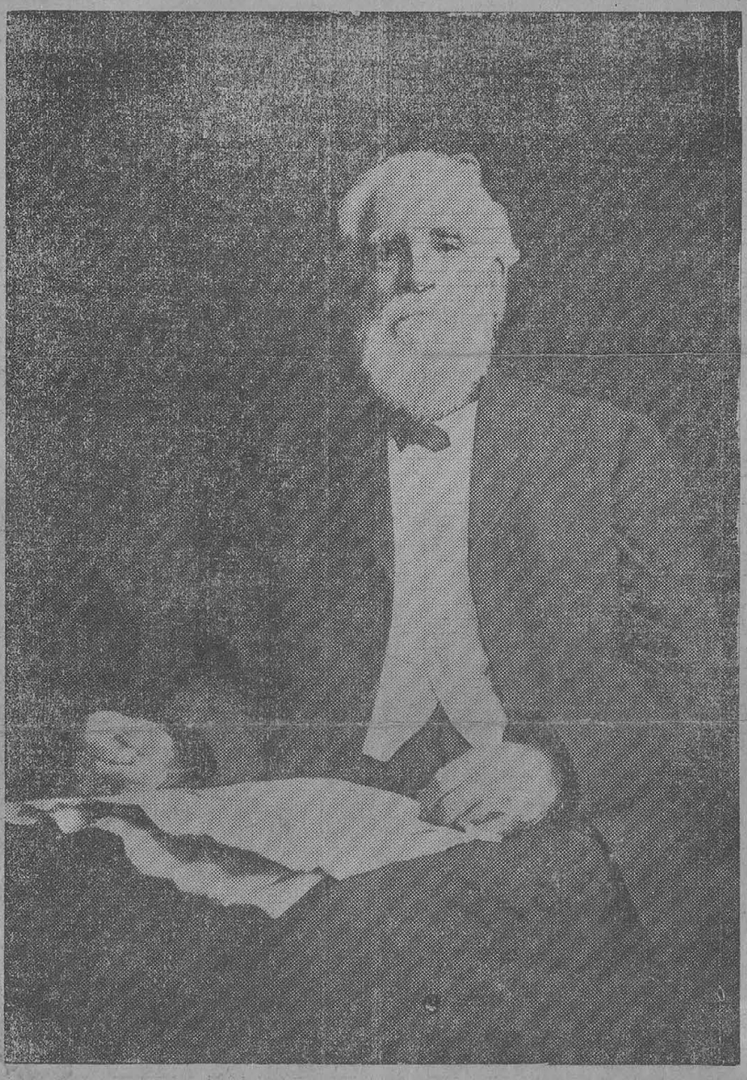
Headquarters for fine broadcloths

We are doing a great business in the finer grades of pure broadcloths these days and the reason naturally lies in the fact that our assortments are above the ordinary displays. Broadcloths are strongly in favor this fall. Anticipating this we selected a very complete stock. The range of new colors is large—all the wanted shades in American, German and French cloths are here in beautiful light weight weaves. It will be to your best interest to inspect this display.

54 inches wide, at 1.00, 1.50, 2.25, 3.00 and 3.25 a yard

BELIEVES IN A "SQUARE DEAL"

Capt. Peter Berkey, Eighty-three Years Old, Says Honesty and a Clear Conscience Are Best Recipe For Long Life.



—Photograph by Zimmerman.

CAPT. PETER BERKEY.

The photograph of the St. Paul pioneer was taken on his eighty-third birthday.

"The great mistake young men make nowadays is that they all think they have got to get rich. It really is not important at all for a man to be rich. The important thing is that he should be honest and happy," says Capt. Peter Berkey of West College avenue. Capt. Berkey celebrated his eighty-third birthday anniversary on the fourteenth of last month. He has just returned from a two weeks' visit to his old home in Pennsylvania and says he is feeling as young as any of the boys.

"I am perfectly healthy and perfectly happy. I never let anything worry me. I would not be a dollar richer than I am if I could. I would rather a man should beat me than that I should beat any one else. So many young men these days want to get rich at any price. They try to turn too sharp corners and get turned over in doing it. No man ever cheated a man but he paid for it some way. They get caught at it almost certainly and if they don't they are not happy with what they have got. Honesty is the best policy.

"I can remember when the two biggest and finest men in this section of the country, James J. Hill and Archbishop John Ireland, were hard-working young men. I can remember when the man that is now the greatest railroad man in the United States was working for $20 a month. It pays to be honest and earn the deserved respect of your neighbors and old friends. I have been in business now around St. Paul for fifty years and I never had any use for a lawyer to settle any disputes about business. I used to treat people squarely and they almost all treated me the same way. The best recipe for long life is to be contented with what you have and have a conscience that does not trouble you."

Capt. Berkey came to St. Paul on June 27, 1853. He was married on June 12 at Freeport, Pa., and started the next day for St. Paul. It took fourteen days to make the trip, which was by canalboat to Pittsburg, by rail to Cleveland, by lake steamer to Detroit, by rail to Chicago, and stage coach to Galena, Ill. From Galena they came up the river on the steamer Lady Franklin.

West St. Paul at that time was called Kaposia, and was the camping ground of Little Crow and his tribe of Sioux. Capt. Berkey says that in those days one would see more Indians, or "bucks," as he calls them, on Third street on an afternoon than white people. But at about 5 o'clock there would be the sound of a peculiar horn and all the bucks and squaws would hurry to their canoes and paddle back to their tepees on the West side.

Capt. Berkey with J. R. Nicols founded the firm now known as Nicols, Dean & Gregg. He retired in favor of Mr. Nicols' son-in-law, Mr. Dean, when, as he expressed it, he had "made enough money," and thought it would be a deserved opportunity for Mr. Dean. He was also for ten years the president of the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance company and later an officer of the Germania bank.

The captain always carries in his pocket a little poem by Frank L. Stanton which seems to pretty well represent his attitude toward life. It is as follows:

If earthly ills were fewer
We couldn't then complain,
And if the skies were bluer
Perhaps we'd have no rain.

It takes a little sorrow
To lead our lives aright;
The sun that gilds the morrow
Is sweeter for the night.

When wintry winds are flinging
The snows against the pane,
Somewhere the birds are singing;
They'll sing for us again!

Tell not the mournful story,
Sing not the solemn song
While in God's grace and glory
The glad world rolls along!

Q. Is there any picture of the Birch Coulie monument for sale in St. Paul? A. There are two "Birch Coulie" monuments—one a monument to the "good" or friendly Indians; the other a military monument. Of the first you may obtain a picture by addressing Mr. R. I. Holcomb, St. Paul—who, by the way, has a remarkable fund of information about Indian history in Minnesota. Whether or not there is now obtainable a picture of the military monument, we do not know.

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DEATH FROM POISON.

1902

Former St. Paul Woman Expires From Effect of Poisoned Oysters.

Madison, Wis., Dec. 1.—Mrs. Julius E. Olson, wife of the professor of Scandinavian languages and literature in the state university, died at the city hospital last night from the effects of poisoned oysters which she ate several weeks ago.

Dr. J. A. Jackson, assisted by other physicians, performed an operation yesterday. Soon after the operation Mrs. Olson was taken with sinking spells.

Prof. and Mrs. Olson returned two months ago from an extended trip abroad. Mrs. Olson was about 30 years old and was married five years ago. Her father is a well known building contractor of St. Paul. A sister is Mrs. Peter O. Stremme, of this city. The Olsons have a child three years old.

DIES WHILE VISITING.

Mrs. W. O. Erickson Dies at Daughter's Home at Starbuck.

Mrs. W. O. Erickson, a resident of St. Paul for thirty years, died Tuesday while visiting her daughter, the wife of Rev. Nils Ford, at Starbuck, Minn. Mrs. Erickson had a wide acquaintance among the early residents of St. Paul. Her husband, who died five years ago, was a contractor and architect. She was sixty-seven years old. She went to visit her daughter recently and while there she was taken sick. She resided at 202 Thirteenth street.

The body was brought to St. Paul last evening and the funeral will be held at 2 p. m. to-day from the Norwegian Lutheran church, Thirteenth and Canada streets.

Mrs. Erickson is survived by eight daughters: Mrs. L. O. Rud of Lansing, Iowa; Mrs. Peer Stromme of Minneapolis, Mrs. J. J. Lomen of St. Paul, Mrs. Nils Ford of Starbuck, Minn.; Mrs. C. J. West of St. Paul, Mrs. Julius E. Olsen of Madison, Wis.; Mrs. C. G. Leyse of Sioux Falls and Mrs. Frank Seibert of Seattle.

September 24, 1904.

EX-MINNESOTAN KIN TO EMMETT

Famous Minstrel's Long-Lost Brother Found in New Mexico.

JUDGE LAFAYETTE EMMETT.
Former Minnesotan, Brother of the Late "Dan" Emmett.

Special to The Journal.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 24.—Tracing his migrations by state records in east and west, State Librarian Charles B. Galbreath has found in his own office evidence of the identity of the long-lost brother of "Dan" Emmett, the famous minstrel, author of "Dixie," who died believing himself the last of his family. The brother is LaFayette Emmett, and the search for his whereabouts led thru Minnesota and was finally aided by a Minnesota judge.

In a talk with Mr. Galbreath, Dan Emmett said, not long before his death that his brother, LaFayette, was undoubtedly dead, tho he never had any direct information of his death. He mentioned it incidentally that this brother had made quite a name for himself, and this determined his biographer to find out something more about the man living or dead.

Found in New Mexico.

A letter to the state librarian of Minnesota elicited no information about him, but it occurred to Mr. Galbreath that the "Green Bag" had written up the bars and barristers of most of the states, and resorted to that. There is no index to the "Green Bag," and search was slow, but it resulted in finding a short but complete biography of LaFayette Emmett therein. To his surprise the writer in the "Green Bag" stated that the old lawyer was living at that time at Las Vegas, N. M.

Printers were asking for copy, but Mr. Galbreath concluded to try to get information from Las Vegas about him, and wrote to both Governor Otero, of the territory, and to a newspaper editor. The latter replied that Judge Emmett formerly lived at Las Vegas, but had removed to Santa Fe. Governor Otero replied that Judge Emmett was his father-in-law, and was then holding the position of territorial librarian of New Mexico. This was the most surprising thing of all to Mr. Galbreath, who upon finding that Emmett was a librarian, raised his eyes to a group picture of the state and territorial librarians hanging over his desk, and saw that the picture of the man he had been searching for, was there vis-a-vis with his own.

"Green Bag's Biography."

The "Green Bag's" biography of Judge Emmett, which is given to show the stuff of which the Emmetts were made, reads:

"Judge Emmett was born May 8, 1822, at Mt. Vernon, Knox county, Ohio. He resided there with his parents during his minority and early manhood, receiving a common school education. His father was of Irish and Scotch parentage, and his mother German and English stock—for several generations natives of this country. His grandfather Emmett was a soldier of the Revolution and served under General Morgan at the battle of Cowpens. His father served under General Cass during the war of 1812.

Admitted to the Bar.

"In 1839 Mr. Emmett entered the office of Columbus Delano, subsequently secretary of the interior, and remained there until 1843, when he was admitted to the bar. Three years later he was elected prosecutor of his native county and served one term. He was married in 1850 and removed to Minnesota in 1851. Upon the advent of the Pierce administration Mr. Emmett became attorney general of the territory by appointment of Governor Gorman, and continued to hold the office under Governor Medary. (Evidently the late Sam Medary of Columbus.) He was a member of the constitutional convention, and was elected associate justice at the first election of state officers. After serving a full term of seven years he again opened a law office in St. Paul. In 1872 he removed to Faribault, Minn., and in 1874 became democratic candidate for chief justice, but was defeated with his party.

Judicial Record.

"Since 1885, Judge Emmett has resided in Las Vegas, N. M. His judicial record is found in volumes II to IX, inclusive, of the reports, and will bear creditable comparison with that of his successors and predecessors."

A picture of Mr. Emmett was presented in the Green Bag, published with an article on the supreme court of Minnesota, written by Charles B. Elliott of Minneapolis.

state labor commissioner the was Le Grand B. Powers, now and fo many years past chief statistician of th census bureau at Washington.

At the height of his legal career i St. Paul, Erwin was a partner of "Cy" Wellington. Two of the famous cases with which the partners were identified were the two libel suits of Ignatius Donnelly against the Pioneer Press, Erwin and Wellington representing the plaintiff.

The last great criminal trial in which Erwin appeared was that of Harry Hayward, the murderer of Catherine Ging, in Minneapolis. "The Tall Pine," lost, which was an almost unheard-of experience for him. He had successfully defended more murderers, or alleged murderers, than probably any other three attorneys in the Northwest combined.

Finally Erwin left St. Paul forever and formed a law partnership in Minneapolis with Harry S. Mead, son of Frank J. Mead, the old-time newspaper man of the Twin Cities. In a few years he removed to Miama, Fla., where both climate and human environment appealed to him strongly.

In going to Florida Mr. Erwin refused an offer for what promised to be a lucrative politico-legal career in the Tammany organization in New York. Erwin practiced successfully at the Florida bar and won the high opinion and respect of the people as well as his fellow-practitioners. The latter some months ago met and adopted resolutions of appreciation, sympathy and encouragement as Erwin lay struggling with his last mighty foe—cancer—the foe to whom he was doomed to owe his final defeat.

UNIQUE PERSONALITY.

Morally and spiritually, "Bill" Erwin was, as became such a man, unique, or

ADVERTISEMENT.

BURNS

partment for repairing, cle
ering ladies' garments; reasonable
ices; prompt service. Tailor Lee, Grand
era House.

ANTED—Pantry girl; also silver and
glass washer. Delicatessen Cafe, 321
obert street.

AITRESSES, GLENDIVE AND
BOZEMAN, Mont., $25; plain laund-
sses, steam power, $35; houseworkers,
0; houseworkers without laundry, city,
0. Douglass' Intelligence, 366 Wabasha.
hone 2415.

WANTED—A girl for kitchen work; one who can do plain cooking; no washing. 2 West Summit.

WANTED—Girl to learn cooking and work in kitchen. 373 Rosabel street.

WAITRESS to work for two or three meals; no Sunday work. At New York Coffee House, 354 Jackson street.

WANTED—A good kitchen girl, at 226 East Tenth street.

WANTED—Young girl to mind office, $3 per week; snap for right girl. Address T 282, Dispatch.

GIRL short order cook. Bob's Oyster grotto, 59 West Seventh.

WANTED—Head waitress and two waitresses. Call Hotel Foley.

WANTED—Dining room girl. Clarendon hotel, Sixth and Wabasha streets.

MARKER and sorter wanted at once. National Laundry Co., 56 West Fourth street.

APPRENTICE wanted to learn millinery; best practical instruction. Apply to manager, second floor, millinery department, The White House, Seventh and Cedar.

WANTED—At once, experienced overall and jacket makers. Apply Eagle Pants Co., 223 East Fourth.

RIENCED waitress wanted.
next door to

"BILL" ERWIN PASSES AWAY

Famous Chiminal Lawyer and Noted Orator of This City Dies at Mami, Florida.

1908

OF UNIQUE PERSONALITY.

LAST BIG TRIAL IN WHICH HE APPEARED IN TWIN CITIES WAS THAT OF HARRY HAYWARD.

"W. W. Erwin died last night."

Thus reads a telegram to the Dispatch from Miami, Fla., signed by the widow. The date is Sept. 13. It signalizes the end of the career of one of the most picturesque professional and political figures that ever moved in the limelight in St. Paul and Minnesota.

"Bill" Erwin—nobody ever thought of calling him anything else—was, primarily, the greatest criminal lawyer the northwest ever knew. Secondly, he was an orator equaled in Minnesota by none, perhaps, except Ignatius Donnelly. Thirdly, he was a politician whose coat was as variegated of hue as the garment of Joseph. With all these, he was in some respects the greatest intellect that ever shed its luster upon a Minnesota community.

The audacious character of this man's mind, the utter fearlessness of him, was never shown more strikingly than in his defense of the Homestead (Pa.) labor leaders following the riot in 1892. Erwin served as their counsel without reward. The judge before whom the case was tried was not accustomed to the vigorous western method of address.

DENOUNCED FRICK.

Speaking of Henry Clay Frick, at that time the manager of the Carnegie steel plant at Homestead, Erwin in his speech to the jury took the ground that the killing of Frick would have been justifiable.

"They would have had a right," he exclaimed, "to kill this man on the street, at his office or at his home. They would have had a right to chase him beyond the grave and get him at the foot of the throne of the Prince of Hell!"

The judge immediately forbade a continuance of this violent strain. Turning to the jury, Erwin said:

"The court has silenced me, but it cannot silence you!"

The defendants were acquitted.

Erwin's political career was notable, but much less so than his legal record. He first attained notoriety politically when he stumped the state for the Farmers' Alliance ticket, headed by Sidney M. Owen for governor. He was once county attorney of Ramsey and the democratic nominee for attorney general. He was also a candidate for mayor of St. Paul against Dr. Schiffmann and Andrew Kiefer, when the latter was elected.

During the latter part of Erwin's life in St. Paul he was the legal representative of the labor element and as such conducted the investigation of the labor bureau [illegible] 1897. The

W. W. ERWIN.

Eminent criminal lawyer and orator, formerly of St. Paul, who died Saterday, at Miami, Fla. Sept 12

nearly so. His religious speculations led him to occupy a plane that impressed the unthinking and unknowing "world" as something absurd, but not for a moment, despite his many seeming inconsistencies, did those who really knew the man question his absolute sincerity. He was a believer in a Christianity of the primitive sort, and became a mystic and a spiritualist, but not a spiritualist of the common stripe. To have been that, it would hav been necessary for him to be another than "Bill" Erwin. He was nothing if not original.

The victim of what all agree is a "bad habit"—he could not and would not always be blind to "the wine when it is red"—he never fell under the subjugation of this insidious foe to the degree of complete undoing. He dallied with the destroyer without being destroyed.

OF STRIKING APPEARANCE.

Erwin was of striking personal appearance. His height was above six feet and he was slender and sinewy. He had a noble head and one of the most peculiar pairs of eyes that human brow ever shaded. They were of yellowish tinge, as became the literally leonine cut of the man. Dull and dramy were those eyes in repose, but when aught aroused him, each socket suddenly transformed to the midnight crater of a Vesuvius or Aetna, and forth blazed fires that appalled while they thrilled and hypnotized. Eye, tongue, physique, gesture, all were in harmony. Here indeed was majesty!

He was capable of mighty loves as he moved among men, and of these he received as well as bestowed. None who passed under the spell of this intensely human spirit could resist him. That broad nature was tarnishd by no streak of selfishness, no leaven of innate baseness whatsoever. Men loved him not for what he could have been or might have been, but for what he was.

And he was "Bill" Erwin.

EVERY WARD FOR JOHNSON

Governor Has Almost the Same Majority in Ramsey as He Had in 1906.

THE OFFICIAL FIGURES

EIGHTH WARD DID BEST FOR HIM—JACOBSON WAS ONLY 27 BEHIND IN TENTH—PRESIDENTIAL RETURNS.

Gov. Johnson came within seventy-eight votes of rolling up as large a majority in Ramsey county as he did two years ago. The complete figures are: Johnson, 18,573; Jacobson, 11,132.

Johnson's record in Ramsey county for the three times he has been elected governor are:

1904—Johnson, 13,885; Dunn, 12,771; Johnson's majority, 1,114.

1906—Johnson, 16,561; Cole, 8,862; Johnson's majority, 7,699.

1908—Johnson, 18,753; Jacobson, 11,132; Johnson's majority, 7,621.

Johnson has a majority in each of the wards of the city and in the two country districts, the Eighth giving him the largest plurality of 1,294, and the Tenth the smallest of 27.

Ramsey county gave William H. Taft a straight plurality of 5,033. The total figures, according to the official count of the county auditor stand: Taft, 16,556; Bryan, 11,523; Chafin, 400; Debs, 1,655, and Hisgen, 72.

Work has been pushed hard this year in order to have the full returns. In the last election in a presidential contest the county auditor was not able to give out the correct figures till ten days after election day. He hopes this year to be able to have the total returns ready by Monday night.

THE VOTE BY WARDS.

Folowing are the official figures by wards:

	Jac'b-son Rep.	John-son Dem.	Hag-gard Pro.	Moore Soc.	Al-len Ind.
First ward	1,055	2,021	30	60	6
Second ward ..	1,074	1,709	24	56	6
Third ward	313	633	9	18	1
Fourth ward ..	657	1,256	8	31	5
Fifth ward	765	1,899	17	60	6
Sixth ward	939	1,805	20	64	8
Seventh ward .	1,647	2,128	14	25	6
Eighth ward ..	1,203	2,497	31	95	5
Ninth ward ..	813	1,588	23	74	0
Tenth ward ..	648	675	65	38	3
Eleventh ward .	743	869	25	20	8
Twelfth ward ..	578	786	6	45	1
First district ..	240	324	19	20	3
Second district .	457	563	8	13	3
Totals	11,132	18,753	299	619	62

PRESIDENTIAL FIGURES.

	Taft Rep.	Bryan Dem.	Chaf-in Pro.	Debs Soc.	His-gen Ind.
First ward	1,851	823	61	255	7
Second ward ..	1,531	1,098	26	174	4
Third ward	499	399	10	67	0
Fourth ward ..	1,017	885	26	96	17
Fifth ward	1,127	1,181	5	125	8
Sixth ward	1,373	1,254	25	193	7
Seventh ward .	2,693	1,057	21	45	4
Eighth ward ..	1,780	1,714	44	196	11
Ninth ward ...	1,129	1,129	24	187	7
Tenth ward	790	433	100	98	2
Eleventh ward	1,037	543	26	63	3
Twelfth ward ..	764	524	12	10	2
...st district ..	356	156	7		
...nd district	609	327	13		
... .	16,556	11,523	400	1	

... total deposits in Am...

VOTE CAST IN MINNESOTA

(Continued from Page 13.)

	1908 Jacobson.	1906. Cole.	1904. Dunn.	1908. Johnson.	1906. Johnson.	1904. Johnson.
Aitkin	....	573	913	100	639	634
Anoka	1,052	774	1,188	1,245	1,070	764
Becker	1,467	828	1,081	1,504	1,078	1,226
Beltrami	1,235	968	1,612	1,340	1,224	760
Benton	781	556	834	1,014	1,180	1,011
Big Stone	670	468	892	950	925	814
Blue Earth	2,112	1,992	2,493	3,113	2,970	2,817
Brown	1,355	850	1,375	2,021	2,213	1,840
Carlton	....	728	1,072	225	957	607
Carver	1,234	1,033	1,326	1,811	1,656	1,314
Cass	....	794	958	200	541	489
Chippewa	1,236	723	1,084	1,033	1,294	1,242
Chisago	1,256	911	1,338	1,393	1,193	1,316
Clay	1,460	858	1,081	1,588	1,748	1,575
Clearwater	638	355	546	430	604	481
Cook	170	139	168	136	126	50
Cottonwood	1,070	513	864	735	881	916
Crow Wing	1,174	1,036	1,398	1,331	1,259	1,315
Dakota	1,934	1,195	1,928	2,622	2,592	2,103
Dodge	1,248	718	1,092	845	912	753
Douglas	1,341	812	1,299	1,691	1,394	1,440
Faribault	2,181	1,500	1,984	1,363	1,445	1,597
Fillmore	3,074	1,318	2,407	1,620	1,472	1,436
Freeborn	2,310	1,071	1,930	1,433	1,605	1,708
Goodhue	3,394	1,926	3,285	2,568	2,292	2,148
Grant	888	360	679	898	898	686
Hennepin	18,404	14,010	15,677	27,456	28,404	23,957
Houston	1,485	818	1,410	975	694	557
Hubbard	1,038	828	1,050	715	737	663
Isanti	739	389	905	1,204	1,125	1,018
Itasca	980	1,297	1,349	1,203	1 671	750
Jackson	1,408	1,253	1,505	1,249	1,355	1,190
Kanabec	680	314	522	482	424	534
Kandiyohi	1,856	986	1,556	1,785	1,889	1,510
Kittson	689	428	614	731	972	675
Koochiching	427	...	....	334	....	....
Lac qui Parle	2,024	635	972	759	1,118	1,229
Lake	348	223	391	578	529	530
Le Sueur	1,592	1,282	1,676	2,223	1,275	1,995
Lincoln	742	351	931	888	788	716
Lyon	1,521	815	1,658	1,214	1,288	1,268
McLeod	1,137	814	1,077	2,045	1,919	1,284
Mahnomen	185	...	....	321	....	....
Marshall	1,145	711	1,022	1,409	1,760	1,159
Martin	1,422	972	1,274	1,713	1,737	1,696
Meeker	1,286	858	1,145	1,837	1,955	2,006
Mille Lacs	918	529	1,315	845	656	556
Morrison	....	1,091	1,685	900	2,546	2,300
Mower	2,161	1,116	1,847	1,807	1,454	1,569
Murray	1,028	619	1,155	1,068	1,110	923
Nicollet	858	451	559	1,546	1,712	1,858
Nobles	1,012	769	1,167	1,447	1,255	1,153
Norman	1,132	746	1,148	778	1,284	943
Olmsted	2,033	1 517	1,976	2,166	2,145	2,051
Otter Tail	2,911	1,480	2,548	3,667	3,846	3,245
Pine	968	632	1,214	1,544	1,210	1,167
Pipestone	847	557	788	732	843	681
Polk	2,657	1,072	2,215	2,889	3,066	2,321
Pope	1,596	553	925	760	705	1,045
Ramsey	11,132	8,862	12,771	18,753	16,561	13,885
Red Lake	1,111	803	987	1,471	1,833	999
Redwood	1,632	926	1,500	1,474	1,633	1,218
Renville	2,175	1,281	1,845	2,008	1,989	2,068
Rice	2,031	1,546	1,792	2,622	2,483	2,681
Rock	973	549	695	816	718	785
Roseau	747	513	845	711	789	433
St Louis	6,817	5,109	7,759	7,814	6,522	4,924
Scott	758	529	862	1,995	1,247	1,469
Sherburne	779	505	834	664	514	611
Sibley	1,136	761	1,048	1,830	1,675	1,492
Stearns	1,881	1,247	1,469	4,879	4,158	4,303
Steele	1,633	1,346	1,543	1,725	1,833	1,735
Stevens	760	575	854	798	904	839
Swift	1,152	668	1,112	1,241	1,516	1,285
Todd	2,003	1,343	2,048	1,809	2,022	1,914
Traverse	556	334	607	763	503	586
Wabasha	1,546	1,301	1,666	2,135	2,126	1,774
Wadena	800	532	746	698	766	636
Waseca	1,210	879	1,249	1,686	1,688	1,252
Washington	1,840	1,264	1,936	2,169	1,936	1,841
Watonwan	1,119	706	937	920	1,087	898
Wilkin	883	411	691	783	638	687
Winona	2,219	1,848	2,785	3,918	3,951	3,164
Wright	2,114	1,082	2,203	2,337	1,819	2,072
Yellow Medicine	1,763	523	1,243	913	954	1,047
Totals	140,690	96,162	140,130	168,560	168,480	147,992

14,852,239 IS VOTE FOR 1908

1,341,531 More Ballots Cast for President Than in Election of 1904.

BRYAN LEADS IN PARTY GAIN

Taft Gets 14,190 Votes More Than Roosevelt—Populists Heaviest Losers.

New York, Dec. 15.—The popular vote of the various presidential candidates at the last national election was made known today in an official form by the filing of the last of the official vote, that of Michigan.

Taft's popular plurality over Bryan was 1,234,494 votes. The total vote for Taft was 7,637,676, while Bryan received 6,393,182 votes.

The totals show the following votes cast:

Taft, Republican	**7,637,676**
Bryan, Democrat	**6,393,182**
Debs, Socialist	**448,453**
Chafin, Prohibitionist	**241,252**
Hisgen, Independent	**83,186**
Watson, Populist	**33,871**
Gilhaus, Social-Labor	**15,421**
Total vote all candidates	**14,852,239**

Exceeds 1904 Over a Million.

This grand total exceeds by 1,341,531 the total number of votes cast in the presidential election of 1904, when the grand total was 13,510,708.

The popular vote for president:

State—	Taft. (Rep.)	Bryan. (Dem.)	Debs. (Soc.)
Alabama	25,308	73,374	.....
Arkansas	56,947	87,043	5,000
California	182,064	107,770	18,736
Colorado	123,700	126,649	7,974
Connecticut	112,815	68,255	5,113
Delaware	25,200	22,134	75
Florida	10,654	31,104	3,747
Georgia	41,692	72,350	584
Idaho	50,091	34,609	6,305
Illinois	629,932	450,810	39,711
Indiana	348,993	338,262	13,476
Iowa	275,210	200,771	8,287
Kansas	197,166	161,209	12,420
Kentucky	235,711	249,092	4,060
Louisiana	9,958	65,568	2,538
Maine	66,987	35,463	1,758
Maryland	111,253	111,117	2,500
Massachusetts	265,966	155,543	10,659
Michigan	333,313	174,313	11,527
Minnesota	195,786	109,433	14,469
Mississippi	4,463	64,250	1,408
Missouri	346,915	345,884	15,398
Montana	32,353	29,326	5,855
Nebraska	126,608	130,781	3,524
Nevada	10,214	10,655	2,029
New Hampshire	53,144	33,655	1,299
New Jersey	265,298	182,522	10,249
New York	870,070	667,468	38,451
North Carolina	114,887	136,928	345
North Dakota	57,771	32,909	2,045
Ohio	572,312	502,721	33,795
Oklahoma	110,550	123,907	21,752
Oregon	62,350	38,049	7,430
Pennsylvania	745,779	448,785	39,913
Rhode Island	43,942	24,706	1,365
South Carolina	3,847	62,289	101
South Dakota	67,466	40,266	2,846
Tennessee	118,287	135,630	1,878
Texas	69,229	227,264	8,524
Utah	61,028	42,601	4,895
Vermont	39,652	11,496	820
Virginia	52,573	82,946	255
Washington	106,062	58,383	16,777
West Virginia	137,879	111,418	3,676
Wisconsin	248,673	166,707	28,146
Wyoming	17,708	12,772	1,396
Totals	7,637,676	6,393,182	448,453

Second part popular vote:

State—	Hisgen (Ind.)	Chafin (Pro.)	Watson (Pop.)
Alabama	495	665	1,565
Arkansas	500	1,000	500
California	4,327	6,443	.....
Colorado	.....	5,559	.....
Connecticut	728	2,380	.....
Delaware	50	650	.....
Florida	553	1,356	1,946
Georgia	77	1,059	16,965
Idaho	207	1,740	.....
Illinois	7,724	29,364	633
Indiana	514	18,045	1,193
Iowa	404	9,837	261
Kansas	.....	5,032	.....
Kentucky	200	5,887	333
Louisiana	73	.....	.....
Maine	790	1,487	.....
Maryland	450	3,000	.....
Massachusetts	19,237	4,374	.....
Michigan	734	16,705	.....
Minnesota	523	10,114	.....
Mississippi	.....	.....	1,309
Missouri	397	4,222	1,165
Montana	443	827	.....
Nebraska	.....	.....	5,179
Nevada	415	.....	.....
New Hampshire	584	905	.....
New Jersey	2,916	4,930	.....
New York	35,817	22,667	.....
North Carolina	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	38	1,453	.....
Ohio	439	11,402	160
Oklahoma	274	.....	434
Oregon	289	2,682	.....
Pennsylvania	1,057	36,694	.....
Rhode Island	1,005	1,016	.....
South Carolina	43	.....	.....
South Dakota	88	4,309	.....
Tennessee	332	360	1,081
Texas	164	1,792	1,042
Utah	87	.....	.....
Vermont	804	799	.....
Virginia	51	1,111	105
Washington	248	4,700	.....
West Virginia	46	5,107	.....
Wisconsin	.....	11,579	.....
Wyoming	63	.....	.....
Totals	83,186	241,252	33,871

All candidates, 14,852,239.

Gilhaus, the Socialist-Labor candidate, received a total of 15,421 votes distributed in thirteen states: Connecticut, 608; Illinois, 1,680; Kentucky, 404; Maryland, 643; Massachusetts, 1,011; Michigan, 1,086; Missouri, 867; New Jersey, 2,916; New York, 3,877; Ohio, 721; Pennsylvania, 1,222; Texas, 3,361, and Virginia, 25.

Three Parties Increase Vote.

Compared with that election, the candidates of the Republican, Democratic and Socialist parties increased their votes this year. The reverse is true of the candidates of the Prohibition, Populist and Socialist-Labor parties. The Independence party did not figure in the presidential election of four years ago.

The biggest difference in a party vote is shown in an increase for Bryan of 1,315,211 over the total vote cast in 1904 for Alton B. Parker, the Democratic candidate. Taft received 14,190 votes more than were polled for President Roosevelt in 1904 and Debs run 45,368 ahead of his predecessor on the Socialist ticket.

Populists Lose Heavily.

The heaviest loss is shown by the Populists, who with the same candidate registered 83,312 votes less this year than in 1904, when their total was 117,133. The Prohibitionist candidate, Chafin, ran 17,284 votes behind the 1904 mark of his party, and Gilhaus, the Socialist-Labor candidate, received only about 50 per cent of the vote given to Corrigan, which was 31,294, in the previous presidential race.

New York (870,070), Pennsylvania (745,779), and Illinois (629,932), gave Taft the greatest number of votes among the states, while as to Bryan, the order was New York (667,468), Ohio (502,721), and Illinois (450,810).

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1907.

TEN THOUSAND IN SINGLE DAY

One Hundred Y. M. C. A. Committeemen Hope to Raise This Sum on Tuesday.

WILL CANVASS WHOLE CITY

One Whole Day Will Be Devoted to the Work by the Volunteer Canvassers.

To collect $10,000 in one day.

To secure this sum—nearly one-fourth of the balance needed to complete the Y. M. C. A. building fund of $350,000—is the intention of 100 local business men.

The one day will be next Tuesday, March 12.

The fund so far collected amounts to $305,000. That is, $55,000 has already been obtained of the $100,000 required, in accordance with developments heretofore explained, to provide a fund of $350,000 for the new association building.

A balance of $45,000 is still to be collected.

At least $10,000 of the balance, the interested business men declare, can be collected in a single day, if each local sympathizer with the association work will give something.

The gift from each contributor need not be cash. It will not have to be paid at once. Half of it may be paid Sept. 1, six months from now; the other half may be paid Dec. 1, nine months hence.

But unless St. Paul is much less prosperous than the committeemen believe it is, unless St. Paulites are much less public-spirited than they have shown themselves heretofore, the $10,000, and, perhaps more, will be obtained with comparative ease the third day of this week.

The city will be divided, for the purposes of the canvassers, into fifty districts. A sub-committee will canvass each district with the utmost thoroughness.

The committee of 100 will hope, will even expect, that every person called upon will give something. The committee does not expect, of course, that the average gift will be a large one. They trust, therefore, that no one will refuse to give merely because he fancies that his contribution will be below the average. For in this case, truly, "small contributions will be thankfully received."

If the person called on wishes to give money, any amount, from 25 cents upward will be accepted gladly. If he prefers to sign a subscription card, he can contribute any sum, from $1 upwards, and pay half in six months, half in nine months.

But the community should take notice that this house-to-house, office-to-office canvass has been duly authorized for next Tuesday. The canvassers will call on you; and, as a true son or daughter of the new, progressive St. Paul, bound to have "all modern improvements" equal to the best, you will certainly give something to make possible the proud announcement of the Y. M. C. A. committee.

"Ten Thousand Dollars Collected in One Day!"

VITAL STATISTICS.

Higher Death Rate for February, 1907, Compared With February, 1906.

The report of vital statistics, issued by the health department for February, 1907, shows a higher death rate per 1,000 people than during the month of February, 1906.

During February, 1907, there were 183 deaths. Estimating the population at 210,000, a death rate of .873 per 1,000 people for the month is arrived at.

During February, 1906, there were 132 deaths. Estimating the population at 200,000 the death rate was .660 per 1,000 people.

In February, 1907, there were 329 births, or 1,567 per 1,000, and in February, 1906, 285, or 1,425 per 1,000.

In February, 1907, the marriages numbered 111, and in February, 1906, 124. With a smaller population last year, there were more marriages.

Of those who died in February, 1907, 100 were males and 83 were females; 177 were white and 6 colored.

Of those who were born during that month, 166 were males and 163 females; 327 were white and 2 colored.

Of contagious diseases there were reported 85 cases during the month, as follows. Diphtheria, 53 cases and 7 deaths; scarlet fever, 31 cases and one death; smallpox, one case.

The principal causes of death during the month were tuberculosis, which resulted in 33 deaths; pneumonia, 18; heart disease, 11; apoplexy, 4; cerebral meningitis, 4; typhoid fever, 3.

FOUR PLACES TO FILL.

Health Commissionership and Other Appointments Due Next Week.

In addition to the appointment of health commission, two city offices are to be filled next Monday by the mayor, a membership on the board of public works and one on the workhouse board.

The term of J. C. Horrigan as member of the workhouse board expires Monday, and the mayor said today he would reappoint him. The appointment will be for a term of five years.

The term of Edward L. Murphy, as member of the board of public works, expires also next Monday. He will unquestionably be reappointed for three years more. Mr. Murphy said today he would take another term. He has been a member of the board since March, 1902.

On Monday the election of county assessor for a term of two years is also

upper part of his store, and also witnessed the killing of a man named Lynch. The frequent discharge of firearms and the numerous warwhoops indicated only too surely that a general slaughter was going on. In a short time our lodging house was visited by a number of Indians armed and streaked with war-paint. They were about to set fire to the house and thus drive us into the open where we would fall an easy prey, when I descended the stairs. I was immediately seized and was about to be killed, when two Dakota Indians whom I had at times befriended came to my rescue. These two Indians remained with us until the arrival of some of the warriors of Red Wing's band. The latter being old friends of mine took us under their special protection.

From where we stood we could see the detachment of soldiers from Fort Ridgely who were making their way to the ferry from the opposite side of the Minnesota river. A signal was given to collect the Indians for the purpose of attacking the soldiers, and all those around us, except the two mentioned, obeyed the summons. Taking the advice of these men I and my wife proceeded towards the river through the dense underbrush, my wife becoming so fatigued that I had to carry her. Meanwhile the massacre of the soldiers was being accomplished by the savages and I could distinctly hear the reports of guns and the yells of the combatants. Having found a canoe, we waited till dark and after a night on the river we safely reached Fort Ridgely. After helping in the defense of this post I was commissioned to carry dispatches to the forces at St. Peter, then on their way to suppress the outbreak. Although I left the fort under the cover of darkness, I was discovered and chased some miles but succeeded in delivering the letters. I accompanied the troops back to Ridgely and was one of the party sent out to search for and bury the dead. We were surprised at Birch Coolie, where we camped for the night. Here we lost twenty men killed or mortally wounded and twenty-five seriously wounded, among who were a number of St. Paul men. The savages were held at bay until the arrival of Gen. Sibley.

The Minneapolis Musical union has ac-

Forty Years Ago Today

Jack Fraser, an educated half-breed Indian trader of the Dakota Sioux, and well known to all the oldest settlers of Minnesota, and who took an active part in the defense of Fort Ridgely and the famous battle at Birch Coolie, was in town this week, and had the following to relate of his experience during the massacre of 1862:

"Before the outbreak I was at the Lower agency, in the employ of Maj. Forbes, with my wife (nee Miss Pose, a respectable French girl of Mendota). The massacre of the whites occurred on Aug. 18. Two days previous to this a Dakota Indian accompanied by Little Crow came to the house where we boarded and dined with us. Shortly afterwards Little Crow departed for Nathan Myrick's store. The other Indian then advised me to send my wife away, or leave with her, saying blood would be spilled. I had so often heard similar threats that I paid no attention to them.

"On the morning of the 18th I was standing just outside my door with a French Canadian named Antoine Yon and an Indian called "Cut Nose," who proved to be one of the most cruel of the savages in his treatment of the whites. He was among those taken prisoner after the battle of Wood Lake, and it was shown at the trial that he had deliberately tomahawked a number of women and children who were huddled together in a wagon. This monster met a just fate by hanging at Mankato. My attention was directed to the fact that groups of Indians were to be seen on the surrounding hills, and I asked 'Cut Nose' the object of this. He replied that the trail of Chippewas had been seen and the men were gathering to follow them.

"In a short time some shots were fired in the vicinity, accompanied by warwhoops, when 'Cut Nose,' who was armed with a double-barreled shotgun, raised it and discharged the contents into Yon's breast, killing him instantly. He then turned to shoot me, when I grasped the barrel of the gun. A fierce struggle ensued in which Cut Nose (who was a young man, while Jack was 58 years of age) succeeded in getting possession of the gun. I then rushed for the house. Cut Nose deliberately aimed at my back, but the gun missed fire. Cut Nose then disappeared, while I went in the house and hurried all the females up stairs.

"From my place of concealment in the second story I could see through the crevices in the logs what was occurring outside. I saw Andrew Myrick shot down while trying to escape from the upper part of his store, and also wit-

[E,F]

WIFE GETS DIVORCE—Judge Orr in the district court yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Mary Ellen Foster, thirty years old, from George Frank Foster, aged thirty-eight. They were married in St. Paul in July, 1893, and have three children, Earl, 11 years old; Henry George, 5, and Edward, 3. The plaintiff alleged cruel treatment. The defendant is a bookkeeper in Minneapolis. The plaintiff gets the custody of the children.

Nov 23, 1906

WOMAN POISONED BY EATING OYSTERS

Daily News, Dec. 1, 1902

Mrs. Julius E. Olson, Formerly of St. Paul, Dies Suddenly at Madison, Wis.

SHE WAS HELEN ERICKSON.

Mrs. Julius E. Olson, wife of the professor of Scandinavian languages and literature at Wisconsin university, who was Miss Helen Erickson of St. Paul before her marriage, died Sunday evening at the city hospital in Madison as the result of eating poisoned oysters.

Mrs. Olson was taken ill soon after their return from a trip to Europe, and her ailment was identified as a form of ptomaine poisoning, which was attributed to some oysters [illegible] on.

Mrs. Olson was a daughter [illegible] Erickson and a sister of M[illegible] [illegible]st of 20[illegible]st Thirte[illegible]

Dispatch
Monday, Sept. 14, 1908.

"BILL" ERWIN PASSES AWAY

Famous Chiminal Lawyer and Noted Orator of This City Dies at Mami, Florida.

OF UNIQUE PERSONALITY.

LAST BIG TRIAL IN WHICH HE APPEARED IN TWIN CITIES WAS THAT OF HARRY HAYWARD.

"W. W. Erwin died last night."

Thus reads a telegram to the Dispatch from Miami, Fla., signed by the widow. The date is Sept. 13. It signalizes the end of the career of one of the most picturesque professional and political figures that ever moved in the limelight in St. Paul and Minnesota.

"Bill" Erwin—nobody ever thought of calling him anything else—was, primarily, the greatest criminal lawyer the northwest ever knew. Secondly, he was an orator equaled in Minnesota by none, perhaps, except Ignatius Donnelly. Thirdly, he was a politician whose coat was as variegated of hue as the garment of Joseph. With all these, he was in some respects the greatest intellect that ever shed its luster upon a Minnesota community.

The audacious character of this man's mind, the utter fearlessness of him, was never shown more strikingly than in his defense of the Homestead (Pa.) labor leaders following the riot in 1892. Erwin served as their counsel without reward. The judge before whom the case was tried was not accustomed to the vigorous western method of address.

DENOUNCED FRICK.

Speaking of Henry Clay Frick, at that time the manager of the Carnegie steel plant at Homestead, Erwin in his speech to the jury took the ground that the killing of Frick would have been justifiable.

"They would have had a right," he exclaimed, "to kill this man on the street, at his office or at his home. They would have had a right to chase him beyond the grave and get him at the foot of the throne of the Prince of Hell!"

The judge immediately forbade a continuance of this violent strain. Turning to the jury, Erwin said:

"The court has silenced me, but it cannot silence you!"

The defendants were acquitted.

Erwin's political career was notable, but much less so than his legal record. He first attained notoriety politically when he stumped the state for the Farmers' Alliance ticket, headed by Sidney M. Owen for governor. He was once county attorney of Ramsey and the democratic nominee for attorney general. He was also a candidate for mayor of St. Paul against Dr. Schiffmann and Andrew Kiefer, when the latter was elected.

During the latter part of Erwin's life in St. Paul he was the legal representative of the labor element and as such conducted the investigation of the state labor bureau before the legislature of 1897. The state labor commissioner then was Le Grand B. Powers, now and for many years past chief statistician of the census bureau at Washington.

At the height of his legal career in St. Paul, Erwin was a partner of "Cy" Wellington. Two of the famous cases with which the partners were identified were the two libel suits of Ignatius Donnelly against the Pioneer Press, Erwin and Wellington representing the plaintiff.

The last great criminal trial in which Erwin appeared was that of Harry Hayward, the murderer of Catherine Ging, in Minneapolis. "The Tall Pine," lost, which was an almost unheard-of experience for him. He had successfully defended more murderers, or alleged murderers, than probably any other three attorneys in the Northwest combined.

Finally Erwin left St. Paul forever and formed a law partnership in Minneapolis with Harry S. Mead, son of Frank J. Mead, the old-time newspaper man of the Twin Cities. In a few years he removed to Miama, Fla., where both climate and human environment appealed to him strongly.

In going to Florida Mr. Erwin refused an offer for what promised to be a lucrative politico-legal career in the Tammany organization in New York. Erwin practiced successfully at the Florida bar and won the high opinion and respect of the people as well as his fellow-practitioners. The latter some months ago met and adopted resolutions of appreciation, sympathy and encouragement as Erwin lay struggling with his last mighty foe—cancer—the foe to whom he was doomed to owe his final defeat.

UNIQUE PERSONALITY.

Morally and spiritually, "Bill" Erwin was, as became such a man, unique, or nearly so. His religious speculations led him to occupy a plane that impressed the unthinking and unknowing "world" as something absurd, but not for a moment, despite his many seeming inconsistencies, did those who really knew the man question his absolute sincerity. He was a believer in a Christianity of the primitive sort, and became a mystic and a spiritualist, but not a spiritualist of the common stripe. To have been that, it would hav been necessary for him to be another than "Bill" Erwin. He was nothing if not original.

The victim of what all agree is a "bad habit"—he could not and would not always be blind to "the wine when it is red"—he never fell under the subjugation of this insidious foe to the degree of complete undoing. He dallied with the destroyer without being destroyed.

OF STRIKING APPEARANCE.

Erwin was of striking personal appearance. His height was above six feet and he was slender and sinewy. He had a noble head and one of the most peculiar pairs of eyes that human brow ever shaded. They were of yellowish tinge, as became the literally leonine cut of the man. Dull and dramy were those eyes in repose, but when aught aroused him, each socket suddenly transformed to the midnight crater of a Vesuvius or Aetna, and forth blazed fires that appalled while they thrilled and hypnotized. Eye, tongue, physique, gesture, all were in harmony. Here indeed was majesty!

He was capable of mighty loves as he moved among men, and of these he received as well as bestowed. None who passed under the spell of this intensely human spirit could resist him. That broad nature was tarnishd by no streak of selfishness, no leaven of innate baseness whatsoever. Men loved him not for what he should have been or might have been, but for what he was.

And he was "Bill" Erwin.

W. W. ERWIN.

Eminent criminal lawyer and [illegible] formerly of St. Paul, who [illegible] erday, at Miami, Fla.

ADVERTISEMENT.

.....14,210	10,182	11,955	10,136

majority over Wright, 4,028.
s majority over Doran, 1,819.

ling Amendment.

uch doubt concerning the
anter amendment for plac-
rinkling on an assessment
returns from the precincts
e and there is no way of
er the amendment passed
is officially canvassed. The
o pass must have an af-
of three-fifths of the total
he election. The total vote
hborhood of 31,000, so that
nt to pass must have an
te of approximately 18,600.
on the amendment, with
s missing, follow:

	Yes.	No.
.....	1,488	670
.....	1,009	373
.....	727	194
.....	1,068	276
.....	1,056	289
.....	1,116	666
.....	2,405	770
.....	2,089	775
.....	1,050	289
.....	357	109
.....	544	165
.....	741	240
.....	13,650	4,816

THE MAYOR'S SURPRISE.

Mayor Smith, commenting today on the result of the election, said:

"The majorities that the democrats rolled up surprised me greatly. I expected that Mr. Lawler would win and that the rest of the ticket for the most part would follow him to victory, but I never expected any such sweep as occurred. It means, as I size it up, that the people of St. Paul recognize that the city cannot be run on any Sunday-school plan. We must run the administration in a manner that will insure the largest possible amount of freedom to the individual. We cannot coerce people into Sabbath observance. We have a people here that is made up of many different kinds of elements, and we wish to allow the greatest possible liberty to all that is consistent with the orderly running of things. People who wish to observe a quiet Sabbath may do so, but others who wish the recreation of the theater and the base ball game on Sunday should not be denied that privilege by a rigorous enforcement of the letter of law.

"I believe it was the German vote to a large extent that determined the issue, and yet the democratic ticket made strong gains in a number of republican districts, where the Germans were not strong.

LAWLER GRATIFIED.

"Personally, of course," said Mr. Lawler, "I can't help feeling much gratified with the confidence in me that the people of my city have expressed. I feel that not only my personal friends, but also a majority of our people, believe that I shall redeem my promises. It is no less gratifying to me as a democrat to know that most of the tax-payers give the local party due credit for the excellence of its previous administrations.

"But I'm not going to flatter myself that I was elected merely because I am myself, or merely because I am a St. Paul democrat. It would be absurd for me, or for any of the fortunate candidates of my party, to forget that the people have elected us because they expect us to observe a certain standard in the administration of city affairs. If we don't live up to the standard—and the voters themselves understand what it is—our personalities and our democracy aren't going to save us from prompt reproof and future defeat."

McKIBBIN DISCUSSES SNOW STORM.

Mr. McKibbin discussed the "snowstorm" cheerfully today.

"I certainly am pleased," he said, "with one element in the result. I am very glad that the electors expressed their preference with a decided majority—a majority that leaves no room for doubt. Any other result would have been equally unsatisfactory to both sides. The democrats wouldn't have felt sufficiently 'vindicated,' and the republicans would have felt that they had some reason to believe that the voters had not been able to register their true opinion.

"This election shouldn't discourage the men who have been seeking to improve the management of our city affairs. The situation was even more mixed than is usual in city politics, where the actual issues are always overlaid with a multiplicity of extraneous considerations. I am not at all convinced—in spite of a majority upon which I congratulate Mr. Lawler—that most of the voters of St. Paul would not like to see a different management in control of the city. The local democracy has no reason to flatter itself that it holds an irrevocable power of attorney from the electorate.

"But Mr. Lawler, if he wishes, can give us all, so far as charter limitations permit, a much better administration than his predecessor gave. As acknowledged friends of good city government, local republicans should lend the prospective mayor every possible assistance in the direction of improvement."

O'CONNOR—"I TOLD YOU SO."

Dick O'Connor says the result of the election was not much of a surprise to him. When interviewed today in his office in the German-American National Bank building, where he was found surrounded by a number of his lieutenants, who were congratulating him, he said:

"The election was no surprise to me. I thought Lawler would win by a majority of about 4,000. I expected the ward vote to come out about as it did on aldermen, but I rather thought we would lose more of the assemblymen.

"The vote shows that the people of St. Paul are satisfied with the present administration, and I do not think it can be improved upon. Lawler will give about the same kind of an administration as the present one."

Mayoralty Vote in 1906.

Wards—	Smith.	Hoffmann.	Smith Maj.	Hoff. Maj.
First	1,077	1,600	.....	523
Second	1,248	1,382	.....	134
Third	726	407	319	.....
Fourth	1,595	703	892	.....
Fifth	1,795	986	809	.....
Sixth	1,507	1,147	360	.....
Seventh	1,154	1,640	.....	486
Eighth	2,459	2,039	420	.....
Ninth	1,358	1,020	338	.....
Tenth	379	722	.....	343
Eleventh	465	616	.....	451

Smith majority, 1,501.

Mayoralty Vote in 1904 and 1902.

	——1904——		——1902——	
Ward—	Smith.	Wright.	Smith.	Doran
First	1,089	1.371	830	1.470
Second	1,288	1,026	1,126	1,042
Third	753	452	672	421
Fourth	1,768	986	1,397	742
Fifth	1,763	814	1,643	839
Sixth	1,657	986	1,295	1,087
Seventh	1,166	1,408	958	1,282
Eighth	2,445	1,609	2,127	1,536
Ninth	1,362	879	1,267	855
Tenth	516	529	365	503
Eleventh	403	419	275	359

Dispatch

Minnesota Weather (GOVERNMENT FORECAST). Warmer
Fair Tonight and Thursday.

MAY 6, 1908. 5:00 O'CLOCK. TWO CENTS. IN TWIN CITIES.

ence at Polls Yesterday

STILL THE GREAT POLITICAL KING BEE

RICHARD T. O'CONNOR

Who continues to hold the political destiny of St. Paul in the hollow of his hand.

SURPRISES ON ALL SIDES

Mr. Lawler and Rank and File of the Local Democrats Did Not Expect so Much.

YESTERDAY'S VOTE CAST IN THE CITY ELECTION

SOLIDIFIES DEMOCRACY IN ALL THE BRANCHES OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS IN THIS CITY.

Successful Candidates.

MAYOR:
Daniel W. Lawler, Dem.

COMPTROLLER:
Louis Betz, Dem.

TREASURER:
Otto Bremer, Dem.

ALDERMEN:
First—Charles E. Nyberg, Dem.
Second—Wm. E. Buschmann, Dem.
Third—James F. Maloney, Dem.
Fourth—Frank J. Huber, Dem.
Fifth—Otto W. Rohland, Dem.
Sixth—J. D. Hyland, Dem.
Seventh Leavitt Corning, Rep.
Eighth—Charles Gerber, Dem.
Ninth—William J. Troy, Dem.
Tenth—Charles P. Montgomery, Rep.
Eleventh—James M. Otis, Dem.
Twelfth—George J. Reis, Dem.

ASSEMBLY:
H. G. Haas, Dem.
Winn Powers, Dem.
F. Yoerg, Dem.
H. P. Keller, Rep.
Dr. E. H. Whitcomb, Dem.
J. J. Daily, Dem.
C. Kartak, Dem.
T. J. Conroy, Dem.
W. J. Cameron, Dem.

JUSTICES OF PEACE:
J. L. Johnson, Rep.
H. C. Peterson, Dem.
M. L. Niles, Dem., Sixth Ward.

CONSTABLES:
W. B. Miller, Rep.
E. C. Poucher, Dem.
R. C. Nagle, Dem., Sixth Ward.

DANIEL W. LAWLER was elected mayor yesterday over Joseph McKibbin by a plurality of 3,881.

The total vote for Lawler was 16,790, and the total vote for McKibbin was 12,909, an aggregate vote on the two leading candidates of 29,699, to which may be added approximately 1,000 votes cast for the other three candidates, bringing the total vote on mayor up to 30,700, as compared with a registration of 35,700. In other words, 40,700 registered voters did not appear at the polling places or failed to vote on mayor.

The democratic candidate showed exceptional strength throughout the city. He carried eight of the twelve wards by pluralities ranging from 226 in the Twelfth to 1,308 in the Fifth. The Eighth showed up strong for Lawler, with a plurality of 1,170, and the Sixth gave him a plurality of 818. The second gave a nominal democratic plurality, and the Third, Fourth and Ninth wards turned up their usual democratic pluralities.

Added to the exceptional strength shown by Mr. Lawler in some of the democratic wards, was the weak showing of the republican wards for Mr. McKibbin.

The First returned a plurality of only 235, and the Seventh stopped at 760. The Tenth, all things considered, made the best showing with a plurality of 403 for McKibbin.

Much interest attached to the result in the home precincts of the two candidates. In the second of the Seventh, Mr. McKibbin's precinct, the vote was 121 for Lawler and 263 for McKibbin, a net gain of 94 over the vote of two years ago. In the fifth of the Seventh, Mr. Lawler's precinct, the vote was an even break, 168 for each candidate, a net gain of 18 for Lawler.

Mr. Lawler's plurality in the city is less than the early returns indicated, but it is sufficient.

PLURALITIES BY WARDS.

	Lawler.	McKibbin
First		235
Second	248	
Third	336	
Fourth	798	
Fifth	1,308	
Sixth	818	
Seventh		760
Eighth	1,170	
Ninth	584	
Tenth		403
Eleventh		199
Twelfth	226	

RECAPITULATION.

Ward—	Lawler.	McKibbin
First	1,446	1,681
Second	1,433	1,149
Third	714	378
Fourth	1,554	755
Fifth	2,228	920
Sixth	1,947	1,129
Seventh	1,428	2,188
Eighth	2,534	1,364
Ninth	1,475	941
Tenth	489	892
Eleventh	723	922
Twelfth	813	589
Totals	16,790	12,909

Lawler's majority, 3,881.

FIRST WARD.

Precinct.	Lawler.	McKibbin.
First	135	81
Second	123	84
Third	130	173
Fourth	88	109
Fifth	90	100
Sixth	127	126
Seventh	150	184
Eighth	187	162
Ninth	174	212
Tenth	102	201
Eleventh	140	214
Totals	1,446	1,681

CUTS THROATS OF BARBERS

Boy, Believed to Be Black Hand Agent, Uses Razor on Employer, Assistants and Woman.

TWO VICTIMS MAY DIE

Enters Sleeping Apartments of Associates and Attacks Them in Their Sleep—Police Can't Find Him.

By Associated Press to the Dispatch.

New York, May 6.—A 16-year-old boy known only as Carmello and employed in a barber shop in Brooklyn, early today cut the throats of his employer, Antonio Peraso, Mrs. Peraso and three barbers while they lay asleep in Peraso's apartment at 107 Fulton street. The wounds of Peraso and his wife are believed to be mortal while those of the three barbers are serious but probably not fatal. The boy escaped.

The police have a theory that the boy was an agent of a black hand gang which had been demanding money of Peraso under threat of doing him injury, and that the blackmailers placed the boy in the shop in order to punish Peraso for his refusal to satisfy their demands.

Carmello used a pair of scissors and a razor in his attack upon the barber and his employes. Frank Strafino, Michael Rebento and Joseph Macero, the three barbers, were first attacked by the boy. Strafino was awakened from his sleep by a stab in the neck and before he could resist the boy drew a razor across his throat, inflicting a severe wound. He was still conscious and saw the boy as he crept to the bedsides of Rebento and Macero and cut their throats while they slept.

Peraso, who with his wife was asleep in an adjoining room, was awakened by a stab wound in his neck and engaged the boy in a desperate struggle for his life. The man was unarmed and the boy clutching a razor in his hand slashed his employer several times about the face, neck and hands, inflicting wounds from which Peraso suffered great loss of blood. The fight was going against the barber when his three assistants staggered into the room and attacked the boy. Together they drove him from the rooms into the street, and then managed to summon assistance. It was then found that Mrs. Peraso's throat had been cut and that she was lying in bed only partially conscious while the fight with the apparently insane boy was in progress.

Investigate Death.

Chicago, May 6.—The police are today investigating the death of Sigrid Johnson, of Cheboygan, Mich., whose dead body was found in her room at the home of A. W. Hall, 6838 Emerald avenue. The woman had been asphyxiated by illuminating gas, which had come from an open jet.

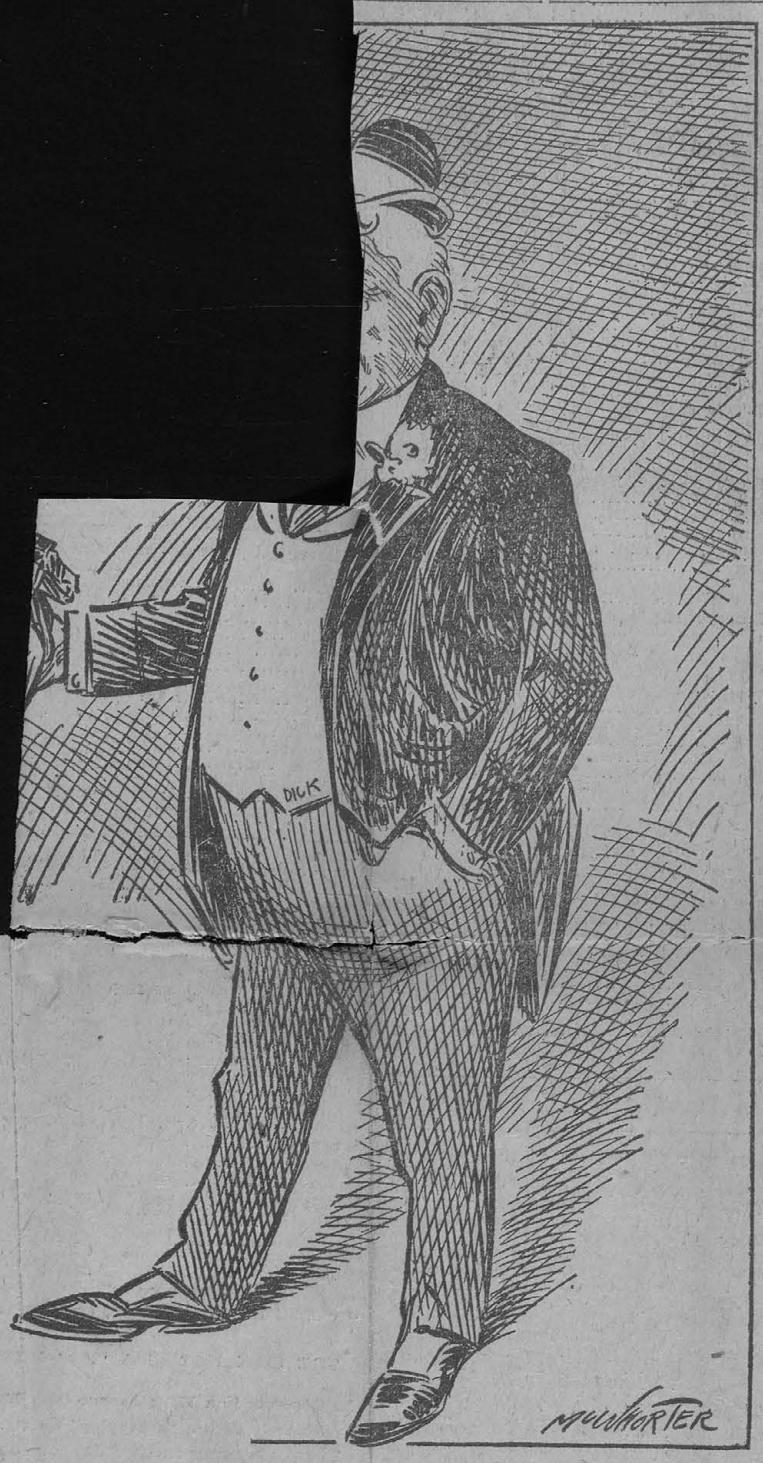
Hall told the police that he believed the death was accidental. According to Hall, the young woman was a schoolmate of his wife and came to visit the family several weeks ago.

Abd El Aziz Victorious.

Babat, Morocco, May 6.—The foreign board announces that Abd El Aziz, the sultan of Morocco, is to leave for Morocco City on May 9. The report of Saffi has been re-occupied by Abd El Aziz troops.

Mexican Newspaper Men Meet.

Aguas Calientes, Mexico, May 6.—The first congress of Mexican newspaper proprietors was opened in this city yesterday. The purpose of the conference is to effect a mutual organization of the periodicals of Mexico.



AS MAYOR SMITH, ONLY YOUNGER.

The occasion of the fleet's coming in San Francisco has been made an occasion unique in the history of the Western country. The governors of half a dozen prosperous Western states have arrived here to voice the welcome of the entire West to the battleships of the navy, and the more humble citizens of the various commonwealths have flocked to this city, to Oakland, to Alameda and the many suburbs of all three of these cities in unprecedented numbers. It was estimated by railroad officials today that more than 300,000 strangers have been brought into San Francisco alone during the last 48 hours.

The fleet has been the topic of every city, town or hamlet within several hundred miles of San Francisco during the past two months, and every person able to make the trip, either by rail or horse drawn vehicle, has come to witness both the arrival today and the review of the fleet in the harbor by Secretary Metcalf on Friday. The secretary has been in the city for several days, and on board his reviewing ship, the Yorktown, saw the entry of the magnificent line of fighting vessels today from just within the harbor gates.

Every hotel, boarding house and private residence within the neighborhood of San Francisco is taxed to overflowing, and the crwoded conditions are expected to continue during most of the ten days' program of entertainment provided for the officers and men of the visiting ships.

With the earliest streaks of the coming day the thousands who wished to view the historic spectacle of the fleet's entrance, began this morning to make their way to points of vantage along the shores running both north and south of the Golden Gate.

The harbor itself was jammed with pleasure craft from the earliest hours of the day.

SECOND.

Precinct.	Lawler.	McKibbin.
First	...	...
Second	160	110
Third	157	144
Fourth	231	231
Fifth	82	67
Sixth	153	67
Seventh	230	211
Eighth	104	74
Njnth	71	54
Tenth	16	51
Eleventh	235	160
Totals	1,433	1,149

THIRD.

Precinct.	Lawler.	McKibbin.
First	67	20
Second	120	31
Third	140	83
Fourth	135	123
Fifth	151	77
Sixth	100	44
Totals	714	378

FOURTH.

Precinct.	Lawler.	McKibbin.
First	152	39
Second	164	44
Third	84	46
Fourth	70	9
Fifth	92	32
Sixth	205	83
Seventh	202	151
Eighth	142	86
Ninth	86	45
Tenth	111	47
Eleventh	112	90
Twelfth	327	91
Totals	1,554	759

FIFTH.

Precinct.	Lawler.	Kibbin.
First	134	40
Second	117	73
Third	97	38
Fourth	126	86
Fifth	164	57
Sixth	201	82
Seventh	169	74
Eighth	235	110
Ninth	149	48
Tenth	93	39
Eleventh	75	24
Twelfth	295	97
Thirteenth	211	79
Fourteenth	162	74
Totals	2,228	920

SIXTH.

Precinct.	Hyland.	Furlong
First	100	44
Second	156	74
Third	168	82
Fourth	151	41
Fifth	44	16
Sixth	72	59
Seventh	129	139
Eighth	127	148
Ninth	226	131
Tenth	247	174
Eleventh	182	116
Twelfth	73	67
Thirteenth	106	161
Totals	1,786	1,252

Hyland's majority, 534.

SEVENTH.

Precinct.	Lawler.	McKibbin.
First	214	208
Second	121	263
Third	158	353
Fourth	138	262
Fifth	168	168
Sixth	235	326
Seventh	152	193
Eighth	73	116
Ninth	169	299
Totals	1,428	2,188

EIGHTH.

Precinct.	Lawler.	McKibbin.
First	130	113
Second	120	71
Third	167	122
Fourth	210	148
Fifth	235	162
Sixth	218	119
Seventh	204	80
Eighth	181	101
Ninth	188	78
Tenth	243	59
Eleventh	183	137
Twelfth	219	66
Thirteenth	107	52
Fourteenth	129	56
Totals	2,534	1,364

NINTH.

Precinct—	Lawler.	McKibbin
First	99	115
Second	97	101
Third	101	87
Fourth	92	71
Fifth	111	57
Sixth	82	58
Seventh	153	48
Eighth	168	73
Ninth	145	78
Tenth	98	56
Eleventh	198	102
Twelfth	87	33
Thirteenth	64	67
Totals	1,475	941

TNTH.

Precinct—	Lawler.	McKibbin
First	135	241
Second	90	231
Third	128	177
Fourth	50	178
Fifth	86	65
Totals	489	892

ELEVENTH.

Precinct—	Lawler.	McKibbin
First	105	100
Second	144	182
Third	193	395
Fourth	209	216
Fifth	72	29
Totals	723	922

TWELFTH.

Precinct—	Lawler.	McKibbin
First	112	146
Second	92	69
Third	98	81
Fourth	202	111
Fifth	188	77
Sixth	121	105
Totals	813	589

THESE ALSO RAN.

The prohibition, public ownership and socialist candidates for mayor were not in it to any considerable extent, as shown by the returns. George F. Wells, the prohibition candidate, made his best showing in the Tenth, his home ward, [illegible] the public ownership candidate, made his best showing in the First ward.

The vote by wards:

Wards.	Wells.	Leith.	Peterson.
First	33	83	26
Second	7	37	15
Third	4	8	4
Fourth	4	13	3
Fifth	11	38	66
Sixth	16	54	19
Seventh	14	14	2
Eighth	14	77	27
Ninth	23	52	24
Tenth	43	36	9
Eleventh	5	14	3
Twelfth	5	47	27
Totals	173	458	228

Treasurer.

Otto Bremer, democratic candidate for treasurer, again headed the list of vote getters, winning over Paul H. Gotzian by a majority of something like 11,000. He carried every ward in the city, puling out of the Eighth with a clear lead of 2,003, the Fifth with a lead of 1,761, and the Seventh with a lead of 1,103, and the Second, his home ward, with nearly 1,000. His total vote was approximately 20,000, the largest vote ever given a candidate in the city.

The vote by wards:

	Bremer.	Gotzian
First	1,810	1,189
Second	1,513	602
Third	687	289
Fourth	1,581	646
Fifth	2,522	761
Sixth	1,772	570
Seventh	2,409	1,306
Eighth	3,005	1,002
Ninth	1,565	636
Tenth	577	519
Eleventh	609	396
Twelfth	998	406
Totals	19,048	8,313

Bremer's majority, 10,735.

Comptroller.

The vote for comptroller was decisive, Louis Betz, the present comptroller and democratic candidate, winning over Will E. Matheis, by a majority ranging around 8,000. It was the biggest majority ever given Mr. Betz. He carried every ward in the city, running well in front of his competitor even in the Seventh ward, and landing nearly 600 to the good in the First. It was a sweeping victory for the present comptroller.

The vote by wards:

	Betz.	Matheis
First	1,863	1,283
Second	1,087	576
Third	661	379
Fourth	1,394	805
Fifth	2,282	943
Sixth	2,069	954
Seventh	2,152	1,378
Eighth	2,599	1,297
Ninth	1,567	820
Tenth	663	478
Eleventh	643	387
Twelfth	898	529
Totals	17,878	9,828

Betz's majority, 8,050.

lected James C. Otis in preference to Kay Todd, the two-time candidate.

In the Twelfth it was a cinch for Geo. J. Ries.

FIRST.

Precinct—	C.E.Nyb'g.	Carl'm.	Cain
First	129	66	9
Second	110	74	4
Third	140	145	8
Fourth	102	80	6
Fifth	103	149	12
Sixth	148	108	2
Seventh	174	142	5
Eighth	233	112	2
Ninth	228	160	6
Tenth	146	177	3
Eleventh	127	230	14
Totals	1,640	1,443	71

Nyberg's pluralty, 197.

SECOND.

Precinct—	mann.	Menz.
First	141	230
Second	62	204
Third	85	210
Fourth	271	186
Fifth	89	61
Sixth	148	76
Seventh	292	144
Eighth	131	47
Ninth	76	50
Tenth	20	24
Eleventh	198	202
Totals	1,513	1,434

Buschmann's majority, 79.

THIRD.

Precinct.	J. F. Maloney	Dallimore.
First	60	21
Second	78	56
Third	113	103
Fourth	119	134
Fifth	109	107
Sixth	72	67
Totals	551	488

Maloney's majority, 73.

FOURTH

Precinct.	F. J. Huber.	C. F. Scheffer.
First	118	57
Second	88	97
Third	55	62
Fourth	53	21
Fifth	67	41
Sixth	136	131
Seventh	160	174
Eighth	114	99
Ninth	69	52
Tenth	65	63
Eleventh	84	108
Twelfth	101	108
Totals	1,110	1,013

Huber's majority, 97.

FIFTH.

Precinct—	O. W. Rohland.	J. P. Jelinek.
First	112	57
Second	84	102
Third	86	49
Fourth	83	126
Fifth	142	81
Sixth	179	111
Seventh	160	83
Eighth	158	184
Ninth	95	109
Tenth	61	73
Eleventh	52	45
Twelfth	223	171
Thirteenth	159	158
Fourteenth	142	105
Totals	1,736	1,454

Rohland's majority, 282.

SEVENTH

Precinct—	B. A. Cox.	L. Corning.	Foot.
First	153	240	15
Second	56	307	8
Third	84	407	8
Fourth	85	306	..
Fifth	102	213	10
Sixth	147	400	14
Seventh	104	221	9
Eighth	59	129	3
Ninth	137	324	14
Totals	927	2,547	81

Corning's pluralty, 1,620.

EIGHTH

Precinct—	C. H. Gerber.	McDonough.	Uebel.
First	126	95	5
Second	125	61	5
Third	187	91	3
Fourth	231	110	14
Fifth	235	136	..
Sixth	717	104	15
Seventh	201	73	10
Eighth	191	85	7
Ninth	122	120	6
Tenth	192	103	5
Eleventh	161	143	13
Twelfth	194	84	7
Thirteenth	76	80	5
Fourteenth	128	47	6
Totals	2,386	1,337	101

Gerber's pluralty, 1,049.

NINTH

Precinct—	W. J. Troy.	G. F. Peglow.	Nelson.
First	85	107	14
Second	83	87	27
Third	99	69	9
Fourth	96	51	13
Fifth	106	43	15
Sixth	69	50	19
Seventh	85	110	6
Eighth	143	80	22
Ninth	108	80	40
Tenth	76	47	30
Eleventh	168	115	31
Twelfth	45	45	5
Thirteenth	56	57	15
Totals	1,219	943	247

Troy's majority, 276.

TENTH.

Precinct—	K. L. Fieseler.	C. P. Montgomery.	Murray
First	125	264	7
Second	101	223	28
Third	230	82	1
Fourth	123	118	8
Fifth	106	44	3
Totals	685	731	47

Montgomery's majority, 46.

ELEVENTH.

Precinct—	J. C. Otis.	K. Todd.	Johnson.
First	118	83	4
Second	151	172	..
Third	260	338	..
Fourth	329	96	4
Fifth	66	29	..
Totals	924	718	8

Otis' majority, 206.

TWELFTH.

Precinct—	G. J. Ries.	H. Lange.
First	129	136
Second	98	67
Third	109	68
Fourth	214	110
Fifth	177	93
Sixth	142	89
Totals	869	553

Reis' majority 316.

Justices of Peace

The vote on justices of the peace was close and the returns show that the two parties divided the honors on these two positions. James L. Johnson, republican, leads in the number of votes, with Henry C. Peterson, democrat, second, and these two candidates are elected. W. H. Kincaid, democrat, and Frank E. Baker, republican, follow close, but without sufficient votes to elect.

The vote by wards:

Wards—	Kinkaid.	Peterson.	Baker.	Johnson.
First	817	1,199	1,429	2,075
Second	499	529	580	609
Third	486	495	363	442
Fourth	1,148	1,020	769	802
Fifth	1,601	1,675	1,149	1,148
Sixth	1,381	1,333	1,188	1,213
Seventh	1,128	973	1,116	2,218
Eighth	1,692	1,869	1,429	1,533
Ninth	1,033	1,140	805	957
Tenth	322	318	577	693
Eleventh	291	296	319	403
Twelfth	583	615	651	651
Totals	10,981	11,462	10,375	12,744

Johnson's plurality, 1,282.

Peterson's plurality, 481.

There was no contest for justice in the Sixth ward, M. L. Niles being the only nominee.

Constables.

William B. Miller, republican, and Edward C. Poucher, democrat, were elected constables by a decisive vote. Poucher ran alone on the democratic ticket, and beat out Peter J. Quint, republican, with plenty of votes to spare.

M. L. Niles, democrat, and R. C. Nagle, democrat, were elected Sixth ward justice and constable without opposition.

ASSEMBLY VOTE

ELECTED.

Henry G. Haas (dem.)	16,076
Winn Powers (dem.)	14,821
Frank Yoerg (dem.)	14,703
Hubert P. Keller (rep.)	14,244
E. H. Whitcomb (dem.)	13,446
James J. Daily (dem.)	13,056
Charles Kartak (dem.)	12,977
Thomas J. Conroy (dem.)	12,711
Wm. A. Cameron (dem)	12,447

NOT ELECTED.

Mathias Bantz (dem.)	12,074
Edwin C. Mahle (rep.)	11,840
D. H. Michaud (rep.)	11,360
John Neff (rep.)	11,080
Oscar A. Lindeke (rep.)	10,919
A. G. Johnson (rep.)	10,790
S. A. Farnsworth (rep.)	10,708
Robert H. Seng (rep.)	10,533
Henry W. Williams (rep.)	10,518

The democats elected eight of the nine assemblymen, and again, as was the case four years ago, Herbert P. Keller is the only republican nominee to survive the landslide. And Keller, for the third time, proved that he is a vote getter, for in a losing fight he succeeded in landing fourth in the list.

As was expected, Henry G. Haas heads the ticket, with a total vote of 16,076. Winn Powers is second in the list, with a small margin over Frank Yoerg, and then comes Keller.

Mathias Bantz was nosed out by W. A. Cameron, and Bantz was the only democratic nominee to fall by the wayside. It would seem that Cameron is the stumbling block in Bantz's political path, for two years ago the former Eighth ward alderman was nosed out by Cameron for nomination by a matter of only ninety-six votes, and again, at the primaries this year, Bantz barely landed among the democratic nominees, headed by Cameron, and chased by Henry F. Wessel.

One surprise of the vote on assemblymen was the defeat of E. C. Mahle, republican, who landed among the winners two years ago.

Dr. Whitcomb held his usual place among the winners. There were no particular surprises in the placing of the democratic candidates with the exception of Mr. Powers' unexpected showing of strength.

The vote by wards:

ELECTED.

Wards.	[illegible]s.	Powers.	Yoerg.	Keller.	Whitcomb.	Daily.	Kartak.	Conroy.	Cameron.
First	[illegible]	1,369	1,157	1,785	1,162	1,008	1,104	1,164	978
Second	[illegible]	909	1,017	1,002	956	840	906	929	879
Third	[illegible]	579	555	[illegible]	545	530	499	531	503
Fourth	[illegible]	1,240	1,274	945	1,169	1,170	1,131	1,134	1,155
Fifth	[illegible]	1,883	2,044	1,365	1,723	1,778	1,928	1,815	1,870
Sixth	[illegible]	1,719	2,100	1,473	1,531	1,525	1,615	1,562	1,528
Seventh	[illegible]	1,682	1,270	2,463	1,589	1,072	993	835	1,078
Eighth	[illegible]	2,214	2,340	1,762	1,994	2,290	2,148	2,045	1,917
Ninth	[illegible]	1,220	1,257	1,043	1,171	1,257	1,181	1,230	1,093
Tenth	[illegible]	548	377	832	404	423	386	419	389
Eleventh	585	532	452	355	471	460	415	420	439
Twelfth	792	703	765	735	678	703	671	647	618
Totals	16,076	14,821	14,703	14,244	13,446	13,056	12,977	12,711	12,447

NOT ELECTED.

Wards—	Bantz.	Mahle.	Michaud.	Neff.	Lindeke.	Johnson.	Farnsworth.	Seng.	Williams.
First	1,043	1,629	1,389	1,577	1,349	1,658	1,891	1,182	1,353
Second	882	1,010	746	1,076	830	522	709	699	741
Third	471	365	313	319	410	371	346	323	298
Fourth	1,070	663	786	701	764	685	653	710	628
Fifth	1,737	994	946	949	979	936	750	1,177	820
Sixth	1,459	1,085	1,026	1,064	1,049	1,011	1,049	1,104	990
Seventh	872	2,059	2,264	1,821	1 800	2,014	2,005	1,843	2,158
Eighth	2,023	1,413	1,262	1,199	1,381	1,244	1,085	1,351	1,138
Ninth	1,137	809	794	783	800	801	754	736	710
Tenth	373	791	791	712	568	758	836	495	740
Eleventh	384	456	498	418	414	276	142	402	439
Twelfth	623	566	545	491	575	514	488	511	493
Totals	12,074	11,840	11,360	11,080	10,919	10,790	10,708	10,533	10,518

ALDERMANIC VOTE.

As a result of the aldermanic fights in the twelve wards of the city the democrats gain three members of that body, giving the incoming administration ten aldermen and a majority sufficient to handle any measure.

The gains were male in the Second, Sixth and Eleventh wards. The republicans, on the face of the returns elected in the Seventh and Tenth wards. Leavitt Corning receiving a plurality of 1,620 in the Seventh, and Dr. C. P. Montgomery, according to the returns, is elected by a plurality of 15 over Karl Kieseler, member of the workhouse board and democratic candidate for alderman two years ago.

There were some close contests and some surprises in the wards. In the Second, William E. Buschmann defeated William J. Menz by 20 votes, reversing the result of two years ago, when Menz won over Buschmann by 13 votes.

In the Third James F. Maloney pulled through with 63 votes over Dr. G. A. Dallimore, although the ward went 336 for the democratic candidate for mayor.

In the Fourth, Frank J. Huber slipped in with a majority of 97 over Charles F. Scheffer, his republican opponent, the ward at the same time going 800 for Lawler.

In the Fifth Otto W. Rohland won over J. P. Jelinek with a majority of something over 300, whereas the ward went 1,308 for Lawler.

In the Sixth, J. D. Hyland called the turn on J. M. Furlong with a majority of 637, Hyland running about even with the head of the democratic ticket. Two years ago Furlong beat Hyland by a majority of 101.

In the Eighth it was easy sailing for Charles H. Gerber, and in the Ninth William J. Troy had little trouble.

The Eleventh ward, usually counted upon as a reliable republican ward, se-

The vote by wards on Pouch.

First	1,165
Second	1,137
Third	602
Fourth	1,317
Fifth	2,284
Sixth	1,775
Seventh	1,363
Eighth	2,424
Ninth	1,388
Tenth	410
Eleventh	489
Twelfth	806
Totals	14,261

Registration and

The returns show that so[illegible] 5,000 of the 35,688 [illegible] either to appear at the polls or to vote for mayor. The stay-at-homes are distributed by wards as follows:

Wards.	Voted.	Registered.	Not Voting.
First	3,269	3,672	403
Second	2,641	3,403	763
Third	1,108	1,506	398
Fourth	2,330	2,921	591
Fifth	3,263	3,594	331
Sixth	3,165	3,602	437
Seventh	3,646	4,184	538
Eighth	4,016	4,583	567
Ninth	2,515	2,966	451
Tenth	1,469	1,661	192
Eleventh	1,667	1,941	274
Twelfth	1,479	1,655	176
Totals	30,558	35,688	5,130

(Additional Election News on Page Ten.)

THE SILK HAT IS A "HAS BEEN."

An Observer in a Fifth Avenue Club Window Rarely Sees a "Stovepipe" Go By.

There isn't any further doubt about the decadence of the silk hat. For two hours I sat at the window of the Lotus club on Fifth avenue, Manhattan, and watched for silk hats.

Rarely was more than one in sight at a time, although the splendid thoroughfare was crowded with people!

Practically speaking, the derby has driven out the tall silk hat as thoroughly as English sparrows have banished the blue birds from our public parks.

In London, "dear old London," a man is expected to wear a tall hat in all weathers and with all sorts of garments. Nothing is more common than to see a Londoner with a suit of Scotch tweed and a silk hat upon his head.

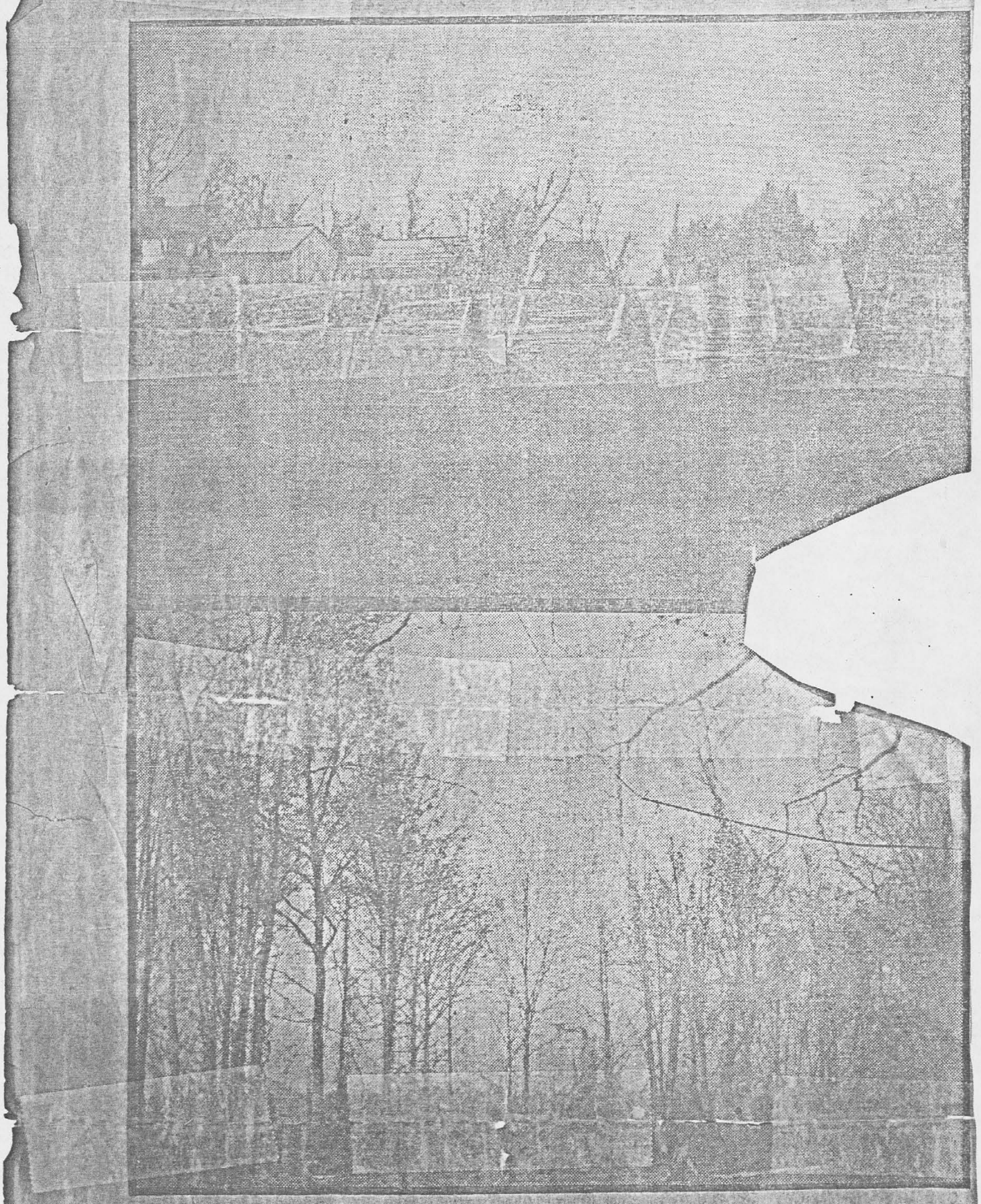
Here the code prescribes otherwise. The only times in which a New Yorker may with propriety wear a "tile" is when he is attired in a frock coat (Prince Albert) or a full dress (evening) suit. It is not properly worn with a so-called "Tuxedo jacket," any more than it would be with a smoking jacket. Indeed, the

Third Minnesota in

By

Formerly Colonel of the Third Minnesota and Commi

—Photographed thirty years after the battle of Fitzhugh's Woods.
THE FITZHUGH PLANTATION, WHERE THE THIRD MINNESOTA WAS FIRST ATTACKED, APRIL 1, 1864.



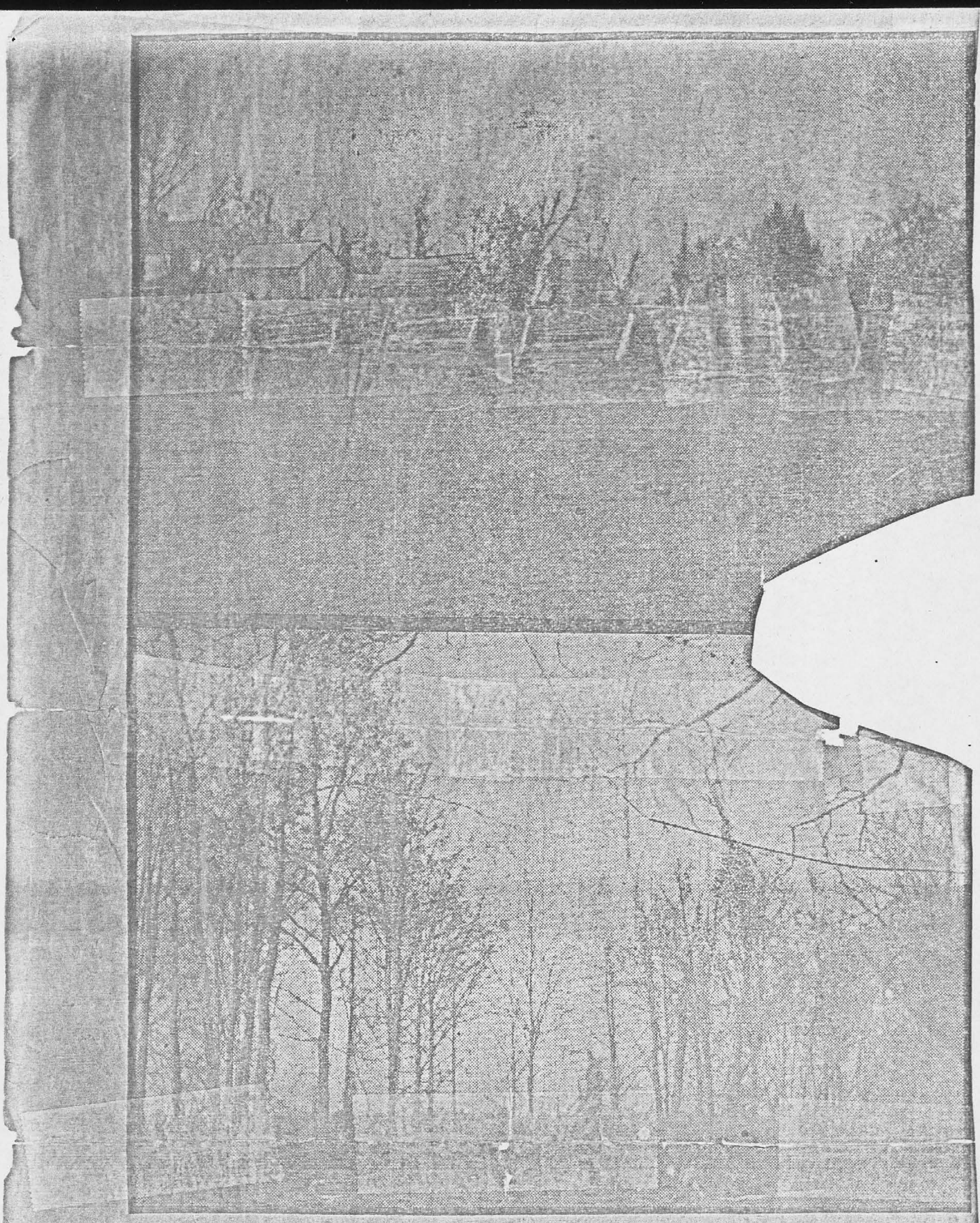
—Photographed in 1894 by W. A. Pell of the Third Minnesota, who was in the battle.
WHERE HARDEST FIGHTING TOOK PLACE IN BATTLE OF FITZHUGH'S WOODS, A1PRIL 1, 1864.

AFTER the fall of Vicksburg the Third Minnesota came up to Helena and was in the little army of 10,000 under Gen. Fred Steele sent to expell the Confederate force of 9,000 and occupy Arkansas. It entered Little Rock Sept. 11th, was assigned to guard duty, quartered in the state capitol and its col-

have made more progress in Arkansas toward a reconstruction of government than we have in any part of the country east of the Mississippi."

In the following January the loyal people of northwestern Arkansas sent delegates to Little Rock to form a free state constitution. They were successful. A constitution abolishing slavery was adopted and a state government organized

authorized to take such number of his regiment as could be carried up the White river on the available steamboat, and learn what was the true situation of things in that region where the Confederates seemed to have sway. At this time half of the Third regiment was absent on veteran furlough. Only 186 men were therefore taken from the regiment, but at Devall's Bluff the force was



—Photographed in 1894 by W. A. Pell of the Third Minnesota, who was in the battle.

WHERE HARDEST FIGHTING TOOK PLACE IN BATTLE OF FITZHUGH'S WOODS, A1PRIL 1, 1864.

AFTER the fall of Vicksburg the Third Minnesota came up to Helena and was in the little army of 10,000 under Gen. Fred Steele sent to expell the Confederate force of 9,000 and occupy Arkansas. It entered Little Rock Sept. 11th, was assigned to guard duty, quartered in the state capitol and its colonel, the writer, placed in command of the post of Little Rock with a brigade command. On entering upon his duty as post commander the colonel of the Third Minnesota issued a brief order at his own instance, which, among other things, contained the following: "The true interest of the government at this time, so far as is represented by troops here, is by all means to abstain from unnecessarily irritating the citizens; to abstain from all conduct that will tend to tarnish the good name of the Federal army, and by courtesy and good conduct to command the respect and encourage the loyalty of the people." Gen. Steele read this order to a delegation of citizens from Pine Bluff as indicating the spirit which would govern his policy as department commander. He pursued a conciliatory policy. A Confederate colonel writing from the Confederate camp in Arkansas Nov. 6, 1863, to Jefferson Davis, said: "Gen. Steele, the Federal commander, is winning golden opinions by his forbearance, justice and urbanity. Anyone can judge what will follow." Gen. W. T. Sherman, in a letter to Gen. Steele dated Oct. 24, 1863, congratulated him on his "marked success" and said: "I have no doubt you have made more progress in Arkansas toward a reconstruction of government than we have in any part of the country east of the Mississippi."

In the following January the loyal people of northwestern Arkansas sent delegates to Little Rock to form a free state constitution. They were successful. A constitution abolishing slavery was adopted and a state government organized which was recognized by President Lincoln. The movement had great moral influence both at home and abroad.

In the spring Gen. Steele moved south with about 9,000 men to co-operate in Gen. Bank's Red River campaign. Gen. Nathan Kimball was left in command of the line of the Arkansas river and assigned to the writer's command of the troops, some 3,000, left in the vicinity of Little Rock.

In northeastern Arkansas is a fertile and populous region through which flows the navigable and clear White river, and in about the center of which is the little town of Augusta, seventy miles due west from Memphis. Many Confederate soldiers had their homes in that locality and after the Confederate retreat from Little Rock very many of them had taken informal furloughs. Gen. Dandridge McRae had been sent there to collect and reorganize these absentees. There had been rumors in Little Rock about Confederate activity in that locality, but the true situation was unknown. It had been learned by Gen. Kimball that McRae, with a small force, was camped on the Cache river a few miles below Augusta. The Colonel of the Third Minnesota was authorized to take such number of his regiment as could be carried up the White river on the available steamboat, and learn what was the true situation of things in that region where the Confederates seemed to have sway. At this time half of the Third regiment was absent on veteran furlough. Only 186 men were therefore taken from the regiment, but at Devall's Bluff the force was increased by forty-five men of Capt. Mathew's company of the Eighth Missouri cavalry. The command embarked at Devall's Bluff the morning of March 31 on a steamboat and was accompanied by the gunboat Covington under Lieut. Lord. Arriving at Gregory's Landing at dusk the command marched in rain and darkness three miles to Cache bayou which the cavalry forded with difficulty, but without accident, and found that the camp which it had been intended to surprise had been abandoned that morning. Returning to the transport it reached Augusta early the next morning, April 1. Leaving a guard on the steamboat and the gunboat anchoring in the stream, the whole force marching out north from Augusta did not exceed 200 men. We afterwards learned that some of the good women of Augusta counted our number and in their own minds predicted our annihilation before night. The advance met and charged a small party of the enemy a mile out from Augusta and captured two prisoners. About three miles out a larger force was met and six miles from Augusta another mounted party was met and chased a mile or two. The country was generally level with some

NEER PRESS: SUNDA

Battle

GEN. [illegible]ANDREW

[illegible]nding the Re[illegible]gime[illegible]n the Battle—F

time plantations, an[illegible] abundance of oak timber.

About six miles o[illegible] our way we had to cross a shallow [illegible]t difficult ford, a bayou or overflowed stream 125 yards wide with felled tre[illegible] on each side, a dangerous place for [illegible]tack.

Where was the enem[illegible]? There were beginning to be ominous signs that he was somewhere about. T[illegible] facts afterwards learned were just th[illegible]se: Gen. McRae, with a force all moun[illegible]d, comprising, according to his own st[illegible]tement Col. Freeman's Missouri regi[illegible]ent of 400 men; Capt. Rutherford's [illegible]mpany of 60 men; Capt. McGuffin's com[illegible]y of 30 men; Capt. Reynold's com[illegible] of 20 men; Capt. Bland's compan[illegible] 35 men; Capt. Tracy's company of 5[illegible]men, in all about 540 men, had a few d[illegible]s before marched to Jacksonport, twenty-three miles north of Augusta, to attac[illegible] the Union force there, but not being [illegible]ble to cross the Black river had retu[illegible]ned and on this day was going into ca[illegible]p at a mill seven miles northeast of Au[illegible]sta. There were also in the vicinity 2[illegible]men well armed and equipped unde[illegible]mmand of Col. Thos. McCray, who [illegible] just come from the Confederate army [illegible]relieve Gen. McRae.

When we left Augu[illegible]t was with the intention of going [illegible]an would would admit of [illegible]stinuing to our boat before night [illegible]ore when we had marched about two [illegible]miles and had

—Photographed 1894.

GOLIGHTLY'S PLANTATION
Near battlefield of Fitzhugh's Woods.

come into a hilly and somewhat wild region, we concluded we had gone far enough and halted for dinner. It was about this time [illegible]ers brought in a prisoner who proved to be a physician. We had no need of a physician. We were in good health and besides we had a surgeon of our own, but we thought it would be well to have the one along anyhow. He was a tall and honest looking man, past middle age. Learning of my wish to see more of the enemy he told me that I would [illegible]n as many as I wanted to before [illegible]mes to our boat, his manner [illegible]t had before seen, convinced [illegible]e was telling the truth and [illegible]keep my little column well in [illegible]he march back. On our return [illegible]er going three or four miles [illegible]o rest at Fitzhugh's plantation [illegible]then two [illegible]were there [illegible]which [illegible]ed with [illegible]en into the then resumed the [illegible]ous loss. We guard strengthe[illegible]with our rear two miles there [illegible]had gone about and were get[illegible]dwood forest of the bad ba[illegible]neighborhood red to, when a [illegible]efore referyell a fierce charge [illegible]by a real rebel rear. At the sa[illegible]made on our front and left as [illegible]moment in our woods there appe[illegible]rged from the girdled and dead [illegible]field with line of battle, wh[illegible]a formidable shouting moved t[illegible]good order and circled [illegible]. It was [illegible]and nearly enell that we were [illegible]apparent to us

wide, with felled trees on each side, a dangerous place for attack.

Where was the enemy? There were beginning to be ominous signs that he was somewhere about. The facts afterwards learned were just these: Gen. McRae, with a force all mounted, comprising, according to his own statement, Col. Freeman's Missouri regiment of 400 men; Capt. Rutherford's battalion of 60 men; Capt. McGuffin's company of 30 men; Capt. Reynold's company of 20 men; Capt. Bland's company of 35 men; Capt. Tracy's company of 50 men, in all about 540 men, had a few days before marched to Jacksonport, twenty-three miles north of Augusta, to attack the Union force there, but not being able to cross the Black river had returned, and on this day was going into camp at a mill seven miles northeast of Augusta. There were also in the vicinity 200 men well armed and equipped under command of Col. Thos. McCray, who had just come from the Confederate army to relieve Gen. McRae.

When we left Augusta it was with the intention of going as far as we would admit of returning to our boat before night, the fort when we had marched about two miles and had

— Photographed 1894.

GOLIGHTLY'S PLANTATION.
Near battlefield of Fitzhugh's Woods.

come into a hilly and somewhat wild region, we concluded we had gone far enough and halted for dinner. It was about this time that our scouts brought in a prisoner who proved to be a physician. We had no need of a physician. We were in good health and besides we had a surgeon of our own, but we thought it would be well to have this one along anyhow. He was a tall, honest looking man, past middle age. Learning of my wish to see more of the enemy he told me that I would find as many as I wanted to before [illegible] back to our boat, his manner taken with what I had before seen, convinced me that he was telling the truth and I decided to keep my little column well in hand on the march back. On our return we made often going three or four miles, when we halted to rest at Fitzhugh's plantation. Here then two o'clock in the afternoon. We were there was however [illegible] which woods with [illegible] given us some loss. We then resumed the march with our rear guard strengthened. With our rear two miles through a [illegible] had gone about and were getting [illegible] hardwood forest of the bad bayou [illegible] neighborhood red to, when a [illegible] before referyell a fierce charge [illegible] by a real rebel rear. At the same [illegible] made on our front and left as [illegible] moment in our woods there appeared [illegible] emerged from the girdled and dead [illegible] a field with line of battle, with [illegible] formidable shouting moved [illegible] good order and circled us. It was [illegible] and partly enall that we were [illegible] to us We were six miles [illegible] outnumbered. and the situation [illegible] transport command was [illegible] rate. Our and commenced firing [illegible] deployed of which was to [illegible] the result the line that first [illegible] back On our right and [illegible] thickening. body of hardwood [illegible] extensive determined attack [illegible] shortly a that direction. Our [illegible] from about and it was [illegible] faced most serious part of [illegible] that the place and that our [illegible] ed. It was also apparent [illegible] Confederate force was [illegible] I will now quote [illegible] of the battle from the [illegible] Union and Confederate [illegible] more than two hundred [illegible] were [illegible] Both sides [illegible] yards apart. clamor for a while [illegible] shouts. The above it the Confederate [illegible] intense. Yet heard urging them [illegible] could be nally they started on a [illegible] charge. Fipeared [illegible] which appeared so threatening [illegible] formidable that, to repulse [illegible] led by its Colonel [illegible] Regiment, with fixed bayonets [illegible] counter-charge and seemed to [illegible] was effective, ture of the action [illegible] the decisive feaing and clamor [illegible] time the firs 'cease firing' was [illegible] intense that so that command [illegible] the bugle stubborn battle had [illegible] be heard. A a part of the Confederate [illegible] hour when moving around to the [illegible] force was seen range, apparently to [illegible] at difficult sage of the bayou [illegible] our pas- [illegible] that, the

# of Fitzhugh's Woods

S

ead Before Meeting of the Loyal Legion, Oct. 8, 1907.

—Photographed thirty years after the battle.

FIELD WITH GIRDLED TREES FROM WHICH COL. FREEMAN'S MISSOURI REGIMENT
Of Confederate cavalry attacked the Third Minnesota in the battle of Fitzhugh's Woods.

—Photographed 1894.

RESIDENCE OF GEN. DANDRIDGE McRAE, SEARCEY, ARK.
Commander of Confederate forces in battle of Fitzhugh's Woods.

larger part of the Third Regiment was moved one hundred and fifty yards nearer the bayou, and where it also had the protection of a cluster of log buildings and some fences. The Confederates, supposing that the Union troops were retreating, pressed forward in pursuit, and when they came within range of the Third Minnesota were met by a withering fire which threw them into confusion. Rallying, they charged again and again, but were repulsed each time with heavy loss. Finally they withdrew, and the Third Minnesota was left in possession of the field.

The loss in the Third Minnesota was seven killed, one mortally wounded and eighteen wounded; in all 26. In the Missouri cavalry company, one killed and one, a new recruit, missing. In the report of this battle Col. Freeman says: "The Confederate loss was twenty to twenty-five killed and mortally wounded, and from sixty to seventy-five severely wounded; also, about twenty horses were killed."

"The Confedrate wounded were carried

—Photographed 1894.

RESIDENCE OF GEN. DANDRIDGE McRAE, SEARCEY, ARK.
Commander of Confederate forces in battle of Fitzhugh's Woods.

larger part of the Third Regiment was moved one hundred and fifty yards nearer the bayou, and where it also had the protection of a cluster of log buildings and some fences. The Confederates, supposing this was a retreat, rose up and advanced with a great deal of noise, but received a very damaging fire from the Third men in their new position, which they held for about an hour and a-half. The firing which had been interrupted by several lulls, then ceased, and the enemy practically disappeared. The ford at the bayou was over a hundred yards wide and to guard against a possible attack in crossing, before resuming the march Major Foster, by direction of the colonel, posted a line of sharpshooters deployed on both flanks of the crossing in the woods. The march was then resumed, the crossing of the ford was made without accident, and the little column marched in good order to the steamboat at Augusta, a distance of about six miles, the road passing through woods, by cross-roads and open fields, where the Confederates, if they had felt it prudent, could have chosen their position and renewed the fight; but they made no further attack and the detachment of the Third Regiment and Captain Mathews' company of the Eighth Missouri Cavalry deliberately embarked and returned to their respective camps."

Before embarking we formed a line and sang a patriotic song. During the action a detail from the Third regiment was in the rear guarding the prisoners, of whom twelve besides a commissioned officer were held; so that, deducting this guard the number we had actually engaged in the fight was only 180. Our loss in the Third Minnesota was seven killed, one mortally wounded and eighteen wounded; in all 26. In the Missouri cavalry company, one killed and one, a new recruit, missing. In the report of this battle made by Gen. McRae twelve years ago, he says: "In the lapse of time and from the misfortune of having all my books and papers burned, I am unable to state what my loss was. I recollect Col. Freeman, Maj. Shaver, Lieut. Garner and Simmons wounded, and Capt. John Bland and Lieut. Love killed. My impression is now that my loss was considerably more than the Federal loss." Gen. McRae also states that his men had exhausted their ammunition, which was about the situation as to [illegible] forces. A sergeant of the Third Minnesota reported to his colonel that his company was out of ammunition. The reply made was "We have our bayonets left."

Mr. R. L. Holcomb, who visited the scene of this action in 1895 and talked with many of the Confederates who were engaged in it; also with residents of the locality, in a report which he made to the adjutant general of Minnesota, says: "From the statements of Gen. McRae, Maj. George W. Rutherford, Captains S. J. McGuffin, Orderly Sergt. Theodore Maxfield, Private Thomas Williams, and Private James Perrin, formerly of the Confederate service, each of whom participated in the action, and from R. K. Fitzhugh, Ed. Roddy, Charles Strother, Mr. Ferguson, Mrs. Mary Ramsaur and others, citizens of Woodruff county, residing near the site of the battle ground, all speaking from personal knowledge and well grounded belief, I conclude that the loss of the Confederates in the action referred to was from twenty to twenty-five killed and mortally wounded, and from sixty to seventy-five severely wounded; also about twenty horses were killed."

"The Confedrate wounded were carried a considerable distance to Crowley's Ridge, to be in a safe place, and among them were Col. Freeman, Maj. Van Shaver, Capt. Sam J. McGuffin, Lieut. Simmons and Lieut. Garner. McGuffin states that where he was there was a large cotton gin and barn occupied as hospitals, and accommodating about [illegible] and that there were other wounded by the action at other places in the county. He was taken from the battlefield to the hospital in the same [illegible] with Col. Freeman, Orderly Sergt. Maxfield (of Rutherford's company) and others that his company was fourteen less after the fight than before.

"Nine of Col. Freeman's men were buried in the Roddy cemetery (on the Roddy farm), about two miles from the battlefield, taken from Fitzhugh's house, by Charley Strother, colored, and Tom Easton, colored. These men were clear in their recollection, and are vouched for in their community for veracity. There were three supposed to be of Freeman's command buried near White Church, and afterward removed by friends to Missouri. Several more Confederates were buried in the vicinity of White Church by Confederate soldiers the night of the fight. Capt. John Bland and two other Confederates were buried in the Augusta cemetery."

The pith of this short story is the fact that the Third Minnesota, in the battle of Fitzhugh's Woods charged and successfully repulsed—why should I not say defeated?—three —times its own number

those who have been so imptient for the "days of Rooseveltism" as they term it, to end, will be disappointed, for while Taft may not do things with as much vigor and bluntness he will be just as firm for what is right as Roosevelt has been during the strenuous years of his administration. The war on the trusts and the land thieves will not stop now, for the people know more about them than they did five years ago and they know that the greater part of the mischief has been brought about and made possible through the influence and assistance of corrupt and venal senators and congressmen. So while there may not be a "big stick" in the White House there is a big man with a big foot and he is not afraid to step on any who attempt to use him or his officials for corrupt purposes. Rooseveltism is in its infancy and will continue to grow until there is a complete revolution in the administration of the laws.

COIN

Misses Lena and Maude Whitmore were Shenandoah callers, Saturday . Mrs VanBuskirk, who has been visiting relatives here, returned to her home at Hiawatha, Kansas, Saturday... T. H. Read, of Shenandoah, was here last Friday, attending to business connected with the bank....Wallace Jordan, Roy Chambers and Ray Flowers attended the basket ball game at Blanchard Friday evening between Blanchard and Maryville, Mo....Mesdames Kidwell and Skinner were shopping in Shenandoah, last Saturday....W. K. Wheeler, of Crook, Colorado, was calling on relatives and friends here the latter part of last week....Ethel Rinehart was in Shenandoah, Saturday, having some dental work done... Mr. J. D. Ballinger went to Elmo, Mo., Sunday to see his mother, who is seriously ill....Harrison Rinehart came up from St Joe, Saturday and visited his parents until Monday evening . Miss Orpha Showers, of Shenandoah, is visiting her friend, Rett Pitman ... Fletcher Dalbey, of Burlington, Jct., Mo., was visiting his parents near here the latter part of last week .. Mrs. Conver came down from Shenandoah, Saturday, to visit her son, Vern and wife, near Coin ...W. H. Wheeler was in Elmo, Mo., Monday... Roy James went to Chicago, Monday, to be gone two or three weeks .. Mrs. Harmon Whittig and little girl went to Northboro, Monday, for a short visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Merere .. Mrs. Mary Davis, who has been visiting her daughter at Milan, Mo., returned home, Saturday....Mrs. E. S. Brock, of Shenandoah, came Monday to visit her sisters, Mesdames James and Baldwin....L. F. Cowger was in Northboro, Saturday....Jess Kidwell and wife, of Blanchard, spent Sunday with his mother.. E. O. Blessing and family moved to Beaconsfield, Ia., the latter part of last week....Miss Boner, of St. Joseph, Mo., is the trimmer at Miss James' millinery store....Alene Henderson, of Shenandoah, visited Saturday evening with friends, on her way to her home at Westboro, Mo....Mrs. Faist, of Coachville, Mo., came Friday to be with her husband a few days. He is the agent at the Wabash ...Ross Wheeler moved to a farm near Westboro, Mo., last week ...On Tuesday, February 23, 1909, at 10 a. m. Lamar, Colo., occurred the marriage Miss Goldie Dunmire, of this place, Edward Hunt, of Lamar. Father Shene, of the St. Peter's church performed the ceremony. Mrs. Hunt is the oldest daughter of J. B. Dunmire and wife, and one of Coin's most popular young ladies. Mr. Hunt is not well known by many Coin people but we are sure he is worthy of the bride he has won. He is in the mercantile business in Lamar and there they will make their home. Coin friends extend congratulations....James T. Manifold, of near Coin, and Miss Eva Culp, of near Shenandoah, were married at the Christian church parsonage at Shenandoah, Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1909, at three o'clock. They will reside on a farm three miles out of Coin ...Mrs. Strong and children, of Colorado, came Sunday and visited until Thursday with her aunt, Mrs. Lettie Kidwell ...Melvin Goodman and wife returned Monday evening from their visit at Creston. They will go to housekeeping on the O. F. Slough farm, six miles east of Coin .. Elmer Gibson and family, who have been living on the Will Snyder farm moved to a farm near Gravity....Mrs. J. A. Showers came down from Shenandoah, Monday, to visit her son, Chas., and daughter, Mrs. Goldie Brewer .. W. C. Duncan stored his household goods this week and started to South Dakota to work on his claim. His family will remain here until fall....A. N. Anderson moved his family into the E. L. Benedict residence, this week....Mrs. Marada Brewer, of Shenandoah visited the first of the week with Mrs. Goldie Brewer ... Misses Sadie Pruitt and Essie Cameron visited friends in Shenandoah, Saturday .. Howard Deams, of McColm, Ill., visited Sunday with his uncle, A. R. Clayton northwest of town .. Mrs. A. K. Christmen and daughter, Anne, made a business trip to to King City, Mo., Tuesday Ermal Benedict, of Clarinda, was in town Tuesday.

Wanted—Speltz. Will pay high price for seed speltz.

A. A. Berry Seed Co.

nual meeting the number to constitute the board for the ensuing year, before the election of said board. And the last two lines of said Article 5 amended to read as follows: Any two of the above offices may at the discretion of the board of directors be held by the same person.

Witness our hands at Clarinda, Iowa, this 17th day of February A. D. 1909.

C. P. HEWETT, 4t Vice President. C. H. MOORE, Secretary.

Better turn right now to Hewett's advertisement.

There'll be something doing at Hewett's for a few days. Read their ad in this issue.

Little girls' school hats—your choice 10c to 50c at Irwin & Harvison's. These are bargains.

W. I. Carpenter and family are moving into the house on South Sixteenth street, just vacated by W. E. Salisbury.

Mesdames Irwin and Harvison are busy with their Easter hats and will soon have a fine showing of pattern hats to add to their already large stock. Watch for date of opening.

On account of the lecture course number at the opera house on March 10, the Royal Highlanders have changed the ice cream supper to Saturday evening of this week. Come out and have a good time.

Bad roads prevented a large attendance at the box supper at the Norwich school house last Friday night, but did not prevent those present from enjoying a very pleasant time, nor did it seem to materially effect the proceeds, which amounted to $72.16. A short but very interesting program preceded the sale of the boxes. But fifteen trimmed boxes were offered for sale, but some of them were very handsome and did the ladies much credit. Miss Florence Lawson was voted the most popular young lady in the community.

Ganderbone's March Forecast.

(Copyright 1909 by C. H. Rieth.)

When the last bear rug is loaded
And the moving van heavily treads
The ruts from the White House displaying
Its burden of trophies and heads,
We shall sigh—and gads, for good reason,
And our eyes shall be heavy with tears,
For there'll never be anything like it
In another ten thousand of years.

The gun-men shall walk by the wagons
And utter their lusty boo-hoos,
The stork shall despair, and the papers
Shall grieve for the passing of news,
The liars shall come from their burrows,
The faker shall stick out his head,
And the milksop shall venture from hiding
And come out from under the bed.

And only the teacher shall teach us,
And only the preacher shall preach,
And no one shall mix it with evil,
And none shall put into the breach,
The tumult shall die and the shouting,
The hip and hurrah shall expire,
And the gayety relished of nations
Shall be one with Gomorrah and Tyre.

The winter shall end and the heavens shall smile with the beauty of spring. The bullfrog shall woo in the gloaming, and the robin shall merrily sing. The calf shall cavort in the pasture with bliss in the pitch of his tail, the lark shall awake in the morning and sing from the tip of a rail, the wind shall disport with the washing and popple the tails of the shirts, and the modester maidens shall go walking with shot in the hems of their skirts.

T. R. shall sum up in the matter of what may remain to be done, and everyone under his orders shall work like a sun-of-a-gun. A few parting shots at the senate, a liar or two for the list,

St. Patrick's Day come in the marnin'
Shall give its accustomed parade,
The Irish shall march in the city,
And "Wearing the Green" shall be played,
The shamrock shall wave and the story
Of old be in everyone's mouth,
Albeit the Anti-Saloon League
Has driven more snakes from the south
Than ever were driven from Ireland—
Except, we are bound to confess,
The snakes that were driven from Ireland
Were never returned by express.

The spring equinox shall enliven the last of the month in a way, but the total effect will be nothing to those of the Roosevelt sway. The lightning shall flash and the thunder shall give us a rumble or two, but they won't scare us into the closet as Teddy's were able to do. The weather, however, shall physic the impurities out of the blood, the sun shall resume with the blower and dry and case-harden the mud, the farmer shall put in his garden with seed that his congressman sent, the thrush shall sit up in the treetop and announce that the winter has went, the roadbeds shall harden and stiffen, decreasing the number of wrecks, and people may travel a little without telescoping their necks.

The night of the sixth will find Luna
As perfectly round as a dish,
And the zodiac sign shall be Pisces,
Or commonly known as the Fish,
The children born under its power
Shall slave in the getting of wealth
And later spend all they have hoarded
Attempting to get back their health,
Which latter, we've often concluded,
And rise to remark now and then,
As one who has thought of these matters,
Is true of a whole lot of men.

And then we will welcome sweet April, when Teddy shall bid us farewell and sail to give Africa's lions a sample of his kind of hell.

Record-Herald and Clarinda Herald both one year $3.25.

a round with the House for a rubber, a message or so in the grist—and then we shall rest, and shall need it, that seven years' running have laughed, and where we have whooped we shall have an occasional cackle with Taft.

And meanwhile the fleet, having girdled the earth, our more provident men shall beg of the Slope not to bust us with having to gird again. The congress shall die, and another shall take up its burden of care, our Uncle Joe Cannon shall rivet his pantaloons into the chair, the senate shall utter thanksgiving that Teddy has quit for a hunt, the glowing pink sideburns of Sherman shall ravish the view up in front, the danger of getting a spanking shall perish and pass out of mind, and Tillman shall pull out the pillow that he has been wearing behind.

The crocus shall wake, and the redbird
Shall whistle tu-whee and tu-whit,
The flicker shall drum on the cornice,
And the cook shall give notice and quit,
The wild duck shall fly, and the hunter
Shall wade with his middle immersed,
The pleurisy, chills and pneumonia
Shall fight over who saw him first,
And the calends of March shall remind us
That Caesar was stabbed in the ides
By a lot of Black Handers and Dagoes,
Confound their contemptible hides!

Alas, for the glory of Caesar—his notice was pinned on his door, and when he went out he encountered a dozen Black Handers or more. Said Brutus, "Da mun—did you fatch eet?" Said Caesar, "No breenga da mun!" whereat by the statue of Pompey the terrible murder was done. "The Black Hand forever!" they shouted, and almost a whole grading crew fell on him with flashing stillettos and cut the great Caesar in two. Alas for the fear of destruction that a life of exposure had calloused! Alas for the gourd-colored monkeys the vessel sbring over as ballast! Alas for the mightiest figure occurring in history's span, not good for the fate which condemns them forever to sell da banan!

The fateful 15th having happened, and spring having burnished the dove according to all the traditions, the season shall open for love. The soulmate shall sigh for its fellow, the hardhit affinity groan, the common, unclassified lover shall bawl to call someone his own, the young folks shall coo in the parlor and the cook and the cop at the rear, the telephone wire shall be busy with dialogues sweetened with dear, the love unresponding in winter shall strain as a furnace grown hot, and the widows shall pull hair and quarrel comparing what each other got.

Dec 16, 1907

PIONEER WOMAN ACTIVE, THOUGH 80

Mrs. Vetal Guerin Celebrated Birthday Sunday; She Helped Found St. Paul.

ARRIVED HERE IN 1827

With a simplicity that has characterized her through all of her eventful life, Mrs. Vetal Guerin celebrated Sunday the 80th anniversary of her birth.

At the old homestead, 353 Rice st., where the Guerins have made their home for almost 50 years, the venerable old lady received Sunday the congratulations of her [illegible] sons and daughters, and of her several relatives in St. Paul.

In this her 80th year the widow of Vetal Guerin, one of the founders of the city of St. Paul, is in excellent health.

Mrs. Guerin was born in Pembina, Dec. 15, 1827. When she was but 10 months old her parents, whose name was Perry, came with other French-Swiss colonists to the Northwest and located on the banks of the Mississippi, near Fort Snelling.

A few years later they joined the colony of white settlers that clustered

MRS. VETAL GUERIN.

about the flat the foot of Daytons bluff, now the site of the St. Paul gas house.

When Adele Perry was 14 she became the wife of Vetal Guerin, a prosperous young trader in the colony, a widower, and almost twice her age.

The first of the many notable gifts that Vetal Guerin gave to church and the state was the site of St. Paul's first Cathedral, built in 1843. Several years later, when the state sought ground on which to erect a capitol building, Vetal Guerin gave the block at 10th and Wabasha sts., which is now occupied by the old capitol building.

The Guerins had 14 children, and except one son, who died in boyhood, they all grew to maturity. But five of them, howver, are now living—Adolph P. Guerin, a member of the St. Paul police force; Louis Guerin, a deputy at the Ramsey county jail; George V. Guerin, Mrs. Cyprien Rousseau, 1029 Front st., and Mrs. W. H. Whitaker, White Bear.

DECEMBER 18, 1907.

PROMINENT IN PIONEER DAYS

Colonel William Crooks, One of St. Paul's Best Railroad Men, Is Dead.

END CAME AT PORTLAND

HE DROVE FIRST SPIKE IN PIONEER ROAD IN STATE—PROMINENT IN POLITICAL AND ENGINEERING CIRCLES.

Col. William Crooks, an early settler of this city, who played a prominent part in the railroad construction of the state during the pioneer days, died at Portland, Ore., yesterday, at the age of 76 years. The body will be brought to St. Paul for burial.

Col. Crooks went to Portland twelve years ago, in the hope of benefiting his health, and since that time had resided there. At the time of his death he was assistant to the president of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company.

The first locomotive which was ever operated in this state, 1862, was named in honor of Col. Crooks. He also enjoyed the distinction of having driven the first spike into the pioneer road of the state, the St. Paul & Pacific road, now a part of the Great Northern. Later he became chief engineer of this road.

WILLIAM CROOKS.

In 1864 Col. Crooks became interested in the construction of what is now the river division of the St. Paul road, known at that time as the St. Paul & Chicago railroad. He became associated with the railroad constructing firm of De Graff & Co., and helped to build branches on the Great Northern to Breckenridge and St. Cloud.

Col. Crooks received his title as colonel of the Sixth Minnesota regiment of volunteer infantry, and served during part of the War of the Rebellion. Prior to this time he was stationed at Fort Snelling, and, under Gen. Sibley, played a prominent part in the wars against the Indians.

Col. Crooks came to this city in 1857, at the age of 25. He entered upon his career as a railroad engineer, and was soon regarded as one of the most efficient men in his calling. He was born in New York city in 1832, and was the third son of Ramsey Crooks, president of the American Fur company. He received an appointment to West Point, but later resigned to become an assistant to John B. Jervis, at that time a celebrated engineer.

During his residence in this city Col. Crooks entered the political arena, and served the city and state with distinction. He was a member of the house of representatives during the sessions of 1875 and 1877, and was a member of the senate during the regular and extra sessions of that body in 1881. At one time he was a member of the board of public works of this city, and he also served on the commission to locate the second site for the state prison.

He is survived by a widow and eight children, five of whom, together with Mrs. Crooks, reside in St. Paul at 535 Capitol boulevard. They are: Ramsey, Julia, Marie, Bernard and Paul. George Crooks is stationed at Panama, where he is connected with the Panama railroad. Charles Crooks resides at St. Louis and John Crooks lives at Portland.

When your wife tells you

[H]

CROWNING OF THE QUEEN

BIG NIGHT AT THE CARNIVAL

Attendance Last Evening Was Large, and Success of the Fair Is Assured.

Miss Hermann was crowned queen of the West Side carnival last evening and the crowds which attended the street fair completely blocked the thoroughfares.

Judge Greer M. Orr acted as master of ceremonies and gave the coronation address, after which he placed the crown on the head of the monarch of the festivities. The diamond ring, the insignia of royalty, was also presented and the maids of honor were also presented with gifts. These were the other young women who were entered in the contest to be queen for the week.

Miss Anna Herman.

For several hours before the principal ceremony of the evening the queen and her attendants drove about the city and they were received at the entrance to the carnival grounds by a special committee which escorted them to the throne.

The various attractions of the fair all did a rushing business and the Kangaroo court police with its patrol wagon was busy throughout the evening. The attendance exceeded all expectations and the success of the venture is already assured.

Not the least interesting of the attractions are those which are provided free of charge. The high diver and the loop-the-loop acts were perhaps the most popular of these.

The booths which line the grounds allotted to the carnival are all interesting and many of the exhibits are elaborate. Among these the display of J. H. Allen attracted considerable attention. It shows a table around which is seated a dinner party, the figures going through the motions of eating automatically, while a humorous looking servant is busily employed supplying the table with viands. Another table shows a boy who had been left out of the party and he clearly shows how he regards his poor luck.

This evening will be chivalry night. All the attractions and the special features will be repeated.

CURRENT COMMENT

Concerning Things in Washington

Dispatch Washington Bureau.

Washington, May 29.—Washington is profiting more financially than Norfolk, thus far, from the Jamestown ter-centennial exposition. The primitive conditions of the grounds and the scant accommodations at the opening of the exposition brought crowds of sightseers to the capital, and during the past two weeks the local hotels have been crowded with people who would prefer the many pleasant attractions of the city of distances than to take chances down at the mouth of the Potomac—Hampton Roads.

It is regarded as doubtful whether the Jamestown exposition will prove a success. From the outset the management has been handicapped. Congress was uncertain as to what it would do, and rather niggardly when it did do something.

The weather and the trouble among wage-workers were serious drawbacks, and today, more than a month after the opening, the exposition proper is far from being complete.

People are becoming somewhat tired of expositions, anyway, and the class that go to them are those who have been to all that have been held heretofore, and it's an old story now. Moreover, the close proximity to Washington—which is an exposition itself, will draw many thousands of dollars from the good people of Norfolk. A great many strangers who come here wonder why the government pulled up a lot of its paraphernalia at considerable expense and took it down the river, when right here at the capital it could be better exhibited in its usual place.

But it is simply done because other cities had received appropriations, and the patriotic sentiment in behalf of "Old Virginia" prompted congress to lend a hand to the enterprise. The one striking feature of the Jamestown show is the great naval display. This of itself is worth going to see. The surroundings at the confluence of the James, the Potomac and Chesapeake bay with the ocean render an altogether fitting place for the parade of the warships, and the scenes especially at night are very inspiring.

* * *

The festivities at Norfolk, Old Point and in the Hampton Roads have been marred by several unfortunate incidents. The looting of the flagship of the imperial Italian navy, and carrying away by souvenir hunters about everything of value possessed by the Duke Abruzzi is rather a humiliating affair. Hereafter, so 'tis said, when any similar function is given, the naval officers will request that a corps of secret service men be detailed to watch the state rooms and places where the ship's silver is kept. This is done at the White House, the system having been adopted during the administration of President Cleveland.

On one occasion soon after the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, which took place at the White House, several of Mrs. Cleveland's presents were taken, much to her sorrow. After that, whenever there has been any big social function, if any covetous person surreptitiously undertakes to pick up even so much as a flower from the bedecked mantles, he is quietly tapped on the shoulder and gently reminded "that visitors must refrain from handling anything belonging to the mansion."

The same rule applies at the Corcoran art gallery, the congressional library and other buildings.

At the Washington monument there have been several arrests made of persons who have tried to chip off pieces of the stone on the inside of the obelisk.

LOST HIS LIFE BY JUMPING

Engineer of Burlington Motor Almost Instantly Killed in Yards.

IN a collision in the Union depot yards between the Burlington motor and a St. Paul road switch engine, C. E. Hinchman, engineer of the motor, was almost instantly killed. Hinchman lived on Pullman avenue, St. Paul Park, and is survived by a wife and three children.

Hinchman, a moment before the collision, attempted to jump from his engine, and was caught between it and the tender and his hips were crushed. He died in a few minutes. The fireman, Guy Chamberlain, also a resident of St. Paul Park, kept his seat and escaped with a few bruises.

Hinchman had reached the dispatcher's shanty, about a block from the depot sheds, when, through the whirling snow, another engine appeared, backing down upon him.

The distance separating the two engines was so short that Hinchman had hardly time to apply his air brakes before he was struck.

Hinchman, it is supposed, after applying the air, attempted to jump, climbing down onto the steps between the tender and the engine.

Before he could jump from the engine the crash came and he was pinched between the tender and the engine.

Men in the dispatcher's shanty hearing the crash ran out and carried Hinchman into the shanty and summoned a physician.

The Burlington motor, for some reason, was not on the tracks it usually comes into the depot but on tracks south of these.

Whether this was through some one's mistake or whether the mistake was in the St. Paul engine being allowed on the same tracks, are facts that will be brought out in the coroner's inquest at Rockstroh's undertaking rooms.

Engineer Charles Roberts, of St. Paul, and his fireman, Walman, who were on the St. Paul engine, were not injured in the least.

The Burlington motor had its usual complement of passengers bound for their work in the city. Some of them were badly shaken in the impact, but no one was hurt.

PIONEER MINISTER.

RED WING DIVINE STRICKEN IN MINNEAPOLIS—WAS OVER NINETY YEARS OF AGE.

Special to the Dispatch.

Red Wing, Minn., Oct. 24.—Rev. J. W. Hancock, who died in Minneapolis this morning, while on his way from Red Wing to Seattle, was one of the first white men to reach Red Wing, and was a missionary among the Indians. He was 92 years old, and had been identified with the history of this section since 1849. He was moving from his home here to Seattle, with his son, when death overtook him.

PATENT OFFICE NO

fruit lands at Texarkana, ..s, in the most famous garden fruit belt in the world., Copy United States agricultural reports, maps and descriptive matter free for the asking. British-American Land & Inv. Co., 101-102 German-American Bank Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

HOME AT HAMLINE—8 rooms; hardwood floors and finish; full basement, with laundry and furnace; full attic; porcelain bath, open nickel plumbing, gas; beautiful lot, with shade trees, berries, etc.; one block from car; 5c fare to either city; best of material and workmanship; warm. Address J 57, Dispatch.

EIGHT-ROOM house, on Aurora ave- ...kept heat, $2,700, $500 down

VIOLET HORLOCK

[I, J]

HOW TO SUCCEED, AS SHOWN BY CAREER OF *JOHN A. JOHNSON*

J. A. JOHNSON, GOVERNOR-ELECT OF MINNESOTA, AND HOW HE CLIMBED THE LADDER OF SUCCESS.

FROM BOY DRUDGE TO GOVERNOR

How Governor-elect John A. Johnson of Minnesota won success through poverty, heartaches and adversity:

1859—Born at St. Peter, Minn., of poor Swedish parents.

1871—Forced to take up hard labor or starve.

1873—Became sole support of a large family, compelled to do a man's work for a child's pay; mother took in washing to aid in supporting her fatherless family.

1870-1880—Studied nights beside flickering fire in the little family home.

1881—Secured a position in a newspaper office.

1889—Editor and publisher of a daily newspaper at St. Peter.

1900—Sent to the Minnesota State Legislature by his fellow townsmen.

1904—Democratic Governor-elect of Minnesota by a plurality of more than 18,000, while the state gave Roosevelt 125,000 plurality and defeated every other Democratic candidate.

The remarkable election of Tuesday last, with its startling upsetting of endless precedents, has contributed to the country one of the most striking examples of success won by individual effort, honesty, earnestness and sincerity.

This example has been flashed on the screen of truly successful men of the country in the election of John A. Johnson, Democrat, as Governor of Minnesota, while that state gave a landslide plurality of 125,000 to Theodore Roosevelt and every other Republican candidate. From a boy of poverty, whose father died in want and whose mother was forced to take in washing to support a large and helpless family, John A. Johnson, sole support of his family when he was but fourteen years old, has been elevated to the highest office in the gift of the people of Minnesota, and is projected on the political screen as a possible candidate for the highest office in the nation—President of the United States.

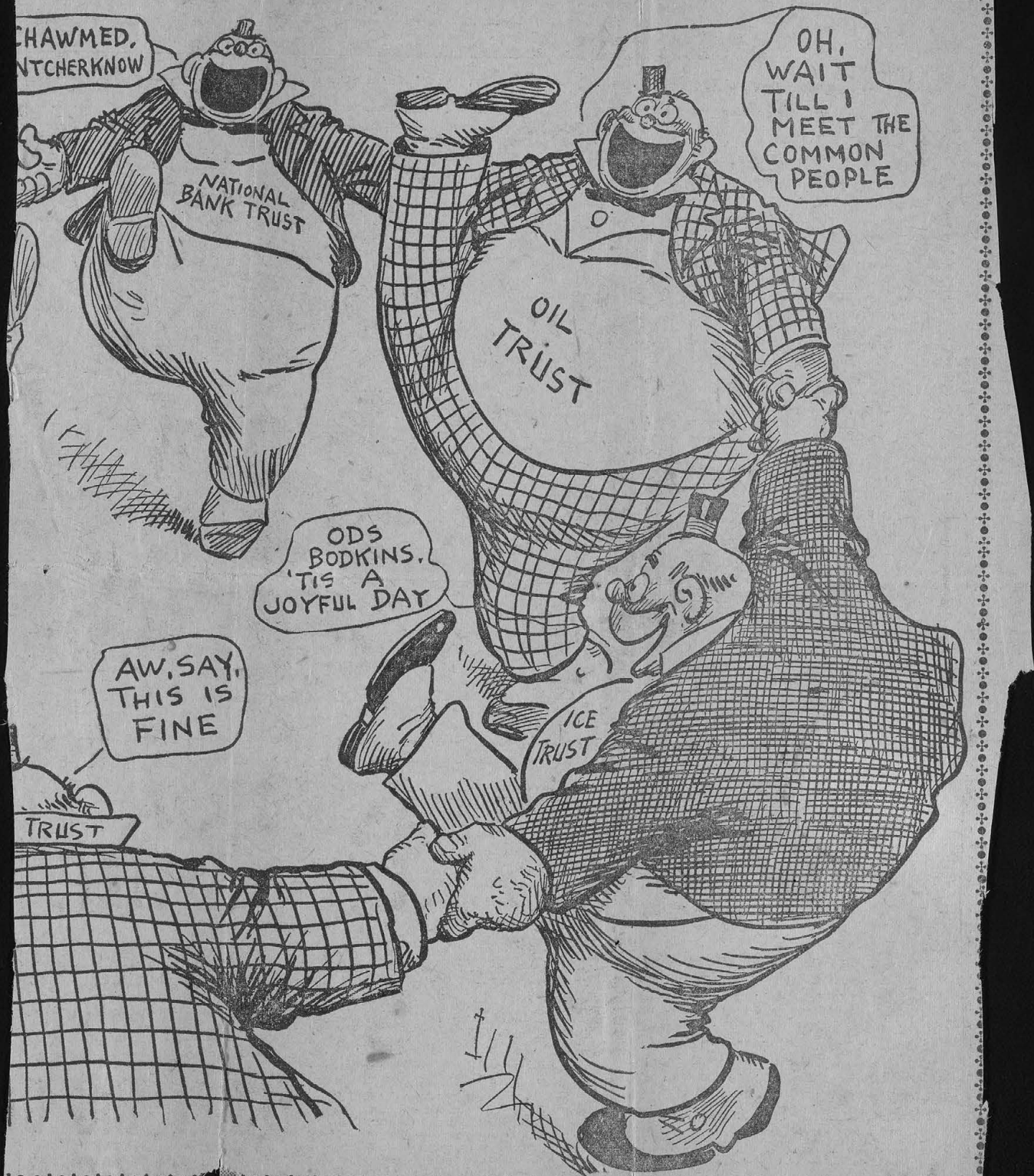
Career Reads Like Fiction.

Governor-elect Johnson's career, with its pathos, heartaches, struggles and achievements, reads like a story of fiction.

From the boy drudge of fourteen years he has ascended to the highest office a state can give, against odds and obstacles that have tried his mettle and found it always true. His career teaches more than that of any other public man of the country today how persistence, earnestness, honesty and sincerity must win success in the battle of life.

Born at St. Peter, Minn., in 1859, of Swedish parents, he was forced when yet a child to take up hard labor or starve. His father had become addicted to drink and, after many lapses, drifted away from his home and family and floated in at last at the inmate of a county poorhouse.

ROUND A-ROOSEVELT."



Nine Nations

Won't You Try It—Free?

Dispatch
March 6, 1909.

"OH MY CHILD—LOOK OUT FOR THAT TERRIBLE MAN."

in the healthy life of the place, the spread of moral and physical disease and the substitution for the present invigorating atmosphere of a foul-smelling blast of sickening odors.

"Well to Consider Other Things Besides Money."

"If this should be the result of an exchange for a few more people and a few more greasy dollars, it will be necessary to hold responsible those impulsive, well-meaning but possibly ill-informed gentlemen who, in their eagerness to make their city big, have overlooked the fact that it is well to consider other things besides numbers and money in the wise upbuilding of a town.

Pleads for Fair Play.

The Bellman pleads for the exercise of a spirit of fair play to one's neighbor which the opportunity notably affords. The friendship of St. Paul, its co-operation in all good works, its

WILLIAM BANNON,
Vice President and Treasurer.

S COMPANY

e Bannon and comes to St. Paul in Minneapolis the past 10 years.

tment Store were recently printnizing their immense building,

The Warning.

At the age of puberty most children are afflicted with pimples and many with serious skin eruptions.

At this particular period in a child's existence nature is going through a transition which is of vital importance to the child and the parent.

Pimples on the face of a child removed by Stuart's Calcium Wafers.

The organs of the child all become larger. The skin begins to grow hair, the glands and cells of the skin apparently become stronger and larger. Impurities occur in the system and poisons enter the blood and are thrown off usually from the face in the form of pimples.

Mothers should zealously guard the child against serious blood impurity at this time. Our grandmothers gave sarsaparilla, sassafras root, cream of tartar and sulphur every spring. These simple remedies did a good work, but science has discovered the most powerful and beneficial blood purifier to be Calcium Sulphide.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers are prepared after the most modern method of conveying the full strength of Calcium Sulphide to the blood. They lose none of it through evaporation and chemical change like most calcium sulphide remedies sold today. Stuart's Calcium Wafers also contain Quassia, Golden Seal and Eucalyptus, all known purifiers of great power. Combined with these ingredients is a pure vegetable alterative and laxative which, when the other ingredients clear the blood from poisons and decay, throw off this impure matter from the system through the bowels and in a natural, easy manner.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers should be in every household, and used by the parent for the benefit of the child. They are harmless, promote normal appetite and digestion, beautify the skin and enrich the blood so necessary to the rapid growth of the child.

Go to your druggist. Ask his opinion of Calcium Sulphide as the Stuart process presents it to the blood. He will sell you a package for 50 cents, or send us your name and address and we will send you a trial package by mail free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 175 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

Your Bl

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enemy, the gerr

They are the white corpuscl
Soldiers of the Blood."

Modern science has demonstr
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blood. See the picture in the cir
planation of how they fight for
stroy the millions of germs wh
our bodies with every breath we t
blood is poor and thin and deficie
supply of white corpuscles, the
swarming in, and finding the d
too weak to oppose them, take po
body and begin their work of destr

This is the beginning of an a
fectious disease such as the grip,
fevers, and even of the winter cou

The germs of such diseases s
surface of the delicate mucous
the throat, the nostrils, the air
lungs. Nothing can stop their
feat their ravages, but pure,
blood,—the blood that Hood's Sars

It is also owing to the thin, i
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When such troubles are once es
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As a blood-purifying tonic

Medawakanton Chi

Who Signed the

C. Za-oya-te-duta; N.S.
C. Wapahasha; N.S.,
C. Wah-koo-tay; N.S.
C. Mahk-pea-me-t
C. Mazah-kkota; N
C. Za-tchan-koo-wash
C. Shak-pay; N.S. A
C. Hay-ee-tcha-h
Horn Whistling Wal

Now Use Liquozone. Well ...

...of people, of nine different ...are constant users of Liquo- ...zone. ...ome are using it to get well; some to keep well. Some to cure germ diseases; some as a tonic. No medicine was ever so widely employed. These users are everywhere; your neighbors and friends are among them. And half the people you meet—wherever you are—know some one whom Liquozone has cured.

If you need help, please ask some of these users what Liquozone does. Don't blindly take medicine for what medicine cannot do. Drugs never kill germs. For your own sake, ask about Liquozone; then let us buy you a full-size bottle to try.

We Paid $100,000

For the American rights to Liquozone. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, after proving, in thousands of difficult cases, that Liquozone destroys the cause of any germ disease.

Liquozone has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. It is not made by compounding drugs, nor with alcohol. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germic ...e so certain that we publish on every ...bottle an offer of $1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone —like excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissue, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison and it cannot be taken internally. Every physician knows that medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

Asthma
Abscess—Anaemia
Bronchitis
Blood Poison
Bright's Disease
Bowel Troubles
Coughs—Colds
Consumption
Colic—Croup
Constipation
Catarrh—Cancer
Dysentery—Diarrhea
Dandruff—Dropsy
Dyspepsia
Eczema—Erysipelas
Fevers—Gall Stones
Goitre—Gout
Hay Fever—Influenza
Kidney Diseases
La Grippe
Liver Troubles
Malaria—Neuralgia
Many Heart Troubles
Piles—Pneumonia
Pleurisy—Quinsy
Rheumatism
Scrofula
Skin Diseases
Stomach Troubles
Throat Troubles
Tuberculosis
Tumors—Ulcers
Varicocele
Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and hav... never tried it, please send us th... coupon. We will then mail you a... order on a local druggist for a ful... size bottle, and we will pay the dru... gist ourselves for it. This is our fre... gift, made to convince you; to sho... you what Liquozone is, and what ... can do. In justice to yourself, pleas... accept it to-day, for it places yo... under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c and $1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Co., 458-464 Wabash av., Chicago.

My disease is.....

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c bottle free I will take it.

.....

.....

.....

644. Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

...ks to Work at 12 Years.

In the effort to care for her large family of little children, the mother "took in" washing. At twelve years of age the boy was forced to go to work to aid in earning his bread. He turned his little hands to every task that offered in the little village of St. Peter, drudging at man's labor for child's pay. From the time he was fou...een years old John, with what help his ...other could give, was practically the sole ...upport of the big family. He drudged ear... and late, working at whatever labor he could find for whatever pay was offered.

His nights were spent in study beside the flickering fire. Night after night he delved at his books, his body weary with the work of the day, but his brain eager for the knowledge held within the worn book covers.

Enters Newspaper Work.

When he was near his majority he had become eligible to a position in a newspaper office. He saved the few dollars that he could. He won the respect and confidence of the entire community and this was his chief capital.

He saved his money, invested his dollars and gradually acquired small property. He became the editor and publisher of a daily paper at St. Peter. His fellow townsmen demanded that he represent them in the Minnesota State Legislature, and there he was sent four years ago. He was nominated for the Governorship with the understanding that, so great were the obstacles opposing his possible success, the nomination was labeled as an empty honor. Always vigorous, earnest, sincere, he took the nomination seriously and made practically a house-to-house canvas of the state.

Slur at Lowly Parentage.

He was made the object of an attack on account of his lowly parentage. Instantly the state rallied to his support. And the people of Minnesota voted their confidence in him by a plurality of more than 13,000 votes, though Roosevelt swept the state. Now John A. Johnson receives the tribute of the entire country. He has won success through heartaches and adversity that fall to the lot of but few. And to-day the people of Minensota are predicting that the man whose mother took in washing yet may be a candidate for President of the United States.

MYSTERY IN FIRE STIRS AN INQUIRY

Crowds Inspect the Ruins of Fine Browning-King Store.

Crowds gathered yesterday around the smoking ruins of the five-story building at Wabash avenue and Madison street, where destruction by fire cost Browning, King & Co. and other tenants more than $200,000. The building was worth another $100,000.

Investigation of the fire was also set afoot. Its origin is a mystery.

Thousands witnessed the gallant fight made by the firemen, who approached so closely to the burning building that when the Madison street wall crashed into the street the spectators thought that thirty had been killed, but it was not true.

The blazing building was separated from the great building of Montgomery Ward & Co. by a narrow alley, and over this the flames leaped in huge masses that threatened its destruction.

Traffic on the Elevated Loop was for a time stopped bu... side as high as the third floor, had just reached the ground when, without the least warning, the huge mass of masonry tottered and fell into the street.

The thousands who saw the impending danger held their breath and waited. Assistant Chief Townsend and thirty men were in the street, and nothing short of a miracle appeared to be able to save their lives. The great water tower was smashed, trucks and apparatus were buried under tons of debris, a live wire of the Indiana avenue trolley lay spitting death in the street, but not one man was killed nor injured.

How they escaped they could not themselves tell after gazing back at the scene in their rear.

ps and Head Soldiers
reaty of 1851.
Wa-kan-o-ghan.
Ta-kahndee-otah.
Mahk-pea-mazah.
Shash-tay; N.S., We-tchank-pe
S. Wah-Zu-we-chashtishne
-tay; N.S. Tahtayohotomanee.
-ns-ghee-nah-zhee.
moo-mah-nee. N.S. Pay-pay
King.

WHERE EDUCATION STOPPED.

"Under no circumstances permit any one to kiss you."—Circular issued to all schools in Indiana by the state board of health.

SHE was young and she was pretty, she was plump and she was witty, and she had those witching manners that are dangerous to hearts;

HE was big and bold and brawny, with a mustache that was tawny, with the sort of will that conquers every hindrance when it starts.

SHE had come from Indiana to a ranch out in Montana, where she met the brawny hero with the tawny, long mustache;

AND her heart went pitter-patter when with rush and roar and clatter he upon his bucking broncho out across the plains would dash.

SO you've got the plot completely; yes, she smiled upon him sweetly, and he stammered like a schoolboy when she fixed him with her eyes;

YES, 'twas awfully romantic—by some knowledge necromantic she had softened all his heartstrings that he thought were made of steel;

AND the maid from Indiana—well, the hero in Montana had a true and rugged manner that possessed a great appeal.

CAME an evening dimly soulful when the breeze's song was doleful, and they sauntered close together in the shadows sweet and cool.

THEN he told the old, old story while the stars shone in their glory—and she sighed: "In Indiana, I, alas! have gone to school."

BUT he did not comprehend her, he seized on her fingers slender, and he vowed that her refusal meant a lifetime of distress.

THEN, his yearning accents hushing, she, aglow with bashful blushing, set his heart to thumping wildly with her gently whispered "Yes."

AH! He drew her swiftly to him and a thrill of joy went through him—but an instant later something shattered all his dream of bliss.

FOR the maid from Indiana told the hero in Montana: "In the schools in Indiana we were taught we mustn't kiss."

THEN he looked upon her sadly—O, he really felt badly!—and he moaned a bitter moaning at the cruelty of fate—

BUT her lips came close and closer and she murmured: "Do you know, sir, I was schooled in Indiana, but I didn't graduate!"

—Chicago Post.

PUTS THE LID ON JOHNSON'S HOPES

Senate Wants Nothing to Do With Popular Election of United States Senators.

The state senate this morning decided that it would not give John A. Johnson a chance to be United States senator when it defeated a motion to reconsider the adoption of the report killing the McColl bill for the popular election of senators.

Burst of Oratory.

The death throes of the bill were accompanied by a thrilling burst of oratory, and seven Republicans were won to the Democratic motion of Senator McColl of St. Paul for reconsideration. The motion in all received twenty-six votes, one less than it received two years ago when the same proposition was before the body. Every Democrat voted for the bill, and with them joined Senators Sageng, Populist, and the following Republicans: Bedford, Elwell, Hanson, H. E., Hanson, A. L., Sundberg, Vail and Fosseen. For the first time this session every senator voted.

In supporting his motion to have the report of the committee on elections reconsidered Senator McColl made a speech which brought out a hearty burst of applause. He denied the charge that the bill was introduced in the interest of John A. Johnson or any other man.

Presidential Chances.

"The people shoudl have a chance to say whom they want in the national senate, and if they see fit to send our chief executive it is no argument against the bill. A higher political destiny awaits him than any any state or congressional office. Are they afraid of him?" inquired the senator. "Does he stand like some grim specter between them and their political hopes?

Lessen Clapp's Chances.

Senator V. B. Seward undertook to answer Senator McColl and more than intimated that the large Republican majority of the senate would not think of injuring the chances of re-election of Moses E. Clapp by passing a bill permitting the popular election of United States senators. He declared that the dominant party was not ready to put the people of the state where they can be further led away by Johnson, whom he characterized as the Piper.

Senator Farrington returned to the defense of the motion and declared that Senator Seward had failed to tell why the people should not be given a chance to select their senators.

Constitutional Grounds.

Senators Durment and Canfield took a higher ground in speaking against the motion, the latter declaring that the senators of the United States represented the states as such and it was contrary to the constitution to elect them by the people. He deplored the low political planes of the discussion.

Senator McColl, in closing the debate, charged the Republicans with running, two years ago, on a state platform which stood for what his bill demands. This was answered by Senator Wilson of Minneapolis in explaining his vote, when he declared that the Republican platform was for a constitutional amendment and not an opposition for popular election such as the McColl bill contemplates.

★ ST. PAUL DISPATCH

REJECTS BILL FOR FEAR OF GOVERNOR

Senate Votes Down Measure for Popular Election of United States Senators.

JOHN A. JOHNSON IS LUGGED INTO DEBATE

MR. SEWARD PAYS COMPLIMENT TO STATE EXECUTIVE AS PROBABLE BENEFICIARY OF LAW.

The expected fight on the bill of Senator Henry McColl, for the nomination of United States senators by the direct vote of the people, developed into a regular crusade today against Gov. John A. Johnson, who was referred to as the Richard Coeur de Lion with whose name Saracen mothers were accustomed to frighten their children into obedience.

The fight was precipitated by a motion by the author of the bill for a reconsideration of the report of the committee on elections, recommending the bill for indefinite postponement, which had been adopted by the senate yesterday.

Giving his reasons why the senate should reconsider its action, Mr. McColl said:

"The only reason advanced by the committee for the postponement of the bill is the suspicion with which it is regarded in certain quarters. I have not drafted this measure with a view to benefit any particular individual.

"The distinguished individual for whose benefit this bill is alleged to have been framed, does not need any such bill.

"He is destined for a higher position.

"What is there about this John A. Johnson which strikes such terror to the hearts of these men till, like Richard the Lion-Hearted, they use his name to frighten their children?

Republican Party Banner Waved.

Senator V. B. Seward said in reply:

"The republican party has a majority of twenty-five in the senate and a working majority of about eighty in the two bodies. In spite of this, and in spite of the fact that nothing short of a revolution can possibly make this legislature democratic, in spite of the fact that nothing can prevent the election of Senator Clapp, or some other good republican in 1911, yet the senator comes to us and asks us to pass a bill which will not only endanger the success of the republican candidate for United States senator, but will result in giving a certain democrat what is commonly called a 'cinch.'"

High Compliment for Governor.

Continuing, Senator Seward gave Gov. Johnson a bouquet which any democratic senator might have been proud to bestow.

"There is but one man in the democratic party that is of senatorial caliber. In the republican party there are numerous men whom we would delight to honor. Senator Clapp. Justice Jaggard and E. T. Young would all be eligible, and perfectly acceptable candidates for the office."

Referring by name to Gov. Johnson, he continued:

"I never saw his equal and I never expect to see his equal. I don't believe that his equal lives in the United States on some points. He resembles the piper of our childhood's days, who, by his sweet music, led the children away to their destruction. For four years that sweet pipe has been leading preachers and saloonkeepers away from their party, thanking God that at last they had found a man in whom they could place absolutel reliance."

After further arguments by Senators Farrington, Durment and Canfield, the McColl motion was put to vote and defeated, 26 to 37, as follows:

Ayes—26.

Ahmann,	McColl,
Bedford,	McGowan,
Cashman,	Moonan,
Coller,	Pauly,
Donaldson,	Poehler,
Dutoit,	Robinson,
Elwell,	Sageng,
Farrington,	Schaller,
Fosseen,	Sundberg,
Glotzbach,	Vail,
Hanson, A. L.,	Weis,
Hanson, H. E.,	Witherstine,
Hardy,	Works.

Noes—37.

Alderman,	Johnson, C. A.
Anderson,	Johnson, V. L.
Briggs,	Johnston,
Calhoun,	Laybourn,
Campbell,	Naeseth,
Canestorp,	Nelson,
Canfield,	Peterson,
Carpenter,	Pugh,
Clague,	Putnam,
Cooke,	Seward,
Dale,	Smith,
Dunn,	Stephens,
Durment,	Sullivan,
French,	Swanson,
Gunderson,	Thorpe,
Gunn,	White,
Hackney,	Wilson,
Hall,	Wright,
Hinton,	

All republicans voted no except seven who supported the democrats, as follows: Senators Bedford, Elwell, Fosseen, A. L. Hanson, H. E. Hanson, Sundberg and Vail.

Of the republicans who supported his bill last session Henry McColl enumerates six who deserted his banner in today's vote: Senators Gunderson, C. A. Johnson, Swanson, Sullivan, Anderson and Canestorp.

TERRITORIAL LEGISLATOR

PARSONS K. JOHNSON, WHO REPRESENTED ST. PAUL IN TERRITORIAL DAYS, IS DEAD.

Special to the Dispatch.

Brainerd, Minn., Nov. 23.—Hon. Parsons K. Johnson, aged 92, of this city, one of the founders of the city of Mankato, and a member of the territorial legislature of Minnesota, died this morning at the home of his daughter in Brainerd. The last legislature gave Mr. Johnson a reception while in St. Paul, as the only

PARSONS K. JOHNSON.

survivor of the first territorial legislature. He was a member of the territorial legislature from St. Paul and the state legislature from Mankato.

[K]

WIFE IS DEAD, BUT HUSBAND DON'T KNOW

Body Lies in St. Paul While Widower Is Far Away.

MESSAGE IS STALLED

In a W. 7th st. undertaking establishment lies the body of Mrs. Andrew E. Kilpatrick.

In far-away Mexico her husband, a civil engineer, is whistling at his work, unaware of the tragedy that has entered his home.

Since last Friday, when the woman died at the home of her mother, Mrs. E. V. Holcombe, 736 Marshall ave., efforts have been made to reach the husband by telegraph, but in vain. The operators are on a strike and the wires are dead.

Mr. and Mrs. Kilpatrick lived in San Antonio, Tex., and when Mr. Kilpatrick went to work in Mexico six weeks ago his wife came to St. Paul.

Mrs. Kilpatrick was then in the best of health, but last week was taken suddenly ill and died.

Quarrels Caused Arrest of Youngsters.

"I do not intend to punish these ildren because their parents quar-l," said Judge Kelly, when the case Minnie, Florence and Edith chwartz had been heard in juvenile urt this morning.

The little girls were charged with aliciously burning a straw hat be-nging to Violet Sommers.

The courtroom was thronged with itnesses who came to tell the his-ry of the feud between the two fam-es, but the judge would not listen. "If any of you come into court over is business again, some of you will to jail," said the judge.

PARKWAY TO LAKE?

nneapolis Considering Extension of Park System to Minnetonka.

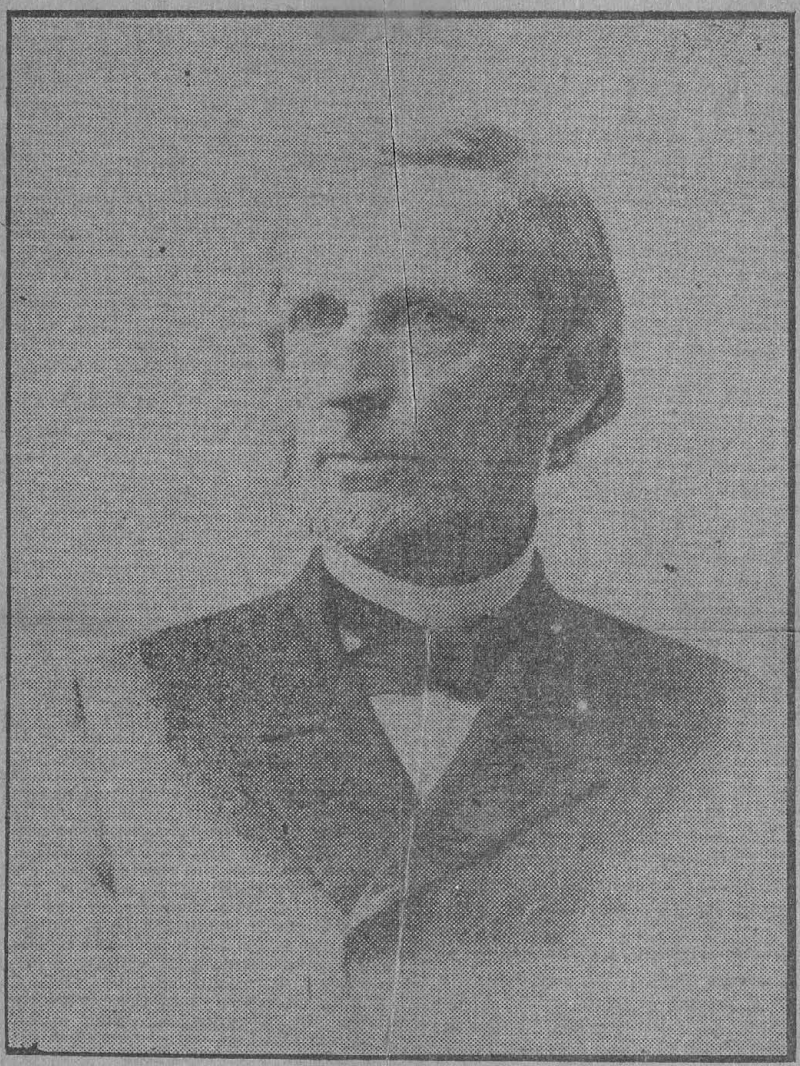
The Minneapolis park system may exteded to Lake Minnetonka.

The project is being considered by e Minneapolis park board, having ached a point where a committee has en appointed to see what legislation ll be needed.

The Boston Ice Co. is to receive $23,-0 for the land occupied on the shores Lake Calhoun and condemned by e board for park purposes.

THE SAINT PAUL PIONEER PRESS: TUESD

JOHN D. LUDDEN, PIONEER RESIDENT AND BUSINESS MAN, PASSES AWAY



JOHN D. LUDDEN

John D. Ludden, vice president of the State Savings bank, died at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, at his home, 641 Wabasha street, where he had resided nearly half a century. He had been ill a year and a half, having contracted a severe cold from which he did not entirely recover. His advanced age—he was in his eighty-ninth year—and enfeebled condition made him practically an invalid during the last months of his life.

Mr. Ludden came West in 1842 and three years later moved to Minnesota, where he had since remained. During his younger days he was interested in lumbering and was one of the most successful of the pioneer business men. He was prominent not only in the commercial world but was a factor in the political life of Minnesota during its early days. He served several terms in the territorial legislature and was speaker at the third session.

John Dwight Ludden was born in Massachusetts on April 5, 1819. He was educated at Williston seminary, and in 1842 he came west to the lead mines of Wisconsin. Three years later he made his home at St. Croix Falls, Wis., and remained there and at Taylor's Falls until 1849, when he went to [illegible] Mills, Minn. He was elected a member of the second territorial legislature in 1851, and the next year was chosen speaker of the house. He remained a member of the law-making body through the session of 1854, the fourth legislature. In 1856 he yas elected a member of the council of the seventh legislature and served also in the eighth legislature, the end of the territorial government in Minnesota. He was a leader in opposing the movement to take the state capitol from St. Paul.

Mr. Ludden became a resident of Stillwater in 1857, and remained there until 1861, when he moved to St. Paul. His business activities were devoted principally to lumbering in various parts of the state. At the time of his death he was vice president of the State Savings Bank of St. Paul. He is well known among local charitable and philanthropic institutions, which he in a quiet way liberally aided. He was a member of the Unitarian church. He is survived by a sister, Miss Rosina Ludden, who has helped to care for him in his declining years, and by a cousin, J. W. Ludden, Northwest editor of the Pioneer Press. His wife died thirteen years ago.

The funeral will be held from the residence, 641 Wabasha street, at 2 o'clock to-morrow.

BER 17, 1907.

WEALTH WILL AID STUDENTS

Will of Late John D. Ludden Sets Apart Generous Sum to Aid Needy Scholars at State University.

GIFT IS MADE TO TUSKEGEE

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON INSTITUTION RECEIVES $1,000, ASO FOR BENEFIT OF DESERVING PUPILS—THE WILL.

The last will and testament of the late John D. Ludden was filed today in the probate court, with a petition from the executor, the Northwestern Trust company.

From the tenor of the will it seems that Mr. Ludden had in that instrument followed out the benevolent principles which had been his inspiration and guides during his life.

The petition for probate gives the estimate of the value of his estate as $16,000 in personal property and $32,000 in real estate, making a total of $48,000.

Of the real estate the improved town property is valued at $17,000 and the unimproved town property at $15,000.

Mr. Ludden in the opening clauses of his will states that he has no surviving wife, children or child, nor surviving child or children of any deceased child, nor father, nor mother, nor sister except his sister, Rosina Ludden.

To this sister, in the event that she survives him, he gives $10,000, together with the household furniture, as she may choose to select it within sixty days of the granting of the letters testamentary. Should she decease before the testator the provisions in her behalf are to be null and void. Whatever of books, pictures or paintings the sister may not select, are given to the Minnesota Historical society, to make selection of such as are fitting and appropriate for that society, and the balance is given to the city and county hospital.

To the Home for the Friendless of St. Paul is given the sum of $1,000.

To the University of Minnesota the sum of $15,000 is given for the benefit and use of needy students, to be expended by the regents of the university, and the regents are not held to account to the executor for the expenditure.

To the trustees of the Tuskegee normal and industrial institute, of Tuskegee, Ala., is given the sum of $1,000 for the aid of needy students.

The remainder of the estate is given to the state university, to be invested for the aid and benefit of needy students.

The date of the will is Sept. 22, 1903.

FARM SCHOOL TESTIMONAL.

The faculty and student body of the State Agricultural college, a branch of the State university, passed a set of resolutions today, eulogistic to Mr. John D. Ludden, who, in 1902, donated to the school $5,000, and later another sum of $5,000, for the aid of needy students. The resolutions are couched in the following terms:

"Whereas, it has pleased almighty God in His infinite mercy to call Hon. John D. Ludden from earth's labor to His eternal rest; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the faculty and students of the School of Agriculture in chapel assembled, that we express our appreciation of his integrity, his ability, his public spirit, his sympathy and helpfulness to others, his modest philanthropy, and especially his interest in the work of this school, and,

"Resolevd. That we express our sincere sympathy to his bereaved and aged sister and other relatives and freinds, and,

"Resolved further, that the secretady of the school be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the members of the bereaved family and to the daily papers of the Twin Cities."

The sister mentioned is alive and resides in the city.

WAS SHORT-LIVED.

Marital Experience of Mrs. Mary Engelke—Husband Enjoined From Disposing of the Property.

Mrs. Mary Engelke has sued Frederick W. Engelke for a divorce, and from her account the honey moon hastened to its setting with precipitate speed. They married Feb. 5, 1907, at Shakopee, when she was Miss Luce. She is 23 and he is 40, and there are no children. In March, 1907, he began, as she complains, to treat her in a cruel manner. He had a drug store at the corner of Rice and University, and she says conveyed a half interest to Emil Borath, a clerk. He is building a house at Warrendale, and this house she thinks he will dispose of so that her interest will be compromised as well as her interest in the drug store and in his other property.

The defendant is supposed to be worth in all about $9,000, and the wife has secured from Judge Orr an order to the defendant enjoining him from disposing of this property pending the trial of the suit.

CONTESTS THE APPLICATION

Mrs. Mary Engelke and the Preliminary Features to Her Suit for Divorce.

HER HUSBAND'S PROPERTY

Wife Seeks to Head Off Its Disposition Pending Divorce Trial.

Judge Kelly took under advisement today the application of the plaintiff in the divorce case of Mrs. Mary Engelke against Fred W. Engelke for an order enjoining the defendant from disposing of his property, pending the trial of the suit for a divorce. They married Feb. 5, 1907, and she now brings a suit for divorce for cruelty and neglect.

The defendant says in affidavits filed today, that in September or October, 1906, while tears coursed down her face, she entreated and implored him to marry her, and that, induced by these manifestations, he yielded and married her.

It was not long, he says, before he discovered that she did not appreciate or understand her responsibilities as a wife and companion.

He remonstrated, and she said:

"Twenty-three for you, neither you nor any other man can make me stay home if I don't please."

They used to live at 775 St. Peter street.

The defendant admits that he did order her unmarried sister, Helen Luce, from the house, and says that the plaintiff intervened with a butcher knife to prevent it.

He says that on occasions it became necessary for him to cook for himself or have no cooking at all.

He admits that he cut off her credit at the stores and says she was carrying out a plan to spend his money for her own selfish advantage. He mentions shoe stores where she bought shoes, a pair on May 4, another pair May 8, and another May 9. He thinks she bought too many stockings, which he politely refers to as "ladies' hose." She bought five pairs May 3, three pairs May 9, four pairs May 10. He says he disposed of one-half of his drug store on University avenue as a business proposition and not otherwise, and denies that he has other property.

TRAVELERS' PRO-

Terse Comment.

Some of the papers are calling on the governor to call an extra session of the legislature to deal with the railroad question. We have a cold, late spring, too much rain, and other things that are not pleasant, and what's the use of crowding the mourners?—St. James Plain Dealer.

Cold Storage Wrath.

It is about time the cities were calling off their dogs of war in regard to that road and bridge appropriation for the "country jays" are laying up wrath against the time of need, when the next legislature convenes.—Litchfield News-Ledger.

Get Together.

There is one thing certain and that is if the republicans of the state don't heal up their old sores and go into the next campaign united, there are a number of democrats, outside of Johnson, who could be elected governor.—Lamberton Star.

Rather Bad State.

The state of North Minnesota is mostly a State of Mind and you might tag it something wilder than brainstorm.—Hibbing Tribune.

Frank Day Observes.

Taft is too fragile to be president. His stomach has shown its inability to stand up and face the onslaugnts of the ham sandwich and brick ice cream of a public banquet. A public man with the proper pull can get on with most any kind of an old brain in his skull but he must have the case-hardened stomach of an ostrich to make even a respectable begining of a national campaign.—Fairmont Sentinel.

SUNFLOWER PHILOSOPHY.

In his efforts to place the blame, a man seldom looks in a mirror.

You can waste a good deal of time telling how reliable you are.

Nearly every mother thinks other mothers have fool notions about raising children.

There is one thing sure about the newspaper business: when a reporter loafs everybody knows it.

When a boy has old junk to sell he al-

THE LAST LEAF.

I saw him once before,
As he passed by the door,
And again
The pavement stones resound,
As he totters o'er the ground
With his cane.

They say that in his prime,
Ere the pruning-knife of Time
Cut him down,
Not a better man was found
By the crier on his round
Through the town.

But now he walks the streets,
And looks at all he meets
Sad and wan.
And he shakes his feeble head,
That it seems as if he said,
"They are gone."

The mossy marbles rest
On the lips that he pressed
In their bloom,
And the names he loved to hear
Have been carved for many a year
On the tomb.

My grandmamma has said—
Poor old lady, she is dead
Long ago—
That he had a Roman nose,
And his cheek was like a rose
In the snow.

But now his nose is thin
And it rests upon his chin
Like a staff,
And a crook is in his back,
And a melancholy crack
In his laugh.

I know it is a sin
For me to sit and grin
At him here;
But the old three-cornered hat
And the breeches, and all that
Are so queer.

And if I should live to be
The last leaf upon the tree
In the spring,
Let them smile, as I do now
At the old forsaken bough
Where I cling.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

From our double gate to the Court House
is fourteen mile, exact—
A two-hour drive, we call it, when roads
are good and packed;
But that auto rig contraption of his
scoots up and down,
And he says it cuts the distance in half
'twixt here and town!
Well, mebbe it does; but seems like he's
goin' at things wrong—
On a night like this he ought to contrive
at twice as long!

'Tis part of the age, however, an age of
rush and run,
When, unless you're fairly jumpin', you
can't be havin' fun.
When a couple must take their ridin' at
gallop speed or more,
With a choo! choo! choo! behind them,
and nothing at all before,
In a rig that can't be trusted to mind a
crooked road,
And right in the midst of matters is
liable to explode;
I reckon that one feels clever to make
the doin' whirl;
But days when I was a-sparkin' the
main point was the girl!

When I was a-courtin' Marthy, I hitched
up old White Pete,
And the only thing I asked him was that
he'd keep his feet.
I wasn't obliged to guide him; he did the
turning out,
And he rounded all the corners at a mile
an hour, about;
When Marthy was snug beside me that
old horse seemed to know
The likeliest shaded stretches, where he
had best go slow—
Why, grass and the trees and bushes
along the way he cropped!
Slow! Well, on a few occasions we
warn't aware he'd stopped!

That was the style of ridin' when I was
courtin'—see?
Nothin' to watch but Marthy, and both
hands, bless you, free,
With old Pete joggin', grazin' and cock-
in' at times an eye,
Back at the seat, but sayin': "Don't
mind, it's just a fly."
I s'picion there's fun in courtin' at even
breakneck pace;
And Dick is the boy to go it. I've read it

THE MODERN LOCHINVAR.

When young Lochinvar rode out from the west
He claimed that his automobile was the best;
It was painted dark red and it brilliantly shone;
He fired his chaffeur and ran it alone;
He shot over ruts with a zipp and a jar,
And people fled madly from young Lochinvar.

With a whirr of his wheels and a hum of his cogs
He knocked down the children and ran over dogs;
He frightened the horses and laughed at their pranks,
And men who got angry he looked on as cranks;
He gave her the very last notch on the bar,
And a cloud of dust followed the gay Lochinvar.

He stayed not at bridges, he stopped not for stone.
He calmly took all of the roads as his own,
Till he came to a crossing and smashed through the gate
And endeavored to butt through a trainload of freight—
They searched, and at last, lying under a car,
They found a few chunks of the bold Lochinvar.

—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Foully Assassinated April 14, 1865.

You lay a wreath on murdered Lincoln's bier,
You, who with mocking pencil wont to trace,
Broad for the self-complacent British sneer,
His length of shambling limb, his furrowed face.

His gaunt, gnarled hands, his unkempt, bristling hair,
His garb uncouth, his bearing ill at ease,
His lack of all we prize as debonair,
Of power or will to shine, of art to please.

You, whose smart pen backed up the pencil's laugh,
Judging each step, as though the road were plain:
Reckless, so it could point its paragraph,
Of chief's perplexity, or people's pain.

Beside this corpse, that bears the winding sheet
The Stars and Stripes he lived to rear anew,
Between the mourners at his head and feet,
Say, scurril-jester, is there room for you?

Yes, he had lived to shame me, from my sneer,
To lame my pencil, and confute my pen—
To make me own this hind of princes peer,
This rail-splitter a true-born king of men.

My shallow judgment I had learnt to rue,
Noting how to occasion's height he rose;
How his quaint wit made home-truth seem more true,
How, iron-like, his temper grew by blows.

How humble, yet how hopeful he could be:
How in good fortune and in ill the same;
Nor bitter in success, nor boastful he,
Thirsty for gold, nor feverish for fame.

He went about his work—such work as few
Ever had laid on head and heart and hand—
As one who knows, where there's a task to do
Man's honest will must heaven's good grace command.

Who trusts the strength will with the burden grow,
That God makes instruments to work His will,
If but that will can arrive to know,
Nor tamper with the weights of good and ill.

So, he went forth to battle, on the side
That he felt clear was liberty's and right's,
As in his peasant boyhood he had plied
His warfare with rude nature's thwarting mights—

The uncleared forest, the unbroken soil,
The iron bark, that turns the lumberer's axe,
The rapid, that o'erbears the boatman's toil,
The prairie, hiding the mazed wanderer's tracks.

The ambushed Indian, and the prowling bear—
Such were the needs, that helped his youth to train.
Rough culture—but such trees large fruit may bear
If but their stocks be of right girth and grain.

So he grew up, a destined work to do,
And lived to do it—four long-suffering years'
Ill-fate, ill-feeling, ill-report, lived through,
And then he heard the hisses change to cheers,

The taunts to tribute, the abuses to praise,
And took both with the same unwavering mood;
Till, as he came on light, from darkling days,
And seemed to touch the goal from where he stood,

A felon hand, between the goal and him,
Reached from behind his back, a trigger prest—
And those perplexed and patient eyes were dim,
Those gaunt, long-laboring limbs were laid to rest!

The words of mercy were upon his lips,
Forgiveness in his heart and on his pen,
When this vile murderer brought swift eclipse
To thought of peace on earth, good will to men.

The Old World and the New, from sea to sea,
Utter one voice of sympathy and shame!
Sore heart, so stopped when it at last beat high,
Sad life, cut short just as its triumph came.

A deed accurst! Strokes have been struck before
By the assassin's hand, whereof men doubt
If more of horror or disgrace they bore;
But thy foul crime, like Cain's, stands darkly out.

Vile hand, that brandest murder on a strife,
Whate'er its grounds, stoutly and nobly striven:
And with the martyr's crown crownest a life
With much to praise, little to be forgiven.

The poem, herewith reprinted, appeared anonymously in London Punch, May 6, 1865. Accompanying it was an engraving of Britannia mourning at Lincoln's bier and placing a wreath thereon. Columbia was represented as weeping at the head of the president, and at the foot of the bier was a slave with broken shackles. Underneath was the inscription, "Britannia Sympathizes With Columbia." Not until within a year or so ago did it become generally known that the author was the dramatist, Tom Taylor, the author of the comedy, "Our American Cousin," a performance of which President Lincoln was attending at the time when he was assassinated.

O CAPTAIN! MY CAPTAIN!

(On the Death of Lincoln.)

O Captain! my Captain! our fearful trip is done,
The ship has weathered every rack, the prize we sought is won,
The port is near, the bells I hear, the people all exulting,
While follow eyes the steady keel, the vessel grim and daring;
But O heart! heart! heart!
O the bleeding drops of red,
Where on the deck my Captain lies,
Fallen cold and dead.

O Captain, my Captain, rise and hear the bells;
Rise up—for you the flag is flung—for you the bugle trills,
For you bouquets and ribbon'd wreaths—for you the shores a-crowding,
For you they call, the swaying mass, their eager faces turning;
Here Captain! dear father!
This arm beneath your head!
It is some dream that on the deck,
You've fallen cold and dead.

My Captain does not answer, his lips are pale and still,
My father does not feel my arm, he has no pulse or will,
The ship is anchor'd safe and sound, its voyage closed and done,
From fearful trip the victor ship comes in with object won;
Exult, O shores, and ring, O bells!
But I with mournful tread,
Walk the deck my Captain lies,
Fallen cold and dead.

—Walt Whitman.

SURVIVOR OF FIRE AT SEA WHEN 4,800 LIVES WENT OUT

Michael S. Brockett Tells of the Burning of the Troopship General Lyon in 1865.

"ONLY two of us are now living that made our escape from the fiery flames of the General Lyon, when 4,800 souls were hushed by the hand of death on March 31, 1865, and both live in Illinois," said Michael S. Brockett, old soldier and farmer, as he retold the harrowing incidents of the disaster that came as a capsheaf of cruelty to the late days of the Civil war.

"The memory of that fatal Friday morning will never leave me," said Brockett, as he began the story, "and yet it seems fresh and as vivid as though it occurred but yesterday. It seems that I can see the flames as they carry death in their path; hear the agonizing shrieks of the doomed and see hope vanish with the network of flames driving death in a hideous form to thousands on board the ill-starred ship.

"It was about 10 o'clock on Friday morning, March 31, that fire broke out. A barrel of kerosene oil in the porter's room was broken by the rough sea, and the contents soaked down on the two lower decks, saturating them. The sea was rough, and when the stream of oil struck the furnace, the flames quickly spread over the entire vessel. Within half an hour the whole ship was a mass of flames.

"The sea was rolling mountain high, and a scene of the greatest excitement and confusion ensued immediately after it was discovered that the vessel was on fire. Women and children (there were nearly twelve hundred of them on board) ran shrieking about, imploring to be saved. On one side the fire was roasting them to death by degrees, and on the other the sea was opening and surging in hellish glee.

"Scores sprang from the burning vessel only to be swallowed by the maddened waves, which whipped the ship about like a toy and added to the horror of the morning. We had only left Wilmington, N. C., a few hours before, and many of the women and children and not a few of the men were violently seasick at the time of the fire.

"In the Fifty-sixth Illinois regiment, which had been picked up at Wilmington to be taken North and disbanded, were many sick soldiers. When the fire broke out I was sleeping by the side of my brother. We were about twenty-five feet from the hatch. The flames spread so quickly that no alarm was given, and I was badly burned before I was awakened. One boat was immediately launched by the captain of the General Lyon, but was instantly stove, the captain meeting death. Then I grabbed a boat and pitched it into the sea. I leaped in after it and several fellow soldiers followed suit. Three more besides myself made fast to the boat. We drifted helplessly about at the mercy of the waves, expecting every minute to be our last.

"From the time the General Lyon started on her voyage the weather was rough and boisterous, and great numbers of the passengers were on the lower decks of the ship, to silence the roaring of the sea as best they could. The bulk of the sick were unable to reach deck and were suffocated and roasted, with all avenues of escape cut off. Alarm usurped the place of coolness and discipline among officers and mates on the upper deck, and the struggle tnat ensued was a mad endeavor for self-preservation, the natural instincts of man dispelling military training in an instant. A few of the mates ran to the hose and attempted to apply streams of water to the spreading flames, but their efforts were futile. The captain, seeing the turn of affairs at this juncture shouted, 'The ship is gone; lower the boats!'

"A wild, disorderly rush to the few boats followed, the captain of the General Lyon being one of the most eager to escape with his life. With him was Capt. Webber of the Fifty-sixth Illinois regiment, and both were killed when the boat in which they sought escape was sucked under the ship and crushed in the machinery. Pandemonium broke loose on the ship as the flames gradually neared and crowded the people closer and closer to the edge of the vessel, there to be confronted by a sea the tumult of which sang the song of death.

"Maj. Fyles, in command of the Fifty-sixth Illinois regiment, made a heroic but fruitless attempt to quell the turmoil, and lost his life in attempting to help the women and children escape from the bitter flames. But all efforts to quiet the men and women were unheeded at that terrible moment of common danger to all, and every man worked to save his own life as best he could. Within half an hour the vessel was wrapped in flames and those on deck had in most instances disappeared in the engulfing waves, very few escaping in the limited number of boats. Many who had gotten safely into boats were later drowned by the high waves or pulled down to their death by scores of hands that held onto the boats with the crazed determination of a drowning person. The waves were running mountain high, and many of the bodies were washed ashore.

"As the boat in which we had escaped with a party of four, washed further and further away four more unfortunates were rescued and taken aboard. They were weak from their battle with the waves and nearly dead when taken in. For more than nine hours we were in the boat, and before our rescue the four men last taken in died. Only at intervals, when the waves receded, could we see the burning ship as she drifted helplessly about at the mercy of the breakers. The steam had not been turned off, and, thus impelled by wind, water and steam, the doomed vessel, one broad sheet of flame, rushed to two-fold destruction. The screams and imploring cries for help shouted out in vain, came more and more faintly over the waters and were finally stilled as the last one met death by flame or buried himself in the still of the deep.

"George W. Williams, a member of the Fifty-sixth Illinois regiment and an inmate of the boat on which I had escaped, at the risk of own life attempted to rescue a woman who had drifted near our boat. The poor woman died just as he reached her. There were twenty-six men of the Tenth Missouri regiment who went down in a boat, and not one escaped death. The boat had been overloaded.

"After having spent nine hours on the sea we were sighted by the steamer General Sedgwick. A rope was thrown to our boat and I fastened it to my body. The other men were tossed ropes and the work of rescue was begun. The rough condition of the sea and the suction of the vessel carried me under and to the other side of the boat. In drawing me back the crew used so much force that seven of my ribs were broken and I was otherwise injured. I was in an unconscious condition when taken aboard. The four of us, all members of the Fifty-sixth Illinois, were given the best of care and soon recovered. The other escaping were Isaac Willhite of Franklin county, Illinois, who is still living; George Williams and Jasper Fitzgerald, both of whom are dead, and myself.

"I never heard from my brother, and, of course, the poor fellow had met death with thousands of others. There were two more persons reported to have escaped from the General Lyon other than us four, but they have been lost sight of long ago and are probably dead."

MICHAEL S. BROCKETT

r. and Mrs. Guy L. Caldwell have
e to Herman for three weeks.

rs. E. A. Allen gave an informal lunch
ty yesterday.

iss Louella Webb entertained at din-
Monday evening.

r. and Mrs. Straight entertained Fri-
evening in celebration of their wed-
g anniversary.

rs. C. N. Lovem has been entertaining
s. Bremberg, of San Francisco.

iss Louella Webb has returned from
Crosse, and will leave tomorrow for
s Angeles, Cal.

Irs. Charles Collett is entertaining
ends from Salt Lake City, Utah.

. W. Massee has returned from Me-
monie and will leave this evening to
n a party at Lake Itaska, chaperoned
Mrs. E. K. Massee.

Miss Anna J. Matchett and Carl Martin
elson, of Alberta, Can., were married
ednesday afternoon at the home of the
ide's uncle A. J. Matchett. Dr. R. N.
vison read the service in the presence
only the relatives and friends of the
ride and groom. Miss Belle Matchett,
ousin of the bride, was bridesmaid,
nd Arthur Nelson, brother of the groom.

St. Paul and Its Oldest Settler

Isaac La Bissonniere Who Figured Prominently in Early History of the City

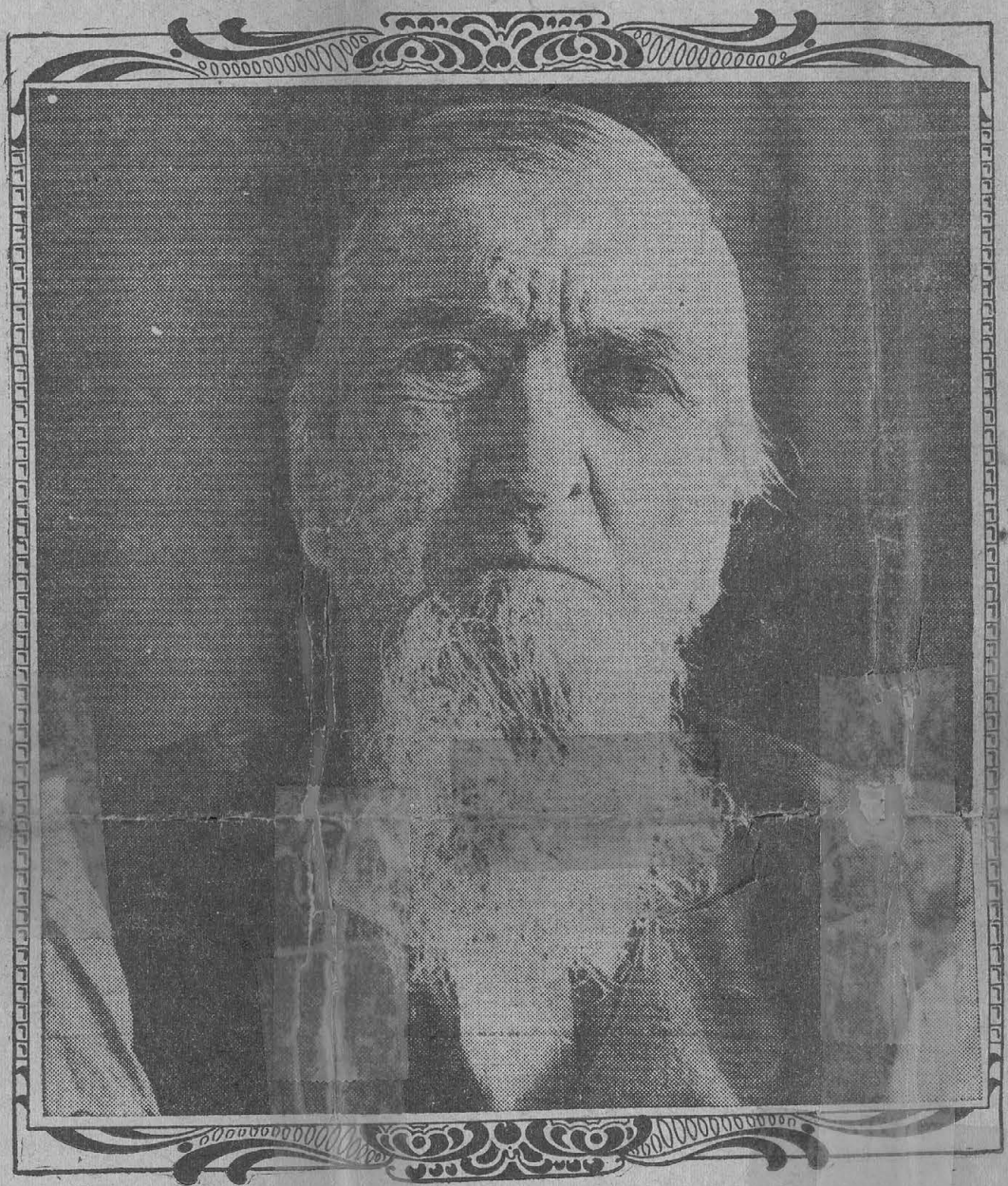
Isaac La Bissonniere, of 574 L'Orient street, the oldest resident of St. Paul, who has lived here seventy years, disagrees with accepted history as to the founding of this city. The first settler, Mr. La Bissonniere says, was not a Frenchman, but an Irishman; he did not arrive here in 1838, but in 1836. St. Paul, according to the oldest citizen, was not founded by a saloonkeeper, a "dram-seller;" but, like imperial Rome, by a warrior.

Mr. La Bissonniere has been mentioned rather frequently of late in connection

Frenchman; her mother, a member of the Little Snake tribe. The high cheekbones, the hawk nose of her son Isaac now mark his picturesque countenance with evidence of his descent from "the first families," despite his blue eyes, his tawny hair and his chin whiskers.

Isaac was born in 1823 in the future North Dakota, just over the border from Manitoba, and not far from the town of Pembina. He was one of eight children—two sons and six daughters; all of whom, save himself, have ended their life journey.

When Isaac was 14, that is in 1837, Joseph La Bissonniere and his family removed to the place known vaguely as



Isaac La Bissonniere

JULY 3, 1907

[ST. PAUL DISPATCH

St. Paulite. Even the settlement
f was known as "Pig's Eye," and not
t. Paul, from 1838 to 1841.
this is only the opinion of histo-
s. It is not the opinion of the "oldest
bitant."
e first settler in St. Paul was not
re Parrant, but Edward Phelan, M.
Bissonniere asserts. Phelan had
n an American soldier. He was
orably discharged from the army at
t Snelling in 1836. He then moved
n to a point on the other side of the
r, and made a home within the fu-
St. Paul. He also chose the upper
, like his successor Parrant. But
lan built his cabin some distance
of Fountain cave. He preferred a
on the river bank opposite what is
the south end of Smith avenue. That
he settled almost directly beneath
north end of the present high bridge.
was an attractive spot. If the outlook
restricted, the low bank provided a
venient river landing. The "flats,"
ugh sometimes flooded, were extreme-
fertile. They were covered, too, with
ense growth of timber, a small for-

Phelan, who, as Mr. La Bissonnere
ls sure, was the first real settler in
Paul, two years before Parrant, re-
oved later to the shores of the lake
at has kept, but changed his name,
d has transmitted the Phalen to a
ndsome city park.
The early tradition that Phelan was
e first murderer, if not the first set-
r, in St Paul; that, in 1839, he killed
man named Hays, should not be too
adily believed. Although Phelan was
spected, he was never indicted. Sev-
al years later, indeed, an Indian
amed Do-wau, or The Singer, when
ortally wounded at the battle of Ka-
osia, is said to have confessed that he
limself killed Hays.
If Mr. La Bissoniere is correct, the first
ettlement in St. Paul was made when
nc site of the city was still in nominal
ossession of the Indians. For the lands
hereabouts on the east side of the Miss-
ssippi were not ceded to the govern-
ment until the following spring—June,
1837.

At the Fish Hatchery.

It was when Isaac La Bissoniere was
18 years old and when he was still liv-
ing on his father's claim at the fish
hatchery, that in October, 1841, Father
Galtier built the first local church, a
log chapel, and gave to it and to the
settlement about it the name of the
apostle.
The site of the little temple is gen-
erally supposed to have been almost ex-
actly at the present northwest corner
of Minnesota and Second (formerly
Bench) streets. Below the bluff, at this
point, an ample levee has so long ex-
isted that one is inclined to regard the
low bank along the river as part of the
original topography.
But Mr. La Bissoniere, who, as is well
known, assisted in the building of the
chapel, asserts that it was erected, not
at the corner of Minnesota and Bench
streets, but close to Bench street and
about half way between Minnesota and
Cedar streets. Moreover, the south end,
or "facade," of the future first cathedral
was about 100 feet from the edge of
the bluff; and the bluff descended so
sharply to the river, that as the old
man observed, chuckling, "The river was
a canon."
The chapel has been called a cabin of
tamarack logs. Only a few of the logs,
in fact, were tamarack. Nearly all the
little structure was built of white oak
logs. They were secured, for the most
part, on the site of the old capitol, which
locality was then covered with a fine oak
grove.
Oak slabs supplied the flooring of the
chapel. Nails were used only about the
door, and they were made by "the vil-
lage blacksmith," Antoine Pepin.
The actual builders of the little church
were all the men and larger boys within
this settlement of "Pig's Eye." The list
of the builders, as recalled, with their
places of residence, by Isaac La Bisson-
niere, constitutes, therefore, the first di-
rectory of St. Paul.
Even sixty-six years ago, three or five
years after the first settlement, St. Paul,
on the day of its christening by Father
Galtier, was "no mean city" in respect to
area. The twenty-two men and boys—
not to mention the shrinking mothers and
daughters of that coy, Victorian era—
were scattered, very loosely indeed, over
an area some six miles long and a mile
or more in width that lay approximately
southeast by northwest—from Red Rock
to "the upper flats," and from the river
northwards to University avenue and
Arlington hills.
To begin this Doomsday book with the
resident at the southern "city limits":
Pierre Gamelle had a claim nearly oppo-
site the present stock yards at South
St. Paul. That is, he lived just above
Newport. Michael La Clair's "place" ad-
joined Gamelle's on the north. Pierre
Parrant was the adjoining neighbor. It
was his second choice of location since
he abandoned the cabin near Fountain
cave. He dwelt now beside Pig's Eye
lake, as the narrow "slough" with pointed
ends is still named. The manifold alter-
natives of the etymologist are reflected
in the choice of explanations—the lake
was so called, one is told, because it had
the shape of a pig's eye; or it was so
designated in honor of its chief landed
proprietor, "Pig's Eye" Parrant.

Estate of the Bissonieres.

Above the lake could be found the
estate of the Bissonnieres—Joseph senior
and his eldest son Isaac, 18 years old.
Their home, as told, included the site of
the state fish hatchery south of the In-
dian mounds. Closer to the mounds,
along the river bank, abode Francois La
Satte and his son Rafael. Farther to
the West the claim of Charles Mousseau
covered a large part of what is now
styled Dayton's bluff. Between the Mous-
seau home and the site of the future
Hamm's brewery (Minnehaha street and
Greenbriar avenue, three blocks north of
East Seventh street) lay the domestic
kingdom of Williams Evans. Despite his
Welsh appellation, Evans, says "the old-
est inhabitant," was an Irishman.
West of Dayton's bluff, in the present
wholesale district, a lake was surrounded
by marshy ground. Thus the next claim
taken west of the bluff was that occu-
pied by Abraham Perret (miscalled Per-
ry) on "Gas hill;" namely, the site of the
future gas works at Fifth and Olive
streets. Not far to the westward Charles
Bottineau and his brother Pierre occu-
pied an elevation latterly known, before
it was levelled, as Baptist hill, because it
upheld the Baptist church; or as Burbank
hill, because upon it lived the local J. P.
Morgan of the '60's, James C. Burbank.
Roughly outlined, this hill extended from
Seventh to Fourth streets, around about
Sibley street.
Close to Robert and Fourth streets, at
the edge of the ravine, in Fourth street,
through which flowed a stream from the
marshes along Wabasha street—to use
later designations—the Gervais brothers,
Benjamin and Pierre, lived with the
"young Gervais," to-wit, Alphonse.
"Closeby"—an address sufficiently definite
then—was the cabin of Francois Marat.
Faring still farther eastward, the weary
census-taker who had plodded up from
Red Rock, would have been welcomed
by one of the leading citizens, Vetal
Guerin, at the future Bridge Square;
that is, at Third and Wabasha streets, on
the site of the old Ingersoll building,
which still stands. M. Guerin's claim
stretched generously from the Seven Cor-
ners down to Minnesota street and ad-
joined there the claim of Benjamin Ger-
vais. Hence the site of the little chapel
on Bench street, near Minnesota street,
had been given jointly by Guerin and Ger-
vais.
A short distance up Wabasha street
real estate was undesirable. Where now
for example, stands the Cathedral, two
feet of water confronted Citizen Guerin
on his way to call upon his neighbor
Joseph Rondeau, or Rondo, as it has
since been spelled. The lake or marsh
at Sixth and St. Peter street made an
excellent pass for duck shooting. Much
of the plateau, indeed, was far from
dry. Rondo's claim, which extended over
towards Lake Como, resembled the claim
of Antoine Pepin, whose cabin stood near
the southeast corner of Rice street and
University avenue. Both tracts included
numerous boggy spots between the
clumps of tamarack trees west of the
oak groves about Wabasha and Tenth
streets. Oaks also flourished and the
land was comparatively dry, on Guerin'
claim along West Third street, between
Wabasha street and the Seven Corners
that were to be.

First Transportation "Baron."

Beyond the Seven Corners, where Guer
in's "place" terminated, the absence o
street car facilities—with other reasons—
prevented a congestion of population.
Abraham Perret, who had moved "to
town" in 1838, just after Pierre Parrant
and had taken a claim on the present
site of the city hospital, not far from Par
rant's "saloon," had changed homes be
fore 1841, and with his family, including
a son named Charles, had settled again
as already mentioned, on the future "Gas
hill," at Fifth and Olive streets. Edward
Phalen, on the river bank below the
high bridge of the distant future, was
the only resident south or southwest of
the Seven Corners.
It was Edward Phelan, adds Mr. La
Bissonniere, who was the first transpor-
tation "baron" of St. Paul and the first
man to hint at a proposition now generally
approved—that St. Paul, rather than Men-
dota, is the rightful head of Mississippi
navigation. Phelan built a small wharf in
front of his cabin in 1836 and induced the
steamboat War Eagle to stop at this
landing. It was the first time in the
dozen years that steamboats had been
going by on their way to St. Peter's
(Mendota) and Fort Snelling, that any
boat had ever found reason to halt, or
even to hesitate, on its arrival at "the
jobbing center." Thereafter, for two sea-
sons, Phelan's Landing" became a sort
of "flag station" before the days of "Pig's
Eye."
Such, then, was the male population,
and, in general, the topography, of the
newly-christened St. Paul, Wisconsin, in
the autumn of 1841.
And yet there should be one man more;
there really was, Mr. La Bissonniere as-
serts, one man more. He lived here in and
before 1841, but exactly what his local ad-
dress was the "oldest settler" has quite
forgotten. This additional man was
James R. Clewett, an Englishman, the
first, and, until then, the only Anglo-
Saxon in the future American city. Clew-
ett merits prominence in the social regis-
ter of his day: He was the first St. Paul-
ite to contract a legal marriage. Two
years before the church was built Clewett
was married here to Rose, daughter of
Abraham Perret, Esq. No doubt it was
a strictly home wedding, at the residence
of the bride's parents; but Mr. La Biss-
onnierre isn't prepared to maintain that
it was also a very quiet affair.
Of the eighteen men and the four
youths who lived in St. Paul and who
united in building the first church within
a single week, one was English, another
was Irish, a third was Irish (or Welsh),
and nineteen were French. This French
settlement, in a region discovered, ex-
plored and settled by the French, was
appropriately christened by a French
priest.
According to certain tests, it was a
colony of aristocrats. Nobody really
worked, though Pepin was a blacksmith,
and Joseph La Bissonniere knew some-
thing of carpentry. Most of the year
everybody dined on "hot birds;" at other
times on other game.

Nobody Had to Work.

"Que voulez-vous?" asks M. La Bisson-
niere, to this day. "Why should we work?
Nobody had to work, by 'Jiminy!' The
morning I got out, shoot the duck, the
quail, the prairie chicken! The family
they tire themselves of the birds, I go
over on Dayton's Bluff, near Mousseau's,
and I bring back the fine deer! There
was berries, too, and we could buy flour
and groceries when we ver' much need
him."
Not in "Pig's Eye" was this shopping
done; the town did not stoop to trade.
But over at St. Peter's, Henry H. Sibley
had a general store; and across the river,
at Fort Snelling, one could buy from
Franklin Steele. Both young merchants
prospered, as history relates.
Retroactively considered, Isaac La Bis-
sonniere was a "special commissioner"
for The Dispatch at the famous battle of
Kaposia, in 1842. His account of the bat-
tle, as becomes the report of a special
commissioner, differs from other state-
ments.
Kaposia was the Sioux village just
across the river from Pig's Eye Lake.
The village chief was Big Thunder. The
Sioux then held the west side of the
Mississippi and the Chippewas, until 1837,
had "owned" the land upon the east
side.

The Kaposia Battle.

The Sioux, says Mr. La Bissonniere,
had killed a Chippewa at Anoka; the
Chippewas, in revenge, gathered a war
party of 150 braves at Lake St. Croix and
came to attack Big Thunder and his band
at Kaposia. As scouts had ascertained,
the moment was opportune. Big Thun-
der's young men, having bought a keg
of whiskey from Trader Parrant soon
after crossing the river to hunt, had en-
camped at the edge of the bluff to enjoy
the special Pig's Eye brand, whose purity
was by no means guaranteed. The
squaws, following a discreet custom, had
hidden the hunter's guns, least drunken
sportsmen confuse the nature of their
game.
When the Chippewas had arrived in
the vicinity of the camp they divided their
party, except eight men, into halves and
took cover on each side of a narrow ra-
vine descending to the shore. Young La
Bissonniere, on his father's claim some
distance above the camp—which was
about a mile north of Red Rock—detected
the presence of the war party. Surmising
their object, he contrived to approach
them without being discovered. He hid
behind a tree on the top of the bluff, so
that he could look down into the ravine
and see the plot develop.
The eight Chippewas made a rush into
the Sioux camp and killed as many of
the drunken, unprepared, unarmed Sioux
as was possible before the squaws came
running out with the recovered guns.
Then the eight, taunting their enemies,
retreated slowly—towards the ravine, of
course—and dared the Sioux to follow.
Half reckless, and half persuaded by
the Pig's Eye brand, twenty of the Sioux
proved stupid enough to follow their
enemies up the bank into the ravine.
The 150 Chippewas "did their duty;" and
only one Sioux came out from that ra-
vine.
But the squaws in the hunting camp
had now rearmed the warriors left there,
and sober reinforcements had been ob-
tained from the alarmed village across in
river. The Chippewas, attacked cauti-
oulsy by a larger number of Sioux, re-
treated.
Young La Bissonniere did not, of
course, follow the combatants for fear,
presumably, that he might lose the very
"good stuff" he had already obtained
for the Dispatch. He hastened, instead,
to make a note of an incident on the
firing line. A Chippewa, rushing towards
a fallen Sioux, uttered a few cheery
whoops, slashed open with a knife the
breast of the dying man, scooped up a
double handful of blood, raised it to his
lips and drank it—between still louder
whoops—smearing horribly his features
already made fiendish with paint. Then
he beat his chest proudly, leaped into the
air, and turned to follow his companions
as fast as he could run; bending low
before a feeble volley from the squaws
and the braves still able to shoot a gun.
"This was to give him the 'strong
heart,'" explained the old frontiers-
man. "The Indians always liked to
drink blood like that. It gave the strong
heart, made 'em brave, a sure receipt,
yes. But, by Jiminy, I didn't like for to
watch that!"
The veteran hadn't seen the "Strong-
heart" of the stage, or he might have
found it somewhat different. Unlike the
able experts of the East, Mr. La Bis-
soniere is best acquainted with real In-
dians.
The Chippewas, pursued as far as Lake
St. Croix, lost four warriors; the Sioux
lost thirty-six, including four sons of
Chief Big Thunder.
Next day the chief visited the La Bis-
soniere cabin. The mother was alone but
her son was in the next room. Big
Thunder began grieving for the loss of
his sons. He told Mrs. La Bissoniere
that she, as a half-breed, must have
known of this intended raid by her
friends, the Chippewas. She should have
notified him. Much of his blood had
been spilt; he would spill some of hers.
He threatened her with his knife. But
the son stepped forward with a gun in
hand. The chief lowered his knife,
reached out a friendly fist toward Isaac,
grunted "How," and walked away.
But he might come back. He and his
surviving braves were only too likely to
seek revenge upon their nearest neigh-
bors. Isaac hurried up to "the landing"
—that is, into "town," and alarmed the
other settlers. The whole community
took refuge on Raspberry island. A mes-
senger was sent to the garrison at
Snelling. Two companies of soldiers
proceeded at once to Kaposia. Big
Thunder was found friendly, though sad.
He and his head men disclaimed the re-
motest intention of attacking the whites;
there was no evidence, at the village, of
warlike preparation. After one night on
Raspberry island the "citizens" returned
to their homes.
Another reason for their alarm, the
local Herodotus recalled, was that many
of their guns had been borrowed by the
Sioux on the day of the battle. Warriors
had entered the houses of the whites
and with affable smiles, had seized all
guns in sight, laying down a blanket in
place of each gun taken. This meant
security and a recorded promise to bring
back the article borrowed. If, however
the owner of the blanket failed to re-
deem the pledge the blanket, valuable
property in the redman's eye, would be
forfeited. The guns were used by the
Kaposians when pursuing the Chippewas.
Except in cases where the borrowers
were killed and despoiled, the borrowed
weapons were all returned with thanks.
Seven years after the battle of Kapo-
sia, Isaac La Bissoniere, in 1849, mar-
ried the daughter of Pierre Trou. He
was 26 years old and she 22. She was
born 82 years ago near Montreal. She
accompanied her family to St. Paul in
1847. She is now well, alert, merrily
cheerful and enjoys full possession of all
her faculties.
In this first family among the surviv-
ing pioneers of the city there have been
ten children. One son and three daugh-
ters are dead. Marie lives with her
parents and her husband, Louis S. Mar-
tineau, at 574 L'Orient street. Julia is
the wife of D. Verboncoeur, of St. Paul;
Helene, the wife of Stephen Desmeules,
of Minneapolis. Gilbert La Bissonniere
is also a resident of the Mill City; Je-
rome, like his elder brother, Isaac, is
true to St. Paul.
Mr. La Bissonniere's own parents lived
like himself to an advanced age. His
father died in 1867, and his mother in
187[illegible].
The year of Isaac's marriage, the year,
also, of Minnesota's birth, 1849, was the
date when Joseph La Bissonniere and his
family removed from the claim on the
[illegible] site to another claim at the
head of Jackson street. The new claim
was big enough. It might have afforded a
convenient farm, if water had not been
scarce. But on that account the elder La
Bissonniere, something of a bear in the
realty market, traded the Jackson street
farm for an Indian pony.
Isaac then took a claim himself on the
west shore of Lake Como. His parents
lived with him there. But the 160 acres
proved unprofitable. The entire family
then went to Osseo, where the son and
his wife remained for fifty years. During
that period, however, Isaac frequently
visited St. Paul. Here and hereabouts he
erected many buildings. He was long rec-
ognized as an expert contractor for ma-
sonry and frame construction, especially
in the erecting of churches and public
structures.
About seven years ago the "oldest in-
habitant" and his wife returned to the
St. Paul where the husband dwelt when
the settlement was only "Phelan's Land-
ing;" before it was St. Paul, Wis.," before
it was "St. Paul Landing," before it was
even "Pig's Eye."

[W]

HAD AN EVENTFUL LIFE.

Career of Gen. Mullen Was One of Great Activity. 1907

Wabasha, Minn., April 5.—John H. Mullen, who died here yesterday, was one of the early settlers and prominent men of the state. A slight stroke of apoplexy which the deceased suffered about six months ago, contributed to his death, and since that time he has been failing gradually. He was 64 years of age.

Mr. Mullen was a staunch republican and served the state in the capacity of adjutant general and surveyor general of logs. He was a veteran of the Civil War, having entered the ranks as a private at the first call for volunteers, and having served to the end of the campaign. He was promoted for bravery in action, and at the time he was mustered out he had attained the rank of captain. Of late years he was a member of the law firm of Mullen & Bowditch at Wabasha, where he also made his home.

John Mullen was born in Ireland March 16, 1843. He came to this country with his parents and settled in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1845. His war record is an indication of the sort of men who fought for their country in that memorable conflict. When President Lincoln issued his first call for volunteers, young Mullen, then 18 years of age, answered the call which was for a three months' period, and enlisted as a private in the Sixth regiment, Massachusetts volunteer infantry. This was April 22, 1861. When the period of his first enlistment expired, he re-enlisted on Sept. 5, 1861, and was appointed a corporal of Co. B, 12th regiment, Connecticut volunteer infantry. Oct. 7, 1861, he was appointed a sergeant and later made sergeant-major of this same company.

When the three-year period had expired he re-enlisted as a veteran for the second time, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in his former company on Jan. 4, 1864. On May 20 of that year he was wounded while in action at the battle of Cedar Creek, Virginia. On Oct. 19, 1864, the colonel of the regiment appointed him adjutant of the regiment, with the rank of first lieutenant. On Nov. 26 of that year he was transferred to the twelfth battalion of Connecticut volunteer infantry, and on April 11 of the same year he was promoted to the rank of a captain. He was mustered out of service Aug. 12, 1865, after about four years and four months of service.

After the war he came to Minnesota and settled in Grafton, Sibley county. While there he engaged in farming, and in the mercantile business. Later he moved to Wabasha and in 1883 he was admitted to the bar of this state.

The late governor, A. R. McGill, appointed Mr. Mullen to the position of adjutant general, Jan. 22, 1889. Two years later he was reappointed to the position by ex-Gov. William R. Merriam.

In 1895 Gov. Nelson appointed Mr. Mullen surveyor general of the Fourth district of Minnesota for a term of two years. While acting in this capacity he had considerable litigation in the courts in regard to making the lumber companies pay scaling charges on logs which floated down the river.

The deceased has always been an influential and active member of the G. A. R., and was a former post commander of Wabasha Post No. 143, and at one time was senior vice president of the department for this state. At the time he held the latter office he became a candidate for the position of commander-in-chief of the Grand Army for the department of Minnesota. This was in 1896 at the commander's convention, held in Minneapolis. His rival for the position was Col. J. J. McCardy, of St. Paul, and the latter won out because the delegates decided that as St. Paul was to be the scene of the national encampment that year, a local man should have the office.

A widow, two unmarried daughters and a son, Downer Mullen, survive the deceased. The latter is a clerk in the office of the state board of control, in the state capital building.

Luverne Mem[illegible]

...e home Saturday evening, but jud... ...y tracks in the snow he got lost.

The young man who works for Thomas Ear...rt has been through Ringgold, Taylor, and ...ost of Page counties searching for farm land ...t says East River is good enough for him.

Mr. Good, of the Liggett neighborhood is ...ery ill.

LIFE'S A BURDEN—If the stomach is not right ...there Nausea? Is there Constipation? Is ...e Tongue Coated? Are you Light Headed? ...o you have Sick Headaches? Any and all of ...ese denote Stomach and Liver Disorder. Dr. ...gnew's Liver Pills act quickly and will cure ...ost stubborn and chronic cases. 40 in a vial ...r 10 cents.—88. Sold by The Luers Drug Co. ...d W. A. Henderson.

MORSMAN.

Mr. and Mrs. Huddle spent Sunday in Mors...an and attended the funeral of Mr. Good on ...onday.

Last week was quite a busy week among the ...rmers. All seemed to be in the same notion ...d filled their ice houses.

George Steeve was down last week looking ...r his interests at this place. Simon Good ...s on his farm five more years.

...on Good departed this life Sunday, Jan. ...8. For several years he lived at Sidney ...since last fall his home has been east of ...arinda. His sickness was of short duration ...t his sufferings were very great. He was a ...thful member of the Baptist church and a ...od christian gentleman. Two sons, Amos ...d Daniel, of Nebraska, were notified of their ...her's sickness and arrived in time to be with ...n during the last hours of his sickness, also ...ree of his daughters, Mrs. Journey, Mrs. ...adkins and Mrs Thomas of Clarinda, were ...h him. The children have the sympathy of ...their friends. True they are sad, but they ...urn not as those who have not hope, for ...y feel assured that his home is now where ...ickness, no sorrow, nor death can enter. ...Thomas, pastor of the Baptist church at ...rinda, preached the funeral sermon at the ...is school house and the remains were laid ...est in the beautiful little cemetery near by ...wait the summons of the resurrection morn. ...leep in Jesus, blessed sleep, from which ...e ever wake to weep."

The marriage of Miss Maud Holcomb to Mr. O E. McAnulty, of Storm Lake, Iowa, occurred in this city at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. H. L. Holcomb, Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, Rev. C. H. White, of the Christian church, officiating. At the appointed hour the bride and groom marched to the front of the parlor and took their places, ready for the ceremony, while Mrs. Wm. Bracken played the wedding march, after which Rev. White performed the ceremony which made them man and wife. The bride wore a handsome pearl gray dress with satin and lace trimmings, and held a bunch of La France roses in her hand, while the groom wore the conventional black. About thirty-five guests witnessed the ceremony, after which a bountiful feast was served. The happy pair were the recipients of many handsome, beautiful and costly presents from home and from abroad. The bride is one of Clarinda's handsome and popular young ladies. The groom is editor of the Storm Lake Enterprise, and is a young man of pleasing address and appearance. The guests from abroad were the bride's father, R. I. Holcomb, of the editorial staff of the Pioneer Press, St. Paul, Minn., Mrs. G. A. Warner, of What Cheer, Ia., and Dr and Mrs. D. W. McCalm, of New Market. The names of all the guests were inscribed on a beautiful register which is framed for future reference. Mr. and Mrs. McAnulty will remain in Clarinda about a week and then go to their future home at Storm Lake. The HERALD congratulates the happy couple and wishes them a long and prosperous life.

Jan. 26, 1898

MISS DAMILLA MAZANIC AND MR. PHILIP L. CORNOYER OF ST. PAUL, WHO WILL BE MARRIED THIS MONTH.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Sept. 16, 1908

William Cerrenka and Katy Heston.
Aaron A. Cohn, Winnebago, Wis., and Rae Shapiro.
Frederick T. Fultz, Milwaukee, Wis., and Glyn Day.
Louis Troy and Gertrude Aldridge.
Henry C. Hector and Gladys Lillian Peterson.
Edward Peisert and Mary Ubel.
Hubert Wilson Southworth and Louise Bulke.
Frederick Randall and Margaret M. Diemer.
Prosper J. Le Vasseur and Rosie Teresa Schuhr.
Andrew Mager and Catherine M. Webber.
Walter Schroth and Katherine Reis.
Phillip Cournoyer and Camilla Mazanec.
Edward Oliver Nordstrom and Ethelwyn Walker Pinkham.
Joseph M. Kneisel and Ida Eibner.
Earl J. Bailey and Mae E. Phipps.

MINNE-HKAH-HKAH THE REAL NAME

R. I. HOLCOMBE SAYS FALLS ARE NOT MINNE-JA-JA.

Minnehaha, He Says, Means Curling Water and He Explains How Present Name Came to Be—Little Crow, He Says, Is Not Springing Hawk.

Neither Minnehaha, the common appellation, nor Minne-ja-ja, as members of the historical society say it should be, is the correct name for the falls, according to R. I. Holcombe. He says the correct name is Minne-hkah-hkah. He says:

"There are plenty of Sioux Indians, both of the full and the mixed blood, in and about the Twin Cities and throughout the Minnesota valley, and some of them were formerly members of the Kaposia or Little Crow band, whose village was for many years at the present site of South St. Paul. There are also many copies extant of Rev. S. R. Riggs' 'Grammar and Dictionary of the Dakota Language,' which contains a very full vocabulary of Sioux words and their meaning as expressed in English. There are, moreover, several white persons among us who speak Sioux (or Dakota) with more or less fluency and correctness.

"It ought not, therefore, to be very difficult to get the correct meaning of a Sioux word or the etymology of Sioux proper names, especially those of historic characters and places.

Curling Water.

"It is a matter of common knowledge among those who know much about the Sioux language that Minnehaha is a corruption of 'minne-hkah-hkah,' which means falls of water, or, literally, curling water, or water in a state of tumult. This was the name originally and still bestowed on the Falls of St. Anthony by the Sioux, and they now call Minneapolis by that name.

"Riggs gives two definitions of 'hkah-hkah,' one as an adjective, meaning curling or curled, and the other as a noun, viz.: 'Waterfalls, so called from the curling of the waters; especially the Falls of St. Anthony.' The accent is always on the second syllable.

"If the name of the beautiful little cataract be pronounced as it is commonly spelled and printed, Minnehaha, it would mean 'water of fleas' or 'water of skins,' for 'ha' means a flea or fleas and also a skin or hide.

"I have never heard the cataract called Minne-ja-ja. There is properly no 'j' in the Sioux language, but the imperfectly educated sometimes use it in place of 'zh.'

"In the Riggs alphabet the character representing the sound 'hkah' was at first a druggists' R, for the initial of recipe, with a short line transversely across the final stem. Then it was changed to an h with a dot over the lower part of the letter. There is scarcely a type font in existence with such an h, and the common letter was ordinarily used by Sioux writers, so that the name was printed Minnehaha, which ought to account for its uniform pronunciation. There are old publications wherein the name is printed 'Minnerara,' but this was when the druggist's r was used to represent 'hka.'

"The Sioux word for laugh is 'e-hkah,' with the accent on the latter syllable. Laughing waters would be 'Minne e-hkah-hkah.' In such words the plural of the noun is indicated by doubling the adjective. Laughing water, in the singular, is 'Minne e-hkah.'

No Sioux Name.

"The old-time Sioux never had a particular name for the little cataract we now know as Minnehaha Falls. The first name given it by the whites was by the officers at Fort Snelling who, according to Dr. Neill in his history and Maj. Taliaferro, the old Indian agent, named it Brown's Falls, in honor of Gen. Jacob Brown, then general in command of the army. Gen. Sibley and others of the early comers to the country were wont to say, however, that the name was given for Joseph R. Brown of distinguished memory, who was the first to explore Minnehaha creek from the falls to Lake Minnetonka, etc.

Little Crow.

"As to Little Crow. There were at least five Sioux chiefs who, one after another, son after father, bore the name of Little Crow. This was the name of a dynasty which began more than 150 years ago. When Lieut. Pike came to Minnesota, in 1805, he found a chief whose titular name was Little Crow, or, as Pike translates it in French, 'Petit Corbeau,' although he sometimes calls him the Little Raven. Of that particular Little Crow Maj. Long says he was 'the third of the name' among the Sioux.

"Now, the Little Crow of Pike's time—we may call him Little Crow III.—was, before he became chief, on the death of his father, named 'The Hawk That Hunts Walking' (Che-tahn Wah-koo-ah Manne), and was more often called by that than by his chief's name. His son and successor, Little Crow IV, was originally and commonly called 'Wah-kee-yah Tonka,' or Big Thunder. He died in the fall of 1846 from an accidental gunshot wound inflicted by himself.

"His son and successor, Little Crow V., the last of the dynasty, was the Little Crow of the Minnesota massacre and best known to history. His name before he became chief was 'Toh O-yah-te Doota,' or 'His Red Nation,' and he is still so called by the old Sioux. All the old records of treaties, etc., so give it. I cannot imagine the authority for stating that his name meant the Springing Hawk, 'Tah O-yah-te Doota,' means literally 'His Nation Red.' The Sioux for Springing Hawk is 'Che-tahn E-chah-gah.'

Designates Son.

"The first chief of the dynasty was probably called Crow. In the Sioux custom his son would be called the Little Crow. There was another Sioux chief called Shakopee, which means six. His son, who was hanged at Fort Snelling, in 1865, was often called 'Little Six.' There were half a dozen chiefs of the same family and lineage called Wa-pa-ha-shah (commonly spelled Wabasha, and pronounced Wau-be-shaw), and at least one of them was often called 'Little Waubeshaw.' The Sioux word for little is 'chis-tin-na.'

"The chiefs called Little Crow were all the heads of the Kaposia sub-band of the Medawakanton band of the great Sioux or Dakota tribe. Kaposia means light, in the sense of being unburthened and agile of motion, and Medawakantonwan means the Village of the Spirit Lake. M'da (lake), wakan (spirit), tonwan (village). For fifty years this band lived in the vicinity of St. Paul—a part of the time where the fish hatchery now is, and the remainder of the time, up to 1853, at South St. Paul, where the stock yards are. None of the Little Crows was ever anything more than a sub-chief. One of the Wabashas was head chief of the Medawakanton band at the time of the great outbreak of 1862. There are at least three members of the old Kaposia band now living in St. Paul, all able to speak English fluently. They and others of their blood are here, 'to witness if I lie.'"

Quinsy, Sprains and Swellings Cure

SEWERS AND PAVING

Press

THE WEATHER:

Fair Friday and Saturday, except showers in northern portion; fresh southwest winds.

PRICE TWO CENTS { ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS

ROBERT C. DUNN EXPOSES JOHNSON'S INSINCERITY

Addressing an Audience at Milaca, Princeton Man Charges and Proves That Democratic Administration's Protestations of Virtue Are Mockeries and Vain Pleas.

EXECUTIVE VIOLATES LAW HE ASSERTS HE HAS ENFORCED

Speaker Quotes Book, Chapter and Verse in Vigorous, Fearless Denunciation of Former Opponent—Every Plausible Contention and False Argument Is Met and Refuted.

Special to the Pioneer Press.

Milaca, Minn., Oct. 25.—Robert C. Dunn of Princeton to-night at a Republican rally delivered a speech that shattered the forlorn hope of the Minnesota Democracy and made it a certainty that A. B. Cole, the Republican nominee, will be elected governor of the state.

Mr. Dunn took up his subject with a vigor and earnestness that boded ill for the hopes of the Johnson political entourage. There was no deviation from that tone throughout the speech, and every false argument, every deceptive plausibility offered by the supporters of John A. Johnson was met boldly and masterfully.

Mr. Dunn said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: Two years ago John A. Johnson was elected governor of this state under false pretenses. But that is ancient history. It is the campaign of 1906 we have to deal with. This year Gov. Johnson rests his claims for re-election on what he has accomplished as governor. Now, I have no personal ill feeling against Mr. Johnson on account of his having defeated me two years ago. I propose to treat Mr. Johnson fairly in the few remarks I will offer this evening.

I have known Mr. Johnson as editor of the St. Peter Herald and I have known him as state senator. The St. Peter Herald will compare favorably with the average country newspaper, and the average country editor will not suffer by comparison with John A. Johnson. As a member of the state senate he certainly was not

draft for and keeps a record of every dollar paid into the state treasury, and not a dollar can be paid out of the state treasury save on his warrant.

Here is the record of the amount of trespass collected since John A. Johnson became governor, also a record of the amount of back taxes collected through the public examiner's office during the same time:

(Copy)

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
AUDITOR OF STATE.

St. Paul, October 22, 1906.

Hon. R. C. Dunn, Princeton, Minn.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your inquiry I send you herewith the following figures:

The total amount of cash paid into the treasury for trespass of timber on state lands, from January 1, 1905, to October 22, 1906, is $20,474.75

In this amount is included the amount paid for timber cut in trespass during your administration, but collected since January 1, 1905, from the following named party, H. F. Brown $2,819.67

The following back taxes, or omitted taxes were collected during the same time as follows:

From railroad companies.....	$9,512.69
From express companies.....	5,290.87
From telephone companies....	1,380.05
	$16,183.61

Very truly yours, —S. G. Iverson,
State Auditor.

For Current Trespass.

You will observe that the state au[ditor]

Dispatch
Jan. 30, 1909

Forty Years Ago Today

Mendota is the cradle of civilization in this section of the country. On account of its location at the junction of two great rivers it was chosen as a strategic point first by the early Indian traders and later by the United States troops. The little village is therefore of especial interest to lovers of historic lore. It is a beautiful spot with its picturesque hills and valleys, the former overlooking the Twin Cities, Fort Snelling and the Father of Waters for many miles up and down the valley.

Here you will still find the same quaint buildings of nearly a century ago, and here you will find many an ancient trapper, scout or Indian trader who are rich in legendary tales of the time when the wild buffalo and the blanket Indian roamed the wilderness as its supreme lord and master. Here, also, you will still find the full-blood Sioux Indians who still eke out a living by hunting and fishing, aided by the cultivation of the unromantic garden patch and pig sty.

The visitor to this quiet spot between two great cities of which it was the progenitor will find himself suddenly transported backward into a land of another age—the environments of which seem to forever exclude the too near approach of modern conditions of life. Whatever occurred here in its early settlement is classed among the "first happenings" of their kind, of which the following are a few interesting notations, compiled by an antiquarian who visited Mendota in 1868:

Mendota is the oldest village in the state and the former homestead of Hon. H. H. Sibley is the oldest private residence in Minnesota, having been commenced in 1836 and completed in 1837. The first settler in Mendota was Duncan Campbell, who established himself as an Indian trader about the year 1820. He has a son of the same name now living there. Campbell was succeeded about 1825 by Jean B. Faribault, who removed there from Pike Island opposite, where he had resided several years, and until driven by stress of weather to seek higher ground, the Mississippi having overflowed its banks to such an extent that Mr. Faribault lost all his goods and possessions, except a quantity of furs which he saved in his boat. About 1828 Mendota became the principal depot of the trade of the American Fur Co. in this region, and was placed in charge of Alexis Bailly. In 1834 Mr. Bailly was succeeded by Mr. H. H. Sibley who had a much larger district under his charge, as a partner with Jo Rolette and H. L. Douseman, in the business of the American Fur Co., the two latter having charge of the trade tributary to Prairie du Chien.

In 1819 Col. Leavenworth, in command of troops, occupied a spot on the south bank of the Minnesota river. Quarters were built here and maintained until 1834, at which time Fort Snelling was completed and the whole command removed thither.

Daniel W. Hubbard was the first man to fell a tree on the camping ground, and to him is given the credit of felling the first tree to inaugurate civilization in Minnesota.

In 1851 Gov. Ramsey assisted in effecting a treaty at this point with the upper band of Dakotas or Sioux, which, together with the treaty in the same year at Traverse des Sioux ceded to the U. S. all that vast country claimed by them west of the Mississippi.

At the time of the organization of Minnesota territory in 1849 Hon. Stephen A. Douglas was strongly in favor of Mendota as capital of the territory, but the delegate, Mr. Sibley, represented that a majority of his constituents were in favor of St. Paul and the latter place was named.

The first birth in Mendota was that of George Faribault, Sept. 28, 1826. In 1834 H. H. Sibley built and opened up the first store on the west side of the Mississippi, and in 1837 Alexander Faribault built a stone hotel which is still standing (1869) and kept as a hotel by his son George Faribault. A Canadian by the name of Lejendre taught the first school.

The first church service was held by Father Ravoux. It was the first point where the Jesuit missionaries located in this part of the country. The Catholics erected a small building for a church, and some years later built the present stone edifice, which overlooks the country for miles in every direction. Hon. H. H. Sibley built a small stone building to be used as a Protestant church, and which was used for a number of years for that purpose. It is now occupied as a school house. The former residence of Gen. Sibley was sold by him to the Sisters of Charity of the Order of St. Joseph for a nominal sum, and is now occupied by them.

Mendota was for some years the county seat of Dakota county, but being on the extreme edge of the county the offices and records were removed to Hastings.

An excellent scheme to bring an im-

CITY NEWS

RUINS TOLD GHASTLY TALE

Rev. F. J. Schaefer Reads Paper on an Interesting Discovery in Minnesota.

BONES ARE IDENTIFIED

SITE FOR FORT ST. CHARLES BUILT BY FRENCH-CANADIAN EXPLORERS IS ACCURATELY TRACED.

The remarkable discovery last summer by a party of Manitoba explorers of the remains of Fort St. Charles, on the shores of the Lake of the Woods, was the subject of an interesting paper read last week by Rev. F. J. Schaefer, of St. Paul seminary, before the members of the Minnesota Historical society. Father Schaefer's paper was in part as follows:

"During the course of last summer a remarkable discovery was made, which although undertaken by Canadian explorers from Manitoba, still happened to be on Minnesota soil, and hence is of interest to the Historical society of Minnesota. The object of the discovery was the Fort St. Charles, built by the great explorer Laverendrye, on the shores of the Lake of the Woods, and of the remains of twenty-one companions of the same Laverendyre massacred on one of the islands of the Lake of the Woods, and then interred in the chapel of the fort. During a recent visit of his grace, the archbishop of St. Paul, to St. Boniface, Manitoba, a full account of the discovery was presented to him.

"The facts concerning the explorations of Pierre Gaultier de Varennes, Sieur de Laverendrye, commonly known as Laverendrye, and the tragic massacre by the Sioux Indians of some of his companions, are sufficiently well known. On the 18th day of June, 1731, he left Montreal with a number of associates, and started for the West in quest of the western sea, the great goal of most of the early explorers. His route lay to the west and the northwest of the great lakes.

BUILT A FORT.

"At the western end of Rainy lake a fort, named St. Peter, was built in the autumn of the same year, 1731, by De la Jammeraye, a nephew of Laverendrye, to which the explorer betook himself in July, 1732. Shortly after he descended the Rainy river, arrived at the Lake of the Woods, and in one of the western bays he built another post, which he called the Fort St. Charles, in honor of the Marquis Charles de Beauharnois, then governor of New France.

"From there excursions were made by the companions of Laverendrye to Lake Winnipeg and the Red River; the explorer himself went to Montreal during the summer of 1734 to settle certain matters with his creditors, and returned to Fort St. Charles the 23d of October, 1735, accompanied by a young Jesuit missionary, Jean Pierre Aulneau de la Touche.

"During the winter of 1735-36 the supplies at Fort St. Charles ran very low; and Laverendrye saw himself in the necessity of sending an expedition to Michillimakinac in quest of provisions in victuals, merchandise and powder.

"It was composed of twenty-one men, distributed in three canoes. At the head of it were the elder son of Laverendrye, Jean Baptiste, and the Jesuit missionary Aulneau.

ALL MASSACRED.

"The small company left Ft. St. Charles on the 5th of June, 1736; but they had not advanced very far on their journey, when they were surprised by a band of Sioux and massacred on a small island in the Lake of the Woods, since called Massacre Island, distant about seven leagues or some 16 miles from Fort St. Charles.

"The massacre must have taken place on the 6th of June, the day after the departure. On the 22d of June Laverendrye received a full account of what had happened by a company of men, who were sent in search of the party.

"They found all the bodies of the unfortunate men with their heads cut off; the body of young Laverendrye was stretched on the ground face downward, his back was hacked with a knife, and there was a deep wound in his loins.

"The remains were temporarily interred on Massacre Island, until the 18th of September. Laverendrye buried the two bodies of Father Aulneau and his son, and the heads of their nineteen companions in the chapel of the Fort. There they remained until the month of August, 1908, when they were exhumed and transferred to St. Boniface, Man.

"The Fort St. Charles was abandoned in 1750, a few years before the great struggle between France and England over the possession of Canada; and ever since the exact location of it remained unknown. Within recent years interest in its discovery was reawakened by Monseigneur Langevin, Archbishop of St. Boniface, Man., and the Jesuit Fathers of St. Joseph's college, St. Boniface, Man., who were desirous above all of finding the remains of Father Aulneau and Laverendrye.

SEVERAL EXPEDITIONS.

Various expeditions were undertaken by said parties to Massacre island and the western shores of the Lake of the Woods in the years 1890, 1902, 1905, 1907, 1908, in several of which Judge Prud'homme, of St. Boniface, Man., took part; but only the last one was completely successful. The explorers were guided in their research by two Indian chiefs, Powassin and Andigomigawisini, who directed them to the remnants of chimneys found along the two shores of the northwest angle inlet of the Lake of the Woods.

In the month of July of this year they succeeded in locating the Fort St. Charles on the southern shore of said inlet, at a point only a few feet from the water's edge and about two miles west of the northeastern extremity of American territory, known as American Point.

"They were able to trace the entire line of posts, which encircled the fort, 100 feet long by 60 feet wide; and they unearthed the bases of three chimneys.

SKULLS FOUND.

"By further excavations made from the 6th to the 11th of August of the present year they exhumed nineteen skulls and two skeletons without heads. The skulls were, of course, taken for the remnants of the heads buried by Laverendrye. The two skeletons were found buried together in one case, traces of which were still to be seen; and they were identified as those of Jean Baptiste de Laverendrye and Father Aulneau.

The identification was based first on the statement of eminent medical authorities of St. Boniface, who testified that one of them belonged to a young man, about 20 years of age or little more; the other to a grown man of about 30 years. And this corresponds to the ages of the two men in question.

"Jean Baptiste de Laverendrye was 22 years and 9 months old at the time of his death, and Father Aulneau had 31 years, one month and a half. Secondly, it was mentioned above that the body of Laverendrye was found with a deep wound in his loins; and the skeleton of the younger man still shows traces of it, there is a large gap in the sacrum. And thus, if this one is the skeleton of Laverendrye, the other must be that of Father Aulneau.

"Finally, with the second skeleton there were found several grains of beads, which the Jesuits carry attached to their girdle, and a hook of the kind used by the Jesuits to connect the upper parts of their robes.

CHAPEL TO BE BUILT.

"Such are the main facts of this discovery bearing on the Fort St. Charles and the tragic massacre of the Lake of the Woods. Before leaving the memorable spot the explorers erected a cross on the site with the inscription: Fort St. Charles, founded 1732, discovered 1908. And, as I understand, a permanent memorial is to be erected there in the form of a chapel. But what is of interest to the Historical Society of Minnesota is that the site of the fort is on Minnesota territory. It is found on the extreme northern side of the area in Beltrami county, which stretches into the Lake of the Woods and beyond the 49th degree of latitude, the boundary line between the United States and Canada, west of the Lake of the Woods."

OVEMBER 15, 1908.

Duel of Southern Generals

Killing of Walker by Marmaduke and Its Effect on Confederate Fortunes.

"A duel between two Confederate generals, almost in the midst of an important engagement, in the early stages of the civil war, had something to do with the final collapse of the Southern cause," said an ex-Confederate living in New York after his return from the Davis and J. E. B. Stuart memorial celebration in Richmond. "We were not as united as the new generation would have you believe.

"There was always a misunderstanding between the Richmond government and the trans-Mississippi department. Early in the conflict I was sent to Arkansas to learn the cause of the trouble in the leadership.

"Five men, whose names later became a part of the history of the cause, were at variance at a time when unity was essential. These men were Sterling Price, Marmaduke, Walker, Holmes and Fagan. Price was the idol of the Missouri troops. Marmaduke was a born soldier. Walker was a martinet. Holmes was uncertain in judgment. Fagan was a good fighter when he was discreetly directed.

"When I reached Arkansas these five men were before Helena for the purpose of wresting it from the enemy. It was a strategic position at the time. It is not necessary to go into the details of the story. The point is that the attack failed.

"It was a blow to the Richmond government early in the cause. The failure lay not with the soldiers but with the leader. Holmes had planned the fight. Events showed that he had no conception of the strength of the fortifications of the enemy or of the enemy's numbers.

"After the failure dissensions among the leaders increased. This was noticeably the case between Walker and Marmaduke.

"If I remember correctly, Walker ranked Marmaduke. In one of the movements Walker had ordered the troops under his command to retreat. To Marmaduke was given the post of danger—covering the retreat. He was assured that at a certain point he would be reinforced by Walker.

"It was important that he should have this aid. When he arrived at the point not a man, save his own division, was to be seen. Not only that, but Walker had failed to communicate with him. Marmaduke extricated himself from the situation by a miracle.

"In several engagements that followed

DIES ON THE WAY TO THE HOSPITAL

Oct 5

DONALD MACLEAN EXPIRES WHILE IN A HACK.

PP Oct 6 1907

He Had Been Ill for Five Days and the Doctor Had Him Sent to the Hospital, but He Did Not Live to Reach the Place of Healing—Body Is at the Morgue.

Oct 5 1907

Donald MacLean, a proofreader living at the Miner Annex, 162 College avenue, died yesterday in a hack while he was being taken to St. Joseph's hospital.

Mr. MasLean had not been able to go to work since five days ago, and he kept to his room. Yesterday he was feeling so much worse that a doctor was called. The doctor found him suffering with liver and kidney trouble and ordered him sent to St. Joseph's hospital. He died on the way to the hospital.

Mr. MacLean was for years head proofreader for the West Publishing company and at one time held the same position with the Pioneer Press manufacturing departments. He came from Scotland while he was a youth and he located in St. Louis. Twenty years ago he came to St. Paul. His wife died recently and his three children are living with their grandmother at Taylor's Falls. He was forty-eight years of age and he was a member of the Clan Cameron.

Coroner Arthur W. Miller was called and he had the body sent to the morgue.

JOHN FOOS, PIONEER, DIES

MAN WHO SAW CITY GROW UP GOES TO HIS LAST REST.

P.P. Jan 4 1909

Jan 3

John Foos, a well known pioneer of St. Paul, died Sunday afternoon at the home of Mrs. William Banholzer, 622 Lee avenue. Although he has been ailing with diabetes for the past two years and general illness for more than six, the death of the pioneer was unlooked for.

Last Thursday evening the old gentleman took his after-dinner walk and went as far as the Seven Corners, a spot held dear to him, as it was the scene of his first business venture. He returned to the house and went to bed immediately. This was the first sign of the sickness and gradually his case developed into lung fever.

John Foos was born in St. Paul in 1855 and, with the exception of about fifteen years in North Dakota, and another five years at Tacoma, Wash., he has always made his home in this city. At an early age he entered the hardware establishment of Strong, Hackett & Co., where he learned the business. A few years leter he, in company with A. K. Pruden, established a hardware store at Seven Corners, which was continued for eight years. Shortly after the hardware venture he and his wife moved to Fessenden, N. D., where he established a hotel and drug store. After six years in this neighboring state, he went to Tacoma, Wash., for his health and led a retired life for the next six years. Mr. Foos was an unusually large owner of small residences in St. Paul.

It was at the coast that his health began to fail very rapidly last spring and, upon the advice of his physician, he returned to St. Paul, arriving here last August.

He is survived by a wife, Mrs. John Foos, nee Miss Julia Eisnhuth, formerly of St. Louis, and three sisters, Mrs. William Banholzer, Mrs. Neiderhofer and Mrs. Katherine Jenkins.

The funeral will be held from the residence of his sister, Mrs. William Banholzer, 622 Lee avenue, Wednesday afternoon at 2 p. m. and interment will be in Oakland cemetery.

ECTION OF SENATORS

SENATOR McCOLL'S PROPOSAL

Bill Before Legislature Providing for the Election of United States Senators.

Senator Henry McColl, Ramsey county, today introduced a bill providing for the election of United States senators by the direct vote of the people, on the plan in vogue in Oregon. Candidates for the office are to go on a state primary ballot and be nominated in the regular way, and the names of those nominated are to be placed on the ballot at the refgular state election.

Provision is also made for the signing of statements by candidates for nomination for state senator and representatives, declaring their position as to recognizing the will of the people in regard to the nomination for the federal senate. The candidates are to declare whether they will recognize or disregard the expression of the people but failure to make declaration either way is not to debar them from the primary ballot, providing all other legal requirements have been complied with.

Walker, though still in command, held himself aloof from Marmaduke. The two men hated each other personally, but Marmaduke was enough of a soldier to let that pass at the time. Walker was sullen and sulky.

"Marmaduke sent an aide to ask Walker for orders. Walker refused to answer because, as he said, it was unmilitary for a superior officer to receive a verbal message from an inferior. Marmaduke reduced his request to writing and sent it. Walker never replied.

"After the troops had been rescued from the situation, for that is what it amounted to, Marmaduke, smarting under the conduct of Walker, informed Walker's superior of existing conditions and demanded that his troops be withdrawn from Walker's command. Failing in this Marmaduke said his resignation was ready.

"This was an interesting condition at such a time. I don't think it had its counterpart during the remainder of the war.

"Marmaduke's attitude widened the breach. Walker remained obdurate. Then came the climax.

"Marmaduke challenged Walker. The latter accepted. The affair was known only to a few. The meeting took place almost within sight of the soldiers.

"Marmaduke was an expert marksman. He killed his adversary the first shot. Think of such a thing at such a time!

"Marmaduke and his seconds were promptly arrested. Only for Walker's unpopularity Marmaduke would have been court-martialled. Through the influence of officials high in authority the affair was dropped, but it took time to restore the army to discipline. And when the time came the enemy had secured advantages which were maintained throughout.

"The Richmond government was charged with indifference to the situation beyond the Mississippi. It was due very largely to the lack of unity among the leaders in the West.

"By the time they had come to their senses the damage had been done. The South's defeat has been ascribed to many causes. One of them, not generally known, I have stated.

"All the participants in the Walker-Marmaduke duel are dead with the exception of Marmaduke's chief second, Col. John C. Moore. He is, or was a year ago, still living in Kansas City."New York Sun.

A Bird Charmer.

As I wandered about through the Tuileries gardens in Paris one morning my attention was drawn to a curious crowd that was closely watching the movements of a man. There he stood, the center of admiring spectators, with pigeons and sparrows thronging around him. The s

Capt. Eels has a new plan, a new twos thelseeirvereddrAo ETAOIN ETAO patent, apparently unlimited confidence and sufficient capital, and work is already going forward on the construction of the caisson. When finished the caisson and its contents will weigh 20,000 tons, concrete and iron, and when in the course of time the iron rusts away the solid concrete more will be left, a solid rock in the Atlantic, buried thirty feet in the sand, and according to the engineer's calculations, capable of supporting a 150 foot tower in the heaviest gale that ever blew.

If this experiment is a success other lighthouses of similar construction will stand where now the stanch and plucky but sometimes uncertain lightships are stationed.

Our modern lighthouses have the best towers of steel and of masonry that the engineering talent of the world can devise, lighted by oil lamps of the most approved pattern and with the light collected and transmitted by Fresnel's wonderful lenticular apparatus. This lenticular cage is nothing more or less than an arrangement of prisms and glass lenses to such an end that all the light from the lamp is collected and sent out in one direction, parallel t othe sea. But little is lost up or down, and none to the rear if the lighthouse is on the coast; all the light is collected, reflected

est extent and beer is almost unknown Last year the United States consume more than fifty-four million barrels o beer, twenty-one times as much as i 1863.

The countries furthest advanced in civ ilization are England, France, Germany and the United States. These four countries also have the most pronounced taste for beer, England coming first, Germany second, the United States third and France fourth. But France makes up for the smallness of its beer consumption —eight gallons per capita—by its enormous use of mild wines, of which it consumes twenty gallons a year per capita.

Each person in England drinks about forty gallons of beer and ale a year. In Germany the beer consumed last year was an average of thirty gallons for each inhabitant.

In certain of the more populous districts of Germany the per capita consumption is far in excess of this. For instance, in Bavaria, the average amount of beer drunk by each man, woman and child is sixty-two gallons a year; in Wurtemburg it is forty-seven gallons and in Baden it is forty-two gallons.

The mission of beer is gradually to replace the stronger and more injurious distilled beverages. It is the product of ages of study and scientific endeavor toward this very end. A thousand years of experimenting and research in Germany and America have produced the

OFFICIAL COUNT OF VOTE IN RAMSEY COUNTY

Official returns by the county canvassing board on the vote for state officers last Tuesday in Ramsey county give Gov. John A. Johnson 7,621 majority over Jacob F. Jacobson, the Republican candidate. Gov. Johnson received 18,753 votes and Jacobson 11,132. Lieut. A. O. Eberhardt, Republican, ran 474 votes ahead of Julius J. Reiter, Democratic candidate, while Julius A. Schmahl, Republican secretary of state, defeated his Democratic opponent, R. F. Lamb by 3,625.

Following are the totals of the vote cast for the candidates on the Republican and Democratic state tickets in Ramsey:

Governor.

Jacob F. Jacobson	11,132
John A. Johnson	18,753
George D. Haggard	299
Beecher Moore	619
William W. Allen	62
Peter Reil	2

Lieutenant Governor.

Adolph O. Eberhardt	13,617
Julius J. Reiter	13,143
T. J. Anderson	949
Roscoe H. Higbee	425
J. E. Nash	1
T. J. Anderson	1

Secretary of State.

Julius A. Schmahl	15,087
Richard F. Lamb	14,462
J. F. Damon	740
John Lefevre	1,186
J. S. Waterston	211

State Treasurer.

Clarence C. Dinehart	15,299
P. H. Nelson	11,626
John Kolu	1,330
Andrew Nordloef	222

Attorney General.

George T. Simpson	14,638
M. E. Mathews	11,967
A. W. Uhl	1,507
John T. P. Power	538

Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

Ira B. Mills	15,014
Charles E. Elmquist	13,757
Hans P. Bjorge	9,814
Robert Mee	10,995
F. F. Lendsay	1,427
W. W. Rich	1

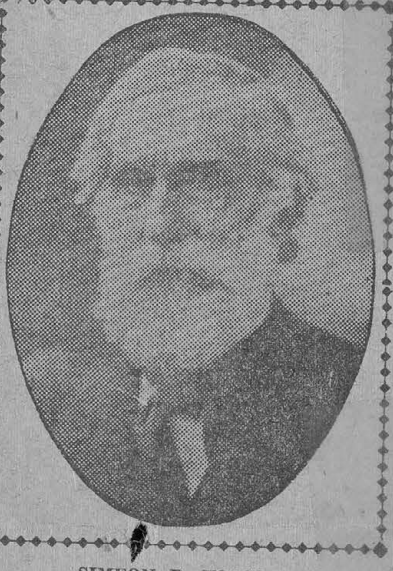
UARY 1, 1908.

SAW CITY GROW FROM HAMLET

Simeon Pearl Folsom, One of the Oldest Pioneers of the City, Answers the Last Call.

HERE OVER SIXTY YEARS

HE WAS EIGHTY-EIGHT YEARS OF AGE —HIS CAREER WAS ACTIVE AND HONORABLE.



SIMEON P. FOLSOM.

Simeon Pearl Folsom, one of St. Paul's oldest and best known citizens, died late yesterday at his home, 521 Whitall street, aged 88 years. Mr. Folsom had been in feeble health for three years, but the illness which hastened the end was of only three days' duration.

During his long life Mr. Folsom had an active career. He was one of the pioneers of the Northwest, one of the first settlers of St. Paul. He was identified with early railroad building in Minnesota, a soldier who enlisted for two wars, Mexican and Civil, an officeholder in St. Paul and in Wisconsin, and a lawyer of wide reputation. He was looked up to as a man of integrity and his friends were many.

Mr. Folsom was born at Ascot, Canada East, Dec. 27, 1819, the son of Jeremiah and Octavia Folsom, citizens of the United States who were sojourning in Canada. His parents returning to New Hampshire, he attended the public schools of that state, and at the age of 16 he entered the Maine Wesleyan seminary, from which institution he graduated in June, 1837.

During his residence in New England, Mr. Folsom taught school and was in the employ of the Kennebec Driving company, 1837-39. The following two years he studied law, leaving his law books to take part in the international dispute over the boundary line between Maine and New Brunswick. He was appointed major on the commander's staff and served three months.

Mr. Folsom left New England for the West in 1840, making up his residence at Fort Atkinson, Iowa, where for two years he was clerk in the sutler's store. He returned to Prairie du Chien, through which he had passed on his way to the territory of Iowa and where he had made the acquaintance of Henry M. Rice, later United States senator from Minnesota.

He resumed the study of law in the office of Jefferson P. Kidder, and later with Wyram Knowlton, and was admitted to the bar in 1844. While residing in Prairie du Chien Mr. Folsom served as deputy sheriff for a time and was county surveyor of Crawford county, Wisconsin. He enlisted as a volunteer for the Mexican war, and the company to which he was attached saw service in protecting the Northwestern settlements against the Indians.

IN ST. PAUL OVER SIXTY YEARS.

Mr. Folsom came to St. Paul July 25, 1847, when the city was just beginning its existence. He early puchased the ground upon which the Merchants hotel now stands, and for two months conducted a hotel in a log house which stood there. Then he sold the property and moved to St. Anthony Falls, where he lived until 1849, returning in that year to St. Paul, where he resided continuously to the day of his death.

During the early days of St. Paul Mr. Folsom was hotelkeeper, Indian trader in partnership with Henry M. Rice, real estate dealer, politician, assistant secretary of the territorial council, surveyor of Ramsey county, and the first surveyor of the city of St. Paul. He superintended the publishing of the acts of the legislature and the revised statutes of 1851 and 1852. Ramsey county in 1860 purchased the books of the abstract firm of S. P. Folsom & Co., and these books were the original records of the present county abstract office.

Mr. Folsom was elected a member of the school board in 1858, holding that office four years, and in 1862 he enlisted for three years for the war of the Rebellion, as a member of company H, Seventh Minnesota volunteers. He served in campaigns against the Indians in Minnesota and in the army of the Tennessee, becoming engineer at division headquarters.

He returned to Minnesota at the close of the war and became identified with the engineering departments of the St. Paul & Pacific and the Lake Superior & Wisconsin railways and in securing rights of way for other lines in the Northwest. This engaged his attention from 1865 to 1878. In 1879 he became attorney for the St. Paul water company and continued in that capacity until the works were purchased by the city in 1882, becoming attorney for the board of water commissioners, which position he held until 1891.

In 1890 Mr. Folsom was made assistant to the general solicitor of the Great Northern Railway company, and he retained a legal position with the company up to the time of his death.

Mr. Folsom is survived by two sons and one daughter, Simeon P. Folsom, of St. Louis; Herbert A. Folsom, of St. Paul, and Mrs. J. B. Pugsley, of Seattle. His wife died Nov. 13, 1899.

The funeral will be held at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon from the home, where Mr. Folsom lived forty years continuously. Rev. Richard W. Boynton will conduct the services. The burial will be at Oakland cemetery.

[misc.]

"About the last of July [1831] 40 Sacs passed into the Sioux country between the headwaters of the Cannon and the Blue Earth rivers. They met the Sioux and killed several of them at a place called Chintagah, [Shin-tah-gee] or Gray Tail [or rusty colored tail] not far from where the Sauks and Sissetons had fought in 1822 and 1823."

Hist. Soc. Coll., Vol. 2, p. 125

Forty Years Ago Today

That the Indian massacre of 1862 was no sudden outbreak of passion on the part of a few redskins, but on the contrary was the result of many years of smouldering fires of discontent among the Indians of this region of the country is proven by the remarkable speech of Little Crow, delivered by him at Kaposia, a few miles down the river from St. Paul, on the west bank on May 22, 1852. It was on the eve of the signing of the treaty conveying to the whites that vast territory 30,000,000 acres of land, which included what is now West St. Paul. The Sioux had assembled there in vast numbers many traveling hundreds of miles, and becoming weary of the delay, when Little Crow, who was a prominent leader in the massacre of ten years later, arose to speak. He was then about 30 years old, and was dressed in a full suit of otter throughout, with a raccoon tail dangling at each leg. He said:

"Last year our great father made a great fuss about the treaties. He asked us to hitch along and let him sit down on our grounds while we could have a talk together about his buying our land. Our father sat down with us and began to talk with us, and whittle a stick, and then to whistle, and he kept on in that way for nearly two moons—kept us waiting there, many bands having come from away up the Missouri river. We got very tired. We danced attendance on our father so long that we raised no corn.

"Our father is a devil of an old fellow to hunt, if he can only corner a drove of cattle. Our father is a great glutton; he would go out and shoot a cow or an ox every morning and give us the choice pieces of it, such as the head and the paunch; and there he kept us waiting for six weeks; and when the cattle were nearly all gone, and he had whittled all the sticks he could find, he got up and shut his jack knife, and belched up some wind from his great stomach, and poked his treaty at us, saying: 'I will give you so much for your land'. It is true that he said the senate at Washington would have to ratify the treaties. We could not help ourselves. We went home. We had no corn crops and could fine no game to speak of.

"Well, the white settlers came in and showered down their houses all over our country. We did not, really know whether this country any longer belonged to us or not. The settlers did give us something to eat, that is certain. They have generally been very kind to us. But this is what we are waiting to know, whether our father means to take our lands for nothing, or whether he means to pay us the annuities he promised us in the treaties? We do not want to be humbugged out of our lands. We owe debts and we want to pay them.

"If our father had said: 'Move along; you must move along; you shall move along,' it is likely we should have had to go, but that is not the way our father talked to us. He said: 'You have no game here; our people are hemming you in; you can have no schools or farming while you live scattered; you owe debts, you need annuities; will you go, my red children, if we give you so much?' We thought that was very kind, and we said 'yes.' Now what have we? Why we have neither our lands, where our father's bones are bleaching, nor have we anything. What shall we do?"

Several hundred St. Paul citizens at-

RELIC OF SIOUX MASSACRE.

State Historical Society Receives Gun Carried by Famous Indian.

The State Historical society yesterday received a very interesting relic of the Sioux massacre of 1862, the gun carried by John Other Day, the full-blooded Sioux, who conducted a party of sixty whites from the upper agency during the massacre to Henderson and left them there in safety. It was undoubtedly to Other Day's loyalty that the whole party owed their lives, and the United States recognized this by presenting him with $2,500.

The gun is double barrelled, and has had part of the barrels sawed off to shorten it. It was given to the historical society by Rev. Iron Lightning, a Sioux Indian, who is now a Presbyterian minister.

men and three women, skidded into a tree. Miss Nellie McDonald, 3742 Girard avenue, Minneapolis, and John Dion were hurled from their seats in the machine to the pavement and the young woman was so badly bruised that it was necessary to take her to St. Joseph's hospital. She suffered no serious injuries however, and was able to leave the hospital for her home.

Dion and the other occupants of the car whose names could not be learned were considerably shaken up and slightly bruised.

The automobile, which bore the number 848, was wrecked.

GRANTS INJUNCTION.

HOUSE MOVERS MUST PAY FOR THE DAMAGE THEY INFLICT IN CUTTING ELECTRIC COMPANY'S WIRES.

Judge Bunn today filed an order in the injunctional suit brought by the Edison Electric Ligt and Power company, of St. Paul, and the St. Paul Gas Light company against M. L. McIntire and Carmine Ruberto.

This is the suit already noticed in the Dispatch wherein the plaintiffs seem to prevent the defendants from moving a house owned by Ruberto, from the corner of Neill and Ninth streets, to the neighborhood of Chestnut street, on the ground that the moving would make necessary the cutting of a large number of the wires of the plaintiffs, and so involve them in a large expense and to

The oldest white man in Minnesota is Joseph Montrieul, now more than 100 years of age. He came from Montreal about the middle of the eighteenth century, and has lived ever since within the bounds of what is now known as Minnesota territory. He has never resided but among the Dakotas, except when he made a journey to the Pawnees with a trader by the name of Campbell. Fifty-eight years ago (1810) he lived with Mr. J. B. Faribault, of Mendota, who resided on the island opposite Fort Snelling. The island was then beautifully wooded. On it they planted corn and vegetables, and sowed wheat, all of which was very productive. But in the year of the high water," as it is remembered by the old inhabitants, all the buildings were swept away. The traders on the Minnesota river eighty years ago (about 1785-90) were Col. Dixon, at Mendota; Campbell, near Little Rapids; Fraser (father of Jack Fraser), at Traverse des Sioux; two brothers of the name of Hart and Mr. Patterson, at the place later known as Patterson Rapids, forty miles below Lac qui Parle. Long after Montrieul's first visit to Traverse des Sioux there were thousands of buffalo in that neighborhood. They were occasionally seen on the prairies in the vicinity of where Fort Snelling now stands.

Q. Please explain the origin of the name "White Bear" as applied to White Bear lake; also of "Mahtomedi?" A. There are a number of White Bear lakes in the country; two of them being in Minnesota, that near St. Paul and one near Glenwood. The use of the name has probably no other explanation than that of a habit, among Indians and white, alike, of giving the names of animals and birds to lakes and watercourses, as instanced by numerous Moose lakes, Heron lakes, Goose lakes, Elk rivers, etc. Mahtomedi is evidently a made-up name, compounded of parts of Indian words signifying "a beautiful beach."

The statement in this column, a week ago, that the name Mahtomedi, as applied to the village on White Bear lake, appeared to have been compounded from parts of two Indian words signifying "a beautiful beach," was made on the authority of a gentleman supposed to be the best informed on such subjects of anybody in Minnesota. But here comes another "authority" in the person of Capt. R. J. Holcombe, with the following declaration:

Mahtomedi is a corruption and misspelling of two Sioux Indian words, Mahto and M'da, which are pronounced "Mah-toe" and "Me-day," with the accent on the second syllable of each word. Mahto means a gray (or perhaps a grizzly) bear, and M'da, a lake. Combined the Indians would pronounce the name "Mah-toe-me-day," with the accent on the second syllable. The common pronunciation is "Mah-toe-me-dy," with the accent on the third syllable. The true name is the old Sioux for what is now known as White Bear lake. Long ago, according to tradition, an Indian whose name was Gray Bear had his tepee on the shores of the lake and his contemporaries were wont to speak of the water as Gray Bear's lake, or "the lake where Gray Bear lives." The Sioux never saw a "white" bear and had no particular name for it. It cannot now be determined how "Gray" Bear was changed to "White" Bear, but doubtless in early days some white man thought the latter designation was more euphonious, and somehow got it adopted, and perpetuated.

There is another tradition that in the long ago a real white bear was seen on the shore of the lake and thereafter the water was given its present designation. But as the habitat of the white or polar bear has always been several miles north of Ramsey county, this latter legend is doubtless only a "bear story."

Another correspondent queries apropos of this subject: "Do you know that, according to the best authority, in pronouncing the word Mahtomedi, the accent should be laid upon the second syllable, and not upon the first as is commonly done?"

CALL HER HEROIN

Representatives Raise Minnesota Woman's Pension.

SERVICES IN INDIAN WAR

Margarite K. Hern's Work at Fort Ridgely Reviewed.

From Pioneer Press Washington Bureau.

Washington, Feb. 18.—The house of representatives to-day took unprecendented action with reference to the granting of a pension, the result of which was to increase a proposed allowance of $16 a month provided by the senate in passing a bill for Margarite K. Hern, widow of a Civil war soldiers from Minnesota, and make the pension rate $24 a month.

It was shown in connection with the report on the bill that Mrs. Hern, while her husband was serving in the United States army, took an active part herself in the Sioux Indian war of 1862, and was one of the party besieged at Fort Ridgely. On account of her patriotic service in that siege, the house added $8 a month to her pension above what was provided by the senate and as reported upon by the house committee.

Is Rare Instance.

This is one of the few instances in the records of the house where the pension has been increased by the body above the rate recommended by the committee on invalid pensions. Among the kindly things said in the report by the invalic pensions committee regarding Mrs. Hern, was the following:

"Her name is upon the monument erected by the State of Minnesota on the site of the old fort as one of seven women who aided materially in the defense of Fort Ridgely. It is a well-known fact that had Fort Ridgely been captured by Little Crow and his Sioux warriors the Indians would have ravaged the entire State of Minnesota, including the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Shows Service in Siege.

"Mrs. Hern, with other patriotic women, during the siege melted bullets which had been fired into the fort by the Indians and transformed them into bullets for the use of the soldiers. She detained an Indian woman from getting away who would have informed the Indians of the defenseless condition of the fort, and which probably would have resulted in its capture."

On such a record as was shown by the report the house of representatives unanimously agreed to give Mrs. Hern $24 a month pension.

...id s...urban lines is practically ...o-night, and downtown hotels are ...led with residents of outlying districts who found themselves unable to reach their homes.

The storm center during the evening was over Springfield, Ill., and was moving northward with a probability that it would pass over Chicago early to-morrow morning. The snowfall was general in Eastern Iowa and Nebraska, Northern Missouri, Central and Northern Illinois and Indiana, and in Wisconsin and Michigan.

By 4 o'clock in the afternoon seven inches of snow had fallen, and it was still coming down heavily. The wind at frequent intervals blew with a velocity of fifty miles an hour, and it hurled the snow through the streets in such blinding clouds that it was impossible to see for a greater distance than a half square and often the range of vision would be limited to a few feet.

A great number of accidents of a minor character were caused by the collisions between wagons and street cars.

One of the most tragic occurrences in connection with the storm was the wrecking in the harbor at Waukegan of the fishing boat Anspach, in which two men lost their lives and six others had narrow escapes from death. The boat left the harbor early in the day to visit nets set ten miles out in Lake Michigan.

Makes Calamity Port.

Caught in the storm on the return trip, the vessel battled with the elements until it regained the harbor at 6 o'clock in the evening only to be blown against the protection wall and crushed. Capt. Oliver Rubier with five men composing the crew were thrown upon an ice pack. Four of the men succeeded in clinging to the ice and were rescued. Two slid into the water and were drowned.

At Hammond, Ind., two men blinded by the storm were run down by a train and fatally injured. In that vicinity a woman, overcome by exhaustion, was found dying in the snow.

Rock Island West-bound Passenger Train No. 5, the through Chicago-Denver express, is stalled in a Nebraska snowdrift near Prairie Home, ten miles from Lincoln. There is little prospect of its getting out before morning. The east-bound Rock Island passenger is tied up in the Lincoln yards.

Pedestrians in Danger.

...at 5 o'clock, when the home-going crowd was at its thickest, the wind was blowing so heavily and the snow was falling in such blinding sheets that it was positively dangerous to attempt to cross Michigan avenue at its intersection with either Jackson boulevard or Van Buren streets.

These crossings are used by thousands of people every night to reach their homes in the southern part of the city and the suburbs by means of the Illinois Central railroad. It was found necessary to station a large number of city and park police at these to assist women and ... it was more than one officer could ... pilot a woman across without ...

back of his shirt red with his blood, before I fainted. Though I was only eight years old then, I can remember hearing a bird sing in a tree near by. It was a beautiful day, too. The sky was perfectly clear."

Bunker Hill of the Northwest.

Yesterday, forty-six years after, it was again a clear and beautiful a day as when these babes were butchered, and at the site of old Fort Ridgely, the successful defense of which against "braves" to whom war meant ruthless massacre, prevented the extermination of the whites in the greater part of Minnesota and constituted, as Senator Cushman K. Davis once said, "The Bunker Hill of the Northwest."

Since it was at Fort Ridgely that on the last day of the fight, Aug. 22, 1862, the course of the Sioux war was turned in favor of the whites, and since it was there and then that was maintained a defense memorable for the gallantry of both men and women, the Fort Ridgely National Park association arranged the commemorative exercises of yesterday in order to remind the Northwest of the real nature of the defense and secure from state or federal authorities assistance in creating a Fort Ridgely park.

The secretary of the association, C. H. Hopkins, of Fairfax, assumed the chief burden of arranging the celebration and won the greatest credit for its success.

Marooned at Fairfax.

The exercises were held a short distance east of the fort site, seven miles south of Fairfax. Threatening rain Friday night kept away several companies of national guardsmen about to start from neighboring towns, but the brilliant morning and the promising program brought so many visitors from all the countryside that many arrivals by train, including Dar Hall, of Buffalo, and T. S. S. Smith, of Morton, were "marooned" several hours at Fairfax for lack of transit southward. Even an automobile was lacking.

Renville county, prosperous and progressive, has long ago ceased to depend upon the "democrat" wagon. If you are a modest farmer hereabouts, you have your carriage and pair. If you are a substantial citizen of Fairfax, you have at least a runabout motor. Strictly leading citizens like E. F. Sell, host for many of the distinguished guests today, support a couple of touring cars.

Fort Material in Stable.

At the actual site of the old fort only the granite blocks forming one end of the commissary building still remain in place, and they have been transformed into a stable. Corn stalks seven feet high now make unfamiliar to survivors the spot where Little Crow, charging in a sudden fit of un-Lndian boldness at the head of his thousand braves upon the spot where he expected to break through, found the opening closed with a field piece and cried out angrily: "They have shut the door."

But where rose the flagstaff in the center of the parade ground rises now the granite monument erected by the state twelve years ago, "in memory of the fallen, in recognition of the living, and for the emulation of future generations." It bears the names of members of the Renville Rangers, the Fifth

The "armed citizens" who, under the command of Lieut. Timothy J. Sheehan and assisted by many brave women whose names also are recorded, fought back from five to ten times as many

The New Ulm Mannerchor sang "Is the Sabbath day," not because it was, but because the mannerchor could sing that tune especially well. The result was an encore, and one of the plaintive Germany melodies, which later on afforded a touching requiem at the site of the old fort.

D. W. Moore, of Colorado Springs, told how, coming to Minnesota on a wedding tour, he and his wife chanced to be at the home of the Rev. S. R. Riggs, the noted missionary, near the Yellow Medicine agency, when the outbreak began. The missionary and his guest, guided by friendly Sioux, managed to escape to Henderson and the east. They stopped at Fort Ridgely a few minutes only, just after the Indians withdrew, forty-six years ago yesterday.

Mr. Volstead Speaks.

In the afternoon Congressman A. J. Volstead sketched the war of 1862. He said it was a strife between civilization and savagery. Then, said he somewhat mysteriously "This is labor day," the congressman insisting that the Indians detested labor, upon which Christian civilization was founded, and that through this contrast of races we learn that labor is worthy of its hire.

The National government, recognizing the importance of the Indian war as a war in fact against the United States, had reimbursed the state for its expenses in 1862. It should go farther, the congressman asserted, and encourage patriotism at Fort Ridgely as it had at Gettysburg by creating a national park, where the veteran soldiers and their admirers could hold annual reunions.

When the ladies' quartette of New Ulm had sung sweetly in two languages and Gen. Bobleter had told how a member of a brass band had mysteriously blown away and lost his instrument, the eminent guest of the celebration, Gubernational Candidate Jacob Jacobson, aroused even more enthusiasm than did Mr. Volstead.

Jacobson Advocates Park.

"The State should have preserved the Fort Ridgley buildings," said Mr. Jacobson, "instead of permitting them to be torn down and sold to stone contractors; yet we should preserve what we've got and we should set aside here a beautiful park. Whether the state or the federal government does, I say it must and shall be done."

Mr. Jacobson said that he had a sister and a brother among the Ridgely garrison.

"And," he reminded his heraers, "the noble ladies of that time did as much as the men. We should never make a talk about Fort Ridgley without recalling the part taken there by the noble ladies.

"I want to say," he concluded encouragingly, "that if ever I have anything to do with it, this spot must be preserved with annual appropriations if necessary, from now on."

Killed Seventeen With One Shot.

Aged Dennis O'Shea, of Renville county, a survivor of the Seminole war, who was so emphatically "the man behind the gun at Fort Ridgely that, assisting Sergeant Jones, he sent to earth seventeen redskins with one discharge of the "rotten shot" that the Indians feared above all else, Sergeant O'Shea, dragged upon the platform, replied in Celtic spirit:

"This is an old story and I'm an old man. You must excuse me."

The Rev. J. J. Goergen read a letter from Capt. Sheehan, who commanded the beleaguered garrison, telling Capt. Hopkins that the writer, now in Chicago, was unable to attend the celebration. His health was far from good.

"They made their speeches forty-six years ago," testified the chairman when diffidence suppressed the voices of three former prisoners among the outbreaking Sioux. The honored trio was Mrs. Minnie Bruce Carrigan, of Forest City, S. D.; Mrs. James Carruthers Tarbo and Mrs. Mary Schwandt Smith.

MINNE-HKAH-HKAH THE REAL NAME

R. I. HOLCOMBE SAYS FALLS ARE NOT MINNE-JA-JA.

Minnehaha, He Says, Means Curling Water and He Explains How Present Name Came to Be—Little Crow, He Says, Is Not Springing Hawk.

Neither Minnehaha, the common appellation, nor Minne-ja-ja, as members of the historical society say it should be, is the correct name for the falls, according to R. I. Holcombe. He says the correct name is Minne-hkah-hkah. He says:

"There are plenty of Sioux Indians, both of the full and the mixed blood, in and about the Twin Cities and throughout the Minnesota valley, and some of them were formerly members of the Kaposia or Little Crow band, whose village was for many years at the present site of South St. Paul. There are also many copies extant of Rev. S. R. Riggs' 'Grammar and Dictionary of the Dakota Language,' which contains a very full vocabulary of Sioux words and their meaning as expressed in English. There are, moreover, several white persons among us who speak Sioux (or Dakota) with more or less fluency and correctness.

"It ought not, therefore, to be very difficult to get the correct meaning of a Sioux word or the etymology of Sioux proper names, especially those of historic characters and places.

Curling Water.

"It is a matter of common knowledge among those who know much about the Sioux language that Minnehaha is a corruption of 'minne-hkah-hkah,' which means falls of water, or, literally, curling water, or water in a state of tumult. This was the name originally and still bestowed on the Falls of St. Anthony by the Sioux, and they now call Minneapolis by that name.

"Riggs gives two definitions of 'hkah-hkah,' one as an adjective, meaning curling or curled, and the other as a noun, viz.: 'Waterfalls, so called from the curling of the waters; especially the Falls of St. Anthony.' The accent is always on the second syllable.

"If the name of the beautiful little cataract be pronounced as it is commonly spelled and printed, Minnehaha, it would mean 'water of fleas' or 'water of skins,' for 'ha' means a flea or fleas and also a skin or hide.

"I have never heard the cataract called Minne-ja-ja. There is properly no 'j' in the Sioux language, but the imperfectly educated sometimes use it in place of 'zh.'

"In the Riggs alphabet the character representing the sound 'hkah' was at first a druggists' R, for the initial of recipe, with a short line transversely across the final stem. Then it was changed to an h with a dot over the lower part of the letter. There is scarcely a type font in existence with such an h, and the common letter was ordinarily used by Sioux writers, so that the name was printed Minnehaha, which ought to account for its uniform pronunciation. There are old publications wherein the name is printed 'Minnerara,' but this was when the druggist's r was used to represent 'hka.'

"The Sioux word for laugh is 'e-hkah,' with the accent on the latter syllable. Laughing waters would be 'Minne e-hkah-hkah.' In such words the plural of the noun is indicated by doubling the adjective. Laughing water, in the singular, is 'Minne e-hkah.'

No Sioux Name.

"The old-time Sioux never had a particular name for the little cataract we now know as Minnehaha Falls. The first name given it by the whites was by the officers at Fort Snelling who, according to Dr. Neill in his history and Maj. Taliaferro, the old Indian agent, named it Brown's Falls, in honor of Gen. Jacob Brown, then general in command of the army. Gen. Sibley and others of the early comers to the country were wont to say, however, that the name was given for Joseph R. Brown of distinguished memory, who was the first to explore Minnehaha creek from the falls to Lake Minnetonka, etc.

Little Crow.

"As to Little Crow. There were at least five Sioux chiefs who, one after another, son after father, bore the name of Little Crow. This was the name of a dynasty which began more than 150 years ago. When Lieut. Pike came to Minnesota, in 1805, he found a chief whose titular name was Little Crow, or, as Pike translates it in French, 'Petit Corbeau,' although he sometimes calls him the Little Raven. Of that particular Little Crow Maj. Long says he was 'the third of the name' among the Sioux.

"Now, the Little Crow of Pike's time—we may call him Little Crow III.—was, before he became chief, on the death of his father, named 'The Hawk That Hunts Walking' (Che-tahn Wah-koo-ah Manne), and was more often called by that than by his chief's name. His son and successor, Little Crow IV. was originally and commonly called 'Wah-kee-yah Tonka,' or Big Thunder. He died in the fall of 1846 from an accidental gunshot wound inflicted by himself.

"His son and successor, Little Crow V., the last of the dynasty, was the Little Crow of the Minnesota massacre and best known to history. His name before he became chief was 'Toh O-yah-te Doota,' or 'His Red Nation,' and he is still so called by the old Sioux. All the old records of treaties, etc., so give it. I cannot imagine the authority for stating that his name meant the Springing Hawk, 'Tah O-yah-te Doota,' means literally 'His Nation Red.' The Sioux for Springing Hawk is 'Che-tahn E-chah-gah.'

Designates Son.

"The first chief of the dynasty was probably called Crow. In the Sioux custom his son would be called the Little Crow. There was another Sioux chief called Shakopee, which means six. His son, who was hanged at Fort Snelling, in 1865, was often called 'Little Six.' There were half a dozen chiefs of the same family and lineage called Wa-pa-ha-shah (commonly spelled Wabasha, and pronounced Wau-be-shaw), and at least one of them was often called 'Little Waubeshaw.' The Sioux word for little is 'chis-tin-na.'

"The chiefs called Little Crow were all the heads of the Kaposia sub-band of the Medawakanton band of the great Sioux or Dakota tribe. Kaposia means light, in the sense of being unburthened and agile of motion, and Medawakantonwan means the Village of the Spirit Lake. M'da (lake), wakan (spirit), tonwan (village). For fifty years this band lived in the vicinity of St. Paul—a part of the time where the fish hatchery now is, and the remainder of the time, up to 1853, at South St. Paul, where the stock yards are. None of the Little Crows was ever anything more than a sub-chief. One of the Wabashas was head chief of the Medawakanton band at the time of the great outbreak of 1862. There are at least three members of the old Kaposia band now living in St. Paul, all able to speak English fluently. They and others of their blood are here, 'to witness if I lie.'"

Quinsy, Sprains and Swellings Cured.

SEWERS AND PAVING.

Press

THE WEATHER:

Fair Friday and Saturday, except showers in northern portion; fresh southwest winds.

PRICE TWO CENTS { ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS

ROBERT C. DUNN EXPOSES JOHNSON'S INSINCERITY

Addressing an Audience at Milaca, Princeton Man Charges and Proves That Democratic Administration's Protestations of Virtue Are Mockeries and Vain Pleas.

EXECUTIVE VIOLATES LAW HE ASSERTS HE HAS ENFORCED

Speaker Quotes Book, Chapter and Verse in Vigorous, Fearless Denunciation of Former Opponent—Every Plausible Contention and False Argument Is Met and Refuted.

Special to the Pioneer Press.

Milaca, Minn., Oct. 25.—Robert C. Dunn of Princeton to-night at a Republican rally delivered a speech that shattered the forlorn hope of the Minnesota Democracy and made it a certainty that A. B. Cole, the Republican nominee, will be elected governor of the state.

Mr. Dunn took up his subject with a vigor and earnestness that boded ill for the hopes of the Johnson political entourage. There was no deviation from that tone throughout the speech, and every false argument, every deceptive plausibility offered by the supporters of John A. Johnson was met boldly and masterfully.

Mr. Dunn said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: Two years ago John A. Johnson was elected governor of this state under false pretenses. But that is ancient history. It is the campaign of 1906 we have to deal with. This year Gov. Johnson rests his claims for re-election on what he has accomplished as governor. Now, I have no personal ill feeling against Mr. Johnson on account of his having defeated me two years ago. I propose to treat Mr. Johnson fairly in the few remarks I will offer this evening.

I have known Mr. Johnson as editor of the St. Peter Herald and I have known him as state senator. The St. Peter Herald will compare favorably with the average country newspaper, and the average country editor will not suffer by comparison with John A. Johnson. As a member of the state senate he certainly was not [illegible] important [illegible]

draft for and keeps a record of every dollar paid into the state treasury, and not a dollar can be paid out of the state treasury save on his warrant.

Here is the record of the amount of trespass collected since John A. Johnson became governor, also a record of the amount of back taxes collected through the public examiner's office during the same time:

(Copy)

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
AUDITOR OF STATE.

St. Paul, October 22, 1906.

Hon. R. C. Dunn, Princeton, Minn.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your inquiry I send you herewith the following figures:

The total amount of cash paid into the treasury for trespass of timber on state lands, from January 1, 1905, to October 22, 1906, is $20,474.75

In this amount is included the amount paid for timber cut in trespass during your administration, but collected since January 1, 1905, from the following named party, H. F. Brown $2,819.67

The following back taxes, or omitted taxes were collected during the same time as follows:

From railroad companies.....	$9,512.69
From express companies.....	5,290.87
From telephone companies....	1,380.05
	$16,183.61

Very truly yours, —S. G. Iverson,
State Auditor.

For Current Trespass.

You will observe that the state auditor's letter is in reply to several inquiries made

In answering a query last week in regard to the fate of the Indians sentenced to death for participation in the "Minnesota Massacre," but reprieved by President Lincoln, we took our information from two supposedly reliable histories. But Mr. R. J. Holcombe, who is probably as well informed in Indian matters as any one in the Northwest, sends us the following correction, for which he has our thanks:

"You are mistaken in your answer to the query as to what became of the Minnesota Sioux Indians who were sentenced to be hung by the military commission in 1862 and had their sentences commuted by President Lincoln. Nearly all of them—only half a dozen at the most excepted—were taken to the military prisons at Rock Island and Davenport and confined there for from three to five years. When released the first batches were sent to Fort Thompson, at the mouth of Crow creek, in what is now South Dakota, where were then a number of Indian men, women and children. Subsequently the Indians 'scattered out,' and when the last prisoners were released they joined their former respective bands, wherever they happened to be. Some came to South Dakota, a few to Santee, Neb. (where there has long been an Indian agency), and others came to Minnesota. I have seen at least a dozen, from time to time, who 'graduated' from Rock Island and Davenport. About a year ago some of us took a sort of census of the survivors of these prisoners, and we could count only fourteen, living in the Dakotas and Minnesota. A few are thought to be in Canada. I presume only about ten in all are now living, three or four of whom are preachers. When the condemned prisoners were sent down from Fort Snelling to Rock Island a number of their women—perhaps twenty or thirty—elected to go with them, to take care of them, etc. One of these women was a widow of Little Crow, and while in prison she married a man who is now living near Morton, Minn. Quite a number of the prisoners and a few women died in prison. Among those who died was the murderer of Hon. James W. Lynd, the first victim of the great outbreak proper."

The transport Grant, which cost $2,000,000, is to be made a dipper dredge for use on the Columbia river bar, and will be the biggest dredge in the world.

as promised. The blackmailers opened fire at the posse, who returned the fire. No one was inujred. Three suspicious looking characters were arrested.

Auto Collides With Train.

Eau Claire, Wis., Aug. 3.—C. C. Carter and wife, of this city, and C. E. Kent, a

A Gas Range

A Gas Range Kitchen is free from th handling kindling, ashes and fuel—sav clothing.

When you provide a cooking arrangem thing that's complete—something rea wanted.

There's a way of getting a complete c ing having a supply of fuel always a Gas Range way—fuel ready right at and night, by simply turning a valve. if hot water is needed at night. No

as recorded in history. If he was really in command, why did he not know of this matter? Capt. Jones McGrew Whipple, in command of the other guns, was away. In a letter written by Capt. Culver, now in my possession, a few years before his death, he regrets that the state did him the injustice in the making of the history, depriving him of this honor, and he died broken-hearted over the matter. At the time it was all confusion at the fort, no records were kept, and the records do not show a single order recorded. I believe, as Capt. Culver says, it was mutually agreed between the different company commanders that they should all do the best they could under the circumstances, and leave the commandership to the ranking officer, as the military regulations required.

Captains Jones, Culver, McGrew and Whipple are now dead, and let their bodies rest in peace. The old defenders have their views of the matter, and history and monuments erected by future generations cannot change them.

J. F. BISHOP.

Sheldon, Iowa, July 31.

Hurt in Runaway.

Anna Blatzer, of the Great Northern hotel, was injured last night in a runaway at Reaney and Arcade streets. She was thrown from the rig and severely bruised. She was taken to St. Joseph's hospital.

SATURDAY,

Forty Years Ago Today

The wedding of Mr. David Faribault (first settler of the city which bears his name) to Miss Nancy Winona McClure, was one of the events at Traverse des Sioux during the proceedings of the famous treaty at that place in July, 1851. Mr. Faribault is a half-breed, and at the time mentioned was 30 years of age—a large, handsome young man. Miss McClure was also a half-breed, 14 years of age, but of large, well developed physique. She was unanimously voted the mose beautiful Indian girl ever seen by those assembled at the treaty grounds. She was well educated and very intelligent, having been educated and reared at the mission house by the missionaries. The ceremony was performed in the marquee of the commissioners in the Episcopal form by Alexis Bailey, justice of the peace of the county. "The bride came into the marquee," writes James M. Goodhue, editor of the Pioneer, "trembling like a young fawn, blushing like the opening bud of a dewy peony in the glare of sunshine." After the ceremony the groom produced an abundance of lemonade for the guests.

Although this was the nuptials of two half-breeds in the wilderness of the far West, it was honored by a company of distinguished citizens who would have done honor to the greatest in the land. There were present Mr. Lea, commissioner of Indian affairs, and his staff; Gov. Ramsey, Hon. Wm. H. Forbes, Reverends Williamson and Riggs and other missionaries, and many others, while on the surrounding hills were pitched the tents of thousands of Indians representing tribes for hundreds of miles in every direction.

After the dinner and many speeches by the gentlemen present, there was held a "virgin feast" of the young Dakota girls, nineteen in number, and fifteen young men. Before sitting down to the feast, consisting of tea and fried cakes, each of the party advanced and touched a red stone which was placed in their midst. This was the test oath of virginity. Suddenly a young man jumped into the circle and bore one of the girls out without ceremony. It was, however, the general belief in the camp that the young man's accusation of the girl was false, and that he attempted to fasten this disgrace upon her in revenge for her having given him the mitten.

A dramatic exhibition of Indian warfare was the next thing on the program. Upon the first ridge back of the tents was a far-extending multitude of Indians along the brow of the hill, with the sky for a background, who were intently witnessing the thrilling pantomime. An athletic warrior gaily bedecked in war paint of many colors was seen stealing along in ambush, creeping up stealthily towards the unsuspected inmates of his enemy's lodge, firing and charging and firing again, many times in succession; dropping into the grass while loading his rifle; retreating, taking scalps from his fallen foes, bearing off his wounded comrade from the fight upon his shoulder; the taking of a prisoner away in captivity and all the peculiar and revolting details of Indian warfare were represented with a fidelity that hugely delighted the boxes occupied by the redmen.

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The

DEATH WAS DELIVERANCE

Edward O. Zimmerman Could Neither Speak Nor Swallow for Several Days.

HERE FIFTY-TWO YEARS

HE ATTAINED PROMINENCE IN PUBLIC STATION AND ON BATTLE FIELD DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

E. O. ZIMMERMAN.

A merciful deliverance came late Friday afternoon to Edward O. Zimmerman who died of heart failure at his residence 702 East Seventh street. He had been ill for some time and during his last days could niether speak nor swallow and was literally starving to death.

Mr. Zimmerman had been a resident of St. Paul for fifty-two years, and was among the city's best known and best liked business men. He was born Sept. 29, 1842, in Strausburg, France, and left that country during the revolution of 1848 with his parents. After several years residence in New York city the family came to St. Paul. This was in 1856. In the state and city of his adoption Mr. Zimmerman attained prominence through long service in public station and on the field of battle in the Civil War.

Aug. 15, 1862, at the age of 20, Mr. Zimmerman enlisted in Company G, Sixth Minnesota volunteer infantry, Col. William Crooks commanding. The regiment was mustered in for service in the South but at that juncture the Sioux uprising took place and the Sixth was rushed to our own frontier, where, under General Sibley and Sully, it did valiant work in defense of Minnesota homes against the the Indians. Then the regiment was sent south and participated in many of the hard battles that followed till the surrender of Lee in 1865. Mr. Zimmerman who went out as a private, won promotion to a lieutenancy in his company.

Returning home after the disbanding [illegible] entered

Sparks From the Jokesmithy

My little cousin Helen had developed an alarming tendency to exaggerate everything she saw and heard. One day she rushed in breathless and exclaimed:

"Oh, mamma, zere's a dreat big lion on our front porch."

Her mother said: "No, Helen, you know that is only a dog."

Helen finally admitted she knew it was a dog. So her mother bade her go to her room and kneel down and ask God to forgive her for telling such a story. She was back in a few minutes with a radiant face. "Well, what did he say?" queried her mother.

"Oh, mamma, he said, 'Never mind, little girl, that's nothing; I thought it was a lion at first myself.' "—Chicago Tribune.

+ + +

The master of a large Southern plantation would fire off a small cannon every evening at 6 o'clock as a signal to the people living on his land. One evening at the time for the usual boom the master was away. Two of his negroes, John and Jim, had long desired to fire the cannon, but had never had a chance to do so. They decided to make the trial on this afternoon, but thought that it would be best for them to have the cannon make no sound. It was decided that Jim should hold a water bucket over the mouth of the cannon while John applied the fuse. The piece was touched off, there was a great boom, and John looked up to find that his friend was gone.

When the master returned, John was very busy in the field. "John," said he, "Where is Jim?"

"He went down to the spring after a bucket of wateh, sah."

"When is he coming back?"

"Well, sah, ef he come back like he went, he's sure due heah now."—Philadelphia Ledger.

+ + +

"What a pity you are engaged so young, my dear!" said the maid who was beginning to carry weight for age. "You will never know what fun it is to refuse a man."

"No, I suppose not," rejoined the fair debutante, "but you can't imagine how much fun there is in accepting one."—Chicago News.

+ + +

"How your daughter's music has improved!"

"No," answered Mr. Cumrocks, "It only seems better. We have moved the music room further away from the reception room."—Washington Star.

+ + +

School Mistress—Now, tell me the truth, Johnny Jones. You know what will happen if you tell a lie, don't you?

Johnny Jones—Yes, ma'am. I'll go to a bad place.

School Mistress—Yes, and that isn't the worst of it. You'll also be expelled from school!—Philadelphia Inquirer.

+ + +

Binks—Do you think that savage bulldog in your street is safe?

Jinks—Not while I carry this revolver.—Cleveland Leader.

AFTER PIPE LINES

Government Will Begin Thorough Investigation.

RATE LAW IS IGNORED

From Pioneer Press Washington Bureau.

Washington, May 22.—There is good reason to believe that formal announcement will soon be made by the interstate commerce commission of its intention to inquire into the charges that the Standard Oil company, in operating its 40,000 miles of pipe line, is flagrantly violating the provisions of the new railroad rate act. The commission already has given some attention to the subject, and expects to have before it by the latter part of the week an official copy of the report of the commissioner of corporations, who alleges the substantial failure of the Standard pipe lines to comply with the common carrier requirements of the law to regulate commerce.

The rate act declares pipe lines to be common carriers, and as such there are required to be filed with the interstate commerce commission schedules showing all rates and charges for pipe line transportation.

Hostile to Rate Law.

The commissioner of corporations charges that the Standard pipe lines have assumed an attitude distinctly hostile to the railroad rate act. He alleges that in some instances they have failed to file any such schedules at all; that in others they have done so in such a manner as to reduce their apparent compliance to an absurdity and that they have practically refused to ship oil of independent or competing concerns.

All of this, he charges, is in defiance of law. Section 6 of the law provides that no common carrier shall engage in business unless it has filed with the commission schedules of rates and charges for the transportation of property.

It is apparent from section 10 of the law that if the charges against the Standard pipe lines can be substantiated in the courts, the corporations may be heavily fined, and their officers imprisoned or fined in the discretion of the trial judge.

Commission Will Investigate.

It appears upon inquiry that before the disclosures of the commissioner of corporations, as to evasion or violation of the rate law by the Standard pipe lines, the interstate commerce commission gave some consideration to the matter.

WANT REVISION WITHOUT DELAY

(Continued From Page One.)

Root for the German trade agreement and that it is the purpose of the president to advise with Speaker Cannon regarding the desirability to make a move on the tariff question in the coming congress.

Confer on Situation.

Whether the president has any such idea, it does not appear that he has communicated it to Mr. Cannon. The Illinois man will remain here several days and undoubtedly will talk with the president regarding this and other problems of the future. Mr. Cannon continues to be of the opinion that President Roosevelt administration has sidetracked the tariff question until the opening of the presidential campaign, and that there is no chance of the subject being brought up in a serious way during the next two months.

Speaker Cannon is having his trouble with the Oklahoma question, as he is not on terms of favor with the people of the territory because of his attitude toward the statehood bills. He will, however, confer with President Roosevelt regarding the political features of the question that is now presented here.

The Democratic delegates from Oklahoma are insistent that they must talk with President Roosevelt on the features of the constitution about which the Republicans are complaining. The plan outlined by the Democrats just now is to induce President Roosevelt, if possible, to indicate the features that would be objectionable, and the Oklahoma constitutional convention will then be convened to correct the defects.

The Democrats may see the president, but it is doubtful if he will give them any assistance or discuss the constitution until after Attorney General Bonaparte has reported his opinion regarding that instrument.

Greeted on Return.

The president and party made the trip from Virginia to-day on the second section of the regular local express, which arrived on schedule time. The private car "Magnet," hearing the presidential party, was attached to the rear of the train. A large crowd waited at the station to greet the president, including Capt. Keys, the president's naval aid; Miss Ethel Roosevelt, and Miss Hagner, Mrs. Roosevelt's social secretary. While making his way through

TRUTH AT THE WELL!

—The Sketch.

...e Confused Gentleman—It's norra bit o' use goin' on like that, Maria. You ...own me if you liksh, but I never hadda drop—nothin'.

... and cooler" tonight

HONOR WHERE IT IS DUE.

To the Editor of the Dispatch.

Regarding your editorial, "Don't Leave Col. Sheehan Out," of the Fort Ridgley exhibition, in the Dispatch of July 28, as one of the participants of both the Redwood Ferry and Fort Ridgley affairs, I am opposed to the exhibit of either. They never can be made to appear real. As to the commander of Fort Ridgley, I have only this to say: Capt. Culver's commission dates Aug. 18, 1862, and Capt. Sheehan's commission Sept. 4, 1862. Capt. Culver out-ranked Sheehan by two weeks, or during the entire siege of Fort Ridgley.

You may say Capt. Culver was not mustered in until three weeks later. It is also true that Gen. Sibley and his officers were not mustered in until after the battle of Birch Coolie and following engagements. You will also find on file at the adjutant general's office an order purporting to be signed by a civilian on Gen. Sibley's staff giving the commandership to Col. Sheehan. The above civilian, I understand, was never mustered in and his name does not appear in the Minnesota roster of volunteers, and consequently was discovered by the history commission as not being worthy of credit.

The writer was in command of one of the guns in the second day's engagement at Fort Ridgeley, and the order came from Capt. Culver to take this gun out of the rank and place it in position and hold fire until an emergency should arise. Thirty-five years later Col. Sheehan writes me to ascertain if a gun under my command went into position

SAVED BY THE ADVANCE GUARD

(Drawn by H. M. Brock.) —The Sketch.

The Slim Man—Confound it all! I went up to my room just now in the dark, and bumped my nose on the edge of the door.

The Stout Man—Ah, that's a thing I never do!

1901

...the conditions that prevailed. I found that the business men were afraid of violence and that the women were in terror. Dozens of women have left the camp because they feared trouble. I found that there was organized a band of 'high graders,' and that the sheriff is absolutely unable to secure conviction of any ore thieves.

Prepared for Battle.

"I learned that there are over a thousand rifles in the possession of the miners, and that the spirit of many of the men is such as to warrant me believing that those rifles would be used upon small pretext.

"While Gen. Funston was there I conferred with him frequently. After he ...ough inve...

NOTED WAR CHIEF DEAD.

1907

Iron Shield, Friend of Whites, Passes Away.

Morton, Minn., Special, Dec. 21.—Chief Iron Shield (Wabacanhamaza) died on the reservation south of Morton last evening at the age of seventy-five. Iron Shield was a friend of the whites during the Sioux war of 1862 and one of Sibley's most trusted scouts. He had letters signed by Sibley when he was aide-de-camp before and after the battle of Wood Lake. He came from Nebraska to this reservation about twenty years ago. The funeral will be held Sunday, with impressive ceremonies, in the Indian church.

[MISC.]

..The..

Eureka Fertilizer

Company

PERRYVILLE, - MD.

OUR BRANDS:

Farmers' Favorite
Grain and Grass Mixture
Complete Compound
Corn and Potato Special
Imperial Bone Phos.
Wrapper Leaf Brand
Potato and Vegetable
Alkaline B. & P.
Dissolved Bone
Pure Ground Bone
F. & P. Super-Phos.
Fish, Rock and Potash.

THE

Eureka Fertilizer Co.,

PERRYVILLE, MD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FERTILIZERS

AND SULPHURIC ACID.

A WORD TO FARMERS.

Our facilities for manufacturing are unsurpassed. Being located at Perryville, at the head of Chesapeake Bay, we enjoy the advantage of water transportation, as well as the advantage of 2 trunk lines, the P. R. R. and B. & O., enabling us to secure at all times the most favorable freight rates to and from all points.

The long practical experience of the management of our company in the manufacture of fertilizers, enables us to offer to the farmers articles made from such materials as have proved to be the best, and at prices more reasonable than other fertilizers are sold, that are of much less agricultural value.

Farmers' Favorite Bone Phosphate.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.	PER CENT.
Ammonia	2 to 3
Available Phos. Acid	8 to 10
Total Phos. Acid	12 to 15
Potash	2 to 3

Has no equal for grain or grass.

Capt Castle at "Angus" after Mch 25
F Daily Smith D.C. 2763

Mr. J. S. Pollock, Sales

PENN BUILDING,

PITTSBURGH

708 PENN AVENUE.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.	PER CENT.
Ammonia	1 to 2
Available Phos. Acid	8 to 10
Total Phos. Acid	10 to 13
Bone Phosphate	22 to 25
Potash	2 to 3

Mrs Sis Tel. No 553 — J. I. Maine

Matilda Lisch 1112 Gaultier

Rosa Horska
Water glass-sodium silicate

Mrs. Klause 134 Concord

Rosa Horsek
Mande Leonard Longeway

has won a reputation for producing plump, heavy grain, and a good set of grass. For wheat, drill in 300 lbs. or more per acre when seeding down to grass. On oats, 200 lbs. per acre.

Penn. Rem. Co. Tel. N. M. Main ~~1175 L 2.~~ 769

Acute Rheumatism
Dose of Salicylic acid 1 drachm in 24 hours — 15 gr. every 4 hours

60 Claire Dolan
7155 Beech St.

Mamie Kling

Complete Compound

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.	PER CENT.
Ammonia	1 to 2
Available Phosphoric Acid	7 to 8
Total Phosphoric Acid	9 to 10
Bone Phosphate	19 to 21
Potash (actual)	5 to 6
Potash (sulphate)	9½ to 11

Sept 4, Pat Rhuty Seed

Sacks 900 Lbs
av. 2 E. Rupo

Pres. Rem Co. M. 638

Complete Compound

is used extensively among truckers when a higher per cent of potash is desired. It has also proven a valuable fertilizer on grain crops when seeding down to grass, showing the effects for years where our complete compound was used

Corn and Potatoe Special.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.	PER CENT.
Ammonia	1 to 2
Available Phos. Acid	9 to 10
Total Phos. Acid	11 to 13
Bone Phosphate	25 to 30
Potash (atual)	3 to 4
Potash (suiphate)	6 to 8

"MORE POTASH!"

is the cry from most farmers. We meet your wants with the C. & P. Special at a moderate cost. For field and sugar corn, truck and tomatoes, this brand has but few equals Use liberally and results will be satisfactory.

Lulu Wolfe
177 East
University

Phebe Brown
Tel. J.C. 7819
Res. 3005 Humboldt
ave S. Como Hamlet car
& get off at Humboldt.

Nellie 269 W. 5th

Imperial Bone Phosphate.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS	PER CENT.
Ammonia	1 to 2
Available Phos. Acid	8 to 10
Total Phos. Acid	10 to 13
Potash	1 to 2

July 12 Pd. $16 in full

Louis Blystone
325 Tennessee

The Cost of Cultivating

and harvesting is the same for a small as a large crop. Then why not use Imperial Bone Phosphate and improve the crop and soil?

Eureka Wrapper Leaf for Tobacco.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.	PER CENT.
Ammonia	3 to 4
Available Phosphoric Acid	8 to 10
Total Phos. Acid	10 to 13
Bone Phosphate	20 to 25
Potash (actual)	6 to 8

Holmes Pd $10 July
25.

This High-Grade Fertilizer

is prepared especially for the tobacco plant. The texture and color of the leaf, as well as the finishing of the plant, has been our object, which we have now fully accomplished. The combinations in this are unexcelled for a Potato Fertilizer, 800 to 1000 lbs. per acre does the work.

Potato and Vegetable Fertilizer.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.	PER CENT
Ammonia	2 to 3
Available Phos. Acid	8 to 10
Total Phos. Acid	9 to 12
Potash (actual)	4 to 6
Potash (sulphate)	8 to 12

THIS BRAND

is very popular among the truckers and potato growers. Nothing but the very best material is used. By the use of 1000 pounds of our P & V. per acre, 400 bushel of large potatoes have been produced.

Alkaline Bone and Potash,

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.	PER CENT.
Available Phos. Acid	10 to 13
Total Phos. Acid	12 to 15
Bone Phosphate	30 to 35
Potash	2 to 3
Potash (sulphate)	4 to 6

On Land Needing Phosphoric Acid and Potash

this brand will prove an excellent fertilizer For corn, 300 to 400 pounds sown broadcast and plowed down or drilled over the field before planting, will prove highly beneficial.

Pure Dissolved Animal Bone

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.	PER CENT.
Ammonia	2 to 3
Available Phos Acid	12 to 14
Insoluble	3 to 4
Total	15 to 18

Phos 638 L2

Sam Brown.
3005 Humboldt Ave.
South, Mpls

RESULTS

the true test of value. We guarantee every ton as represented.

We ship no goods that are not in the best mechanical condition.

Mrs. Jennie Spreen
169 E. 63d St. N. Y.
Mrs. Hackett's mother

John Smith's Telephone
N.W. Main 3459-L1

Louis Demarais 198 Bates

MONEY SAVED

is money earned. The expense in raising a small crop is comparatively the same as for a large one. Therefore use Eureka Fertilizers and increase the crop.

POUNDS TO BUSHEL.

Wheat	60	Clover Seed	60
Corn, shelled	56	Timothy Seed	45
Corn, ear	70	Millet Seed	50
Oats	32	Potatoes	60
Rye	56	Apples, green	56
Buckwheat	52	Apples, dried	24

Wm. Palsen
521 Whitehall
Get off Payne ave
Twitchell - go
2 521 Whitehall
2 hand sell
Frame house up
Lge yard - stone
steps

Louise Quinn Miller
1205 Buchanan St
Get off end of line

Beller.
45-81
Grand av.
Dunlap st
1195-yellow

Have you learned why it pays to advertise in the Dispatch "Want" columns? Because they bring quick results at smallest cost.

No matter what you want, a Dispatch "Want ad" will help you get it.

P. & P. Super Phosphate.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.	PER CENT.
Available Phos. Acid	14 to 16
Total Phos. Acid	15 to 18

THIS COMBINATION,

Fish, Rock and Potash, gives you a complete fertilizer at a moderately low price, and one that is quick in its action and lasting in its effect. Once you try it, you will like it. We can refer you to farmers who have grown 62½ bushels of oats per acre, weighing 35 pounds per bu.

3 oz Glauber's salts
& pint & pint of castor
oil to reduce in-
by moving the bowels
& blanket well. Bowels
loss. divided into, 6
so you may rub in
t ground mustard
with pepper and a
n hour then rub
ay and cover with

reduced follow for
ins nux vomica, and

May 22 29 24

Talking does not always convince a person. Dispatch "Want ads." do.

You need not be afraid of getting out of your own element when you advertise your wants in the St. Paul Dispatch.

Mr. R. G. Holcomb.

It Has Always Been

and shall continue to be our aim to manufacture and distribute the very highest grades of fertilizers in tneir respective classes.

Mrs McCall 823 Dayton

...SH, ROCK AND POTASH

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.	PER
Ammonia	.50 to 1.00
Bone Phos.	19.57 to 20.87
Available Phos. Acid . .	8.00 to 10.00
Total Phos. Acid	9.00 to 12.00
Potash (actual)	1.00 to 2 00
Potash (sulphate)	1.85 to 3.70

doses of

Keep bowels open. ~~at bottom~~ will be planning to have [illegible] July. Mam stall a pail by 1 oz borax [illegible] doses every hour. against the hair and cover the place blanket for about a off with strong wet blanket.

After swelling is a 6 days with 2 d certain not 3 oz dos

THIS OLD RELIABLE,

prompt and permanent Super-Phosphate has been on the market for 20 years. Its high solubility and fine mechanical condition accounts for the large demand for this brand.

Rose Ebsenbein
223 E. Fairfield
Ave
St. Paul

Under the Most Rigid Tests

our Farmers Favorite Bone Phosphate has brought us an unlimited number of unsolicited testimonials, which can be had for the asking.

Oct 7 2nd Sports
in flucks

Madge

Sock box 248
care Mrs Chas Butzer
Manheim Pa

Mrs. L. A. Knudsen

St. Paul, Minn.

OUR LOCATION

on the Pennsylvania and B & O. R. R., which gives us connections with the Philadelphia & Reading system, enables us to make quick shipments and favorable rates, which are important items to the trade.

Louise Li Claire
136 Edward St.
2d door from Nab. bridge

BONE GOODS

a specialty. Formulas of any desired analysis made to order. Agents wanted in unoccupied territory.

FIRST CLASS — Letters and written matter, 2 cents for each oz. or fraction thereof.

SECOND CLASS—Newspapers and periodicals, 1 cent for 4 oz.

POSTAGE.

THIRD CLASS — Printed books and circulars, 1 cent for 2 oz. or fraction thereof.

FOURTH CLASS—Merchandise, 1 cent per oz.

MEMORANDUM.

MEMORANDUM.

MEMORANDUM.

MEMORANDUM.

MEMORANDUM.

Bromley $1
" Jan 29 .25

GROUND BONE.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.	PER CENT.
Ammonia	3 to 4
Phosphoric Acid	23 to 25
Bone Phosphate	50 to 55

423 Fulton

Chanjuska River
in Faribault County

IT IS COMPOSED OF PURE ANIMAL BONES

and Sulphuric Acid only. It contains no mine al guano of any kind, but is exactly what its name implies. You make no mistake in using this, both to improve the soil and inc ease he crops.

23.50
1.85
60

cig 10
Cai fare

Jan -

43.00
19.50
23.50

25. Rent 5.50
78 Dd 12.50
43 Sunday 1.50
19.50

MEMORANDUM.

MEMORANDUM.

MEMORANDUM.

Brumly 2709 Chicora
Barneas & Co

MEMORANDUM.

CALENDAR 1904

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FRANKLIN SQ. ENG.

[ハ]

Nothing to Say.

(By James Whitcomb Riley.)

Nothin' to say, my daughter; nothin' at all to say,
Girls that's in love, I've noticed, ginerly has their way,
Her mother did afore you, when folks objected to me,
Yit here I am, an' here you air; and yer mother—where is she?
You looks lots like yer mother; purty much same in size,
And about the same complected, and favor about the eyes,
Like her, too, about livin' here—because she couldn't stay,
It'll most seem like you was dead—like her; but I hain't got nothin' to say.
She left you her little Bible—writ yer name acrost the page—
And left her ear-bobs fer you, if ever you come of age,
I've allus kep' em and guarded 'em, but ef yer goin' away—
Nothin' to say, my daughter; nothin' at all to say.
You don't rikollect her, I reckon? No, no, you wasn't a year old then,
And now yer—how old air you? Why, child, not twenty; when?
And yer nex' birthday's in Aprile? And you want to git married that day?
I wisht yer mother was livin'; but I hain't got nothin' to say.
Twenty year; and as good gyrl as parent ever found,
There's a straw ketched onto yer dress there; I'll bresh it off; turn 'round.
(Her mother was jes' twenty when us two run away;)
Nothin' to say, my daughter; nothin' at all to say.

—*Exchange.*

HONORABLE CAREER CLOSES

Pioneer Press Oct 16, 1904

Judge R. R. Nelson, First Federal Judge in Minnesota, Is Stricken at St. Luke's Hospital—Came to St. Paul and Was Appointed to Federal Bench When State Was Admitted to the Union.

Oct. 15 1904

JUDGE R. R. NELSON.
St. Paul pioneer who died yesterday.

Renssalaer Russell Nelson, judge of the United States district court since Minnesota was admitted to the Union, until eight years ago, died at St. Luke's hospital at 7 o'clock yesterday morning at the age of seventy-eight. Death was the result of a chronic ailment which caused his retirement eight years ago, and from which he had been suffering since.

The death of Judge Nelson removes one of the oldest and most eminent jurists in the United States. His popularity and admirers were not confined to Minnesota and the immediate country over which he had jurisdiction, but to the country at large, he having been considered at one time for the presidency.

Retiring from the bench when he reached his seventieth birthday anniversary, Judge Nelson maintained his interest in public affairs, and despite the ailment which caused his retirement was ever the dignified, active and affable gentleman which marked him at all times when upon the bench.

Since his retirement Judge Nelson had several times made visits to California and other climates in the hope that rest and recreation might benefit him, but the illness gradually assumed a more serious form until ten days ago his condition was such that it was necessary to remove him to St. Luke's hospital.

His Career as Jurist.

Rensselaer Russell Nelson, for forty years judge of the United States district court, was born in Cooperstown, N. Y., on May 12, 1826. His father, Judge Samuel Nelson, was judge of the supreme court of New York and afterward appointed as associate justice of the United States supreme court, in which capacity he served until his death at Cooperstown in 1873. His father was of Irish and English parentage and his mother of Irish descent.

After studying law two years in New York and Cooperstown, Judge Nelson was admitted to practice in 1849 and the same year went to Buffalo to open an office. He had been practicing in Buffalo but a short while when, upon the advice of N. K. Hall, former member of congress and law partner of Millard Fillmore, he came to the Northwest.

Mr. Nelson came to St. Paul in 1850 and opened an office when the town had but 600 population. Hearing that opportunities were good in the law in a little village at the head of Lake Superior in Wisconsin, Mr. Nelson moved to Wisconsin and became district attorney of Douglas county in 1854.

Judge Nelson served as district attorney for two years and returned to St. Paul. He was appointed one of the territorial judges by President Buchanan. When Minnesota was admitted to the Union in 1858 Mr. Nelson was appointed United States district judge by the president and the senate immediately confirmed his appointment without even the customary reference to a committee.

At first the business of his office was small, but as the city and state developed his work increased until its extent was such that perhaps no district judge in the country has touched upon more legal points or covered a greater variety of judicial arguments.

He was married to Mrs. Emma F. Wright of New York state on Nov. 3, 1858. She died eighteen years ago. They had but two children, one of whom is living, Mrs. Mueller of Albert Lea. Two sisters reside in Cooperstown, N. Y. Mrs. Paul Gotzian of St. Paul is a niece. Capt. Isaac Beebe of St. Paul is a brother-in-law of Judge Nelson.

The funeral will take place at the home of Paul H. Gotzian, 33 Summit court, and the services will be held at Christ church. Interment will be made at Oakland cemetery. The exact time for the funeral and interment have not yet been arranged.

The United States circuit court of appeals met yesterday, but did no work, Judge Sanborn announcing the death of Judge R. R. Nelson, and adjourned the court until Monday morning as a mark of respect.

Judge Brill at the meeting of the district court yesterday announced the death of Judge Nelson. No definite action was taken with regard to the services to be held in his memory. A committee will be appointed to draft a memorial and to arrange for a meeting of the bench and bar.

CH[illegible] CASH IS [illegible] FIRST TAX ON

assailants from noon to night of that fell Friday.

Attack From Opposite Sides.

It was an attack directed simultaneously from opposite sides, through thickly wooded ravines that permitted the Indians to approach within a few dozen rods without being seen or expected. Three of the garrison were killed and several wounded. Three hundred women and children increased the fears but aroused the courage of the defenders. The granite walls of the main buildings proved bullet proof and the three cannon, especially that in charge of Ordinance Sergeant John Jones, who "shut the door," made possible a successful defense against overwhelming odds.

Capt. John S. Marsh, who had started with fifty men from the fort before it was attacked in order to carry relief to the afflicted settlers, was ambushed at the Redwood crossing of the Minnesota, where half of his small command were slain and he himself drowned. The bodies of the captain and his twenty-three companions in death rest half a mile east of the fort at the old military cemetery beneath a simple monument raised by the state in 1873.

Historically Hallowed.

Near by stands a shaft wherewith the state marked the grave of Mrs. Eliza Mueller, wife of the physician in the Ridgely garrison for "her valor and devotion to the care of the sick and wounded."

The cemetery, a spot historically hallowed, has received the bodies of many civilians, since the remains of nearly all the soldiers were transferred a score of years ago to a larger cemetery in another state.

The Fort Ridgely Cemetery association, of which Mr. Hopkins, already mentioned, is president, watches over this hallowed place and seeks to [illegible] it federal recognition as the last home for Minnesota soldiers now lying in various graveyards throughout the Northwest. Memorial day exercises are often held here under the auspices of the association.

Picnic Among Graves.

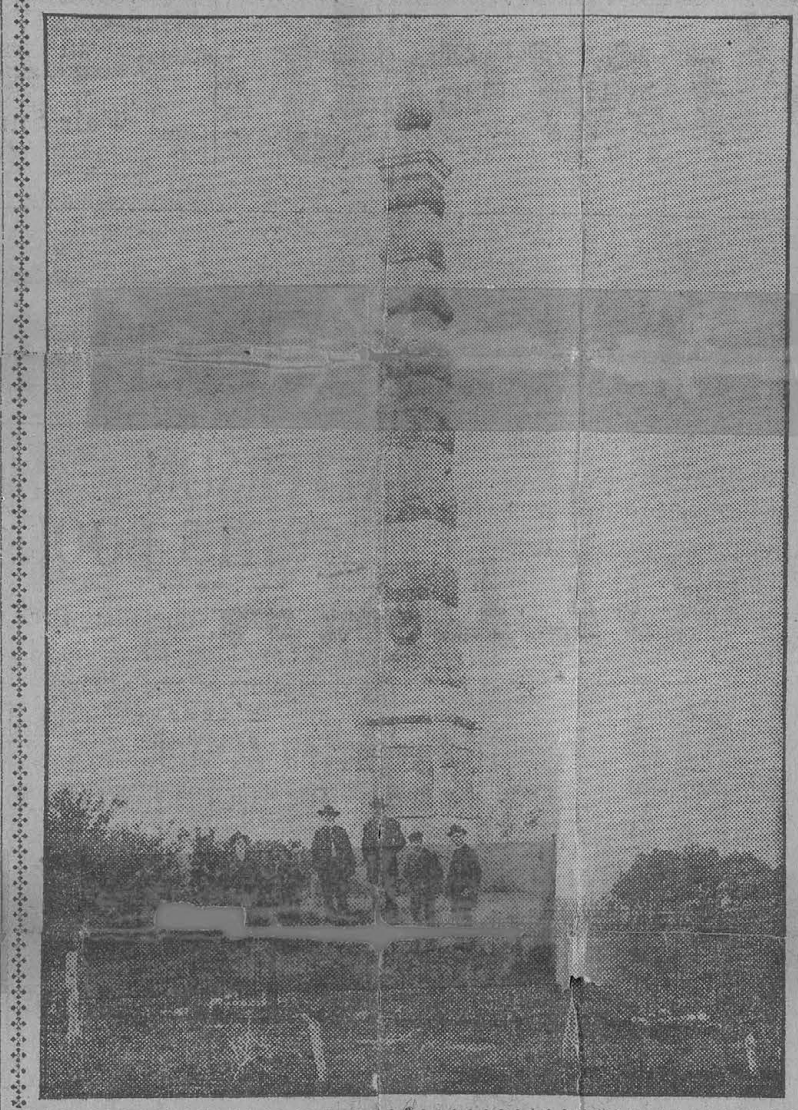
It has built at the mouth of a ravine which once sheltered the atacking Indians a smal pavilion in front of a natural ampitheater. In the exact sense of the term, it was an amphitheater which required yesterday only a few planks upon the ground to provide a small semi-Greek theater, accommodating a thousand listeners to the commemoration exercises. In the meantime the crowd had picnicked as gayly amid the graves nearby as do the Turkish women and children in the cemeteries of Constantinople. A merry widow hat rested upon the headstone sacred "To our beloved father." Sandwiches were spread upon table cloths above the soft grassy mounds, and watermelons rolled down to the footstone of "Marie Imogen, beloved daughter."

That Attorney Frank Hopkins, a prominent Blackstonian, led the Fairfax band and adorned the highest seat in the big, ruddy chariot sacred to St. Cecelia, proved the superfluous luxury of having the New Ulm Second Regiment band assist in opening the program.

Shows Oldest Survivor.

The thousands in attendance—there were 4,000 more absent in the cemetery and about the exquisite park overlooking the Minnesota valley—heard Gen. Joseph Bobleter, of New Ulm, introduce Maj. Benjamin H. Randall, of Winona, the oldest survivor of Fort Ridgely days.

Mr. Randall, as he explained with terse vigor, was not only one of the "defenders," he had assisted as long ago as 1853 in helping Capt. Dana, U. S. A., lay out with an engineer's chain the site of the fort buildings. He had remained at the post as sutler from 1853 to 1867, when the [illegible] was abandoned. On his farm [illegible] born his children, including [illegible] Randall, of the St. Cloud



Fort Ridgely Monument

Commemorating the Battle of August 22, 1862, betwen the settlers and the Sioux Indians, in which many were killed on both sides.

Battle Reproduced.

Company H, of Olivia, Second regiment, M. N. G., and company of Redwood Falls, having failed to march to the relief of the military program, several guardsmen of Company A, New Ulm, pretended to be Indians defending the plateau near the cemetery against some thirty "whites" of the same company stealthily approaching from the Minnesota [illegible]s.

Capt. Albert Pfaender led the first division of the assailants and Lieut. Gebner the second division, so that the Indians were necessarily defeated with great slaughter.

Among the notable guests at the exercises were William Pfaender, Samuel Peterson, J. J. Green, Philip Liesch, of New Ulm; C. H. Nixon, of Hector; D. S. Hall, of Buffalo Lake; C. H. Sherwood, of Bird Island; Capt. H. H. Meienberg and T. P. McIntyre, of Olivia, John Drury and A. J. Quin, of Franklin; Jerry Patten, of Morton; W. H. Gold, of Redwood Falls; Wm. Wichman, of Beaver Falls; A. H. Pickle, of Sleepy Eye; Ole Peterson, republican legislative candidate of Brighton; Frank Randall, of St. Cloud, three of the four Rieke brothers, who helped defend the fort, and Christopher Slumberger, who also bore that Minnesota "Iron cross," the badge of a "defender."

ANNIS TRIAL TO BE DELAYED

Defense Will Not Permit Case Against the Brother to Come to Trial Before November.

NEW EVIDENCE IS CLAIMED

Declare That Meeting With Annis Was Accidental—Murder Not Planned—Want

NEW POLICY IS ABHORRENT

England's Naval Program Adopted by Liberal Government May Cause Some Trouble.

WILL COST IMMENSE SUM FOR COMPLETION

England and Germany Fighting for Supremacy—England Will Win With Her Latest Naval Program.

Special to the Dispatch.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Light has been thrown this week upon some of the great political mysteries, between England and Germany. It cannot be denied that there is growing alarm in the diplomatic world, culminating in Lord Cromer's warship bill in the house of lords, which has gravely disturbed all Europe. The meeting of King Edward and Emperor William did something to allay apprehension, but the situation was such, and it is still, in fact, somewhat strained. The peaceful intentions of the monarchs did not suffice to remove the danger.

Popular antagonism in modern days is a more potent element in international relations than the policies of monarchs. Moreover, competition in armaments has reached a crisis, beyond which it could not go without some change in policy. Even the irresponsible government which controls British affairs realized at last that the situation must be faced. Its policy heretofore had been of naval economy. It wanted all the money that could possibly be squeezed from taxpayers for the old age pensions and other socialistic schemes. Even that did not suffice and the government attempted to revise the balance sheet by sweeping reductions in provisions for the national defense.

Germany's great naval program under these circumstances, would within three or four years have made her a fair match for Great Britain on the seas. This was obvious to everybody, and the effect was soon seen in the exultant talk of the German people and the national alarm which began to seriously affect the prosperity in England.

Situation Panicky.

The situation, in a word, began to be almost panicky. It is now disclosed how it will be dealt with.

Semi-official accounts of the discussion between Sir Charles Harding, permanent under-secretary of the British foreign office, and the kaiser stated that it was Great Britain's intention to practically to double the German program in a scheme to be announced next winter. The subject was frankly thrashed out, and the emperor, in the most friendly spirit, declared that this policy would

BEAR LEADERS MAKE BREAKS

Are Not Such Shining Successes in Inventiveness as They Might Be.

WILD AND FOOLISH RUMORS

Bank Statement Affords Promise of High Record in Surplus This Week.

Special to the Dispatch.

New York, Aug. 23.—The usual serene apathy of a midsummer Saturday was rudely broken on the stock exchange yesterday. Apparently an effort was made to take the "bear party" by surprise and force them to buy in their large outstanding contract on a rising market.

There were certainly some rather plain indications of a widely extended "bear account," evidenced not only by the movement of quotations, but by the audacious circulation in the most industrious way of "rumors" that the Rock Island was already in receivers' hands. The "bear leaders" cannot be congratulated on their inventiveness or resourcefulness. To repeat stories day after day which everyone knows to be untrue is the mark of very limited intelligence. The market closed with prices considerably above yesterday.

The bank statements fulfilled expectations of a further large increase in cash holdings and surplus reserves. The actual showing reported nearly $6,000,000 increase in cash, and this, with a $7,200,000 loan reduction, left the surplus $6,000,000 above last week. This increase brings the actual surplus to the highest figure recorded in any week but one this year. If the movement of currency continues next week as it has in the week past, a high record for the year would be shown by next Saturday's surplus.

Review of the Week.

Last week was one of erratic fluctuations on the stock exchange, and indeed, it is safe to say that seldom has the financial community been more completely bewildered to what is actually going on. A few salient points are plain to all observers. The investing public, which was so active during the first half of July, has definitely retired from the field. That class of occasional traders through commission houses, which go by the name of "outside speculators," are doing next to nothing now, as they have done next to nothing all this season.

To an extent which possibly exceeds anything that Wall street has ever known, current market operations are confined to a few great speculative interests, and what they do along with the trading in and out of the board room professionals, comprises nineteen-twentieths of the entire transactions. To specify the most striking proof of this, one of the larger houses, which gave out orders on a lavish scale last week, is

The Sunday Dispatch

Minnesota Weather (GOVERNMENT FORECAST.) **WARMER**

Fair Sunday and Monday.

ST. PAUL, MINN., SUNDAY, AUGUST 23, 1908. ★

...ody Defense Recalled After Forty-six Years

People Escaping from the Indian Massacre.

At dinner on the praire, from a photograph taken 46 years ago yesterday.

Even in the heart of the Minnesota wilderness there were photographers during those terrible days of the Indian massacre, just forty-six years ago yesterday. The above picture was taken during the great flight, when thousands of people left the Western Minnesota valley to escape the terrible fate which overtook nearly a thousand souls. The party was guided by John Other Day, a "good" Indian, who remained faithful to his burden of the white men through all those blood-red days. The party, which included the Rev. Mr. Riggs and his family, the Rev. Dr. Williamson and his family, and a young Eastern capitalist, who had brought his bride into Minnesota for their honeymoon, started from the Upper Agency to seek refuge at Fort Ridgely, and was augmented by fugitives picked up on the way. When they reached the fort, or nearly reached it, they found that they could not enter through the cordon of Indians drawn about. So they kept on their way across the Minnesota prairies, the party dividing near Hutchinson, some going to St. Peter, and some coming on to St. Paul. John Other Day is the tall figure standing up in the back at the left. The picture was secured from the collection of Mrs. Heena Roos, of New Ulm, who, as a young bride, went through all the horrors of the New Ulm siege. It was taken by a photographer who was in Minnesota securing views for a pictorial work to have been brought out by an Eastern firm.

PATTERSON WRITES BOOK

Wealthy Young Socialist Produces Work That Pretends to Go to Bottom of Social Evil.

IS BITTER ATTACK ON SOCIETY WOMEN

Universal Immorality Charged by Author—Scenes Are Sensational and ... Melodramatic.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Why men prefer to sit in the bald-headed row and see chorus girls in tights rather than to have them sell hardware to their wives is the basis of a novel, "The Little Brother of the Rich," by Joseph Medill Patterson, just published by Reilly Britton.

Coupled with the chorus girl dissertation and a socialistic lecture regarding the temptations of shop girls in Chicago, Mr. Patterson in his novel makes a bitter attack on New York society women, practically charging universal immorality.

At least, in "The Little Brother of the Rich" only one of the women characters, Sylvia, the heroine, makes any claim to purity, and even she, consumed by an overpowering love for a young New ... broker, Paul Potter, the hero, agrees to become his mistress, but is saved fom falling when she discovers, after the sudden death of his wife, while drunk with another man, that he never intended to right her in the sight of the world by marriage.

Scenes Are Sensational.

Mr. Patterson's novel is filled with sporty young society men, with women of the aristocracy who sell themselves for wealthy husbands, and with scenes where the husband returns home unexpectedly and finds a friend in his wife's apartment at midnight; and it tells of a husband's learning of the death of his wife when he is on a drunken carousal with his business partner.

The titles of two of the chapters, "The Oldest Profession," and "The Uses of a Lady," establish the tone of the book. ... the hero, Potter, and several girls are ...nner, and this lecture on chorus ... by a girl called Blanche takes

GATHER WHERE SIOUX FOUGHT

Defense of Fort Ridgley Celebrated in Furtherance of National Park Project.

HORRORS OF MASSACRE ARE RECALLED VIVIDLY

Mr. Jacobson, the Next Governor, and Congressman Volstead Speak, and ... Reproduction Cattle.

By Henry B. Curry.

FAIRFAX, Minn., Aug. 23.—Standing beside a fragment of the stone wall behind which 180 soldiers and settlers repulsed Little Crow and 1,000 Sioux Indians forty-six years ago yesterday, Mrs. Minnie Bruce Carrigan, a survivor of the greatest massacre in the history of the American redmen, said yesterday afternoon:

"Just then the Indians came whooping and yelling toward our house. We had a little farm a few miles northwest of the fort. My father ran out and begged the leader of the Indians to spare us. They could have everything they wanted, father said, if only we could live.

"The Indian laughed.

"'Sioux chief bad,' he answered, pointing to his double-barreled shotgun.

Babe's Appeal Useless.

"Father turned and picked up our baby, my tiny sister Bertha, three months old. Maybe he thought this might make the Indian hesitate. Bertha always liked the feathers and head-dresses that our Sioux visitors wore. Bertha stretched out both hands towards the Indian with the gun and cooed at him. He simply raised the gun, took aim calmly at father and the baby and fired. Father dropped the baby. She was killed instantly and he fell on his face.

"The same Indian then went to where my mother had sat down upon a stone with little Caroline, two years old, in her lap. He slowly loaded his gun and fired at them from a distance of three feet. Mother made no sound at all, but fell over dead. Caroline, as she dropped from mother's arms, gave a sharp, little scream, and then gasped once ...

"For years afterwards w... up at night I could ...

SHEEHAN WAS IN COMMAND

R. I. Holcombe Takes Issue With John F. Bishop About Fort Ridgely.

QUOTES SIBLEY'S ORDER

Which Appears to Leave No Doubt in the Matter—Other Facts Ably Marshaled.

To the Editor of the Dispatch.

My attention has been called to the issue of the Dispatch of August 3 last, in which number there is an article on the subject of the identity of the commander of the white forces during the siege and investment by the Indians, in August, 1862. The author, Mr. John F. Bishop, attempts by insinuation and indirect assertion to have it believed that the commander was Capt. Norman K. Culver, of Company B, Fifth Minnesota. The reason given is that Culver's commission as captain is dated two weeks earlier than that of Capt T. J. Sheehan, of the same regiment, to whom all history gives the honor and distinction. Mr. Bishop asserts that Capt. Culver "died broken hearted over the matter,"—becauses "the state did him the injustice in the making of the history."

I repeat that all history and every record on the subject shows, and every survivor of the

Defenders of Fort Ridgely

and everyone else informed on the subject, including Mr. Bishop, knows that the commander of Fort Ridgely from Tuesday morning, August 19, until August 27, (when the relief forces under Gen. Sibley, then a colonel, arrived) was Lieut. T. J. Sheehan, of Company C, Fifth Minnesota.

From Monday noon until Tuesday morning, the post was commanded by Second Lieutenant Thomas P. Gere, who was then but a youth of 19, although as brave and gallant a spirit as ever drew a sword.

The dates of the commissions of Capts. Culver and Sheehan, giving each the rank of captain, are of no consequence in this discussion. At the time of the defense of Fort Ridgely neither officer was a captain; both were first lieutenants, and Sheehan's commission antedated Culver's by fifteen days.

Monday noon, August 18, when word was received that the Indians had broken out at the Redwood agency both

Sheehan and Culver Were Absent

from Fort Ridgely. Lieut. Sheehan was a day and a half's march on the road to Fort Ripley at the head of his company and Lieut. Culver was well on his way to St. Peter with the Renville rangers. Messengers were sent after them and Lieut. Sheehan and his men, after an unexampled march of 45 miles in twelve hours, reached the fort Tuesday morning, while Lieut. Culver did not arrive until twelve hours later, and when he came he found Lieut. Sheehan in command and made no effort to supersede him. He well knew that Sheehan was his senior in rank and cheerfully and loyally served under him. Mr. Bishop knows these facts as well as any one else.

After the defense of Fort Ridgely both Sheehan and Culver were made captains, each to fill a vacancy, and the commissions, as was customary, were dated back to the time the vacancy occurred. Culver succeeded Capt. John S. Marsh, who was killed August 18, and Sheehan succeeded Capt. Francis Hall, who resigned August 31. Those as familiar with the subject as is Mr. Bishop know full well that commissions were often issued "nunc pro tunc,"—or now for then.

But the defense at Ridgely was well over, when Sheehan and Culver were made captains. Mr. Bishop's assertion that Capt. Culver "died broken hearted," because of the injustice done him by the state, is simply preposterous.

Capt. Culver Did His Duty

at Ridgely as elsewhere. He was a sturdy soldier and always wanted his due. He never claimed that he was the commander at Ridgely until 34 years afterward, and then he only claimed that if he had received his captain's commission in time he would have been entitled to the command. I still have his letters to the Fort Ridgely monument commission on the subject.

If Capt. Culver had been entitled to the distinction of commander, his fellow officers of the Fifth regiment, from Col. Hubbard down, would have seen to it that the honor was awarded him, and no one of them would have been more zealous in his behalf than his comrade officer, Capt. Sheehan. After the war was over Col. Houston and other officers of the Fifth regiment presented Capt. Sheehan (who was then a lieutenant-colonel in the state militia) with a gold badge, which, the inscription says, was, "for services rendered during the Rebellion, from Oct. 13, 1861, to Sept. 5, 1865." The presentation was made with full knowledge of

Fort Ridgely's Defense,

and of the part taken therein by both Lieut. Sheehan and Lieut. Culver. Mr. Bishop knows all these facts very well.

Mr. Bishop knows, too, that Lieut. Sheehan made the only official report, as commander, of the defense of Fort Ridgely, and that Sergt. Jones, who had charge of the artillery, made the only other official report of the work at Ridgely, that he addressed his report to Lieut. Sheehan, "commanding post," and that he had made it, "by your orders." Surely Sergt. Jones knew who the commander was.

Mr. Bishop quibbles and cavils over the order continuing Lieut. Sheehan in command of Fort Ridgely; says it was signed by "a civilian," etc. The order was signed by H. H. Sibley, Colonel Commanding," and the following is a copy:

Col. Sibley's Order.

Headquarters Indian Expedition,
Fort Ridgely, Aug. 30, 1862.
General Orders No. 17.

First Lieut. T. J. Sheehan, of Co. C, Fifth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, will retain command of this post, which has been defended by himself and his small force so gallantly against greatly superior numbers of the savages, until further orders, and he will be obeyed and respected accordingly. By order of

H. H. SIBLEY,
Col. Commanding.

L. Webb, A. A. G.

Both Sibley, who signed the order, and Capt. Webb, the adjutant general, who attested it, were officers in the state service, commissioned by Gov. Ramsey, and neither was a civilian at the time.

No attention would have been paid to Mr. Bishop's communication, but for the fact that many unacquainted with Minnesota history may read it and believe it. The well informed will read it with feelings that can be better imagined than described.

R. I. HOLCOMBE, Ex-Secretary of the Fort Ridgely Monument Commission.

St. Paul, Sept. 12, 1908.

ERY SPRING IS GREENER.

as walking with the senator to catch
the early train—
The senator with stock and bonds
galore—
And for fit commercial phrases I was
cudgeling my brain,
When quite unexpectedly
Said the senator to me:
"Somehow this spring seems greener
than any spring before."

"I see no special reason, and it was not
always so,
But I've noticed it a dozen years or
more;
And I wonder whether others, when the
grass begins to grow
Bright enough to catch the eye,
Feel about it as do I—
That each new spring is greener than any
spring before.

The senator is hearty, but his crown is
growing gray,
His years are fifty-three or fifty-four—
And this may not be the reason, but I
rather think it may:
For the contrast with the snow
On his head perhaps may show
Why the green each spring seems greener
than any spring before.

Youth, they say, is hope's own season,
but they know not what they mean;
Youth's a butterfly that wings the gar-
den o'er,
Seeking gaudy flowers that perish, while
in age that glides serene
Down life's final snowy slope
Stronger grows immortal hope,
And every spring is greener than any
spring before.
—William Herbert Carruth in Christian
Register.

FORT RIDGELY A PARK

BILL TO APPROPRIATE $20,000.

1907

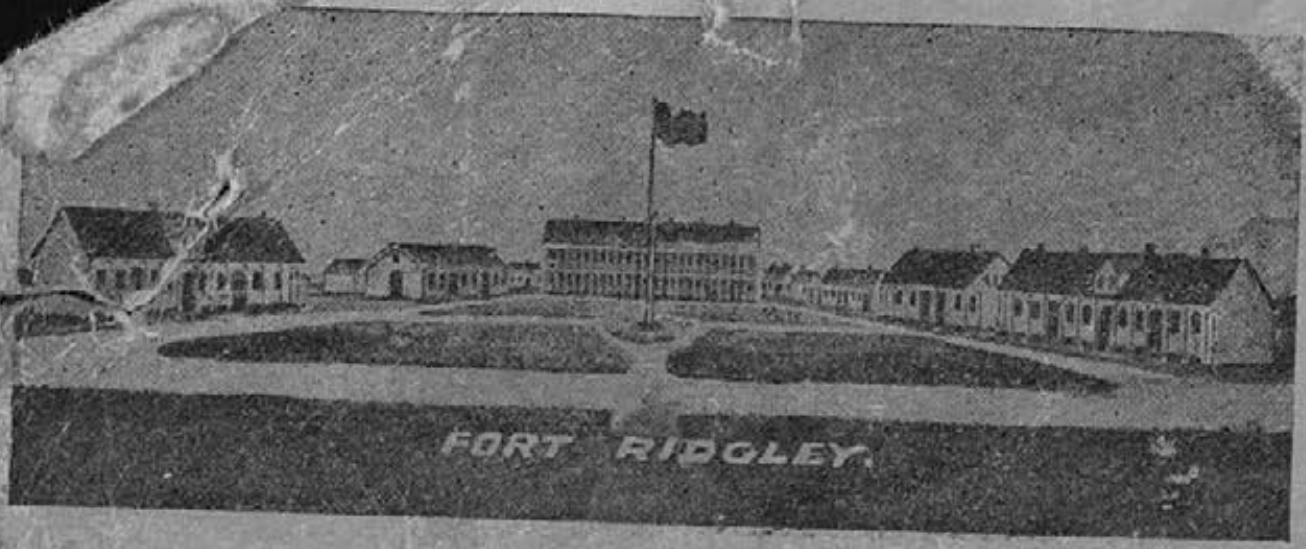
It Is Proposed to Make State Park of Historic Battle Ground.

A bill to provide for the improvement of the grounds at Fort Ridgely and the acquisition of additional lands, all to be converted into a public park under the direction of a commission of five members to be appointed by the governor, was introduced yesterday by Senator C. A. Johnson of St. Peter.

The bill provides that the commission shall clear off the historic ground formerly occupied by Fort Ridgely and free it from all buildings and other structures and all unsightly and improper objects, so that the ground may present an appearance befitting its "historic and hallowed' character; as the site of the old fort so heroically and gallantly defended by 200 volunteer soldiers and citizens, all Minnesotans, commanded by Lieut. T. J. Sheehan, Company C, Fifth Minnesota volunteers, during nine days of battle siege and investment." The commission is to acquire additional adjacent land not to exceed 240 acres.

The commissioners shall serve without compensation, except an allowance for the services of the secretary, and may appoint a superintendent who shall be paid a reasonable compensation. The bill carries an appropriation of $20,000 for the purposes of the bill.

F NOT CALLE[D] IN TEN DAYS TO



THE FORT RIDGLEY NATIONAL PARK AND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,

INCORPORATED

FAIRFAX, MINNESOTA.

HONOR WHERE IT IS DUE.

To the Editor of the Dispatch.

Regarding your editorial, "Don't Leave Col. Sheehan Out," of the Fort Ridgley exhibition, in the Dispatch of July 28, as one of the participants of both the Redwood Ferry and Fort Ridgley affairs, I am opposed to the exhibit of either. They never can be made to appear real. As to the commander of Fort Ridgley, I have only this to say: Capt. Culver's commission dates Aug. 18, 1862, and Capt. Sheehan's commission Sept. 4, 1862. Capt. Culver out-ranked Sheehan by two weeks, or during the entire siege of Fort Ridgley.

You may say Capt. Culver was not mustered in until three weeks later. It is also true that Gen. Sibley and his officers were not mustered in until after the battle of Birch Coolie and following engagements. You will also find on file at the adjutant general's office an order purporting to be signed by a civilian on Gen. Sibley's staff giving the commandership to Col. Sheehan. The above civilian, I understand, was never mustered in and his name does not appear in the Minnesota roster of volunteers, and consequently was discovered by the history commission as not being worthy of credit.

The writer was in command of one of the guns in the second day's engagement at Fort Ridgeley, and the order came from Capt. Culver to take this gun out of the rank and place it in position and hold fire until an emergency should arise. Thirty-five years later Col. Sheehan writes me to ascertain if a gun under my command went into position as recorded in history. If he was really in command, why did he not know of this matter? Capt. Jones McGrew Whipple, in command of the other guns, was away. In a letter written by Capt. Culver, now in my possession, a few years before his death, he regrets that the state did him the injustice in the making of the history, depriving him of this honor, and he died broken-hearted over the matter. At the time it was all confusion at the fort, no records were kept, and the records do not show a single order recorded. I believe, as Capt. Culver says, it was mutually agreed between the different company commanders that they should all do the best they could under the circumstances, and leave the commandership to the ranking officer, as the military regulations required.

Captains Jones, Culver, McGrew and Whipple are now dead, and let their bodies rest in peace. The old defenders have their views of the matter, and history and monuments erected by future generations cannot change them.

J. P. BISHOP.

Sheldon, Iowa, July 31.

Social Side Lights

From East Side and Dayton's Bluff.

DAYTON'S BLUFF

Miss Bonna Work, McLean avenue, entertained the Christian Endeavor society of Atlantic Congregational church last evening.

The Women's Home and Foreign Missionary society of Atlantic Congregational church will meet Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Brant, Ravine street.

Miss Nellie Joyce will entertain in honor of her birthday Thursday evening.

Clinton Seekins has gone to Hannibal, Mo.

Miss Adeline Buckley, of Duluth, was a guest of Mrs. Joseph Gafney, Maple street, during the week.

Mrs. M. Rolfer, Maria avenue, has returned from Grand Forks.

Miss Ruth Neff, who has been visiting her grandmother, Mrs. F. Brant, has returned to St. Louis.

Jesse Brant entertained Monday evening in honor of Miss Ruth Neff, of St. Louis, and Clinton Seekine.

Mrs. Henry Guthunz, Jr., and her mother, Mrs. McMahan, Maria avenue, entertained at a lawn supper this evening in celebration of their birthday anniversaries.

Mrs. Frank Rhebeck, who has been visiting relatives on the Bluff for several months, has gone to Crookston to visit friends before returning to her home in Seattle.

Mrs. William Ball and daughter, Maria avenue, are on an automobile trip to Ellsworth, Wis.

Mrs. J. M. Gooch, East Eleventh street, has gone to Chippewa Falls, Wis., to visit her brother.

Mrs. M. B. Stegner entertained the Ladies' Aid society of the Evangelical Lutheran church yesterday afternoon.

The members of the Quest club gave a kitchen shower Thursday evening for Miss Adella Paulson, Pine street, a bride of the month.

Miss Marian Boyd, of Alexandria, and Miss Florence Brandt, of Decorah, Iowa, are visiting Miss Edna McGiven, Lafayette avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Calsen and Mrs. Landberg are visiting friends at Red Wing.

A surprise party was given in honor of Miss Myrtle Strong, of Duluth avenue, Saturday evening. Dancing was a feature of the evening. Mrs. T. Scott assisted at luncheon.

Mrs. Bert Farrell and daughter Constance Mae, Reaney street, have returned from Duluth, where they have been visiting friends.

Mrs. George Battington has gone to Duluth to visit her sister.

Miss Juliet Downs, Fauquier street, has returned from Duluth.

Edward Cameron, Case street, has gone to reside with his aunt, Mrs. Mahaney, in Minneapolis.

The Ladies' Aid society of Grace M. E. church gave a picnic party Thursday at Mahtomedi at the summer home of Mrs. Herbert H. Charles.

Mrs. Harry Drewry and children, Preble street, are at Bald Eagle lake.

Mrs. Otto Oehme, Sylvian street, entertained the members of the Q. T. club Thursday afternoon at Como Park.

Messrs. Dave Bergstrom, Art Altman, Olson, Erie, Hendenstrom, and Winnie, who are members of the Tuxedo club, were camping at Lake Pulaski during the week.

Emanuel Larson has gone to Kansas and Nebraska to spend his vacation.

The Ladies' guild of St. James Episcopal church was entertained Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Cox, De Soto street.

The Apple Blossom club was entertained Thursday afternoon by Mrs. Lohman, Beech street.

Miss Marie Olson, Burr street, has gone to Bald Eagle lake.

The woman's home and foreign missionary society of Arlington Hills Presbyterian church will meet Tuesday afternoon with Miss Anna Whitney at her summer home, Mahtomedi.

Miss Maud Meachem, Phalen avenue, entertained a company of friends Thursday afternoon at a tennis party in celebration of her eighteenth birthday anniversary.

Mrs. F. A. Holcomb, Payne avenue, gave a pink tea Monday afternoon for Miss Jackson, of Chicago. The rooms were tastefully decorated in pink and the table decorations were pink sweet peas.

The ladies' auxiliary of Arlington Hills Presbyterian church was entertained Thursday afternoon by Mrs. E. L. Baumgardner, Lookout place.

Mrs. Parkinson, of Eau Claire, Wis., was a guest of Mrs. A. W. Whitney, Burr street, this week.

The Ladies' Aid society of the East Presbyterian church was entertained Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Reinhardt, Brand street.

Mrs. Harvey Cook, Fauquier street, gave a luncheon Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Johnson, formerly of the East Side, now of Los Angeles, Cal.

Percy Holden, of Mauston, Wis., is a guest of his aunt, Mrs. O. E. Bergess, Case street.

Mrs. Abbie Marrilles, Lookout place, is entertaining her son George from the West.

Mrs. J. H. Cook, Fauquier street, has gone to visit friends in Madison and Milwaukee, Wis.

Wed Just Fifty Years Ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren H. Baker, 601 St. Peter street, who recently celebrated the golden anniversary of their wedding.

avenue, have gone to Montreal and New York for an extended trip.

Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Blandin, Maple street, have been entertaining Mr. and Mrs. French, of Olivia.

Miss Lulu Gardiner, East Fifth street, has gone to Kasson, Minn.

Mrs. A. W. Miller and son, A. B. Miller, and mother, Mrs. Billings, and Miss Edith Billings, are at East Shore Park.

Mrs. George Rhebeck, Fremont street, entertained Thursday afternoon for Mrs. Frank Rhebeck. Friday afternoon Mrs. Charles Johnson, Hudson avenue, entertained in her honor. Saturday afternoon Mrs. Edward Quint entertained. Sunday Miss Hilda Johnson, Margaret street, entertained for Mrs. Rhebeck.

Miss Hilda Johnson has gone to Chicago.

J. R. Armstrong has returned from Crooked Lake.

Miss Madeline Kartak is entertaining her cousin, Miss Hazel Ugley, of Olympia, Wash.

Mrs. Leonard and Miss Millie Leonard, East Fourth street, are at Forest lake.

Miss Madeline Kartak gave a shower Saturday evening for Miss Lizzie Jackson.

The ladies' co-operative society of Atlantic Congregational church held a Picnic Thursday at the summer home of Mrs. P. S. Wick, Birchwood, White Bear lake.

Miss Jennie McMahan, Maria avenue, entertained Thursday evening for Miss Cora Hilyard, of Duluth.

Mrs. D. E. Swanstrom, Earl street, High scores were made by Mrs. Swanstrom, Mrs. Edward Tubbesing and Mrs. McDonald.

Mrs. C. L. Lang, Cable avenue, will entertain the Coffee club Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Peter Peterson has been entertaining Mrs. Goldman, of North Dakota.

Mrs. J. W. LeMay and daughter, Mrs. Charles P. Dawson, are at Red Rock.

Miss Mathilda Strate and her nephew, Wallace Temme, are at Cottage Grove for an outing.

Miss Mabel Meyer, of Cottage Grove, was a guest of her aunt, Mrs. George Temme, and the Misses Strate, East Fourth street, the first of the week.

The young ladies' missionary society of the German M. E. church held a meeting at Como Tuesday afternoon. Supper was served.

Miss Nellie Krumbush, Hudson avenue, has returned from Lake Minnetonka.

Miss Lillian Krumbush has returned from White Bear lake.

Miss Anna Joyce has returned from New Richmond.

Miss Mamie Joyce and Miss Matilda Heitmiller spent the week with a camping party at Turtle lake.

Miss Emma Mahler spent a few days at White Bear with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Payte, Hudson avenue, have gone to Northern Minnesota for a week.

Miss May Lee entertained the Saiho club yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. S. W. Hamilton and children, Hudson avenue, are at Tomah, Wis., for the month of August.

Mrs. A. W. Schierner, of Gladbrook, Ia., is visiting Mrs. L. W. Wolferstorff, Maria avenue.

The members of St. John's parish will hold a festival Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of next week on the lawn adjoining the school building.

The Ladies' Aid society of Holman M. E. church, with the members of the Sunday school picnicked at Como Park Tuesday. A special meeting of the society was held Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. A. A. Sharp.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Moran, East Fourth street, have returned from Prior lake.

Fred Wolterstorff, Maria avenue, has returned from New York.

Mrs. Marshall, who has been a guest of Mrs. Geo. Nienaber, East Fifth street, was called home to Kansas City, by the serious illness of a relative.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Moran have returned from Prior lake.

The Misses Marion and Lillie Campion will spend a few weeks at Grand Forks with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Harff, East Fourteenth street, have removed to 412 Bates avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. George Duell, East Fourth street, were surprised by a large number of friends last Wednesday evening.

Mrs. M. Bremer and son, Paul, have returned from Mackinac.

Treasa Munch entertained Thursday afternoon in celebration of her birthday anniversary.

Dispatch Fashions

MARTHA DEAN PATTERNS.

4397.—The American boy is a very active individual and requires several suits if he is to be kept in presentable condition. Many mothers, finding it a great expense to purchase their young sons' clothing ready-made, prefer to make the garments at home, and these will appreciate the model illustrated, the pattern for which will be found of incalculable assistance, either in making up new material or in re-modelling one of father's suits for the boy. The coat, vest and trousers are all of the newest mode and are especially designed for the boy who is just graduating into the manly style of attire, giving a very

Half a Century Married

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wolf, of Stillwater, Minn.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wolf celebrate their golden wedding at Stillwater, Monday, Aug. 10. They were married in Stillwater fifty years ago. About 300 invitations have been sent to relatives and friends outside of the city, and an informal invitation is extended to hundreds of others in this city. In addition to keeping open house at their residence Auditorium hall has been engaged for the day and evening for feasting and a reunion. The day will be chiefly for the older folks and the evening for younger people.

HIS FATHER'S PIPE.

Last night when pa an' ma went out
I sneaked into the den
An' got pa's pipe an' had a smoke,
Jus' like the grownup men;
I got his baccy jar an' filled
The bowl, an' struck a light,
An' puffed away just like my pa;
O, I was brave, all right.

I jus' blew clouds of smoke about,
An' then I made two rings;
An' then I understand jus' why
A pipe such comfort brings.
O, gee! I had a bully time,
A regular dandy treat;
Excep' that something made me sick
That I had had to eat.

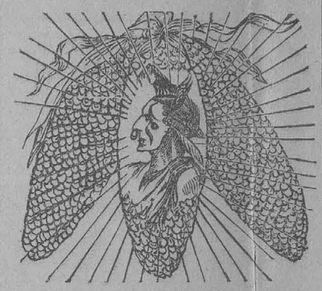
I guess I must have eat too much
Of apple pie an' cheese,
Coz while I sat a-smokin' there
I sorter felt my knees
Begin to shak, an' then the things
Went round an' round an' round;
The ceilin' got loose from the walls
An' rested on the ground.

The mantel self jus' danced a jig,
The sofa a-sashayed around,
A jug or pitcher has but one;
An old-time saying makes the charge
That little pitchers have them large.
Now, if the answer you divine,
Come here, and whisper it in mine.
—AMERICAN.

1658.—FEATS OF DISTINGUISHED MEN.

1. What English poet reached supreme authority in the Roman Catholic church? 2. What English philosopher made a good breakfast food? 3. What Bible character made a similar food? 4. What American novelist makes a wreath? 5. What English poet made a woman's head covering? 6. What English allegorist made swelling on the feet? 7. What American writer for the young was at the head of a monastery? 8. What English jurist and law writer made fuel? 9. What American Quaker was mightier than the sword? 10. What English poet was a young roasting pig? 11. What New England poet made bags? 12. What American evangelist was always out of sorts? 13. What man, husband of a noted English novelist, was always out of temper? 14. What English poet was always [illegible]? 15. What German writer [illegible] was [illegible]

Puzzles



1657.—ENIGMA.

An Indian chief, of course, has two;
And so have I, and so have you;
To hide them we have no design,
So I see yours, and you see mine;
But though so plainly they are shown,
Not one of us can use his own.

A stalk of Indian corn may be
Loaded with one, or two, or three;
If at the table you should meet them.
It's more than likely you would eat them;
While horses, cattle, chickens, too,
Enjoy them quite as much as you.

Although in pairs they often run,
And yet our navy, Time is such a cadger,
In '41 was managed by a ******.

From his revolvers any one might bolt
Who feared a shooting, or a kicking ****.

Although neglected now, the records show
Our novel readers doted once on ***.
M. C. S.

1660.—ODD OR EVEN.

One boy said to another: "I have an even number of marbles in one hand, an odd number in the other. I have twice as many in my left trousers' pocket as in my left hand; and I have three times as many in my right trousers' pocket as in my right hand. Also, I have in my coat pocket exactly half the number that I have in both trousers' pockets." Which hand held the even number of marbles?
F. L. S.

1661.—RIDDLES.

I.

Upon the margin of a crag
I did not care to stay;
I quit the crag and left a rag
A-hanging there for aye.

II.

While in the flesh in awful trouble,
I find it best
To leave the blest
And fly off in a bubble.

III.

I noticed one a-running,
And cut his head asunder;
But still it kept on running
Without the slightest blunder.
W. T. S.

1662.—THE DONATION PARTY.

(Fit into each blank the name of some city or country.)

The minister's donation party was over, and he was examining the things so kindly brought him. It was a strange collection of the useful and the ornamental.

Most conspicuous of all the gifts was a fine large ******, ready stuffed for the oven. It was lying on a flowered platter of ******* ware, which was, of itself, a beautiful addition to his small ***** closet. There were two aromatic paper bags—the smell of one suggesting the **** drink, without which his breakfast was never complete, and the other being his favorite ******* tea. There was, also, a large bag of ***, that brought to his mind the goodness of muffins. Two packages held toilet articles; one held a cake of ******* soap, and the other a bottle of sweet-smelling *******. Then there was a ****** **** chipped from the big rock of Gibraltar, that he was to use for a paperweight. It had been a good donation party, indeed.
E. R. TAPLEY.

1663.—CHARADE.

A wonderful plant is the TOTAL, my boy;
It blossoms alone in the ONE;
It catches small insects and eats them I'm told,
And this is the way it is done:
With its tentacles long it gathers them in
If near it they happen to stop.
It is fond of good meat, milk, and albumen, too,
And its flowers are always on top.
This wonderful plant grows all over the world,
Except on an island or two,
Now, what is the flower that absorbs milk and meat,
Along with the ONE and the TWO?
A. CHESS.

1664.—A PALINDROMIC TESTIMONIAL.

Always wishing to please the ladies, I take great pleasure in introducing to them a man I know they will be charmed with. Judging from his name, I would say that he is of German descent. Perhaps he will not wish his name, or that for which I recommend him, to appear in print. I therefore give both to you in this palindrome; *M*L *U*S*S *U*L*M*.
X.

1665.—CURTAILMENT.

Since Dolly went her way
And left me here alone,
How endless is the day
With Cupid ONE the throne!

Right honestly, I own
I cannot work or play,
Since Dolly went her way
And left me here alone.

THRE[illegible] time, I pray
Do[illegible]
But[illegible]

Treason. 8. Garrison. 9. Arson. 10. Caisson. 11. Mason. 12. Poison. 13. Comparison. 14. Crimson. 15. Caparison. 16. Seasons. 17. Bison. 18. Benison. 19. Diaphason. 20. Venison. 21. Lesson.

1652.—Without avail, without a veil.

1653.—The debts were $12.00, $16.00 and $24.00 respectively. In the division of the money, Arthur receives $20.00 and Bert $4.00.

1654.—Spar-rows.

1655.—

D
BID
CASED
BANGLES
DISGRACED
DELAGOA
DECOY
SEA
D

1656.—Recantation.

INFLUENCE OF A GOOD BULL.

A single trial with a pure-bred dairy bull will convince any man that like will produce ike, and that the progeny will inherit the form and characteristics from the parent that possesses the strongest blood lines. A pure-bred bull will exert a stronger influence upon the progeny when mated with cows of mixed breeding than when he is mated with pure-breds or high grades.

The Garrett winery of Norfolk, Va., makes over 1,500,000 gallons of wine every year, almost wholly from Supernon grapes, and there is one vineyard of nearly a thousand acres devoted to this grape near Norfolk. The Supernon cannot be raised in the north.

One of the Essentials

of the happy homes of to-day is a vast fund of information as to the best methods of promoting health and happiness and right living and knowledge of the world's best products.

Products of actual excellence and reasonable claims truthfully presented and which have attained to world-wide acceptance through the approval of the Well-Informed of the World; not of individuals only, but of the many who have the happy faculty of selecting and obtaining the best the world affords.

One of the products of that class, of known component parts, an Ethical remedy, approved by physicians and commended by the Well-Informed of the World as a valuable and wholesome family laxative is the well-known Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all leading druggists.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

Cleanses, preserves and beautifies the teeth, and Purifies the breath
A superior dentifrice for people of refinement
Established in 1866 by
J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

HAND

Historic Fort Ridgely Fight to be Reproduced at the State Fair

TO RE-ENACT GREAT FIGHT

Attack by the Indians on Fort Ridgely Will Be Spectacle at the Fair.

SCENES ARE STIRRING

ADVANCE OF THE SIOUX AND RESISTANCE OF GALLANT BAND FAITHFULLY REPRODUCED—REAL INDIANS.

In seeking for material upon which to base the plot for the spectacular reproduction of the attack on Ft. Ridgely in 1862, which is to be a stellar feature of the Minnesota state fair Aug. 31 to Sept. 5, so many different accounts and versions of the affair have been given by survivors of the attack that it has been found next to impossible to arrange a plot that would coincide with the details as set forth in the various descriptions of the affair. The principal incidents upon which the several writers agree will be portrayed as closely as possible, but twentieth century imagination has been drawn upon to a great extent in order to add to the interest of the production.

While it is but forty-six years since the old fort on the Minnesota river was attacked by the savage Sioux, there is not a photograph of it in existence, the reproduction having been built from a painting from memory and now owned by August Loffelmacher, of Renville county, Minn. The buildings, as they have been constructed, have been pronounced fairly accurate by several who were familiar with the construction of the fort.

When the lights are thrown onto the spectacle, Fort Ridgely as it stood in August, 1862, will be seen at the left end of the half mile infield. Directly in front of the grandstand a farm house with its outbuildings typical of the period is to be seen, and to the extreme right a pioneer's log cabin is shown.

FORT IN NAME ONLY.

As many students of Minnesota history know, Fort Ridgely was a fort in name only, it being little more than a group of unprotected buildings located on the Minnesota river, 80 miles from St. Paul. At the time of the Indian outbreak it was garrisoned by a small force of about forty-five men. These men are to be seen peacefully performing their duties at the fort. The United States flag is raised on the parade ground; the roll is called; guard mount is held and the men disperse to take up the life of a soldier at a frontier fort.

At the farm house all is peace and quiet and no thought is given to anything aside from the daily life of the thrifty settler. The cows are milked; the farm hands leave for the field; the industrious wives perform their daily tasks and the children enjoy themselves with their sports and games. At the log cabin preparations are being made for a day with the dog and gun.

In the distance a train of prairie schooners is to be seen slowly wending its way to the little fort. As it comes nearer, the cracking of whips and shouts of the drivers are heard urging the horses to greater speed, a feeling of unrest being apparent. The women and children who have until now walked beside the wagons, are hastily ordered into them and the horses are forced to top speed, as columns of smoke are at intervals to be seen in the distance.

INDIANS DISPERSED.

As the train disappeared into the ravine a band of mounted Sioux Indians, riding at terrific speed, appear and shortly they also are lost to sight in the ravine. The wild shouts of the savages cause the little train great concern, and it is decided to stop and prepare for the attack by the Indians, which is now assured as the mad yelling continues and the sharp crack of the rifles can be heard. Foiled in their attempt to form a hollow square of their wagons, the emigrants are forced to immediate defense, and a sharp fire is exchanged with the Indians who are now encircling the little train and who have set fire to two of the wagons, which burn furiously as the fight is continued. With an almost superhuman effort, the little handful of men make a final rally and their efforts are crowned with success, as the Indians, who have apparently exhausted their ammunition, suddenly cease firing, gather their scattered ponies and rapidly retire.

The stricken little emigrant band sends one of their number hurrying to the farm to notify the household of the outbreak of the Sioux. The remnants of the emigrant train are hurriedly gotten together and once more they take up their way to the fort. At the farmhouse the men are called from the fields, the oxen and horses are hitched to their wagons, household effects are thrown into them, the women and children take their positions, and the little clearing, a few moments before so tranquil and serene, is hastily abandoned and left to the mercy of the savages, who are now known to be on a general outbreak, as settlers from all directions afoot, on horseback and in farm wagons, are wildly seeking the protection of the fort.

Preparations are made for the fort's defense; the wagons as they arrive are drawn up in line across the square; sacks of wheat and oats are used for the making of barricades. Women and children are sent in to the barracks, where they take up positions in the windows to watch the advance of the Sioux Indians, who are now approaching in large numbers.

ATTACKED BY SIOUX.

The Sioux Indians, under the command of Chief Little Crow, hold a conference, but quickly decide on immediate attack, and before the fort is fully prepared the little garrison is forced to immediate defense. The battle rages hotly, the Indians being reinforced by a band who have returned from burning the little farm and all its buildings, the hot glare of which can be seen in the distance as the fight grows hotter. At the fort the heroic women lend their assistance by loading the rifles, molding bullets and carrying water to the all but exhausted men.

The Indians are gaining ground, the firing from the fort is noticeably becoming weaker. Fire arrows have set fire to some of the outbuildings, and it would appear as if another moment would see the gallant defenders overpowered by the savages.

As the Indians gain ground and prepare for the final rush, the clear tones of a bugle are heard in the distance. For a moment both whites and Indians cease their operations. Again the bugle is heard, followed closely by the faint sound of a drum corps playing an inspiring melody.

SOLDIERS ARRIVE.

Encouraged by the knowledge of assistance soon to arrive, renewed efforts are made by the fort which but a short time before was in deep despair. The Indians again come to the attack with a madness born of desperation, but the soldiers' reinforcements are near at hand, and soon they fight their way into the fort, where they at once join in the defense.

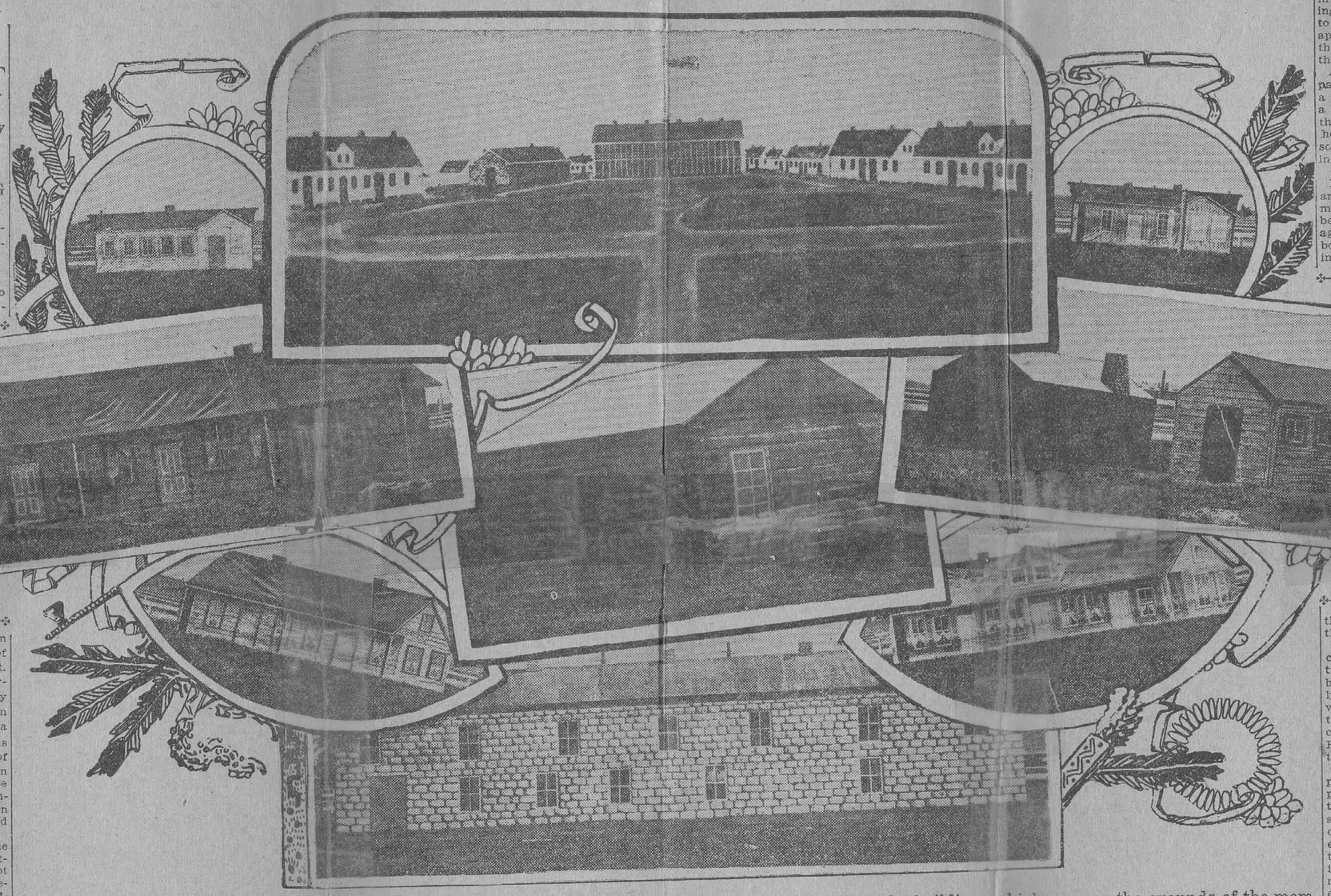
The battle is now at its height. The cannons, which had been spiked by treacherous "friendly" Indians, are brought into play. The Indians gradually fall back, gathering their dead and wounded as they go. With a wild dash, the tired defenders of the little fort discharge one tremendous final volley, and Fort Ridgely has experienced its last attack by the savage foe.

The building of the "Fort Ridgely" production has been one of the most expensive undertakings ever attempted by the board of managers of the Minnesota state fair, and has called for the services of two score expert scene painters and electricians, who have been working in the agricultural and horticultural building on the ground for the past six months. The production has now reached the stage where the scenery can be put in place at two hours' notice.

SCIENTIFICALLY CONSTRUCTED.

So scientifically has this scenery been built, that there is practically nothing in sight during the afternoon races, and the whole line of buildings can be reared during the interim between the close of the afternoon's program and the beginning of the evening's program in front of the grandstand. A lighting system, which includes twenty-four flaming arc lights of 2,700 candle-power each, twenty open arc flood lights, and the two immense search lights which are operated from the roof of the grandstand, will make the infield and the section of the grounds north of the mile track almost as bright as day.

Selections for the cast are being made, and rehearsals of the 600 white men who will participate in the spectacle will commence in about two weeks. The 300 Sioux Indians who are to participate are already being drilled on the Sisseton reservation and will be brought to the fair grounds in a special train about one week before the fair.



The buildings shown in the above group are reproduced from the most authentic sources and show the buildings which were on the grounds of the memorable battle with the Indians. They will be part of the big spectacle to be given at the fair this year. The center building at the top shows Fort Ridgely as it looked in 1862. On its left is the bakery, and the little structure at the right is the supply house. Right below the bakery is the officers' quarters, and next to it is the settlers' log cabin and below it is the building used as barracks. The commissary and blacksmith shop is below the supply house and the little pictures at the corners of the log cabins show different views of the officers' quarters.

The [illegible] soon to be published. The

HEROINE OF WAR WITH SIOUX DIES

MANKATO WOMAN'S LIFE MARKED BY ADVENTURE.

1907

Story Is Told of How She Worked on Chief's Superstition When Captured by White Lodge in 1862—Presence of Mind Retained After Seeing Husband Murdered.

Mankato, Minn., March 1.—Mrs. William Homuth, a woman with a remarkable life history, died here to-day of cancer of the liver. She was born in Germany seventy-two years ago, and came to America when a girl and was among the first to settle in the vicinity of Mankato. During the Sioux Indian outbreak in 1862 she was captured by the Indians. She is survived by her husband and a brother, who is at Seattle, Wash.

Mrs. Homuth had a thrilling experience during the Lake Chetek massacre in August, 1862. She was then living with Andrew Koch, her first husband, who was killed on the 20th day of that month.

After her husband had been shot and her home destroyed, Mrs. Koch was compelled by the Indians to get up the oxen and hitch them to a wagon and drive them into the Indian country. In this way she traveled ten days. She was the captive of White Lodge, an old and ugly chief of one of the upper bands. The old chief threatened to shoot her if she did not drive on, and making a virtue of necessity she reluctantly obeyed.

"Fixed" Chief's Gun.

Soon after she was required to carry the chief's gun. Watching her opportunity she destroyed the explosive quality of the cap and dampened the powder tube, leaving the gun apparently all right. Soon after she again refused to go any further in that direction, and again White Lodge threatened her with death. She bared her bosom and dared him to fire. He aimed his gun at her breast and essayed to fire, but the gun refused to take part in the work of death.

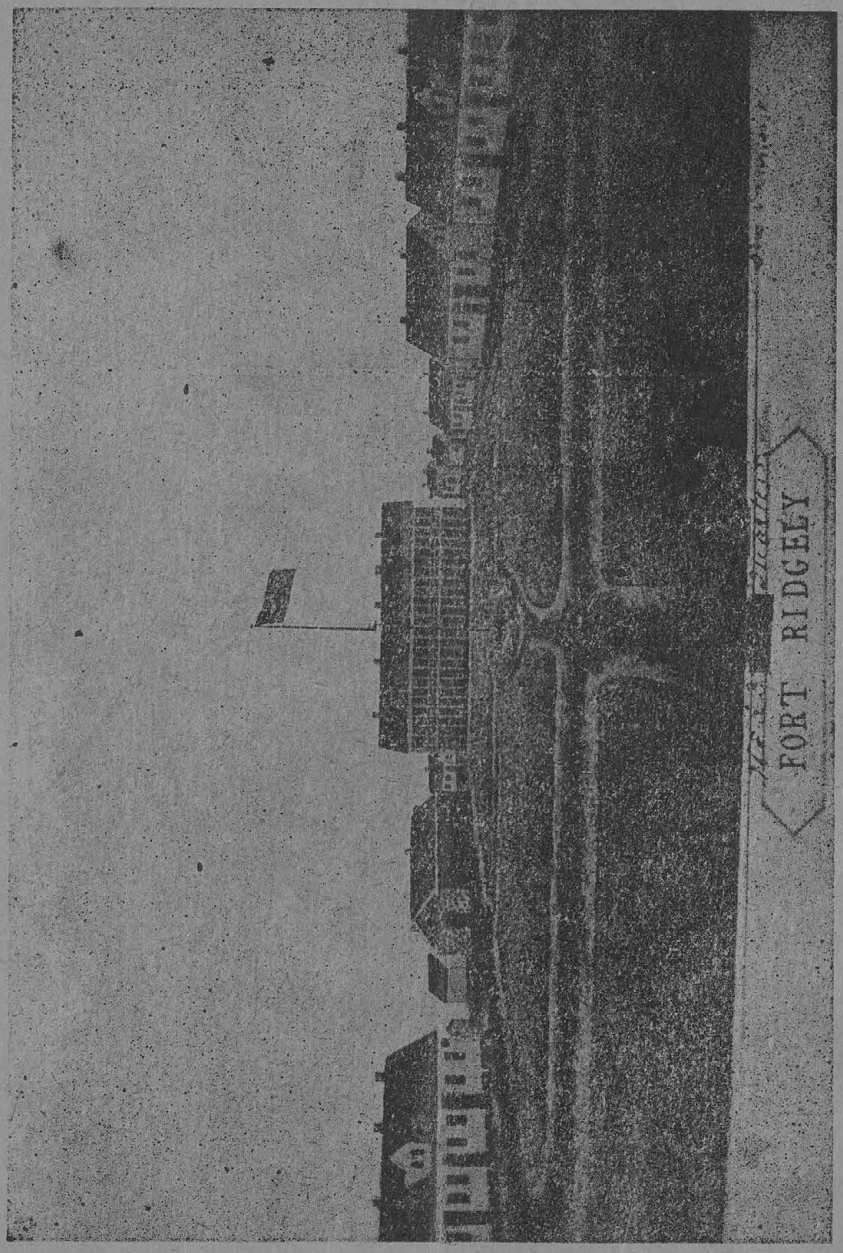
The superstitious savage, supposing that she bore a charmed life, lowered his gun and asked which way she wished to go. She pointed toward the settlements, and in that direction the teams were turned. They reached the neighborhood of the upper agency ten days after leaving Lake Chetek, and about the time of the arrival of the troops under Col. Sibley in the vicinity of Wood Lake and Yellow Medicine.

Swam River Ten Times.

White Lodge did not like the looks of things around Wood Lake and left, moving off in an opposite direction for greater safety. Mrs. Koch was finally rescued at Camp Release after wading or swimming the Minnesota river ten times in company with a friendly squaw. Mrs. Homuth was married three times.

Battles of Fort Ridgely

–BY–
HACHIN-WAKANDA (Lightning Blanket)



Story of the Battle of Ft. Ridgely, Minn.,

August 20 and 22, 1862

As told by

Hachin-wakanda
(LIGHTNING BLANKET)
Who was a Participant in this Conflct on the Indian side

(Copyright applied for.)
O. W. Smith, Morton, Minn.
Price, 10cts.

Story of the Battle of Fort Ridgely

By

Hachin-wakanda
(LIGHTNING BLANKET)

The following account is the only one ever given in print from the Indian's side, in regard to the two battles of Fort Ridgely, August 20 and 22, 1862. As far as we know this is the only Indian now alive who took part in that memorable struggle. The Indians who will take part in the reproduction of the battle at the state fair, next September, are younger Indians, most of whom are Sissetons from South Dakota, and were not in the battle. For this reason the following account from an eye witness who fought on the Indian side is highly interesting from a historical standpoint to retain the correct account for future generations. In a few years participants on both sides will have passed away and the writer was very fortunate indeed in securing this valuable statement before that time arrived.

It was a romantic sight that greeted the writer when the aged blind Indian veteran, Hachin-Wakanda (Lightning Blanket), whom the writer has known personally for years as David Wells, asked to come into the Wotanna Tepe, (printing office) of the Morton Enterprise with an interpreter to tell of that memorable conflict before he passed to the Great Beyond. The account has been often told to men in his closest confidence, but he would never before permit it to appear in print. R. H. C. Hinman, Indian school instructor and Rev. Henry St. Clair, of the Morton Indian reservation, verify the statement as often told them in the Sioux language. The following is the account:

The evening of the second day of the Sioux war (August 19), the Indians came into Kagaw Chestin's (Little Crow) village west of the Lower Sioux Agency, opposite where the village of Morton now stands, and reported all whites who had not been killed had gone to Esa Tonka (Ft. Ridgely) and Wakzupata (Village-on-the-Cottonwood—New Ulm). Little Crow with several of the chiefs, Pazuta Zha (Medicine Bottle), Shakopada (Little Six) and Wamada Tonka (Big Eagle) favored the attack on these two places, but the other two chiefs, Wapasha (Wabasha) and Wapecouta (Leaf Shooter), would not agree, because Wabasha was jealous of Little Crow. They sat up all night with their blankets around them until the sun was just coming up in the morning when they announced to us young men that Wapasha and Wapecouta would not go, but we were to get ready immediately to fight the white men at the Fort and New Ulm. The young men were all anxious to go, we dressed as warriors, in war paint, breech clout and leggings with a large sash around our body to keep our food and ammunition in. We started at sunrise and crossed the river at the agency on the ferry, following the road to the top of the hill below Faribault's creek, where we stopped for a short rest. There the plans for attacking the Fort was given out by Little Crow. It was agreed to follow the road and ridge along the bluff to the creek west of the Fort, (Makaiyutapi-yomni-wakpada) Three Mile creek. Then those on foot were to go directly east to the creek which runs around the Fort,* then follow the creek down to the north and east side of the Fort. These men were under Big Eagle and Medicine Bottle. The men on horseback with Little Crow and Little Six were to go down the creek to the river bottom then follow the old crossing road up to the bluff south and west of the Fort.

After reaching the Fort, the signal, three big shots (volleys), to be given by Medicine Bottle's men to draw the attention and fire of the soldiers, so the men on the east, Big Eagle's, and those on the west and south, Little Crow's and Little Six's could rush in and take the Fort.

We reached the Three Mile creek before noon and cooked something to eat. After eating we separated, I going with the footmen to the north, and after leaving Little Crow we paid no attention to the chiefs; everyone did as he pleased. Both parties reached the Fort about the same time, as we could see them passing to the west, Little Crow on a black pony. The signal, three big shots (volleys), was given by our side, Medicine Bottle's men, after the signal the men on the east, south and west were slow in coming up. While shooting we run up to the buildings near the big stone one. As we were running in we saw the man with the big guns, whom we all knew* and as we were the only ones in sight he shot into us, as he had got ready after hearing the shooting in our direction. Had Little Crow's men fired after we fired the signal the soldiers who shot at us would have been killed. Two of our men were killed and three hurt, two dying afterward. We ran back into the creek and didn't know whether the other men would come up close or not, but they did and the big guns drove them back from that direction. If we had known they would come up close we could have shot at the same time and killed all, as the soldiers were out in a big opening between the buildings. We did not fight like white men, with one officer; we all shot as we pleased. The plan of rushing into the buildings was given up, and we shot at the windows, mostly at the big stone building, as we thought many of the whites were in there. We could not see them, so were not sure we were killing any. During the shooting we tried to set fire to the buildings with fire arrows, but the buildings would not burn, so we had to get more powder and bullets. The sun was about two hours high when we went around to the west of the Fort and decided to go back to Little Crow's village and come back and keep up the fighting next day. After leaving the Fort we buried the two who were killed in a little creek, or draw, west of the Fort, from behind which the men had been fighting. We buried them on the creek, one above and the other below the road, about forty rods apart, taking dirt from the road to cover them. I do not know how many were killed on the east, west, and south sides, but don't think there were any. We always thought no whites were killed, or not many, as it was hard to see them. There were about 400 Indians in this attack, no women were along. They all stayed at Little Crow's village. The cooking was done by boys ten to fifteen years of age, too young to fight.

We left the camp early in the morning, arriving at Little Crow's village about the middle of the day, from that time until night we made bullets and everyone who had powder brought it in, getting the most of it from the agency buildings. That night about 490 Sisseton and Wahpeton warriors from Big Stone Lake, who had started on hearing of the war, joined us, and early the next day (August 22), we started with about 800 warriors, but the grass was very wet with dew, more than the day of the first attack, so the sun was quite high before we traveled very far and it was just before the middle of the day when we reached the Fort. We followed the same road, crossing at the agency as we did before and divided forces at the Three Mile creek, footmen going north and horsemen south, with same chiefs as in first attack. I was again with the men on the northeast and north side. There were no women along, but the boys were taken for the same purpose as before, driving cattle and making campfires. We did not stop to eat this time, but each carried something to eat in his legging sash and we ate in the middle of the day while fighting. The plan of attack was the same as on first battle, three big shots from the north, followed by a rush of the men on the east, south and west

all at the same time. Little Crow had given strict orders on account of the first failure. Just before all was in readiness three young men belonging to Medicine Bottle's party on the northeast side of the creek saw a mail carrier coming into the Fort on the Wakzupata (New Ulm) road, shot at him but didn't kill him, then shot twice more and killed him. This the men on the south and west heard and took for the signal, ran up to the top of the hill, and began shooting. By the time the others had commenced, the big guns were fired at them, (the one on the south and west), who then ran back under the hill, by this time all were shooting, most all of us being hid. We saw many more soldiers than were there the first attack but kept up shooting until dark. During the day many small buildings were burned, and we tried to burn the big ones with fire arrows. Some were burning, when a rain put out the fire. The sun was now getting low and after we saw the men on the south and west driven back by the big guns, and could see Little Crow and his men going to the northwest, we decided to go around the creek to the northwest and join them to see what to do, as our fire arrows had failed to burn the buildings and drive the whites out into the open. After joining them it was supposed we were going back to Little Crow's village to get more warriors. When we got to the Three Mile creek it was dark and we cooked beef and Little Crow told us there was no more warriors and a discussion followed, some wanted to renew the attack on the Fort the next morning and then go to New Ulm, others wanted to attack New Ulm early the next morning and come back and take the Fort. We were afraid soldiers would get to New Ulm first. Little Crow wanted to go to New Ulm to reach there first, before sunrise. He was angry and said he would take the ones who wanted to go and capture New Ulm. He left the camp that night and started for New Ulm with part of the men, should think about half of them, 400. The rest remained in camp that night and went back to Little Crow's village next morning.

In this day's fight we had seven killed and eight wounded. Six of these were killed on the east side, Big Eagle's men, near the top of the creek bluff, where we tried so hard to kill the men* with the big guns. These we had to leave without burying, as the soldiers would shoot us if we stood up to carry them away or cover them. Only one big rush was made from the south and west, where one of Little Six's men was killed in the first shooting. We buried him after the fight when we went around to the northwest on the bank of a little creek back of the old crossing road. The white man who was killed had on a buckskin vest, with gold pieces sewed inside. The Indians put the money in a kettle and carried it all day and when we camped on the Three Mile creek that night buried it on the bank of the creek, it was no use to us, as we had no use for the money, I do not think it has ever been dug up by any of our people. I was with the party who went back to Little Crow's village after the fight.

This is the truth of these battles, as I was in both.

Witness:

JOSEPH CROUSOL,
Interpreter.

HACHINWAKANDA,
His
X
Mark.

R. I. Holcomb

% Minn. Stat Historical Society

"State Capitol"

St. Paul

Minn

HONOR EVERY RIDGELY HERO

Celebration Will Be Held at Site of Old Minnesota Fort Next Saturday.

HAS THRILLING HISTORY

Frontier Post, Closely Linked With Indian Outbreaks Endures Desperate Siege.

1905

Special to the Pioneer Press.

ST. PETER, Minn., Aug. 15.—Pioneers of this section will assemble at historic Fort Ridgely on Aug. 22 to celebrate the forty-sixth anniversary of the repulse of Little Crow and his Sioux, and to pay a tribute to the valor of Minnesota's citizen-soldiers, men who, within the memory of a generation, fought two of the greatest Indian battles of history. After forty-six years no vestige of the [illegible] its grass-grown cemetery and an imposing monument erected by the state to indicate that its little garrison once stood as a human barrier against the red tide of savage massacre and barbarism.

Fort Ridgely, which was destined to become one of the most famous posts in the West, was established by the federal government to give protection to the outlying settlements along the Minnesota frontier. After the signing of the treaty of Traverse des Sioux settlers of all nationalities poured into the new country, and in January, 1853, Col. Francis Lee and Capt. Napoleon J. T. Dana selected a site for a new fort on the Minnesota river. Subsequently Major Joseph R. Brown, who framed Minnesota's organic act and who gave the state its name, made an official recommendation as Indian agent that the fort be moved to the lower Sioux agency, near the present village of Morton. Had that suggestion been followed the great massacre of August, 1862, might, perhaps, have been averted, but it was lost in the red tape at Washington and the site orginally chosen was adopted. It was christened Fort Ridgely, in honor of Maj. Randolph Ridgely, an officer of the Mexican war who was killed at the battle of Monterey.

Reach Site in 1853.

The fort was built by two companies of the Sixth United States infantry. They were transported from Fort Snelling by the steamer West Newton, and reached the place designated on the evening of April 30, 1853. Capt. Dana had charge of the construction, and in the next eight years there were stationed at the post more than a score of officers who were destined to win high rank and great military distinction in the War of the Rebellion, no less than seventeen of them becoming general officers in either the northern or southern armies.

Capt. Dana himself afterwards was colonel of the famous First Minnesota, and became a brigadier general, while Capt. James Monroe, who was the first commandant, died early in the war, as colonel of a New York regiment. Lieut. J. C. Kelton, the first post adjutant and commissary, was on Gen. Halleck's staff during the war, and became adjutant general of the army.

A week after the arrival of the two companies they were joined by a third, under command of Capt. Samuel Woods, who had built Fort Dodge, at Lizard Fork, Iowa, in 1851. Capt. Woods was a brevet major for conspicuous bravery in the Mexican war, and later served as colonel in the paymaster's department. His first lieutenant was Lewis A. Armistead, who had been brevetted a captain and then major in Mexico, and who became a general in the Confederate service. He commanded one of Pickett's brigades, and was killed while leading the thrilling charge at Gettysburg.

The Sixth regiment was relieved by the Second, Col. Abercrombe commanding. He selected the site for Fort Abercrombie in 1858, and was a major general in the Union army, commanding at Darnstown, Md., in 1861. Capt. Hannibal Day, of this regiment, became a colonel at the opening of the war, and Capt. Alfred Sully was promoted a brigadier general and led the expedition against the Sioux in 1863. Capt. Frederick Steele was a major general in the federal army, and Lieut. Geo. D. Ruggles succeeded Gen. Kelton as adjutant general.

After its tour of duty the Second was relieved by the new Tenth regiment. Appointments to the new regiments were made by Jefferson Davis, named as secretary of war by President Franklin Pierce, and the officers were largely Southern born. Thus Capt. Barnard E. Bee became a Confederate general and was killed at the first battle of Bull Run, and Capt. John Donovant was a general in the Confederacy. Col. E. B. Alexander remained loyal and was made a brigadier general.

When Fort Ridgely was made a school of artillery practice Col. William Morris was placed in command. He was given the star of a general and was stationed at Fort McHenry during the war, and several officers under him reached as high or higher rank. Capt. Timothy Sherman, of Sherman's battery, was a general in the Union service, as were Lieut. Robert Tyler, Capt. G. A. DeRussy, Lieut. Frank Patterson and Lieut. J. J. Dana. Capt. John C. Pemberton and Lieut. H. D. Hill cast their fortunes with the South. Capt. Pemberton had won a major's brevet for his service in Mexico, and he was made a major general, surrendering Vicksburg to Gen. Grant in 1863. Hill was a brigadier. Lieuts. D. L. Bingham, E. McK. Hudson and Lawrence A. Williams received staff appointments, the former on the staff of Gen. W. T. Sherman and his associates on that of Gen. McClelland, and other subordinate officers held similar positions.

Among the better known residents of Fort Ridgely before and during the war are Major B. F. Randall of Winona, who was post sutler from the time it was established; Dr. A. W. Daniels of St. Peter, its surgeon for several years, and Capt. Timothy W. Sheehan, who was in command when it was attacked by Little Crow.

First Attack on Fort.

From its exposed position and its proximity to the Sioux agency the history of Fort Ridgely is closely linked with that of all the Indian troubles on the frontier. The earliest demonstration against it of which there is any authentic record occurred in June, 1854. In that month Little Crow's band moved from their old home at Kaposia to the reservation, marching in divisions. The last of these, which numbered 150 or 200 and consisted largely of old men, women and children, was in charge of Little Crow in person, with a half-dozen of his soldiers.

Their removal came to the knowledge of their hereditary enemies, the Chippewas, and a war party of eight was made up to ambush the Sioux, they planning to make the assault a short distance north and in plain sight of the fort. There the road along which the Sioux must pass traversed the edge of a ravine, while a thicket of brush and small trees furnished good cover for an ambuscade.

For three days the Chippewas lay concealed, living on a scanty supply of parched corn they had taken with them and at night stealing down to a creek in the ravine for water, and then their patience was rewarded. It was toward the middle of the afternoon when the Sioux came in sight. Little Crow and his braves marched ahead carrying their guns, and the rest of the band, with their families and household possessions, followed. It was a motley procession, and one that was scattered along in the easy disorder of a long march. There were a few carts and wagons, but for the most part the stunted ponies, with their loads of baggage and children, and hauling the primitive Indian conveyance, the travois, plodded sleepily along. An occasional blanket gave a dash of color to the caravan, but the Indians, as a whole, were dusty and tired looking. They marched silently, unconscious of danger and lulled into a sense of security by the close proximity of the fort.

Their first knowledge of the enemy came in the form of a volley from the Chippewas in ambush, it killing one Sioux warrior and wounding several others. Though badly disconcerted, the Sioux returned the fire, but they were held in check until the fallen Indian had been scalped, when the Chippewas retired from the field. The skirmish lasted only a few moments, but before the Sioux could organize a pursuing party a squad of soldiers had been sent out from the fort and had succeeded in overtaking three Chippewa warriors, two of whom were supporting a wounded comrade. They were captured and taken to the fort, and in a short time several hundred angry Sioux appeared and demanded that the prisoners be turned over to them for torture. When this was refused Little Crow determined to rush the post. It was not his purpose to fire on the soldiers, but he hoped to surprise and overpower the guard and then carry away the captives. His plan might have succeeded, had it not been for the bravery of Lieut. Armistead. When the party of mounted Sioux dashed up to the fort that officer, divining their purpose, ran out to meet the chieftian, and delayed him until the guard could form. Confronted with this force the Indians paused to parley, and the soldiers won a bloodless victory, when the Indians sullenly withdrew.

Forty-two Are Massacred.

The first outbreak of any magnitude occurred in March, 1857, when a band of lawless Sissetons under the leadership of Ink-padutah massacred forty-two persons and carried four white women into captivity. Word of it was not received at the fort till March 18, when two settlers, both of whom were badly frozen and suffering greatly from fatigue and exposure, reached the post. Col. Alexander promptly dispatched Capt. Barnard Bee and his company, and the troops made a terrible winter march through the deep snow. When they reached Spirit Lake, however, they found the Indians had left for the west two days before, and the pursuit was abandoned. Nor was the uprising ever punished. At a later day five companies of the Tenth were equipped for a campaign against the desperadoes, but on the eve of the departure of the expedition orders were received for the regiment to hold itself in readiness to go to Fort Bridger, Utah, to help put down the threatened Mormon rebellion.

When the regular troops were ordered South at the opening of the Civil war, Major G. W. Patten, an officer who had won distinction in the Seminole trouble, was left in charge of Fort Ridgely, and he remained in command until relieved by two companies of the First Minnesota. Thereafter the fort was garrisoned by volunteers, and when the Fifth Minnesota was recruited Capt. John S. March, commanding Company B, was sent to Fort Ridgely. His company reported for duty in March, 1862, and the months that followed were devoted to drill, the soldiers striving to prepare themselves for active service in the South. Although outside of their line of duty, several squads were instructed in artillery practice, and the knowledge they acquired proved of great value later.

Regard Uprising as Timely.

Under the terms of the treaty of Traverse des Sioux the annuities promised the four principal tribes of the Sioux nation were due in July. The previous winter had been a severe one and the Indians were in desperate straits when they assembled at the agencies to demand their goods and money. Starvation threatened them; they had suffered by the usurious methods of the traders and they were angered by the delay in the arrival of the money. These grievances doubtless bred dissatisfaction and discontent, and the knowledge that thousands of men were being sent to the battlefields of the South appealed to the savages as an opportunity to recover the lands from which they were being driven. About this time, also, foolish whites spread the rumor that the government was on the verge of destruction, and the Indians saw confirmation of it when Agent Galbraith organized a company of halfbreeds for Southern service, they reasoning that the federal forces were hard pressed if it were necessary to call on them for assistance. These things, and the belief of the Indian in his physical superiority over the white, seemed to promise success for a general uprising, and the more impetuous were ripe for revolt.

When the annuity Indians assembled they were accompanied by large bands of Yanktonais, Cut-heads and Winnebagos, and toward the end of June, 1862, it was deemed prudent to send Lieut. T. J. Sheehan and fifty men of Company C, Fifth Minnesota, from Fort Ripley, they reporting to Capt. Marsh on June 28. Two days later they were sent to the Upper Sioux agency on the Yellow Medicine river, where they remained for more than a month. In July Lieut. Sheehan was ordered to capture Ink-padutah, but the chieftain learned of the departure of the expedition and succeeded in eluding his pursuers.

Early in August the situation became acute, and on the 4th the starving Indians broke down the doors of a warehouse at the agency and tried to take the provisions it contained. They were driven off by Lieut. Sheehan and his men, but they succeeded in obtaining a promise from Agent Galbraith to distribute the provisions. This issue was made on the 8th and 9th, and on receiving it the Indians agreed to return to their homes and await the arrival of the annuity money. They dispersed on the 10th and a day later Lieut. Sheehan marched his command back to Fort Ridgely. Up to this time the Indians at the Lower Sioux agency had taken no part in the threatening demonstrations, and as all signs of trouble seemed to have vanished, Lieut. Sheehan and his detachment of fifty were ordered to return to Fort Ripley. They left Fort Ridgely on the morning of Aug. 17, and the same day Lieut. Culver, the second in command, took six men and a company of recruits and started for Fort Snelling. This left Fort Ridgely with a garrison consisting of Capt. Marsh, Lieut. Gere and seventy-six men.

At 10 o'clock Monday morning, Aug. 18, J. C. Dickenson rode into the fort and announced that the Sioux had gone on the warpath and that a wholesale massacre was in progress at the Lower agency, a rumor which soon was confirmed by the arrival of a party of refugees and a wounded man. Capt. Marsh sent a mounted messenger to recall Lieut. Sheehan, and then started for the agency with forty-six men. They were ambushed within sight of the agency buildings, half of the men were killed, and Capt. Marsh was drowned in attempting to ford the river. Of the twenty-three survivors who reached the fort, five were wounded.

Fort Ridgely was poorly prepared for a defense. It had no stockade and was not fortified in any way. It consisted of a group of buildings so arranged that they formed three sides of a quadrangle and surrounded an open square ninety yards across. The two-story barrack at the upper end of the parade was a stone structure, but the other buildings were of wood. To increase the danger of the situation, deep ravines ran up two sides of the post, affording cover for the attacking forces.

When Capt. Marsh led his ill-fated command away he left Lieut. Gere and twenty nine men at the fort. The young officer spent an anxious day. About noon the long-expected annuity money, $71,000 in gold, was brought to the fort, but Lieut. Gere did not receive tidings of his captain's defeat and death until after nightfall. Then he dispatched a courier to Fort Snelling for reinforcements, and began his preparations to repel an attack.

Soon after 9 o'clock Tuesday morning the Indians assembled on the open prairie two miles from the fort, and while they were holding their council Lieut. Sheehan reached the post. He had been overtaken forty-two miles from Fort Ridgely, and, in a single night, his men retraced a march that had been two days in the making.

Little Crow had intended to assault Fort Ridgely promptly, but he was overruled at the council, and the Indians marched on New Ulm. This change in plan gave Lieut. Sheehan, who had taken command, the respite he needed. He devoted the day to constructing breastworks and barricades, and at 6 in the evening was reinforced by Lieutenants Culver and Gorman and 100 men. The fort now sheltered 300 refugees, and some 25 able-bodied men among them were impressed into the service. This brought the effective fighting force up to 180, it consisting of Lieutenants Culver and Gere and 51 men of Company B, Lieut. Sheehan and 50 men of Company C, Lieut. Gorman and 50 men of the Renville Rangers, Ordnance Sergeant Jones, U. S. A., Surgeon Mueller and Sutler Randall. Under the direction of Sergeant Jones three small field pieces were brought out and manned by the gunners of Company B.

Attack the Fort.

Little Crow was repulsed at New Ulm on the 19th, whereupon he decided to carry out his original plan of attacking Fort Ridgely. He made his dispositions Wednesday morning, Aug. 20, and shortly after 1 p. m. the skirmishing began. The attacking party was made up of 500 or 600 Indians, and in the first rush on the fort they secured a foothold in several of the buildings at the northeast angle of the parade ground, only to be dislodged by artillery fire. Failing to carry the defenses in the attack, Little Crow recalled his braves to the shelter of the ravines, and for five hours they kept up an incessant fire on the fort. At dark it ceased and the Indians withdrew to the agency, and as rain fell at intervals the next day, Thursday passed without an engagement.

Regarding Fort Ridgely as the most formidable obstacle in the way of his conquest of the Minnesota valley, Little Crow, whose forces had been augmented until they numbered nearly fifteen hundred, returned on Friday, Aug. 22, and made a second and more furious attack. His plan was to surround the fort, pour in a continuous fire and exhaust the garrison as much as possible, and then carry the barricades by an assault from the southwest corner. Heavy losses were sustained by the savages in exposing themselves in the first attack, but they were doggedly determined and the fighting continued uninterruptedly for six hours. Burning arrows were fired at the fort, but the roofs of the buildings were damp from the rains, and no damage resulted.

Several times the savages were driven from their positions by the accurate howitzer fire, and it was late in the afternoon before Little Crow issued the order to assemble for the grand assault. This movement was plainly discerned by the defenders, and was frustrated by the effective use of a 24-pounder gun, which had been reserved for an emergency. It was trained on the point where the two parties of Indians were converging, and it effectually prevented their consolidation. Its first shell exploded among the warriors who were mingled with the squaws and ponies of the reserve, and its detonations struck terror to the hearts of the savages. At this critical moment Sergeant Jones depressed his piece, killing and wounding seventeen Indians who had nerved themselves for the final advance, and the unexpected slaughter completely demoralized the Sioux. They ceased firing at once and began a precipitate retreat, which continued until they were well out of range of the guns.

In this way the second attack terminated, and it is a singular circumstance that, in the two engagements the fort's loss was only three men killed and thirteen wounded. Hundreds of acts of bravery were performed by the courageous defenders and the women among the refugees, and even after the repulse of the second attack they could not relax their vigil. Earthworks were thrown up and more trenches constructed, but they were never needed, for on Aug. 27 Col. Samuel McPhail, commanding the van of Gen. Sibley's expedition, arrived at the fort and raised the siege.

While Gen. Sibley was attending to the punishment of the bloodthirsty Sioux, Company B was stationed at the post, and after the close of the Civil war it was garrisoned by two companies of the Tenth infantry. In the spring of 1867 they were ordered to Fort Sisseton, and Fort Ridgely was abandoned.

Monument Is Erected.

Twelve years ago the Minnesota legislature appropriated $3,500 for a monument to commemorate the battles. It was erected where the flagstaff formerly stood, and is built of bronze and granite. On the shaft, which is 12 feet square at the base and 42 feet high, is inscribed an account of the siege, a complete list of the garrison of soldiers, the armed citizens and the women who aided in the defense. On one face is a base relief of Lieut. Sheehan, its gallant commander. It was dedicated on the thirty-fourth anniversary of the battle, Aug. 22, 1896, [illegible] ceremonies.

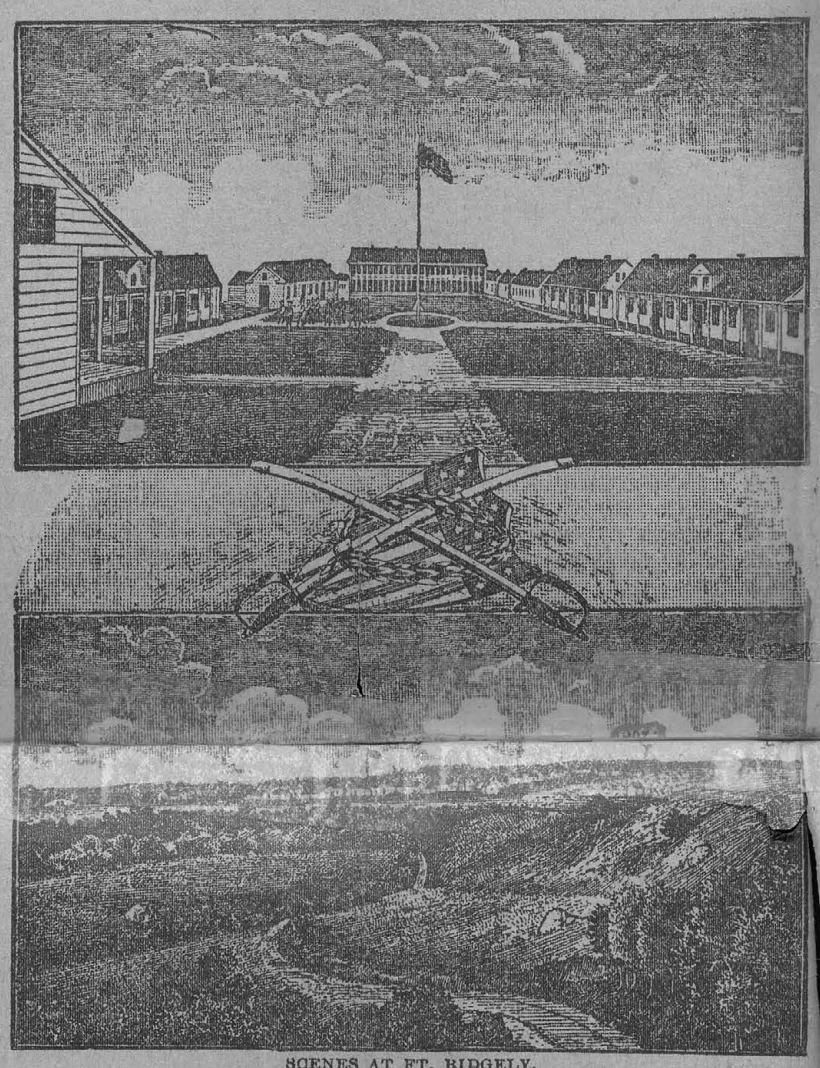
Years after the outbreak an old Indian summed up the failures at Fort Ridgely by saying: "They shut the door against us." This led the monument commission to quote from the Sioux language and adopt the legend, "Ti yopa, na-ta-ka-pi," "They shut the door," for the inscription on the Fort Ridgely medals, which were struck off by the state and presented to the surviving defenders at the 1896 reunion.

Several years ago the Fort Ridgely National Park and Historical association was formed. Its object is to bring about the purchase of the site by the federal government for a national park, and its officers cherish hopes of obtaining recognition from congress. Gen. Joseph Bobleter, of New Ulm, is president of the association, and he will have charge of the celebration this month. At the latter addresses are to be given by Congressman A. J. Volstead and Gen. James H. Baker, of Mankato, and music will be furnished by the Second Regiment band of New Ulm and the Citizens band of Fairfax. A feature will be a realistic sham battle between companies A and L, Second infantry, M. N. G., and Company H, Third infantry, M. N. G.

Unusual interest attaches to the celebration from the fact that the Minnesota State Agricultural society will reproduce the siege of Fort Ridgely as the pyrotechnical attraction at the state fair this year.

A Chicago church has installed electric footlights on the floor at each corner of the pulpit, to obviate objections of the pastor to the light falling on him from above.

OLD FORT RIDGELY AS IT APPEARED AT TIME OF FAMOUS INDIAN SIEGE



SCENES AT FT. RIDGELY.

SOME

[5]

Oct 23
1906

NEER PRESS: TUESI

MERCE

200	do pfd	92½	92½	92½	92½
	U. Rys. Inv't.	65½	65	65	65
	do pfd	73	72⅞	72	72½
1000	Wabash	19¾	19⅜	19¾	19½
800	do pfd	46	45	45¾	44⅞
	W. & L. Erie.			16½	17
200	do 1st pfd.	36½	36¼	36¼	36½
	do 2d pfd.			22½	22
100	Wis. Central.	25	25	25¼	24¾
	do pfd			51	50

Industrials and Miscellaneous.

	Allis Chalmers.	17⅜	16½	17⅜	16⅝
	do pfd	44½	42½	44¾	42¾
113100	Amal. Copper.	114⅞	112½	114⅞	111½
6800	Am. C. & F.	44¾	42⅞	44⅝	43
400	do pfd	101¾	100¾	101¼	100½
5300	Am. Cot. Oil.	35	34	34⅞	33½
	do pfd			93½	93½
	Am. B. Sugar.	24⅛	23¾	23¾	21½
	Am. G. Twine.	9½	9⅝	9¼	9
	Am. H. & L.			6	6
	do pfd			26	25½
	Am. Ice Sec.	89⅞	89¼	89¼	89¾
	Am. Linseed.			18	18
	do pfd			40	40
4100	Am. Locomo.	74⅞	72¼	74½	71¾
	do pfd			110	110½
	Am. Malting.			4¾	4⅝
	do pfd	27½	27	27½	27½
42900	Am. Smelting.	156⅜	153¼	156⅜	152⅝
	do pfd			117	117
	Am. Steel F.			10⅜	10¼
	do pfd			43½	43½
7400	Am. Sugar.	134¾	132⅝	134½	132
700	Am. Tob. pfd.	99¼	98¼	98⅝	99½
900	Am. Woolen.	35½	34⅛	35¼	34½
	do pfd			102½	101
31000	Anaconda Cop.	274½	266	273½	265
200	Cent. Leather.	36	36	36⅞	35⅞
200	do pfd	103	102⅜	101½	102
8300	Colo. F. & I.	53½	51	53⅜	50¾
	do pfd			90	90
	Col. & Hock.	19¾	19	19¼	18⅜
1100	Con. Gas	140½	139	139¼	137½
7500	Dis. Securities.	70	68¼	69¾	67⅝
200	Fed. M. pfd.	96¾	96½	96½	96
1200	Gen. Electric.	176¼	174½	176	174½
	Int. Paper			17½	17½
	do pfd			81	80
	Int. Power			51¼	51¼
	Int. S. Pump.	44⅞	44½	44¾	45
	Knick. Ice.	77¼	76⅝	77	76
800	Nat. Biscuit.	73	72	73	71½
	Nat. Enamel.			13	13
3900	Nat. Lead	76⅜	74⅝	76	73
	do pfd			102	102¼
	N. Y. A. B.	147	142¼	146	142
600	Nor. American.	90	88¾	89	89
100	Pacific Mail.	36	36	35	33
1100	People's Gas.	89⅞	89	89¾	89
3900	P. Steel Car.			52	53½
	do pfd			98¼	98¼
	Pullman Co.	261¾	256½	260	255
2000	Ry Steel Spring	52	51	51½	50¼
	do pfd			98½	98½
3200	Rep. I. & S.	36¾	35¼	36½	35½
400	do pfd	98	96	97½	96½
700	Sloss-Sheffield.	72¼	71¾	72½	72
	do pfd			104	104
100	Tenn. Coal	157	157	155	157
	Tex. Pac. L. T.			83	82
800	U.S.C.I.P.& F.	47½	47	47½	47¼
	do pfd			90	90
	U. S. Express.			130	130
	U. S. Redg.			32	31
	do pfd	72⅞	72¼	72¼	72¼
1300	U. S. Rubber.	49⅜	46⅝	49	47½
	do 1st pfd.	108¼	105	107¾	105
	do 2d pfd.			76½	76½
113400	U. S. Steel.	47⅞	46⅝	45¾	46
23500	do pfd	106⅝	105½	106⅜	105¼
1000	Va.-Ca. Chem.	38¼	36½	37¾	36½
100	do pfd	109¼	109⅛	109	108
	Virginia Iron.	55	52	54¾	54
100	West. Union.	86	86	86	86

Sales to noon, 681,100 shares; total sales, 1,196,200 shares.

Money closed at 2@3 per cent; last loan at 3 per cent; opened at 7 per cent; highest, 7 per cent; lowest, 2 per cent; ruling rate, 6 per cent.

WHALLON, CASE & CO.

S. B. SHOTWELL, Manager.

[OCT. 23, 1906]

ONEER PRESS: TUESD

Indian Woman Visits Mrs. Mary Smith Whom She Rescued From Death Half a Century Ago.

Two women, one white and the other a deep bronze, friends for life, met for the first time in five years yesterday in a cozy home at 608 Randolph street. One of the women was Mrs. Mary Smith, one of the pioneer residents of St. Paul, the other a full-blooded Indian, Snana, or "tinkle." Snana calls upon Mrs. Smith at irregular intervals, journeying all the way from her home on a Nebraska reservation, and the visit is deeply appreciated, for Mrs. Smith owes her life to Snana.

Almost fifty years ago a midsummer Minnesota sun shone down upon a wild scene. For miles in the vicinity of Sacred Heart Creek the heavy smoke from smoldering ruins floated in black clouds, while strewn on the plains were the lifeless bodies of the settlers, men, women and children. What had once been farmhouses and barns were but blackened heaps of smoking timbers.

Further out on the prairie were the bear skin teepes of an Indian village and as the sun rose higher the camp showed signs of great activity. Women and children were running to and fro, while in silent clusters stood groups of warriors attentively scanning the prairies.

Before one of the teepes stood a huge warrior, a heavy hand resting upon the shoulder of a fair haired girl of fourteen years who tremblingly awaited an awful fate. Suddenly the flap of a nearby teepe was thrust aside and a young Indian woman advanced rapidly. She approached the warrior and begged him to spare the child, offering her trinkets as a ransom. The brave was obdurate and refused to listen. As a last resort the young squaw darted to a clump of willows and led forth a beautiful Indian pony, the pride of her life, which she eagerly offered in exchange for the little girl. The warrior hesitated, and then yielded. The white girl was taken to her rescuer's tent, fed and clothed in the Indian dress and legally adopted by the young squaw.

The little white girl was Mary Swandt, now Mrs. Mary Smith of St. Paul, and the young Indian woman was Snana. A day or two before the tribe had descended on the white settlement in a death-dealing cloud and sweeping down on the Swandt homestead massacred the entire family with the exception of Mary and a younger brother, who were borne away to the Indian village as captives.

The captor of Mary had every right to kill her, according to the Indian code, had he so wished, and was about to put his privilege into practice when Snana interfered. Two weeks later, when the avenging army of Gen. Sibley scattered the warlike tribe into cowering fragments and overthrew the uprising, Mary was taken from Snana and placed in the hands of relatives.

Thirty-two years passed. Mary Swandt came to St. Paul, married and settled down to a life of quiet. She wondered many times what had become of her rescuer, but no trace of Snana was found. Then a bronzed figure stepped into the Smith home one day, and glancing up, Mrs. Smith looked into the eyes of Snana. Since then the Indian woman, who is now more than sixty years of age, frequently has called upon her foster child, and the occasion is one of great rejoicing.

Snana intimated on her visit yesterday that she is growing tired of her life on the reservation and maybe will end her days with the woman she had saved. If Snana does decide on this course she will be welcomed with open arms, for Mrs. Smith has not forgot the summer morning when the cherished pony of the young Indian woman was traded for her life.

EN PHELENA BUCKHOUT
Royalton, Minn.
District 7.

MILDRED HOWIE
Winnebago, Minn.
District 4.

MRS. M. LAWSON
District 2.

ALICE WILLIAMS
District 3.

OF POPULAR CANDIDATES

s to Be Awarded Attract Widespread Attention and and Their Friends to Plan for Action.

IZES FOR FAIR WINNERS

at Contest and Offer Handsome Presents to Candidates rizes Have Been Arranged for and Are Ready to Be -Contest Closes Four Weeks From Last Night.

DEVELOPMENTS THE COMING WEEK

Elsie Whitcomb, 513 Central	49,130
Alice Levison, 480 Grand ave	47,980
Frances Helen Borgen, 99 Dale st	47,685
Catharine Derdoski, 505 Oakland ave	44,545
Martha Jastrow, 779 Edmund street	31,435
Miss P. Baldwin, 537 Edmund st	30,030
Nora Christiansen, 690 Aurora ave	29,170
Nellie Mueller, 596 Ashland ave	24,875
Florence Slawik, 1730 Marshall ave	24,595
Fannie A. Torwik, 1905 Selby ave	22,960
Della Hackert, Western and Laurel	14,975
Helen M. Davis, 493 Carroll st	11,745
Stella G. Hehir, 636 W. Central	10,740
Mrs. John Lambert, 510 Laurel ave	8,415
Mrs. William Ernst, 591 Charles st	7,860
Mary Ayer, 540 Sherburne	4,890
Miss A. Wicker, 749 Charles	4,465
Katherine Thies, 563 Arundel	3,685
Helene M. Olivier, 156 St. Anthony	3,295
Miss A. Boehm, 723 Edmund st	3,220
Dora Fitz, 419 Marshall ave	3,165
Olive L. Maxwell, 895 Thomas	470
Mrs. Francis Whitlow, 146 Edmund	460
Miss Welker, 539 Iglehart	230
Nan Nohling, 317 Woodbridge	195
Miss M. De Lambert, 834 Grand ave	70
Margaret Kelly, 531 Selby ave	40
Gyda Hanson, 922 Woodbridge	40
Louise McLean, 56 Laurel	30
Bertha Reineck, 632 Blair st	30
Mrs. P. M. Emmerson, 470 Iglehart	25
Emma Berger, Fuller and Mackubin	10
Mary Landy, 451 Central ave	10
Laura Kluge, 123 Summit ave	10

District No. 4—Consists of that portion of Minnesota west of the Mississippi river, east and south of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway, as far south as the Western boundary of this district is South Dakota state line, and eastern boundary the Mississippi river.

Esther Sorenson, Willmar, Minn	67,835
Mayme Hendrickson, Spicer, Minn	65,465
Alma Gaither, Pipestone, Minn	64,895
Jessie Chilton, Howard Lake, Minn	63,480
Hazel Benjamin, Hutchinson, Minn	62,405
Percie Morrill, Ortonville, Minn	60,270
Eva Nelson, Glencoe, Minn	59,385
Mamie Lambert, Young America, Minn	57,155
Annie Dols, Glencoe, Minn	56,530
Alga Evjen, Starbuck, Minn	55,460
Marjorie Wright, Appleton, Minn	54,275
Ruby Stene, Atwater, Minn	53,190
Olive Ortmann, Morris, Minn	52,635
Rose Bing, Luverne, Minn	51,740
Mayme Fewer, Bird Island, Minn	47,610
Clara Weber, St. Cloud, Minn	45,475
Mayme Datwyler, Fairfax, Minn	44,890
Della Decker, Sauk Center, Minn	42,620
Amy Hanscom, Willmar, Minn	41,435
Mary Karn, Ortonville, Minn	38,170
Emma Garney, Little Falls, Minn	37,495
Gertie Neurenberg, St. Cloud, Minn	35,315
Lillian Becker, Litchfield, Minn., R. R.	34,855
Minnie Koerner, Litchfield, Minn	32,880
Maud Hooper, Hutchinson, Minn	32,510
Ethel Carey, Pipestone, Minn	29,130
Mayme Person, Montevideo, Minn	28,145
Sadie Sampson, Luverne, Minn	25,565
Alice Thomas, Young America, Minn	25,025
Mabel Bradley, Norwood, Minn	23,985
Mamie Simons, Chaska, Minn	22,750
Grace R. Goodman, R. R. 2, Gaylord	22,330
Garnet Ferguson, Dassel, Minn	22,325
Florence Schaefer, St. Cloud, Minn	22,040
Margaret Pasely, Bird Island, Minn	19,455
Etta Silkey, Barron, Wis	140
Elizabeth Thompson, Glenwood, Wis	125
Caroline Moore, Almena, Wis	60
Ida Kohler, R. R., Gladstone, Minn	10
Edith Vaughn, Barnum, Minn	10
Nellie Guard, Taylors Falls, Minn	10

District No. 7—Consists of the remaining portion of Minnesota north of Districts Nos. 5 and 6.

Lillian Bronson, Breckenridge, Minn	75,410
Lizzie Eldal, Elbow Lake, Minn	71,460
Carrie Hansmeyer, Long Prairie, Minn	68,385
Mabel Mitchell, Breckenridge, Minn	66,055
Lizzie Remley, Moorhead, Minn	65,120
Lucille Weld, Moorhead, Minn	63,990
Mabel J. Johnson, Osakis, Minn	62,640
Amorita Theviot, North Brainerd	61,835
Claudia Allen, Grand Rapids, Minn	60,365
Jessie Johnson, Fergus Falls, Minn	59,280
Emma Backe, Thief River Falls, Minn	57,245
Marion Boyd, Alexandria, Minn	56,285
Cora Peterson, Hallock, Minn	53,395
Julia Fredenberg, Alexandria, Minn	52,140
Katherine Johnson, Brainerd, Minn	50,155
Dore Hazen, Bemidji, Minn	49,445
Dottie Allen, Aitkin, Minn	47,225
May Rich, Detroit, Minn	43,075
Eliz. Featherston, Fergus Falls, Minn	40,04
Edna M. Long, Osakis, Minn	36,8
Ada Clapp, Crookston, Minn	33,1
Helen Welter, Moorhead, Minn	29,
Morella Kelbher, Deer River, Minn	25
Florence Doerr, Cass Lake, Minn	22
Kathleen E. Sackett, Virginia, Minn	2

SAVED WHITE GIRL IN MASSACRE.

Died Apr. 25, 1908

DEATH OF MRS. MAGGIE BRASS RECALLS TOUCHING INCIDENT OF THE SIOUX UPRISING.

Mrs. Mary E. Schmidt, of Randolph street, recently received information of the death, at Santee agency, Neb., April 25, of her foster Indian mother, Mrs. Maggie Brass, a Sioux Indian woman, residing near the agency. Mrs. Brass was a remarkable woman and a somewhat prominent character in Minnesota history, and well known to all of the Indians of her band and to many whites among the early settlers.

She was born at Mendota in 1839 and was a member of Little Crow's Kaposia band. Her Indian name was Snah-nah-win, or Tinkling Woman. Her mother was named Wam-nu-ka-win, in translation, Bead Woman, a niece of the noted Makh-pea-ho-to-win, or Gray Cloud woman, for whom the island in the Mississippi, below St. Paul, was named. Suah-nah was educated both in Sioux and in English at Dr. Williamson's Indian school at Kaposia, where the stock yards now are. She could read and write English very well and spoke it fluently. She became a Christian at the age of twelve, and was baptized with the new name of Margaret. The whites commonly called her Maggie, but the Indians knew her as Suah-nah.

When she was nearly fifteen years old, or in 1853, Suah-nah marrried a fine young warrior called Good Thunder. The same year her band removed from Kaposia to the reservation provided by the treaties of 1851, on the south side of the Minnesota river, and the home of Mr. and Mrs. Good Thunder was opposite the present site of the village of Morton. They both became members of the Episcopal church, and Maggie was a very devout churchwoman. They lived in a comfortable house, cultivated the soil, and dressed like white people, and followd the white customs.

When the great Sioux outbreak of 1862 occurred Good Thunder was swept into participation in it for a time on the side of his people, but he soon joined the peace faction and signed letters to Sibley, protesting his friendship for the whites and his desire for peace. Maggie, his wife, was always loyal. She fairly distinguished herself by purchasing from her captors a young and pretty German girl of fifteen, named Mary E. Schwandt (now the Mrs. Schmidt mentioned) and in protecting and caring for her for six weeks until she was delivered to Gen. Sibley's army at Camp Release. Except a younger brother, who was badly wounded and left for dead, Miss Schwandt's family all perished in the terrible Indian massacre. She was adopted by the Indian woman as a daughter and so saved from the ill fate of so many other prisoners in the hands of the savages.

THE RESCUER AND THE RESCUED
Mrs. Maggie Brass (Snah-Nah-Win) and Mrs. Mary E. Schmidt.
The photograph was taken in 1900.

SNAH-NAH-WIN IN HER YOUTH

More than thirty years after the outbreak the Indian woman—whose name, by a remarriage, was now Mrs. Maggie Brass—visited her foster daughter, now Mrs. William Schmidt—at the latter's home in St. Paul. She made other visits from time to time to the city, and was here last fall, while a delegate to the Episcopal convention at Minneapolis. There was, of course, a strong attachment between the white woman and the Indian matron, and they enjoyed each other's company most fondly.

For her services in behalf of the helpless orphaned girl in her time of great peril Mrs. Brass, or Snah-nah-win, will have her name cherished on the "good Indian monument" at Morton, Minn., an imposing granite structure erected by the Minnesota Valley Historical society a few years since. This structure commemorates the services of the Indians who were truly loyal to the whites during the entire outbreak and who saved at least one white life. There are only four names upon it now; Mrs. Brass' will be the fifth; by the rule it could not be inscribed until after her death.

Mrs. Brass died in comfortable circumstances. She was intelligent and prudent, owned considerable real estate and other property, which she managed well. She left one son, now a sergeant in the artillery branch of the regular army, and two foster daughters. She died suddenly and was buried at Santee.

JUDGE MAKES THREAT.

His Anger Aroused by William Springer's Conduct.

"If there is a single complaint against you I will send you to the workhouse for 90 days," was Judge Hine's warning to William Springer of Rosetown Wednesday afternoon.

Springer is under indictment in the district court charged with assault with a dangerous weapon on A. L. Lorenz.

Several days ago he was arrested for disorderly conduct on complaint of Mrs. Lorenz. He used violent language to her in leaving the courtroom, which occasioned Judge Hine's threat.

...EY BEGIN TO MOVE

Continued From First Page.

are wholly and only bad, and if it shall appear that the questions were so presented to the court as to exclude every hypothesis of mistake, can the wrong conclusion be condoned by any assumption of incompetency or ignorance of law upon the part of the court? If not, is there any legal excuse for the erroneous decisions short of what is termed in the constitution, "corruption?" No one would for a moment think or suspect that any member of the court would sell his opinions for a cash consideration.

In that sense, there is no charge or thought of corruption, but does not the term have a broader signification, and is it not proven when it appears that a fatally erroneous decision was intelligently and intentionally made excluding every hypothess of mistake? Is ignorance of the law available?

Does not the corrupt intent conclusively follow, as a necessary and indisputable presumption from the doing of the wrongful overt act?

In other words, is not that which the editors, lawyers and laymen have styled "incompetency" in fact corruption, within the legal intendment of the constitution. Very respectfully, yours,

FRANCIS B. HART.

STATE STIRRED UP.

NEWSPAPER ECHOES OF THE STARTLING ATTACK ON THE SUPREME COURT.

Seldom has such a sensation been created throughout the state as that resulting from the charges made against the supreme court of Minnesota by Francis B. Hart. The St. Paul Dispatch of Monday, the only newspaper containing the full text, was in eager demand all over the state, but it is safe to say that none but attorneys read the legal argument in full, the public contenting itself with the generalities and conclusions. Echoes from the press of the state are now being heard, though with many papers the letter was received too late for comment this week.

The charges have been received by the press with varied conclusions as to their correctness and effect, but it seems the practically unanimous view that something must be done, that neither court nor public can be satisfied with inaction. It is impossible, also, to escape the fact that in nearly every comment is in some way embodied a general dissatisfaction with the court's decisions, either as the view of the paper or as reflecting the sentiment of its community. Some of the editorial comments are briefed and appended:

Not from House Tops.

Sound criticism of the supreme court is not shouted from the house tops. It is not worth while to arraign judges because a lawyer who has lost cases swears at the court.

Yet reception of such criticism altogether flippant and contemptuous might convey an impression of the supreme court as erroneous as that given by the overheated critic. Defense of the court from unjust attack should not imply that there is no just criticism of it by persons better entitled to hearing than counsel chafing over lost cases.

We do not understand that sound lawyers attack the supreme court because it has decided against them. We do not understand that district judges complain because it has reversed their decisions. We do understand that some lawyers and trial judges worth listening to are continually uncertain how uniform and settled principles of law will be applied to particular cases.—Minneapolis Tribune.

There Is a Serious Fault.

But, whatever is the matter, the criticisms both public and private, both testy and ill-advised, as well as thoughtful and temperate, honest as well as posing, show that there is a fault and a serious one. If it is in the personal, then it is the duty of the people to change it at the elections, and by making the salary sufficient to command the best ability.

It is in the procedure, it is the court's duty to reform itself. It is not only vexing, it is maddening for lawyers to argue to incompetent judges. It is unfair that the reputation of inferior courts suffer by having their decisions reversed by a superior court of inferior judges. It is little less than a calamity that a state should have a supreme court which does not command the respect and confidence of all the people, for its professional ability as well as its personal integrity; yet it would be a greater calamity if the doubt was of its honesty.—Duluth News-Tribune.

Confidence Must be Restored.

All this is most unpleasant for the court. Manifestly, the judges cannot answer their critics in kind. Wordy disputes over issues tried and decided do not comport with the dignity of the court, and would lose it the respect of the public. The situation is unpleasant because to some members of the court, at least, it may be apparent that mistakes have been made; that there is some ground for criticism. The present system of leaving minor cases to single members of the court is largely at fault, and even at the risk of overwork it seems that this custom should be abandoned. No case ought to be decided until every member of the court has mastered its essential features.

The people of the state are concerned in the competence and fairness of the courts even more vitally than the bar. It is unpleasant to feel that after expensive litigation, the worse cause may nevertheless triumph. Unfortunately, that impression has gained some ground. Every possible means should be used to remove it and restore confidence in the courts of the state.—Minneapolis Journal.

Opinions Not Highly Regarded.

It may be that the supreme court in the cases cited has been guilty of excruciatingly bad law. We do not pretend to know about that. It may be, too, that the errors are so palpable to lawyers as to bring the court into ridicule and contempt. We do know it to be an unfortunate fact that the supreme court of this state has from one of the most conspicuously strong courts of last resort become one whose opinions are not highly regarded either in Minnesota or anywhere else. But even if the court, as a whole, has been guilty of gross errors, and even if it were one of the weakest courts of its order in the country, those facts would not justify a charge of corruption or an insinuation of corruption. The Pioneer Press has heard much violent criticism of the supreme court, it has heard its capacity ridiculed and denounced; but not one word reflecting on the honor or disinterestedness of that court has ever come to it. There is no reason to believe that if the court has erred it has not erred honestly. And there is not one shred of evidence of any corrupt motive on the part of the court in all the long rigamarole belched forth by Attorney Hart. It may be that the court's decisions in the cases cited, besides being bad law—if they were bad law—were the instruments of gross injustice and that they practically upheld fraudulent transactions; but that is far more likely to have been the result of bad judgment than of corrupt intent. The very fact that Attorney Hart attempts to indict the whole court indiscriminately indicates the temper of the attack. Its intemperance and its injustice is such that it is far more likely to strengthen the court politically than to injure it.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

What's the Matter?

What is the matter with the supreme court? A Minneapolis attorney has written a letter to the governor in which intimation is made that impeachment proceedings should be instituted. The attorney is unable to understand the decisions the court has made the past several years, and doubts if they are right. —Windom Reporter.

Others Feel Same Way.

Attorney Hart, of Minneapolis, last week preferred charges against the supreme court of the state, by filing with the governor specifications in which their rulings were not in accordance with law, as he understood it, and asked for their trial by impeachment. There are probably hundreds of other attorneys in the state that have felt like doing as Mr. Hart has, but they lacked the sand. —Perham Bulletin.

Worse Than the Other.

Francis B. Hart, an attorney, of Minneapolis, has sent a letter to Chief Justice Start, of the supreme court, calling in question several decisions of that court. He has also sent a copy of the letter to Gov. Johnson, with the suggestion that proper inquiry be made as to whether the matters complained of are in fact grievances—that is, whether the decisions referred to are in fact right or wrong. He wishes the governor to act in the matter, and suggests the attorney general and the judiciary committee of the legislature as properly constituted advisers of the governor in the matter. This seems to hint at impeachment. This is worse than being criticised for making a right decision, based on an alleged wrong premise.—Northfield Independent.

Must Defend Themselves.

There have been frequent criticisms and only recently the court was obliged to reprimand an attorney for the use of language embodying a roast of the judges in brief presented to the court. The letter from Mr. Hart is so specific that the charges must be defended or the court will lose the respect of the state at large. Decisions are cited from the court records and inquiry is made as to the competence of the judges in handing them down. It is impossible for the judges to sit on their own case of course and it is equally impossible to ignore them. When the court is charged with making decisions that are not good sense, good law and not justice the judges must defend their position and the attorney be compelled to cease practice, or the judges must be removed for cause, if they do not resign. This is the greatest bomb shell to fall in the state for a long time. —Wells Forum-Advocate.

Getting Used to It.

F. B. Hart, a Minneapolis lawyer, desires to have impeachment proceedings commenced against the members of the state supreme court. He has written a letter to the chief justice citing several cases decided by the supreme court in the past six years which he claims were not in accordance with justice or precedent. He also wrote the governor, enclosing a copy of the letter to the chief justice and asking for an impartial investigation. He is sassing a very dignified and powerful body of men, but they ought to be be used to it, as twice within a year attorneys have censured the court for inconsistencies in decisions on parallel cases.—Buffalo Journal.

Not in High Esteem.

We judge from a somewhat hasty reading of Mr. Hart's letter that the chief reason for ousting the members of the supreme court from a comfortable job is rank incompetency. He refers to the former high standing of the court in the days of Flandrau, Gilfillan and Mitchell, and cites three recent decisions to illustrate his point.

The proposition which the Minneapolis attorney puts up to the governor is a legal one, and we are not passing judgment as to whether he has made good his assertions or not—but it is apparent to every layman in the state that the decisions of the supreme court are not held in as high esteem by attorneys as was formerly the case.—St. Cloud Journal-Press.

Court Is Overworked.

Even if Mr. Hart could establish his contentions beyond doubt there would not be the most remote probability that the court would be thus impeached for having erred. The implied imputation of dishonesty is too vague to be given any consideration. The whole matter merely emphasizes the fact that the court is over-worked, and the judges find it impossible to give the individual study to each case that they should. The court should be relieved from some of the work, and then if it is necessary some of the weaker judges should be supplanted by abler men. There is no occasion for any excitement.—Grant County Herald.

Merely Mortals.

In a letter to the governor Mr. Francis B. Hart, a Minneapolis lawyer, expresses his contempt for the supreme court of Minnesota, and intimates that there is cause for impeachment proceedings. Our supreme court is composed of mortals and is not infallible. But a court made up of angels from heaven could not render decisions that would meet with the approbation of the average Minneapolis lawyer.—Princeton Union.

Hart Should Show Speedily.

In fact the most serious phase of the matter lies in the fact that the charges of erratic and at times seemingly irresponsible decisions of the court have been frequently and forcibly—according to the St. Paul Pioneer Press and Dispatch—expressed by other attorneys, and that, according to the same authority, there has been a marked decadence in the concensed legal learning of the occupants of this bench. In the present condition of the republican party in the state, this is a most unfortunate and significant statement for two of the leading party dailies to make. If in its present crippled condition the party is made responsible for any marked deterioration in the quality of the occupants of these highly responsible positions, it will be very much like the last straw on the back of an already overloaded dromedary. If this be the case it must be that the judiciary has suffered along with some other departments from the grand scramble, man seeking the office, in our state conventions. In all events, Mr. Hart should be required "to show"—and that speedily.—Cannon Falls Beacon.

People Are Interested.

That the supreme court must take cognizance of the accusations goes without saying, whether Mr. Hart has the support and endorsement of other members of the fraternity or not. There is only one orderly and fair way to determine the truth or falsity of the charges, by impeachment proceedings. The supreme court cannot sit in judgment of its own fairness and the soundness of its decisions, nor can it ignore the charges made. Developments in what will undoubtedly be one of the most famous cases in the history of the judiciary of this or any other state, will be followed with deep interest by every citizen of the commonwealth, and more particularly, perhaps, by the people of this community, where one of the former members of the court, who is specifically mentioned in the charges, has always made his home. If Mr. Hart's charges are well founded the members of the supreme court should be retired, and if the contrary should be the case, the man who makes the charges should pay the just and ample penalty provided for the false accuser.—Albert Lea Tribune.

Not the Ablest Attorneys.

There is, we believe, a general impression that the judges are not among the ablest attorneys of the state, but it is very doubtful if they are subject to impeachment for any of their blunders. There is general faith in their integrity, but they are too light for their jobs. A republican nomination seems to mean an election and in some contests the question of locality or associations has had more influence than the merits of the candidates. Small politics has often cut a large figure in naming candidates for supreme court judges. The result has been a rather indifferent court for the past fifteen years. For a part of that time a democrat populist combination controlled the court, and during that time and since the court has been without the high standing it once had.—Little Falls Transcript.

GOVERNOR'S SALARY, FIFTEEN HUNDRED

Political Economy in 1859, as Described by Gen. John B. Sanborn.

Legislative methods of the formative period of Minnesota's history and the heroic work of the men of that time in the service of the state were presented entertainingly in an address by Gen. John B. Sanborn read last night before the State Histoirical society.

The second state legislature, 1859-60, of which Gen. Sanborn's paper treated, was represented last night by three former legislators beside the author, to-wit, Gen. C. C. Andrews, Heratio E. Mann and John B. Olivier.

The historical society met in the senate chamber. Because of the fact that Gen. Sanborn is suffering from an affection of the eyes, his paper was read by R. I. Holcomb. Gen. Sanborn was present, however, and presided. Selections from the paper follow

The first legislature had met Dec. 2, 1857. The senate consisted of thirty-seven members and the house of eighty, although at the time the total white population of the young state was only about 150,000. The election of 1859 resulted in a complete victory for the Republicans. Alexander Ramsey was elected governor over our late honored associate, Gen. George L. Becker, by a majority of 3,753. Then the second legislature convened in the old capitol building at St. Paul, Dec. 7, 1859. Hon. Amos Coggswell, of Steele county, was elected speaker of the house. In his message to us the retiring governor, Gen. Sibley, declared: "The embarrassed condition of the state finances and the impoverished situation of the people imperatively demand retrenchment in expenditures."

He knew that large sums in taxes were delinquent and could not be collected; that the people were poor, with small resources and smaller incomes. But he also knew that the state, already in favor with homeseekers, must not be allowed to take one backward step in her progress, but must push steadily onward.

When, on Jan. 2, 1860, Alexander Ramsey became governor, he said in his inaugural: "A thorough revision of all laws whereby the expenses of town, county or state governments can be reduced is imperative."

Along these lines the labors of the house judiciary committee were especially onerous and exacting. As chairman of the judiciary committee. I was engaged nearly every night of the eighty days of the session until nearly midnight—often until the small hours of the night. The other members of the committee were equally as industrious. Horatio E. Mann frequently labored with us until a very late hour, then walked to his home in Minneapolis, walking the distance back the following morning in time to be present at the opening of the daily session at 10 o'clock.

About Dec. 16 the judiciary committee of the house brought in a new tax bill, the main principles of which may be said to be still in force. It was a complete substitute for the inadequate measure enacted by the previous legislature.

The most rigid economy was prescribed in every detail of the public expenditure. The governor's annual salary was reduced from $2,500 to $1,500; the secretary of state was given $1,200; the auditor, treasurer and attorney general $1,000 each. The expenditure for fuel and lights for both houses of the legislature and the other state offices was fixed at $700 per year. At the time the fuel used was wood and the lights chiefly candles.

The statutes relating to common schools were amended at this session and substantially a new system was adopted. A new law was passed for the government and regulation of the State university. By its provisions the foundations of the institution were securely laid and its future upbuilding provided.

In pursuance of its policy of economy, the second legislature reduced the total membership of that body to twenty-one in the senate and forty-two in the house. The legislative sessions were reduced to sixty days.

It may with propriety be said, by one of its humblest members, that the personnel of this legislature was of high order.

Of the house, John B. Sanborn, colonel of the Fourth Minnesota, become a major general; Dr. Moody C. Tolman was a surgeon of the Second Minnesota; William Mitchell served nine years on our supreme bench; William Pfaender became a lieutenant colonel and served two years as state treasurer.

The great value of the work of the legislature of 1860 was that it established sound and safe policies for the government of the commonwealth, which, in the main, have ever since been followed.

E. A. Bromley, of Minneapolis, read a paper on "The Old Government Mills at the Falls of St. Anthony."

New members of the society were elected as follows: Charles A. Bennett, Pipestone; Adolph O. Eliason, Montevideo; R. I. Holcomb, St. Paul, and H. V. Jones, Minneapolis.

Buffalo Daily 1/31/1907

TIMOTHY J. SHEEHAN, James Proctor Knott, Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Seth Hastings Grant, Theodore Weston—only yesterday, so to speak, these names were often in print, and each meant something definite to the reader, each stood for an individual who had won fame in his own way. All five are alive today, but the newspapers rarely mention them now; when the name of one of them does stray into print it means nothing to nine readers in ten.

Yet for some time Col. Sheehan was counted a hero, because he held an Indian uprising in check and saved the people of almost half a state.

For years Proctor Knott was almost world famous as the most excruciatingly humorous orator in this country, because he made one funny address.

Mrs. Blackwell was the first woman ever ordained to preach the gospel and long the talk of the whole world.

Mr. Grant developed the card index system. It would be hard to find another man whose influence upon the details of all sorts of record keeping has been as great as his.

Mr. Weston laid New York city's drainage system, improved its water main system and long stood at the head of those who were developing municipal sanitation. He was a true pioneer in sanitary engineering.

Quelled a Savage Uprising.

Sheehan came to the front forty-five years ago, at 26, when, in 1862, he electrified the country, in spite of its absorbing interest in the Civil war, by his defense of Fort Ridgley during the Sioux uprising in Minnesota. Today he lives in semi-obscurity in St. Paul, but in 1862 his fame extended beyond the boundaries of his adopted country. He came to the United States at 15, from County Cork, Ireland, with his father. At the beginning of the Civil war the son had taken up a homestead at Albert Lea, Minn., where he was town clerk. In November, 1861, he enlisted as a private, joining Company F of the Fourth Minnesota infantry.

He was eager to get to the front, but there was plenty of work for soldiers in Minnesota just then. There were still many Indians in the state, Sioux at that. Sheehan was made a first lieutenant, transferred to Company C of the Fifth regiment, and stationed at Fort Ridgley under Capt. Marsh. In July Sheehan was sent after the Inkupadutas hostiles, whom he succeeded in driving from the Yellow Medicine agency.

After his return to Fort Ridgley, Capt. Marsh detailed him, on Aug. 17 or 18, to go to Fort Ripley with fifty men. On the 18th Fort Ridgley was besieged by 1,250 Indians commanded by the once famous Sioux chief, Little Crow. When the captain realized the situation he sent a courier hot-foot after Sheehan to recall him to the fort.

Immediately afterward Marsh was shot dead, leaving the fort without a commander. Sheehan and his foot soldiers were sixty-seven miles away on the route to Fort Ripley when the courier overtook them. The country which they had to traverse in returning was rough and broken, and the weather was intensely hot, yet they arrived at Ridgley in twenty-four hours' forced marching, without a single straggler, a feat which never has been surpassed by American infantry.

Ridgley had no defenses, earthwork or otherwise. There was not even an inclosure; nothing but the two-story stone building used by the commissary, with small, scattering one-story frame buildings on each side. Roughly, the whole formed three sides of a quadrangle. When Sheehan arrived the fort contained more than 300 refugees from the surrounding country, mostly women and children, although there were twenty-five able-bodied men among them. These were armed and pressed into the defense, making a fighting force of 180 men. Fort Ridgley commanded the Valley of the Minnesota, and had it fallen the Sioux could have swept the valley to the very gates of St. Paul. Sheehan and his band held the fort, however, during the nine days elapsing before the arrival of relief.

In that time the Sioux made two desperate attacks, the first continuing five hours, and the second, two days later, six hours. During both attacks the fighting was fast and furious. Undoubtedly the fort might have been captured had not the garrison been in possession of three small cannon. The Indians dropped close to the ground in the tall grass, wearing grass turbans to conceal their movements, and so crawled to the stables and sutler's store, of which they obtained possession. Thus they were protected from the musket balls completely, but Sheehan's men were able to destroy the buildings with their cannon fire, killing many of the savages, dispersing the remainder of them and completely preventing a concentrated attack.

Burning Arrows—Brave Women.

At one time the besiegers tried to fire the fort with burning arrows, but the roofs of the buildings had been thoroughly wet by the recent rains and the arrows were quenched.

Every able-bodied man took part in the fighting, and none was obliged to leave his place to care for his disabled comrades since the women looked after the wounded. The women not needed as nurses went into the magazine, barefooted, for fear the nails in their shoes would ignite the powder, thus blowing up the fort, and busied themselves making cartridges so that no fighting man had to leave his job of killing savages for a single moment.

The Indians made no further attempt to rush the fort, but the garrison was in danger until Aug. 27, when Gen. Henry M. Sibley arrived with four infantry companies from Fort Snelling, and the Indians fled, leaving more than 100 dead. Only three whites were killed and thirteen wounded, Sheehan being one of the baker's dozen. He was shot twice. On Aug. 31 he was rewarded by promotion to a full captaincy U. S. V.

The uprising lasted over a month, during which the Sioux killed more than 800 whites and destroyed property worth millions of dollars. Sheehan went to the front a few months after Fort Ridgley's siege, and served until September, 1865,

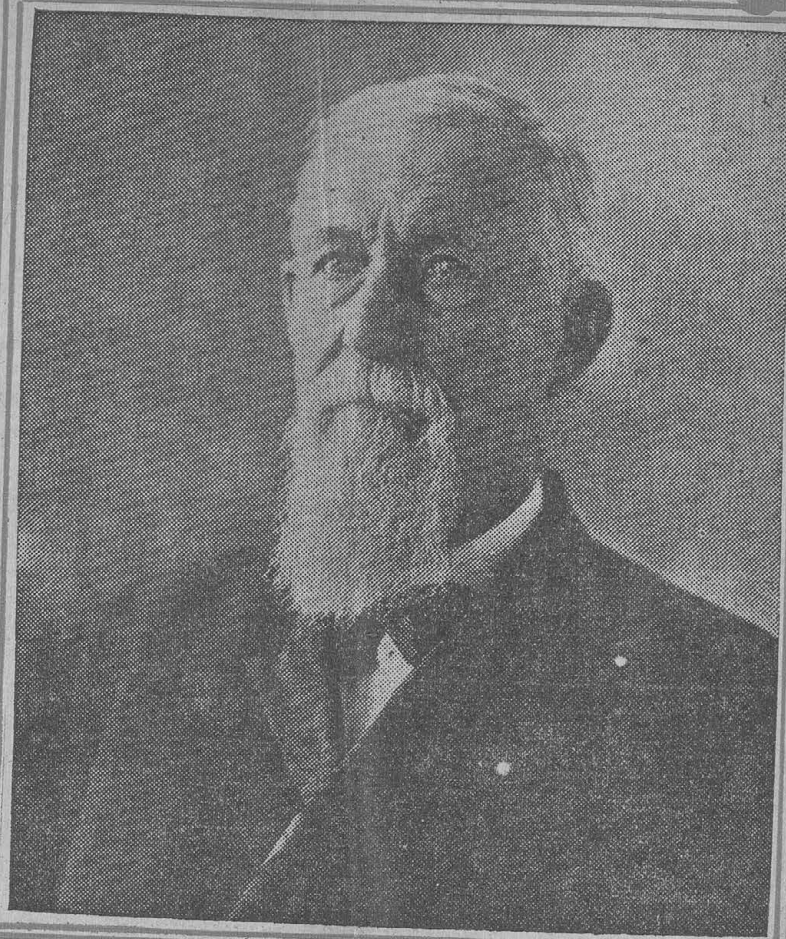
TIMOTHY J. SHEEHAN, heroic in check in 1862 at Fort Ridg B. Blackwell, first woman ord and the humorous address which ga

when he was made a lieutenant colonel and honorably discharged, bearing two more wounds received at Nashville. Then he went back to Minnesota and the farm. Later he was agent for the Chippewa Indians at White Earth agency, and still later United States deputy marshal.

In 1898, the year of the Spanish war, he again came to the front as an Indian fighter during the Leech lake outbreak. As deputy marshal at Sugar Point in October he had charge of the right flank in a battle with the Chippewas. Four of the twenty men under him were killed, all the others were wounded and Sheehan was wounded three times. He now bears the scars of seven wounds.

Pioneer in Water Distribution.

Theodore Weston, still hale and hearty at 75, began his work as pioneer in water distribution fifty years ago, being assistant engineer of the Brooklyn water works from 1857 to 1860. Then he entered the employ of the city of New York as engineer in charge of the new system of sewage and drainage. From 1861 to 1870 he was connected with the Croton water commission, composed of the best men in the city, who served without pay and administered the work without graft.



LIEUTENANT COL. TIMOTHY J. SHEEHAN,
THE HERO OF FORT RIDGLEY.

TE-NE-ZE-PAH (MAN WHO LIKES TO DRESS, A DANDY) ONE OF THE SIOUX WHO TOOK PART IN THE MINNESOTA UPRISING OF 1862 AND WAS EXECUTED IN THAT YEAR.

SILVER THREADS AMONG THE GOLD.

"Darling, I am growing old;
Silver threads among the gold
Shine upon my brow today;
Life is fading fast away."
"But, my darling, you will be, will be
Always young and fair to me;
Yes, my darling, you will be
Always young and fair to me."

Chorus:—
"Darling, I am growing, growing old,
Silver threads among the gold
Shine upon my brow today;
Life is fading fast away."

"When your hair is silver-white
And your cheeks no longer bright
With the roses of the May,
I will kiss your lips and say:
'O my darling! mine alone, alone
You have never older grown;
Yes, my darling, mine alone,
You have never older grown.'

Love can never more grow old;
Locks may lose their brown and gold,
Cheeks may fade and hollow grow,
But the hearts that love will know
Never, never Winter's frost and chill;
Summer's warmth is in them still—
Never Winter's frost and chill,
Summer's warmth is in them still.

Love is always young and fair;
What to us are silver hair,
Faded cheeks or steps grown slow,
To the heart that beats below?
Since I kissed you, mine alone, alone,
You have never older grown;
Since I kissed you mine alone,
You have never older grown.

TRAINING SCHOOL WINS OUT

CUSTODY OF ST. PAUL GIRL DENIED.

Mother Sought Release on Ground Commitment to Red Wing Was Illegal.

1909

Special to the Pioneer Press.

Red Wing, Minn., Feb. 20.—In the district court today Judge Williston dismissed the petition of Eva A. Slayton of St. Paul for the release of her daughter, Genevieve Slayton, from the custody of the superintendent, F. A. Whitter, at the state training school. Eva A. Slayton, who is the foster mother of Genevieve, petitioned the court for the latter's release from the training school on the grounds that the commitment proceedings were illegal. Judge Williston dismissed the petition and ordered the girl taken back to the institution.

HIRAM F. STEVENS DIES IN ST. PAUL

HIRAM F. STEVENS,

Prominent St. Paul Man Summoned by Death.

Prominent Lawyer and Republican Worker Succumbs to Brief Illness — Two Operations Fail to Save His Life and Strength Slowly Ebbed Away.

Hiram F. Stevens, one of the best known lawyers in Minnesota, died at 3:30 yesterday afternoon, at St. Luke's hospital after an illness of ten days' duration. Intestinal trouble was what caused death.

Mr. Stevens had not been in good health for several months. About two weeks ago his physician, Dr. A. Schwyzer, decided that an operation was necessary. The patient was taken to St. Luke's hospital, where the operation was performed. For several days Mr. Stevens' life was despaired of. Then he grew better and hope for his recovery was again entertained by his relatives and friends.

Again last Saturday Mr. Stevens suffered a sinking spell. Another operation was performed. It was unsuccessful, and since Sunday night the patient has been in a semi-conscious state. It was only his great vitality that kept him alive for several days past.

The remains of Mr. Stevens were removed last night from the hospital to the family residence, 15 Sherburne avenue. The funeral service will be held to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 at St. Paul's Episcopal church, and to-morrow night the body will be sent to St. Albans, Vt., for burial.

Prominent Attorney.

Among the best known of St. Paul attorneys, Mr. Stevens was president of the St. Paul Bar association and vice president of the American Bar association. He was also a member of the law faculty of the state university and of the St. Paul law school. He had been an influential republican for twenty years. He served several terms in the Minnesota legislature as representative and senator. During several years had been actively engaged as chairman of the state statute revision commission. Mr. Stevens was also a prominent Mason and a member of the Minnesota and Commercial clubs.

Hiram F. Stevens was born in St. Albans, Vt., fifty-two years ago. His ancestors were among the first settlers of New England and his father was one of Vermont's prominent physians. When Mr. Stevens was 14 years of age his father died and it became necessary for him to earn his own living.

Worked in Store.

His first employment was in a country store at St. Albans. Later, he returned to school and was finally graduated from the Vermont university. He then read law in the office of John K. Porter of New York and at the Columbia law school, from which institution he was graduated in 1874. The same year, Mr. Stevens was admitted to the practice of law in Frankiln county, Vermont. Until 1876 he remained in St. Albans, leaving in that year for the west. He first located in Iowa, but in 1879 removed to St. Paul. Soon after his arrival he became a member of the law firm of Stevens & Lawrence. This partnership was dissolved seven years later, when the firm of Stevens, O'Brien & Glenn was organized.

Mr. Stevens was president of the St. Paul Bar association, vice president of the American Bar association and a member of the law faculty of the state university, and of the St. Paul law school.

In 1888 he was appointed by Mayor Smith as one of the city park commissioners and served as president of the board. He was also chairman of the state statute revision commission and held several other honor positions.

In politics, Mr. Stevens was a republican and was for years prominent in the management of that party in Minnesota. He represented his district in the senate during the sessions of 1891, 1895, 1897 and was a member of the house in 1889.

Up to a short time prior to his death, Mr. Stevens was the senior member of the firm of Stevens, O'Brien, Cole & Albrecht. The partnership was dissolved a few months ago.

ined to b...
rection. Tommy Haskins drew hard...
still upon the lines, his feet well
braced against the foot rail, but the
...ed to say over and over:
"Billy McGuire—is found—is found!"

FAMOUS COCKED HAT WORN BY NAPOLEON AT WATERLOO

THE famous cocked hat worn by Napoleon at Waterloo was the subject of sharp discussion last Thursday at the Institute of France. The late painter, J. L. Gerome, had bequeathed the historic relic to the institute to be preserved in the Conde museum at Chantilly. This legacy excited the indignation of several members of the insitute, including Messrs. Mezieres, Gruyer and Leopold de Lisle, who petitioned that august body to refuse the bequest, alleging that, as the Chantilly museum was a monument commemorating the glory of the great Conde it would be highly unbecoming to place in it the headdress of the man who in 1804 had ordered the Duc d'Enghien, great-grandson of the Prince of Conde, victor of Rocroy, to be shot. The question of the cocked hat became a burning issue, and, in accordance with the petition, an extraordinary plenary session was held, and after a vigorous debate among the members of the five academies it was decided by a vote of forty-two to twenty-eight to accept the legacy. Consequently, the huge black felt tri-colored Napoleonic hat, measuring nearly a yard in width, will shortly be placed at Chantilly in a glass case beside the flag of Rocroy.

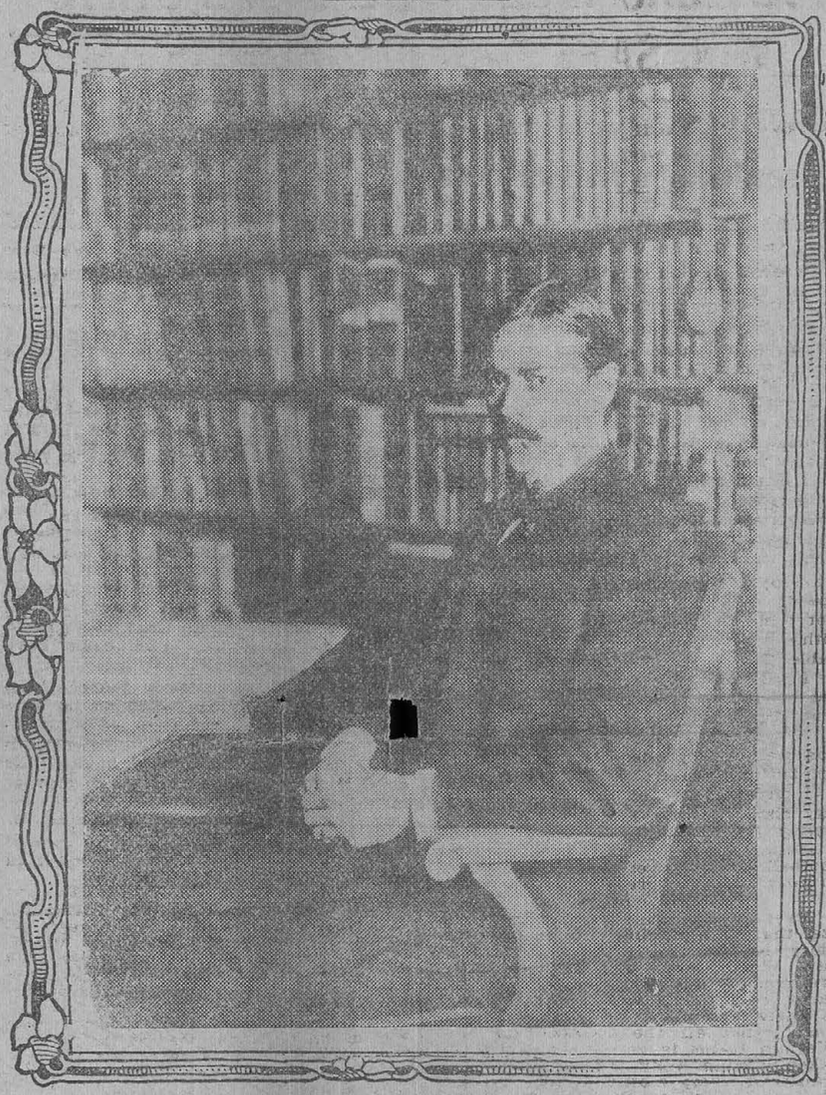
This exciting historical discussion has elicited interesting revelations concerning Napoleon's hats and uniforms. It appears ...f the 150 hats that belonged to the ... concerns you?" "Indeed," exclaimed the Duc d'Aumale. "Yes," replied Gerome. "I have left to the Conde museum the hat worn by Napoleon at Waterloo." The Duc d'Aumale manifested some astonishment, and asked Gerome to tell him how the "interesting relic" came into his possession. No further mention was made of the hat until Gerome's will was probated, when the matter was eagerly discussed, and it has at last been decided to place the famous black felt headdress in the central room of the museum beside the flag of Rocroy.

The seven authentic Napoleonic hats now in existence are all of different dimensions. Prince Victor Napoleon, Prince Louis Napoleon and the Empress Eugenie each have one. A fourth is owned by Armand Dumarescq, a Parisian painter. Another figures in Mme. Tussaud's museum in London beside the guillotine which served to decapitate Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette. The sixth hat of Napoleon was once the property of Meissonier, the military painter, and, after having served as the model in all of that artist's pictures of the emperor, was given by Charles Meissonier, the painter's son, to the Museum of the Army at the Invalides, where Napoleon was buried. The seventh hat of Napoleon is that which he wore at Waterloo, and which is now going to the ...de museum at Chantilly, the ...main left by the ... of

[JAN 30, 1905]

HOLDS PENSION RECORD

Maj. Oscar Seebach, Who Is Succeeded by Col. G. S. Whitney as Assistant Adjutant General, Prosecuted 1,306 Pension Claims During Administration.



—By a Staff Photographer.

MAJ. OSCAR SEEBACH, RED WING.
He retires as assistant adjutant general after four years' service.

Maj. Oscar Seebach, who is succeeded by Col. George S. Whitney of Faribault as adjutant general, holds the record in the state as prosecutor of pension claims. During his term of four years he prosecuted successfully 1,306 claims. Many pensions for widows of old soldiers have been secured in the last two years. In that period 982 claims have been allowed by the bureau of pensions, representing an annual income of $111,876. For the two years prior to the administration of Maj. Seebach the annual income from pensions granted through the efforts of the adjutant general's department was $18,000.

Maj. Seebach has taken pains to study the pension laws, and no claims have been dropped by him until every means has been tried to secure a favorable ruling from the bureau of pensions.

"Maj. Seebach has done a grand work for the old soldiers which will never be forgotten," said Capt. Wood, who is prominent in the G. A. R. "He has relieved the board of trustees of the soldies' home of the task of securing relief and shelter for old soldiers. By securing increased pensions for some old soldiers he has saved the relief fund many a drain."

Maj. Seebach is a veteran of the Spanish-American war. He was captain of Company G of the Thirteenth regimnet and served during the entire campaign. He was wounded in both lungs at the battle of Manila, Aug. 13,1898, and was breveted major of the First infantry after his return from Manila. He has signified his willingness to look after the claims of the old soldiers which are now pending and to extend aid to those old soldiers for whom he has prosecuted claims in the past. He will return to Red Wing, where he will engage in business.

COL. G. S. WHITNEY, FARIBAULT.
He has been appointed assistant adjutant general, succeeding Maj. Seebach.

SHAKESPEARE IN OPERA.

The latest things in operas in London
town these days
Are playful little parodies on Mr. Shake-
speare's plays.
They put on "Hamlet" with a ghost who
does a song and dance
And springs a mouldy gag or two while
all the chorus chants.
And Hamlet, on beholding him, lifts up a
lively clog
And says: "Is that you, father, dear, or
just a London fog?"

When old King Lear goes maundering
across the canvas lea
His graceless daughter winks and says:
"Now, don't you Lear at me!"
And Kent exclaims when through the
storm he hears his monarch shout:
"It's pretty windy, aint't, King, to take
those whiskers out?"
And when his subjects hail the King the
old man, says, complaining:
"Away with you! How dare you, knave,
to hail when I am reigning?"

When dark Othello from the wars comes
double shuffling back
Iago says: "I'm scared of him because
he looks so black."
And Desdemona's stifled while that vil-
lain calmly smokes,
Remarking philosophically the while: "I
hope she chokes!"
And when Othello stabs himself Iago,
with a roar,
Shouts out: "There's always room where
you are bound for just one Moor!"

When Caesar gets the gleaming knives
he's circled by a bunch
Of show girls, while Cassius mourns:
"'Twas too much Roman punch!"
Macbeth beholds the aged crones dance
round their bubbling pitch
And asks them with a grin of glee: "Now
tell me which is witch?"
They're turning crowd's away, they say,
and down by Avon's wave,
It's said, the bard is turning, too—he's
turning in his grave.

—Montreal Star.

shelf on the wall, and took down
tering dish of crystals. "I obtained glit-
In the course of—in a branch of m
work."

The diamond expert—for such he was—
stretched out long, eager fingers towards
the basin, and took up the biggest dia-
mond in the almost luminous mass. It
was a monster stone, indeed, of some 200
carats weight, perfect in form, and al-
though uncut, reflecting and refracting
the dim light of the room with exquisite
radiance. He held it before him at vari-
ous angles to the flaring gas flame; then
put it on his tongue. "Ah, a decent speci-
men! What will you take for it?" he

FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER

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treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wr
of cost, my book—"**WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL**
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have it, and learn to **think for herself.** Then wh
tion," you can decide for yourself. Thousands
remedy. **It cures all, old or young.** To Mothe
treatment which speedily and effectually cures
Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plump

ELECTING SENATORS.

A bill offered in the Minnesota senate by McColl, of Ramsey, is designed to make United States senators elective by the people. At first hand this would seem an impossible thing, but the bill simply provides for the nomination of candidates for senator under the direct primary system by each party, and a vote at the final election, upon the indorsement by the people of a candidate for the choice of the legislature. To make it more probable that the legislature will heed the wish of the people, thus expressed, it is provided that each candidate for the legislature may, if he wishes, pledge himself to vote for the people's choice, according to a formula prescribed in the bill.

By this means, it is hoped to make the election by the legislature just a mere ratification, as much so as the voting for president by the presidential electors.

Unless there are defects in the bill that are not apparent on the surface, the idea is a meritorious one. It is a feasible method for the direct election of senators, and there has long since ceased to be any dispute that senators ought to be so elected. It is a great advance over the method of indorsing candidates at state conventions, for the election returns would speak the will of the people, beyond any cavil, and be much more binding on members of the legislature than the voice of a state convention.

The plan has been tried in Oregon and has been a success, even to the extent that a republican senator was elected by a democratic legislature, because he had prevailed at the general election and the members were pledged to obey the popular will and felt bound by their pledges.

It is an opening wedge for a direct state primary for all state officers, and that is one reason, among many others, why it will not be favored by small fry politicians.

PLACE FOR WHITNEY

Faribault Man Will Succeed Maj. Seebach

Lieut. Col. George S. Whitney, of Faribault, will succeed Maj. Oscar Seebach, of Red Wing, as assistant adjutant general. Gov. Johnson decided on the appointment yesterday, and today Adjt. Gen. F. B. Wood will issue a general order making the appointment effective.

Gen. Wood, in assuming the office of adjutant general today, will have a department in harmony with his ideas. The appointment was made after a conference with Gen. Wood yesterday. Col. Whitney is a Faribault business man and was formerly register of deeds of Rice county. He is lieutenant colonel of the Second regiment, Minnesota national guard, and members of the national guard generally were in favor of his appointment as assistant adjutant general. Gen. Joseph Bobleter, brigade commander of the national guard; many old soldiers and several G. A. R. posts also urged Col. Whitney's appointment. The appointment was made on the personal request of Gen. Wood, who desired a staff in harmony with his purposes that the best possible results may be obtained.

The new assistant adjutant general will give his entire time to the pension bureau in connection with the department, and both Gov. Johnson and his adjutant general are determined that the high plane on which the department has been conducted shall be maintained under the present administration.

POPULAR ELECTION OF SENATORS.

What is undoubtedly a feasible method of bringing about the popular election of United States senators without any violation of the letter of the Constitution is contained in a bill introduced by Senator McColl of this city. It is the "Oregon plan" which has been put to the test of an election in that state and has been found to work satisfactorily. The measure provides that at the fall primaries preceding the election by the legislature of a United States senator any candidate for that office may file for nomination with the secretary of state at least twenty days before the primaries, on the payment of a fee of $100. The secretary of state is to cause to be placed on the ballot of each party in every district, through the county auditor, the names of all candidates filing for that party. The candidate receiving the highest vote is to be considered the candidate of his party, and on the further payment of $100 is to have his name printed as senatorial candidate, together with the successful candidates of the other party or parties at the top of the general election ballot. Of these candidates the one receiving the highest vote is to be declared the choice of the people of the state for senator, and that fact is to be certified by the secretary of state to the presiding officers of both houses of the legislature.

Since it would be possible, and entirely legal, for the legislature to ignore the result of the popular election resort is had to an alternative pledge to be signed by each candidate for the state senate or house of representatives and submitted with their affidavit of nomination. One pledge is that the candidate will always vote during his term for the candidate for United States senator who has received the largest popular vote. The alternative is that he will consider the popular vote as merely a recommendation which may be disregarded. No legislative candidate is required by the proposed law to sign either of these pledges. To compel him to sign the first would probably render the measure invalid. But no legal requirement is necessary. In their anxiety to stand well with the people nine out of ten candidates would sign the first pledge. To sign the second or not to sign at all would be considered unpopular and too likely to result in defeat. The alternative pledge is therefore a device to bring popular opinion to bear upon the legislative candidate and to bind him by an ante-election pledge under penalty of defeat.

* * * *

As to the merits of the bill there are two points to be taken into consideration, the principle of popular election and the particular method proposed. Assuming for the moment that popular election of senators is desirable, the only question is whether the direct primary applied to this office would produce as good candidates as a state convention, composed of delegates elected under the safeguards of the direct primary law. The Pioneer Press has frequently pointed out its objections to direct primaries for state offices and its belief that a system which works admirably in small and compact jurisdictions, but less satisfactorily in congressional districts of large area, might prove disappointing when applied to general state offices. The essential difficulty would be the want of close personal acquaintance with the candidate and the consequent inability to judge wisely and uninfluenced by merely hearsay evidence for or against his fitness. It is conceivable that this objection would have less force in case of a candidate for United States senator or for governor than in the case of less conspicuous state offices; and since this measure of Senator McColl's does not involve direct primaries for other state offices, the objection is partially met.

* * * *

As to the desirability of the popular election of United States senators it must be confessed that the Pioneer Press has far more doubts now than it has had heretofore. This paper has been among the most consistent advocates of popular election. Like every one else it was driven thereto by the too frequent scandals attending the senatorial contests in a large number of states and the election from certain states of men conspicuously unrepresentative of their states. But two considerations have arisen to dampen our zeal. In the first place, there has been throughout the country so conspicuous an improvement in the moral tone of legislatures and such successive blows delivered to the old senatorial bosses that it appears not improbable that the desired end, the selection of men of conspicuous uprightness and ability, can be achieved without any change in the method of selection either by amendment of the Constitution or by evasion thereof.

In the next place the wave of radicalism that has swept over the country, the conspicuous fact that legislature after legislature has passed laws condemned by the judgment of most of the men who voted for them simply in response to a popular revolt against abuses, the fact that instead of applying remedies to these abuses and complying with the Roosevelt formulae the legislatures have taken advantage of a partially fictitious popular sentiment to exercise arbitrary and despotic power—all this has raised grave doubt as to the wisdom of replacing with an assemblage subject to these waves of sentiment an assemblage which is under no compulsion to abdicate its own calm and deliberate judgment. The senate as constituted has its faults and they are exasperating and at times grave, but the proposal to remove the last barrier against sudden waves of popular sentiment deserves earnest and cool consideration.

It may be that the length of the senatorial term would operate as a sufficient safeguard against hasty abdication of individual judgment to the clamor of the moment and it is true that the periods of self-restraint are much longer than the intervening periods of excited extremism. But if the same end, the end of equity and fair dealing between man and man, and between section and section, can be reached without violent constitutional changes which may have unforeseen and not entirely beneficent results prudence would dictate patience. It is, however, true that the proposed change in the mode of selecting senators in Minnesota does not involve a change in the composition of the entire federal senate. Minnesota is but one of forty-five states. It would be only one of a half dozen which in one form or another have instituted virtual popular election of senators. At the same time it is one of the few in which popular election is less necessary. But it is to be borne in mind that if the method operates satisfactorily here it will spread to other states—just as our direct primary law has spread—until all or almost all states adopt the principle. The exceptions, if any, will be those states which really stand most in need of a change of methods, states like Rhode Island, Delaware, Montana and New York, which have usually been machine ruled and boss ruled.

* * * *

To declare unequivocally against Senator McColl's proposal or popular election of senators in any form is not our purpose. That purpose is simply to present some considerations that ought to be taken into account, considerations whose importance is emphasized by the temper of the times. It is solely because probably nine men out of ten have made up their minds that popular election of United States senators is a desirable reform that there is any occasion to weigh the other side of the question. It is not improbable that a thorough review, even in the light of recent events, would result in another verdict for popular election. But there should be such a review, before committing Minnesota to a policy which would be generally imitated.

HIRAM F. STEVENS.

Hiram F. Stevens, dean of the St. Paul College of Law, chairman of the statutes revision commission, former state senator and a foremost member of the bar, passed away at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at St. Luke's hospital, after an illness of two weeks, during which he was constantly hovering between life and death. The end was peaceful and he was conscious of the presence of his wife, until within a short time of his death. His last hours were free from suffering.

Very serious internal trouble necessitated his removal to the hospital two weeks ago yesterday, and under the care of Dr. A. C. Schwyzer and Dr. Daniel Pool his condition remained for a time much the same, then became more serious and an operation was resorted to with the hope of saving his life.

Rally Is a False Hope.

A second operation followed and Sunday morning the wound was opened and again cleansed. This led to a brief improvement. Early yesterday morning he suffered a chill, following which his condition again became worse and he gradually failed without a rally.

Funeral services will be held at 2:30 o'clock Friday afternoon at St. Paul's church. Rev. Dr. Wright officiating, assisted by other members of the clergy. The remains will be taken East for interment at St. Albans, Vt., the home of Senator Stevens' family. Mrs. Stevens, who survives, will leave Friday evening via Montreal for St. Albans.

Senator Stevens had no relatives in the West although a mother and three brothers are still living, in Vermont.

Mr. Stevens' Career.

Hiram Fairchild Stevens was well known throughout Minnesota and the United States as a lawyer and educator. He was born at St. Albans, Vt., Sept. 11, 1852. His father, Dr. Hiram Fairchild Stevens, was an eminent physician, at one time president of the Vermont State Medical association, an army surgeon during the war of the Rebellion, and a member of both houses of the Vermont legislature. He died in 1864.

Mr. Stevens prepared for college at the Kimball Union academy, Meriden, N. H., and was a member of the class of '72 of the University of Vermont. He went to New York city and studied in the law offices of Porter, Lowrey, Soren & Stone, of which Judge John K. Porter was the senior member. He graduated from the Columbia law school in 1874, and was admitted to the Vermont bar the same year. He practiced in his home town of St. Albans, and soon attained a considerable reputation as a lawyer, and was one of the first members and the first secretary of the Vermont Bar association.

Came to St. Paul in 1879.

He removed to St. Paul in 1879, and since that time had been engaged in active practice in St. Paul. He first became a member of the firm or Warner, Stevens & Lawrence, from which he withdrew in 1886, and at the time of his death was senior member of the firm of Stevens, O'Brien, Cole & Albrecht. He was vice president and general counsel to the Canadian Atlantic Transit company and counsel of several large corporations. He was admitted to practice in the United States supreme court in 1886.

He was one of the organizers of the American bar asssociation in 1876, was the first vice president from Minnesota, and since 1899 had been chairman of the general council of the association. He was the first secretary of the Minnesota Bar association, organized in 1883, was later vice president and was president of the association in 1901. He also assisted in the organization of the St. Paul Bar association, and was at one time its president.

Mr. Stevens wrote many articles on the judicial history of St. Paul and Ramsey county, and was editor-in-chief of Bench and Bar of Minnesota, published in 1903. He was a lecturer on the law of real property from 1892 to 1900 at the law school of the University of Minnesota, and since 1900 was president and dean of the St. Paul College of Law.

Revised the Statutes.

He was a member of the American Association of Law Schools, and in 1901 was made chairman of the Minnesota statute revision commission, and it was largely through his influence that the legislature of 1903 made an additional appropriation for this work, and granted the extension of time necessary for thorough and scholarly work.

He was a broad scholar as well as a thorough lawyer, and was a member of the International Law Association of London, of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, a councillor of the Minnesota Historical society, and a member of the Minnesota Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

A staunch Republican, he did active work in the service of the party and was always ready to serve it on the stump or in its councils. He was chairman of the Ramsey county Republican committee in 1886 and 1888, and in the latter year was elected to the house of representatives of the Minnesota legislature. This was the beginning of a legislative career that continued for ten years, and made him politically one of the best-known men in the state.

Record as Legislator.

During his service in the lower house he was chairman of the judiciary committee, and took an active part in shaping some of the most important legislation in the history of the state, including the Australian ballot law, the factory inspection law, and the mechanics' lien laws.

Although the Democrats swept the greater part of the state in 1890, he was elected to the Minnesota senate, defeating C. H. Benedict, in a district that was admittedly close. He was again elected to the Minnesota senate in 1894, defeating Michael Doran, in what was probably the most vigorous political contest ever waged in Ramsey county. As a member of the judiciary, and other prominent committees, he had had great influence in the session of 1891 1893, but in the next two sessions he was the dominating force of the senate. His position as chairman of the judiciary committee, and the respect accorded to his ability, made it almost impossible for any measure opposed by him to pass. He did not seek reelection in 1900, and sought no political office, although tendered valuable services to the party in succeeding campaigns. He was prominently mentioned as a delegate from the Fourth congressional district to the national Republican convention in Chicago next June.

A resident of St. Paul, he loved his home city, and was active in promoting its interests. He was a leading member of the chamber of commerce, and was a member of the Commercial club, and of the Minnesota club, was chairman of the board of park commissioners in 1886. He was a member of the Minnesota society of New York, a Freemason and a member of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, and at one time prelate of Damascus commandery, Knights Templars of St. Paul.

He was a member of the Episcopal church and was a member of the Church Club of Minnesota, and was a delegate to the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1901.

He was married in 1876 to Miss Laura A. C[illegible] him.

THE SAINT PAUL PIONEER PRESS: THURSD

DEATH ENDS ACTIVE LIFE

HIRAM F. STEVENS PASSES AWAY

Long a Foremost Member of the Bar, Educator, Author and Orator—Arrangements for Funeral —Body Will be Sent East for Burial.

March 10, 1904.

Dispatch Sept. 13 '08

9

SHEEHAN WAS IN COMMAND

R. I. Holcombe Takes Issue With John F. Bishop About Fort Ridgely.

QUOTES SIBLEY'S ORDER

Which Appears to Leave No Doubt in the Matter—Other Facts Ably Marshaled.

Sept. 13, 1908,

To the Editor of the Dispatch.

My attention has been called to the issue of the Dispatch of August 3 last, in which number there is an article on the subject of the identity of the commander of the white forces during the siege and investment by the Indians, in August, 1862. The author, Mr. John F. Bishop, attempts by insinuation and indirect assertion to have it believed that the commander was Capt. Norman K. Culver, of Company B, Fifth Minnesota. The reason given is that Culver's commission as captain is dated two weeks earlier than that of Capt T. J. Sheehan, of the same regiment, to whom all history gives the honor and distinction. Mr. Bishop asserts that Capt. Culver "died broken hearted over the matter,"—becauses "the state did him the injustice in the making of the history."

I repeat that all history and every record on the subject shows, and every survivor of the

Defenders of Fort Ridgely

and everyone else informed on the subject, including Mr. Bishop, knows that the commander of Fort Ridgely from Tuesday morning, August 19, until August 27, (when the relief forces under Gen. Sibley, then a colonel, arrived) was Lieut. T. J. Sheehan, of Company C, Fifth Minnesota.

From Monday noon until Tuesday morning, the post was commanded by Second Lieutenant Thomas P. Gere, who was then but a youth of 19, although as brave and gallant a spirit as ever drew a sword.

The dates of the commissions of Capts. Culver and Sheehan, giving each the rank of captain, are of no consequence in this discussion. At the time of the defense of Fort Ridgely neither officer was a captain; both were first lieutenants, and Sheehan's commission antedated Culver's by fifteen days.

Monday noon, August 18, when word was received that the Indians had broken out at the Redwood agency both

Sheehan and Culver Were Absent

from Fort Ridgely. Lieut. Sheehan was a day and a half's march on the road to Fort Ripley at the head of his company and Lieut. Culver was well on his way to St. Peter with the Renville rangers. Messengers were sent after them and Capt. Sheehan and his men, after an unusually rapid march of 45 miles in twelve hours reached the fort Tuesday morning, while Lieut. Culver did not arrive for twelve hours later, and when he came found Lieut. Sheehan in command and made no effort to supersede him. He well knew that Sheehan was his senior in rank and cheerfully and loyally served under him. Mr. Bishop knows these facts as well as any one else.

After the defense of Fort Ridgely both Sheehan and Culver were made captains, each to fill a vacancy, and the commissions, as was customary, were dated back to the time the vacancy occurred. Culver succeeded Capt. John S. Marsh, who was killed August 18, and Sheehan succeeded Capt. Francis Hall, who resigned August 31. Those as familiar with the subject as is Mr. Bishop know full well that commissions were often issued "nunc pro tunc,"—or now for then.

But the defense at Ridgely was well over, when Sheehan and Culver were made captains. Mr. Bishop's assertion that Capt. Culver "died broken hearted," because of the injustice done him by the state, is simply preposterous.

Capt. Culver Did His Duty

at Ridgely as elsewhere. He was a sturdy soldier and always wanted his due. He never claimed that he was the commander at Ridgely until 34 years afterward, and then he only claimed that if he had received his captain's commission in time he would have been entitled to the command. I still have his letters to the Fort Ridgely monument commission on the subject.

If Capt. Culver had been entitled to the distinction of commander, his fellow officers of the Fifth regiment, from Col. Hubbard down, would have seen to it that the honor was awarded him, and no one of them would have been more zealous in his behalf than his comrade officer, Capt. Sheehan. After the war was over Col. Houston and other officers of the Fifth regiment presented Capt. Sheehan (who was then a lieutenant-colonel in the state militia) with a gold badge, which, the inscription says, was, "for services rendered during the Rebellion, from Oct. 13, 1861, to Sept. 5, 1865." The presentation was made with full knowledge of

Fort Ridgely's Defense,

and of the part taken therein by both Lieut. Sheehan and Lieut. Culver. Mr. Bishop knows all these facts very well.

Mr. Bishop knows, too, that Lieut. Sheehan made the only official report, as commander, of the defense of Fort Ridgely, and that Sergt. Jones, who had charge of the artillery, made the only other official report of the work at Ridgely, that he addressed his report to Lieut. Sheehan, "commanding post," and that he had made it, "by your orders." Surely Sergt. Jones knew who the commander was.

Mr. Bishop quibbles and cavils over the order continuing Lieut. Sheehan in command of Fort Ridgely; says it was signed by "a civilian," etc. The order was signed by H. H. Sibley, Colonel Commanding," and the following is a copy:

Col. Sibley's Order.

Headquarters Indian Expedition,
Fort Ridgely, Aug. 30, 1862.
General Orders No. 17.
First Lieut. T. J. Sheehan, of Co. C, Fifth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, will retain command of this post, which has been defended by himself and his small force so gallantly against greatly superior numbers of the savages, until further orders, and he will be obeyed and respected accordingly. By order of

H. H. SIBLEY,
Col. Commanding.

L. Webb, A. A. G.

Both Sibley, who signed the order, and Capt. Webb, the adjutant general, who attested it, were officers in the state service, commissioned by Gov. Ramsey, and neither was a civilian at the time.

No attention would have been paid to Mr. Bishop's communication, but for the fact that many unacquainted with Minnesota history may read it and believe it. The well informed will read it with feelings that can be better imagined than described.

R. I. HOLCOMBE, Ex-Secretary of the Fort Ridgely Monument Commission.

St. Paul, Sept. 12, 1908.

Two years after the death of his daughter Helen, Gov. Sibley was leading the memorable "Sibley's expedition" against the fleeing warriors of her mother's people. That he killed or captured many of the Indians and compelled the rest to surrender; that he earned the brevet title of major general for so punishing the perpetrators of the great Sioux massacre, is familiar history. Further to augment the honors of this distinguished Minnesotan, the exclusive and cautious Princeton university conferred upon him in 1888 its most honorable degree, that of LL. D.

DEAR TO HIS MEMORY.

In Gen. Sibley's later years, the old house upon the original Sibley claim a short distance from the street bearing his name—this house which has been the only St. Paul home of his first-born child, held a special place in his memory.

To one of the "real" pioneers, as the pioneer now tells, the general related, some moths before his death, in 1891, at the venerable age of four score, this occurrence:

Several aged survivors of Chief Shakopee's band, to which Wah-ki-ye's mother belonged, came to St. Paul to solicit the general's influence with the president in obtaining certain favors for the petitioners. Like all the Minnesota Indians, they regarded "Wah-pe-ton-hous-ka" as but a little less powerful that the "great father." But the general, whom his visitors encountered at the Merchant's hotel, pleaded that he had become too feeble to undertake any negotiations with Washington.

The petitioners were silent. Then they whispered together and reached a confidential conclusion. It brought forth only the remark, that "talk" would be better outside. But the chief speaker, as it developed, had often visited St. Paul during the days that Helen Sibley lived here.

With the diplomacy of his race he strode slowly ahead of the party up Jackson street, crossed Fifth street, turned to the right and halted his comrades and the aged general directly in front of No. 145. Pointing down to a point in the neglected open lot that was once the Browns' attractive lawn, the diplomatist obtained his request promptly when he said in Siuox:

"Our daughter is here at the gate to meet Wah-pe-ton-hous-ka. She asks him, will he write to the great father?"

FOLLOW PEAS WITH CELERY.

(By R. B. Rushing.)

Two of the best paying crops may be grown on the same piece of ground the same season.

HOUSE AND ITS HEROINE

House Is in the Hands of Wreckers, the Heroine Long Since Dead.

THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH

Romantic Story of Miss Helen Sibley, Her Distinguished Friends and Her Old Home.

[ST. PAUL DISPATCH, 1908]

To be interesting, every old house should have its heroine. She must be, of course, a young and pretty heroine. She must have her romance and her tragedy. If, in addition, she should be closely and piquantly related to a hero, an historical hero, a warrior as well—then, indeed, the old house has met with every expectation, has performed its full duty, has prepared itself to meet with proud resignation — for places, as was once believed, have spirits—the sledge and crowbar of the wrecker.

No. 145 East Fifth street has been such an honorable old house. It has now closed its career of more than half a century. It is associated in the minds of all our oldest residents, with a romance no less genuine than exceptional. It recalls, as parts of this romance, not only a pretty girl, but one of the most distinguished heroes of early Minnesota history—an L.L. D. of Princeton university, a governor and a major general. If the old house also typifies a notable and recent bargain in St. Paul real estate—that is another, a merely commercial and a very unimportant [illegible].

"Helen" makes a choice name for one's heroine. It was used by the author of the first "best seller," with such success that his work still circulates, and has even enjoyed the final distinction of being classed with Shakespeare's and Milton's efforts, as "crude and infantile"—because it can be easily understood.

But when her name is both Helen and Wah-ki-yee, she proves manifestly the sort of heroine whose story should be quill-penned in dulcet verse, instead of being typewritten in a halting, crabbed prose.

She was—yet why should we tell our secret so prematurely? You can find it out "quick" enough by "skipping." Possibly, madame or mademoiselle. But Mrs. Bluebeard, you recall—

No. 145—and please don't "skip"—No. 145 is, or was, the two-story-and-a-half brick house set back about thirty feet from the north side of Fifth street, midway between Robert and Jackson streets. It was the house that, in late years, reared its upper stories above the "bungalow" shops clustered before it—the plumber's shop in front and the blacksmith shop towards Jackson street.

BUILT BEFORE THE WAR.

It was a very old house, as architectural age goes hereabouts. Any one could see that. Any one could observe that the side walls were prolonged into a part of the chimneys, that the panes in each of the three second-story windows, in front and at each side, were uncommonly small panes. And nobody has to be a local Ruskin, a woman's club member, a globe-trotter, or even a drummer, not to remember promptly that such little panes, in an unpretentious window, have long been out of vogue; that such chimneys, merging into the side walls, characterized the domestic architecture of America during the first half of the nineteenth century. Built before the Civil war, you'll guess, and guess correctly.

One of the oldest of St. Paul dwellings, and, in its day, one of the best, No. 145, "the Allen house," demolished last week, was erected in 1853, or fifty-five years ago.

And its heroine? Be patient, Mme. or Mlle., if you please.

The tract of land that eventually included block 12, St. Paul proper, was government land until Sept. 1, 1848, when it was "entered" on behalf of various persons, by Henry H. Sibley, then a estate was worth discussing. Three years after Elisha Allen bought lot 12 and built his fine house, he sold the improved property, in March, 1856, to his brother, Horace Allen, also an attorney, for $5,000. Horace, too, was in "comfortable circumstances," as the local standard went, and gave no mortgage on his purchase. Instead, he disposed of the purchase within three months, at an advance of 20 per cent, to William R. Brown, receiving, however, a mortgage for the full $6,000.

"Mr. Brown was a real estate dealer. If you weren't a real estate dealer then or a lawyer-and-a-real estate dealer, you didn't distinctly count. But Mr. Brown had also been a farmer. He was born, the son of a farmer, at Urbana, Ohio, in 1816. He first wandered westward to Fort Snelling about the year that Fur Agent Sibley built his big stone house at Mendota. For then, Mendota was—what it isn't now—the Northwestern metropolis, the center of civilization in this region. St. Paul was only a-borning (through the medium of the whisky-trading, Cyclopean-faced "Pigseye" and his saloon) when young Brown, now of voting age, struck out gallantly into the wilderness, passed by the invisible St. Paul, and located at Red Rock. He there became an assistant, agricultural rather came to St. Paul, bringing Helen Sibley. With them she attended the Jackson Street Methodist church, took an energetic part in the church work, and soon became a favorite among what pastors call "the young people." Said an old resident lately, who is now a Robert street hatter, "Everybody admired Helen. I used to go to singing school and dancing school with her."

From the time that the Browns and Helen moved into the Fifth street house where they were to remain from 1856 to 1860, Helen Sibley attracted a mingled admiration and curiosity. Her father, already eminent, was elected the next year first governor of the new state. But though still a resident of Mendota, he seldom failed to visit the Browns and his daughter daily. Old settlers recall vividly the long chats between Helen and "the governor" at the picket-fence gate before the green, attractive "yard" beside the sands of Fifth street. She was a pretty girl, was Helen, with dark eyes and hair, but with a fair complexion, and with features that gave much less evidence of her descent from the "first families" than was displayed by the half Caucasian children of other prominent pioneers; for it was an interesting development of our frontier life that, not only the first state governor, but al-

Helen Sibley.

resident of Mendota, where he was agent of the American Fur company. The following year part of the tract passed into other hands, and, after several transfers, lot 12 of block 12 was sold on Independence day, 1853, to Elisha Allen for $450.

The same year Mr. Allen, a lawyer, who had brought a fat purse from New England, built the brick dwelling known, of late years, as No. 145. It was a spacious and substantial structure for the time and place, although the home erected by Mr. Sibley, nearly seventeen years earlier, out at Mendota—and still standing there—was contrived still more solidly, with broad walls of stone.

But No. 145 was better made than most brick and timber houses of the present day. Said the foreman for W. J. Hoy, who has been "wrecking" the old structure: "The pine timbers may have been there half a century, but they are perfectly good yet, and they will be used. You see, it isn't easy now-a-days to get two-inch timbers that are two inches thick. The mills pretend to turn out two-inch stuff, but when it has been smoothed down it measures about one and one-half inches. Perhaps 'business' wasn't so much 'business' then as it is now. Anyhow, pine was very much cheaper, and that, maybe, was why two-inch timbers like these we're taking out were two inches thick and were sound and clear from end to end."

Old Home of Helen Sibley.

Number 145 East Fifth street, now being wrecked to give place to a fine business building.

"The flooring of the first story, I notice, has been lowered some time—about two feet. I suppose the lot used to lie that much higher. No, there isn't much of the original interior left. The old house has been occupied as a shop or storehouse by a plumber and a carpenter, and has been changed about so much that only the walls and second floor remain as they were 'before the war.'"

WAS A FINE MANSION.

"That's true, the Allen house was built," said an old settler, "before Fifth street was graded, and when all that block was a sandy tract, given up to residences. But the Allen house had a pretty yard, with plenty of grass and shrubbery. It was a stylish place, a real mansion, for its time, and one of the best dwellings in St. Paul. The neighborhood was an exclusive one, too. M. S. Wilkinson, our United States senator in 1859, lived close to the Allen house. So did L. A. Babcock, a lawyer who was attorney general in territorial days, and a member of the council, or legislature, of the territory. On the other side of Fifth street, towards Jackson, about on the site of the Maybell Stationery company's present store, at No. 150, was the drug store of Dr. Jarvis, our first druggist, who came here in 1849. He was a doctor, too, and a good fellow. Everybody that was anybody gathered at Jarvis' nights to talk politics and real estate. And real than clerical, though he was an earnest Methodist, to Benjamin T. Kavanaugh, superintendent of the Methodist episcopal mission established this year—1837—at Red Rock, six miles down the river, from the site of the future city.

HEROINE OF THE TALE.

Some years afterwards, Mr. Brown, having married Martha Newman in 1841, received into his family, to be reared practically as an adopted daughter, a little half-breed Sioux Indian girl—Wah-ki-ye, or The Bird. She came from Mendota, where her mother was a squaw of Chief Shakopee's band, and her father was a white trader—a trader in furs. Her Christian name was Helen Hastings. For her father was Henry Hastings Sibley, already taking prominence among the civilians of the Northwest.

A native of Detroit, Mich., he had come to Mendota in 1834, when he was 23 years old, as the agent of John Jacob Astor's American Fur company. Five years later was born the daughter to whom he remained devoted throughout her short and admirable life. It is not of record, but it is presumable, that she was born in the sturdy old house that he had built at Mendota three years before her birth; the house where, during twenty-six years, Agent Sibley, rapidly gaining influence through his sterling, strong character, and his uncommon ability, entertained all distinguished visitors to the Northwest, including Schoolcraft, Capt. Marryat, Catlin, Fredricka Bremer and not a few other travelers of international fame.

He insisted, it is said, that his child should be brought up among her father's race. The young mother, deeply grieved, tradition records, at losing her only child, was taken away a few months after the baby's birth to the tepees of her band in Northern Minnesota. There she married a young brave, but died within a year—about 1841. So long as she lived she continued to send playthings of birch bark, tiny garments of beaded deerskin, to the cherished Wah-ki-ye, whom she was not to see again.

Helen Sibley, as she was generally known, remained with her foster-mother, Mrs. Brown, at Red Rock, from early childhood to the age of fifteen. The girl's father came frequently to see her, and he provided for her support and education. He had already gained political honors, having been elected delegate to congress from Minnesota territory in 1849 and again in 1851. He had also married, in 1843, some two years after the death of Wah-ki-ye's mother, Miss Sarah J. Steele, daughter of Dr. John Steele, of Pennsylvania; a wife who, having contributed much to her husband's success, died in 1869, leaving children that have long adorned St. Paul society.

It was in 1854 that Mr. and Mrs. Brown one of the leading Minnesota congressmen of that decade, like the late Norman W. Kittson, and like a pioneer lumberman who died recently, all made it possible for the descendants of their earlier wives to entertain the pride which aristocratic Virginians long justified in the descendants of Pocahontas. Helen was a slender and a tall girl, as befittend the daughter of "Wah-pe-ton hous-ka," the Tall Trader. Her sprightly intelligence and her kindly, sunny disposition abetted her physical entirement.

She had become, indeed, something of a "catch" among the young men of the growing St. Paul; both because of her father's high position and because of the "cozy little income," as it was then accounted, which he collected for her on account of Indian annuities, and which he expended or invested for her benefit.

HELEN MARRIED A DOCTOR.

The suitor whom she eventually favored was a young physician from Milwaukee—Dr. S. J. Sawyer. Their wedding took place — — —

GOOD CITIZEN AND SOLDIER

TRIBUTE TO GEN. JOHN B. SANBORN

Historical Society Holds Memorial Meeting—Addresses by Judge Clark and Gen. Childs—Quarters in New Capitol.

About 200 people attended the memorial exercises for Gen. John B. Sanborn held last evening at the state capitol by the State Historical society. The addresses were made by Judge Greenleaf Clark and by Gen. H. W. Childs. Thomas H. Reeves of Minneapolis, who served under Gen. Sanborn, related personal reminiscences of the general.

The executive council, which met before the memorial meeting, discussed the matter of rooms in the new capitol. The historical society wants rooms that have been assigned to the board of control. The members insist that the society has more need of extensive fire proof vaults for its documents than has the board of control, and an effort will be made to secure the rooms.

The election of a vice president to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Judge Greenleaf Clark to the presidency on the death of Gen. Sanborn, was postponed until the next meeting.

Judge Clark's address on Gen. Sanborn was as follows:

Judge Clark's Address.

"The charter of the Historical society ordains that one of its objects, among others, shall be 'to rescue from oblivion the memory of the early pioneers and to obtain and preserve narratives of their exploits, perils and hardy adventures.' It is well. The lives of prominent and leading men are so connected with the important events of the past that they portray in vivid reality the processes by which those events were brought about. An impersonal history could hardly be written, and if it could, it would lack the element which gives it life and vigor, and confidence in its truth. The subject remaining for consideration at this session is the life and influence of John Benjamin Sanborn, who died in St. Paul on the 16th day of May, 1904.

"Gen Sanborn was a member of this society for forty-eight years, a member of its executive council for twenty-eight years, an officer of it for thirteen years, and he was its president when he died. His contributions to its literature comprise many articles of historical value, and its treasures have been enriched by his bounty. From the time he became a member of its executive council to the day of his death, no man was more constant than he in attendance upon its meetings, or more devoted to its work; and no one engaged more freely in its discussions upon incidents of the past. He had lived in the sphere of human activities, had a retentive memory, and helped to elucidate events around which the gloom of time was setting. His last labors were for the society. Less than three months before he died he prepared a paper on 'The Work of the Second Legislature of Minnesota, 1859-60,' which was read before the council at its session of March 14, 1904, he, though present, not being able to read it.

"The record of our obituaries shows how rapidly the old pioneers, those who came down to us from territorial and ante-territorial days, are passing away. We are upon the verge of a new epoch. The period of construction is fast giving way to that of conservation. The light of the faces of the old pioneers is fading into shadow, their companionship is passing from a reality to a memory. A few old Romans are left to us, most of whom are peacefully and gracefully bearing the burden of years. To spare them, one by one, will be a reiterated sorrow.

Minnesota Pioneers.

"I cannot refrain from saying that no border country was ever ushered into the light of formal and salutary social order by a body of men more judicious, courageous, or possessing higher qualities of manliness and refinement, than are to be found among the leading spirits of the old pioneers of Minnesota. If there be any who think that contact with primeval things dulls the sensibilities or debases the character, to refute such contention we have only to point to the innate and never failing courtesy, kindliness, hospitality, refinement and gentility of the leading pioneers, both men and women, who ushered into life the State of Minnesota.

"John B. Sanborn was a prominent man in the city of his adoption, and in the territory and state for half a century. I knew him in his native State of New Hampshire, and when I came to St. Paul a few months after the admission of the state to the Union, I found him, so soon, at the head of one of the leading law firms of the city. From that time to the day of his death his name stood at the head of a prominent firm of lawyers. His professional career was subject to many interruptions, and though other and important work was given him to do, the law was his chosen profession. I should say that his most prominent and distinguished gift as a lawyer was his ability of bringing men who started out with litigious intentions, together, and by his good sense and practical sagacity effecting a settlement satisfactory to both. There is no more valuable service a lawyer can render a client than this. In matters which involved doubtful legal questions, or where the facts were unsolved, or for any other reason resort to a trial in court became necessary, he demonstrated in public the same ability to fight that he exercised in private to conciliate; but the contest was courteous, though it might be strenuous.

Work for the State.

"Mr. Sanborn acted a prominent part in the framing of the laws of the state. He was a member of the famous legislature of 1859, whose wise and judicious work in planting the new state government on solid ground and throwing safeguards around its vital interests, is universally recognized, and as chairman of the judiciary committee of the house of representatives he took a leading part in that legislation. He repeatedly afterwards served in the house and senate. When some one was wanted to represent with ability and fidelity the interests of the city and state, his neighbors repeatedly turned to him, and though he was a Republican in politics, and lived in a city of Democratic proclivities, I do not remember that he was ever defeated at the polls. By this service he became identified with much of the important legislation of the state.

"In civic life there was no one more ready than he to lend a hand. He was never too busy or too tired to take vigorous hold of matters important to the welfare of the community. He did not need urging. He saw the need or danger, and readily and cheerfully co-operated with his fellow workers in devising and executing measures. I supply the one, or avert the [illegible] was always a busy man. I do not think he knew what idleness was. Blessed by nature with a vigorous constitution he hardly realized the necessity of rest and recuperation, either by himself or others.

In the War.

"When the nation's life was threatened he laid down the arts of peace and took up the business of war. His first military work was the organization of troops as adjutant general of the state; his later service was in executing war in the field. He served in the War of the Rebellion as commander of a regiment, a brigade and a division under the eyes of a superior officer, and in independent command. In a service of four years he rose from the rank of a colonel of volunteers to that of brigadier general and brevet major general. He always met the demands upon him. In sudden emergencies, whether arising in subordinate or independent command, in the field of battle or in strategic movements, he was always equal to the occasion, took without shrinking the responsibility of prompt decision and decisive action, and what he did never failed to meet the approval of his superiors. In his social life he was always the courteous gentleman, kind, considerate, composed, free from the perturbations of anger or fear, just, and benevolent almost to a fault.

"Gen. Sanborn was an all-around man. His influence was exerted and felt in many directions. He was prominent in professional, public, civic and military life, a career that falls to the lot of but few men. It is hardly to be expected that a man whose field of activity is so broad and diversified should be pre-eminent in any particular line. There is a limit to the human powers. But I should say that the highest and most incontestable claim of Gen. Sanborn for distinction was his ability, bearing and accomplishment as a soldier.

A Useful Life.

"Was it a useful life? The greatest of the English poets and dramatists, that great analyst of the human mind and character, that great estimator of human values, said 'Every man is worth just so much as the things are worth about which he busies himself;' and it takes but a superficial knowledge of the great poet, who taught by the vivid painting of contrasts as well as by precept, to realize that in his great mind the worthiest things for a man to do are those which promote the well-being of mankind and which dignify and ennoble human nature.

"Try Gen. Sanborn by this high standard. The things about which he busied himself, in a long, busy, influential and eventful life, were important to society, the state and his country. If he ever cordesc[illegible] to an ignoble act I know it [illegible] better title to respect honor and commemoration can a man achieve?

"Gen. Sanborn was a man of strong religious conviction. He was always a firm supporter of the Christian church. Up to the time of his death he not only cheerfully contributed to the support of a prominent church in the city from his means, but gave the management of its temporal affairs the benefit of his business ability. He was not ostentatious or obtrusive in matters of religion or morals. He taught by example rather than by precept. After he knew that his work was done and that he had but a short time to stay, he said his life had been a happy one; that he had tried to do the best he could; that his life had already been prolonged beyond the allotted age, and that he was reconciled to the will of God. And when the summons of the great Master came, like a good soldier he answered, ready, and in peace and serenity and with hope and trust in the mercies of God, he laid down his mortal life and passed to his reward.

"In order that the record of the life of such a man may be preserved, with circumstances, event and elucidation, and that due honor may be done his memory, I have the honor of presenting to you the Hon. Henry W. Childs, the orator of the occasion, who will address us upon the life and influence of John B. Sanborn."

Gen. Childs said in part:

Gen. Childs' Address.

"'All history,' says Emerson, 'resolves itself very easily into the biography of a few stout and earnest persons.' The history of New England is the biography of 'the stout and earnest persons' who, in senate chamber and pulpit, on rostrum and battlefield, with pen and sword and voice, have fought for truth and justice. They are her household names. They live in her family trees and upon her tablets. In no other section of our country has there been a more complete blending of public and family history than in New England; nowhere else has there prevailed a truer conception of personal rights or a greater tenacity for their preservation. Life was ever serious to the New Englander. A sense of responsibility weighed heavily upon him; duty called to him not in vain; deep earnestness moved him. The poverty of the soil which he tilled, and the rigors of the climate in which he lived, exacted labor and taught the lessons of thrift and economy. Out of the hard conditions of New England life, came forth a race of giants. Big brained and strong limbed, they have expounded constitutions, sung immortal songs, occupied the high seats of learning, commanded armies, felled forests and founded cities.

"It is said that between the landing of the Pilgrims and the uprising against Charles I., 21,000 immigrants came from Old England to New England. All came for conscience' sake. Among them were John Sanborn and William Sargent, the former arriving in 1632, the latter in 1638. From these two immigrants flows the American ancestry of our subject.

"Let us pause for a moment to take a mental view of our lamented president when, fifty years ago, he had received from the superior court of New Hamshire a certificacate of qualification authorizing him to practice before the courts of that state. He is within a few months of twenty-eight years of age. His carriage is erect and noble; his frame, if not stalwart, is yet strongly built and well proportioned. A large and well-formed head is covered with an abundance of dark hair. His face is strong and manly, his voice rich and pleasing, and he meets your gaze with an eye full, dark, keen and thoughtful. There is unmistakably the happy unison of healthy brain and body, the richest legacies youth can enjoy. There is, indeed, a man, self-poised, firm footed, 'swift to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath.' New England has sent forth more gifted sons, but none truer; none better fitted to fill the breach or face the storm. He bore in the cells of his blood a pledge of loyalty to New England traditions; and, in a half century of subsequent life, filled with affairs, he was never faithless to that pledge.

In Minnesota.

Gen. Sanborn has passed six years upon that eventful stage before he received the call to lay aside the lawyer's brief and take his place in the red fringe of battle. They had been to him years of great civic as well as professional profit. In that brief period he had impressed himself upon [illegible] as a coming man.

"The more the question is examined, the stronger will the conviction grow that the legislature which convened in this state in 1860, if ever equalled, has never been surpassed by any later one, either as to the nature or the comprehensiveness of the work accomplished. Fortunate in the character of the men who composed it, that legislature framed many measures which have a durable place in the system of laws by which we are governed. Not that they have not undergone or shall not undergo modification, but that their general structure, which has survived the furnace heat of the past forty-four years, will commend itself to the wisdom of the future.

"As chairman of the judiciary committee of the lower house during that session, Gen. Sanborn occupied a position of exceptional responsibility. His selection for the place from among the able lawyers who composed that body, some of whom have since won great distinction in public and private walks, was a marked expression of the respect in which he was then held both as a citizen and a lawyer.

Military Service.

"The best panegyric upon the military services of Gen. Sanborn are the rank he attained, the magnitude of the work to which he was assigned and the generous and unstudied testimonials of his companions in arms. He was cool and steadfast in the face of danger, wise in council, and never received a promotion which was not fairly earned.

"It was at Iuka, where he commanded a brigade, that he first faced the storm of battle and where he played his first brilliant part. Confronted with greatly superior numbers, his command there repeatedly repelled the assaults of the enemy. In an action lasting less than two hours, more than 25 per cent of his followers were killed or wounded. The gallantry displayed by him in that engagement drew from Gen. Hamilton, his division commander, the following tribute: 'To Col. J. B. Sanborn, who, in this, his first battle, exhibited a coolness and bravery under fire worthy of a veteran, I am greatly indebted,' and he cordially commended him 'to the favorable notice of the government.'

"A few days later, at the battle of Corinth, he acted with equal ability and courage. Ordered to dislodge the enemy from a well-chosen position, his command, with great coolness and precision, changed front under heavy fire, and charged with such effect that the enemy was put to flight. Gen. Buford, in his report of the battle, expressed the opinion that the dislodgment of the enemy was 'absolutely necessary,' and that 'it was done by Col. Sanborn, commanding the Fourth Minnesota, most gallantly.'

Good Soldier.

"No ingenuous reader can carefully peruse the military record of Gen. Sanborn without admiration for his qualities as a soldier. He was a successful commander. Engaged in 'twenty sieges, battles and affairs,' his command never failed to execute an order, 'was never driven from its position, never pursued by the enemy,' and never suffered the loss by capture of a single sound soldier. This is a remarkable statement, substantially in language as penned by our subject, yet careful research has failed to disclose any ground for its modification. A career marked with so large a measure of success cannot be ascribed to the mere capriciousness of fortune. The favorites of fortune are the brave, the wise, the prompt, the vigilant. His sword flashed too often in the fray; there were too many forced marches, too many desperate charges, too many repulses of the enemy, too much of dogged persistency, to justify disparagement of his military fame by any form of specious reasoning. If he was not a great, he was yet an able, commander.

"His sagacity nowhere displayed itself

to better effect than [illegible] the administration of martial law within [illegible] jurisdiction. By wise and vigorous measures he so composed the most turbulent social conditions, that comparative peace and order reigned. If he smote at times with heavy hand, it was only because milder means were unsuited to the task. Gen. Sanborn always preferred the agencies of peace to those of war; and early following the submission of Lee at Appomattox he issued his famous General Orders No. 35, where civil law was almost wholly restored in an extensive region which for nearly three years had been subject to martial rule. That the order was both wise and timely [illegible] the unqualified opinion of the governor of that state, expressed in a letter under date of June 1, 1865, in which the writer says: 'Rest assured that when peace and the arts of industry shall once more have assumed their legitimate sway in the state which you have done so much to save, your name will be cherished with increasing reverence.'

"Thus is seen how durably the life of our subject is interwoven in the history of two great states: Minnesota, the state of his adoption; Missouri, in which he tarried only by the stern decrees of war. And in both he verifies the scripture, 'The memory of the just is blessed.'

As a Lawyer.

"None would appraise less than Gen. Sanborn extravagantly encomium upon his work as a lawyer. He did not rise to great eminence at the bar. Too many years had been spent upon the New Hampshire farm and devoted to his country's service to afford opportunity for that needful early culture, mental discipline and thorough familiarity with the sages of the law, without which one must be rarely gifted to attain professional greatness. And yet it was his fortune to be professionally identified with several notable causes whose adjudications have become authoritative in the field of jurisprudence. Bearing in mind that his entrance into the legal profession began at a age when many another has already made his mark at the bar, the limited range of his scholastic attainments, the mass of non-professional work in which he was engaged, truth demands that we accord to his work as a lawyer a generous meed of praise. He possessed in a rare degree that excellent quality, too often wanting in the lawyer's intellectual assets, a solid judgment. This bridged him safely over many a dangerous chasm where mere learning might have failed. Experience had taught him the value of a mastery of the facts of his cause, and a perfectly sane mind guided him almost unerringly in the application of legal principles and saved him from that refined reasoning which too commonly misguides the less practical into unproductive fields. He was a lawyer with whom one could safely counsel in many branches of the law. That sterling manhood which shone through all his actions could not fail to gain for him on all occasions the respect of bench, bar and jury; and he was always strong in the confidence of the public. These are qualities which contribute not slightly to success at the bar.

A Law Maker.

"In the field of legislation he was always wise, conservative and assiduous, opposed to extravagant expenditures and zealous in whatever conduced to the public welfare.

"If asked to state the most pronounced characteristics of our subject, the answer would be, great-heartedness. He was charitable by instinct; and his benefactions, though many, were rarely seen or known of men. To any of his companions in arms to whom fortune had been niggardly in material things, he gave freely and sometimes with greater generosity than was just to himself. He was generous of his time. When many another would have pleaded a pressure of private affairs, he responded promptly, fully, and not infrequently, with effectiveness. To shirk a duty was foreign to his nature. He never shifted to other shoulders a burden which his own should bear. In his half century of Western life he had few idle hours. Every day had its duties and there was no procrastination. So much health was there in his blood and so much sunshine in his heart, that his nature never soured under the burden of cares or sorrows or weight of years. Wherever met, whether in the heat of a trial in court, or in the council of this society which he loved, or in office, or on the street, or at his home, whatever the employment or occasion, rarely did he withhold a pleasant look and cordial greeting. And yet the clouds of righteous wrath could gather dark and threatening upon his brow and tones of thunder escape his lips. When his command had suffered severely in a fruitless assault against the enemy's fortifications at Vicksburg, an assault which was wholly due to the blunder of another general officer, he displayed splendid rage. If such things were to be tolerated, he would leave the army, he said, if he had to be 'shot out of it.'

Social Qualities.

"It has been observed by one who knew him well that he was a natural entertainer. He possessed the rare faculty of adapting himself to the demands of the occasion. Come who would, high or low, wise or simple, one was met who could make any hour interesting. Conversation had made him ready and reading had made him full. He had in his day enjoyed converse with many distinguished men. He was on familiar terms with many of the noted commanders of the Civil war. His large experience in Washington life had brought him in touch with the country's statesmen. He had seen much of courts, judges and lawyers. He had enjoyed after dinner chats with Waite, Miller and Chase. A lively interest in current events, coupled with a fondness for reading and a retentive memory, had stored his mind with a rich fund of valuable information and interesting anecdote. He loved the social hour and made it a joy to those who were wise enough to tap the choicest vintage.

"Gen. Sanborn was a public-spirited citizen. His patriotism was a passion. He fought his country's battles because he loved his country. He accepted office at sixty-five as he drew his sword at thirty-five, as [illegible] was not mere declamation, but the expression of settled conviction, when in a memorial address in 1885 he exclaimed: 'Far distant be the day when the historian of our republic shall be compelled to inscribe on any page those words so frequently found in the histories of declining and falling states: "Everything became venal." But let the fires of patriotism burn and glow with flames so pure and bright that all that is sordid and selfish shall be consumed before them and be nowhere found in the republic.' Breathing the same lofty spirit is the fine passage taken from his oration delivered before the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, an address of great strength and beauty: 'It is not the man,' he says, 'who most foments strife, discord and discontent among the people, or who may delight them most with strains of eloquence, or flashes of intelligence and wit, but he who marks out for them through the long future, paths of peace and prosperity in which all may walk, and who does most to promote the highest happiness of his fellow countrymen, who is the greatest statesman.'

Strong Against Injustice.

"Actuated by such sentiments, he did not hesitate to speak strongly against any measure of injustice. He denounced an inflated currency as a prolific source of evil and regarded with abhorrence a reckless expenditure of the public revenues. His patriotism displayed itself in his zeal for the welfare of his state and city as well as of his country. He rejoiced that Minnesota, unlike other states, had not been despoiled of her grant of lands made by congress for educational purposes; and he looked with disfavor upon the tendency to multiply offices, an evil all too prominent in recent years. He had given far too much thought to social problems not to understand that business prosperity and excessive taxation are incompatible conditions. That inflexible integrity which ruled his purposes left no room for doubt that a public office is a public trust.

"He was brave in death. When the hour for his departure had arrived it found him strong in the Christian faith, and he faced the hereafter with the serenity of one—

" 'Who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.'

"Naught would we detract from the honors due New Hampshire, whose rugged hills were pressed with the childhood feet of Webster and Chase, Dix and Chandler, Cass and Dayton, Cleveland and Frelinghuysen; she whose scholars have enriched thought and whose patriots have strengthened the pillars of the republic; yet fitting is it that, rather than the New England state which boasts his birth, her fair young sister which developed his strength should treasure in her soil the ashes of the citizen whose deeds are among the jewels that adorn her brow."

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The 10th Mo. and 56th Ill.

Editor National Tribune: I wish you would give a good account of the 10th Mo.; also, of the 56th Ill.—M. O. Frost, Topeka, Kan.

The 10th Mo. was organized at St. Louis from August, 1861, and was mustered out by companies from August to October, 1864. Col. Chester Harding, Jr., resigned Dec. 1, 1861; Col. George R. Todd was discharged April 9, 1862, and Col. Samuel A. Holmes resigned June 10, 1863. Col. Francis C. Deimling had command at the time of the muster-out. It belonged to Quinby's Division, Seventeenth Corps, and lost 101 killed and 230 died from disease, etc.

The 56th Ill. was organized at Chicago from October, 1861, and was mustered out in January and February, 1862. It had no Colonel, but was under the command of Lieut.-Col. Francis T. Sherman. This regiment was also known as the "Mechanic Fusileers." It belonged to Quinby's Division, Seventeenth Corps, and lost 27 killed and 362 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

THE TALE O' THE TAR.

I stood one day by the breezy bay,
A-watchin' the craft go by,
When an old tar said with a shake of his head:
"I wisht I could tell a lie!

"I've saw some sights as would jigger your lights,
And they've jiggered me own in sooth,
But I ain't worth a darn at spinnin' a yarn
That wanders away from the truth.

"We was out on the bark, the Nancy Stark,
Jest a mile an' a half to sea,
When Cap'n Snook with a troubled look
He come an' he sez to me:

" 'O Bos'n Smith, make haste forthwith
An' hemstitch the spanker sail,
Accordeon pleat the for'ard sheet
For there's goin' to be a gale.'

"I straightway did as the cap'n bid.
No sooner the job was thro'
When the north wind crack tuk us dead aback,
And, murderin' lights, she blew.

"She blew the tars right off the spars,
And the spars right off the mast,
Kegs and pails, anchors and sails,
Went by on the wings of the blast.

"Then the galley shook as she blew our our cook
Straight out o' the sta'board glim,
While pots and pans and kettles and cans
Went clatterin' after him.

"She blew the fire from our gallant stove
And the coal from our gallant bin,
Then she whistled apace past the capting's face,
And blew the hair off his chin.

" 'O, wiggle me dead,' the capting said,
(And the words blew out of his mouth),
'We're lost, I fear, if the wind don't veer
And blow awhile from the south.'

" 'O, wiggle me dead,' no sooner he'd said
Thim words that blew from his mouth
Than the wind switched round with a hurricane sound
And blew straight in from the south.

"And we open'd our eyes with a wild surprise,
And never a word did we say,
For in changin' her tack the wind blew back
The things she'd blowed away.

"She blew the tars back on the spars,
And the spars back on the mast;
Back flew the pails an' kegs an' nails
Which into the ship stuck fast.

"And 'fore we could look she blew the cook
Right under the galley poop;
Back dropped the cans, the kettles and pans,
Without even spillin' the soup.

"She blew the fire into the stove,
Where it burned in its proper place,
And we all of us cheered as she blew the beard
Back onto the capting's face.

"There's more o' me tale," said the sailor hale,
"As would jigger your lights in sooth,
But I ain't worth a darn at tellin' a yarn
That wanders away from the truth."

—Shreve Archer.

ts are any indication of what
ome, undoubtedly there will be some
ively times in the convention hall of the
nternational Brotherhood of Teamsters
efore final adjournment. The fourth an-
ual convention of this organization be-
an here to-day in a bewilderment of
lectioneering for the presidency, and so
itter did the feeling grow between the
ifferent factions that it was necessary
o call the police to maintain order.

The contending factions are headed by President C. P. Shea, who is seeking re-election, and Albert Young, former president of the association. So bitter did the feeling become to-day among the opposing delegates that two personal encounters took place on the stairway leading to the convention hall at 145 Randolph street.

Thomas Martin, one of the leaders of the New York delegation, which is opposed to Shea, became involved in an argument at the doors of the convention hall with some of Shea's followers.

Police Interrupt Affair.

Angry words soon led to blows, and when the police arrived in answer to a hurry-up call Martin was lying unconscious on the floor, while one of Shea's adherents sat astride his chest, beating him in the face with both fists. Several arrests were made, but all were released later on bonds.

John Buckley of Boston, an admirer of Shea, a few minutes after the Martin fight became too eloquent in his advocacy of Shea to suit some of Young's friends and another fight was on in a minute. The police were on the alert, however, and before much damage could be done the belligerents were separated.

About the only business transacted today was the seating of eight delegates from New York. There are still forty-six of these delegates unseated, and if President Shea has his way not more than three of them will be allowed to take part in the deliberations of the convention. Shea bases his objection to the New York representatives on the ground that the local unions of that city have not been paying the per capita tax, and therefore are not eligible to seats in the convention. This will be the first question under consideration in the morning, and the indications are there will be some lively times in the convention hall before a settlement of the controversy is reached.

Shea Jollies Mayor Dunne.

The convention was organized with Cornelius Shea wielding the gavel. Mayor Dunne was cheered as he was about to deliver an address of welcome. The mayor shook hands with Mr. Shea.

"This is the first time I've seen you since I caused you much trouble last summer," said Shea, his eyes twinkling at the recollection of the great strike in which he led the whole organized body of teamsters of Chicago against the allied interests of employers represented in the Chicago Employers' association.

"I read about you a good deal, though," Shea added.

In the mayor's address reference to municipal ownership and to arbitration were cheered vigorously by the teamster assemblage.

J. D. Pierce, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, declaring that he was speaking for President Gompers of the federation, urged the teamsters to aid in the development of the latter's labor-political campaign, "and fill the halls of legislature with men from your own ranks."

"Then," he added, "we can go to congress in December with a new bill of grievances and it will receive consideration there."

Port of Spain, Dec. 24.—The first day of the officers and men of the American battleship fleet at this port proved to be an enjoyable one. Bright sunshine favored the visitors, and after everything was made shipshape on board the battleships 2,000 men were permitted to come ashore.

The officers of the fleet to the number of a hundred or more attended a garden party, at which they had the opportunity of meeting many of the prominent public men of Port of Spain.

Sir Henry Moore Jackson, governor of Trinidad, accompanied by his staff, returned the visit of Rear Admiral Evans which the American commander had made in the morning, and extended to him and some fifty of the superior officers an invitation to luncheon.

All through the day the great American ships, as well as those who manned them, were objects of special interest to the entire population, who found time to make the occasion a gala one. The town put on its best attire and pleasing decorations greeted the eye at every turn.

Men Play Baseball.

The men of the fleet who were given shore leave spent their time in sightseeing and playing baseball and other games, and their behavior in every respect was most exemplary. The holiday feeling spread even to the ships themselves, where amusements of all kinds were permitted.

The torpedo boat flotilla, which started on its way to Para Sunday, was forced to return on account of damage to the machinery of the destroyer Lawrence. As the flotilla was preparing to leave the harbor again to-day the Whipple's propeller fouled the anchor chain of the collier Fortuna and a second halt was called to the expedition south. Divers went to work at once to clear the propellor, and it was expected that the flotilla would get away within a few hours. There will be numerous social functions here in honor of the American officers and one day will be given over to the races.

Only One Mishap.

The only mishap on the trip from Hampton Roads to Port of Spain was a temporary derangement of the Kentucky's steering gear. The entire fleet stopped engines for nine minutes Sunday, and half-masted their flags, while Ordinary Seaman G. E. Pipes, who died of meningitis aboard the Alabama, was buried. The harbor of Port of Spain, while well protected, is shallow for a long distance out from the beach, and vessels of great draught like the battleships anchor a long way out. The fleet will remain in the harbor for several days and will coal there. Supplies will also be taken on board from the supply ship Culgoa and the refrigerator ship Glacier.

Daylight to-day showed the warships anchored in four-column formation about four miles from the wharf. The people crowded the water front to view the imposing array of white ships of war, entertainment committees completed their final arrangements and the town rapidly [illegible] holiday attire.

COL. TROWBRIDGE DIES

CUSTODIAN OF OLD CAPITOL.

Organized First Body of Colored Troops to Serve in Civil War.

Xmas-1907

Col. Charles T. Trowbridge, custodian of the old capitol, and a noted Civil war veteran, died in his rooms at that building shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning of heart failure. He suffered from an attack of the same trouble about a year ago, and had since been in poor health.

Col. Trowbridge was recognized among army men as the organizer of the first body of colored troops for service in the Civil war. While the records show that the first colored troops mustered into the service were those organized by Col. Shaw of Boston, it is generally known that this fact was due to the delay, intentional of otherwise, in enrolling among the federal troops the colored men organized by Col. Trowbridge in South Carolina.

He enlisted Dec. 4, 1861, as a sergeant in the First New York engineers, and was sent with that body to South Carolina, where he conceived the idea of making soldiers of the refugee slaves who came into their camp. The result of his work was the organization of the regiment, known as the First South Carolina volunteers, of which he was made a captain on May 9, 1862, but the regiment was not mustered into the service until Oct. 13, of that year, with Thomas Wentworth Higginson, the author, as colonel. Beginning as captain, he was promoted to major, and on Dec. 9, 1864, became lieutenant colonel. The regiment participated in the siege of Fort Pulaski, the expeditions up the Edisto and St. Mary's rivers, the battle at Morris island and the siege of Fort Sumpter.

Later he was assigned to duty with the Freedman's bureau at Charleston, S. C., in which capacity he continued to serve until mustered out March 15, 1866. He then returned to New York and soon became involved in the political strife of that state, serving for a while in the state legislature. He came to Minnesota in 1882, and engaged in business as a contracting brick mason, until his appointment by Gov. Van Sant as custodian of the capitol. When Gov. Johnson came in, the new capitol was occupied, and the governor continued Col. Trowbridge as custodian of the old building, in which the colonel fitted up some rooms in which he and his wife lived.

He was a member of the Loyal Legion, and a past commander of the George N. Morgan G. A. R., and his ability as an orator made him prominent in political campaigns as well as at patriotic celebrations. He is survived by a widow, one son and four daughters. The son, Charles H. Trowbridge, resides in Minneapolis, and of the daughters, Mrs. L. R. Pomeroy, is in Orange, N. J.; Mrs. M. B. Critchet, in Clear Lake, S. D.; Mrs. C. A. Speedy, at Excelsior, Minn., and Mrs. William McQuoid, at Mission, Minn.

The funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon from the Joyce Memorial church, Minneapolis.

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THE CITY

BEAT HER EVERY NIGHT

Mrs. May Vernon's Story in Her Prosecution of Emil Vernon for Non-Support.

WHEN SHE WAS UNDRESSED

Sorry Story of Domestic Ructions Between Two Young People.

[1904]

Mrs. May T. Vernon, with flushed face and faltering voice, told Judge Hine today in the police court some of the troubles she had had during the year she had been married to Emil H. Vernon. Mrs. Vernon had her husband arrested for non-support, and it was on the hearing on this charge that the home life of the young couple was dragged out.

Mrs. Vernon is now 20 years old, and was married to her husband, Oct. 3, 1903. At the time of the marriage the couple went to live at 171 Milford street, furniture fo rthe five rooms of their home having been purchased on the installment plan.

"I now live with my mother at 596 Broadway," said Mrs. Vernon. "My husband is 20 years old and works at the Great Northern offices, where he gets $50 per month. I left him last May because he treated me cruelly. He refused to give me any money or contribute to my support since that time, although I asked him several times. He told me I need not expect any money or support from him. He beat me every night for some reason, before I felt him. I couldn't stand it and left him."

On cross-examination the attorney for Mr. Vernon attempted to elicit from the witness an admission that she attended public dances and that was the cause of the trouble between the couple.

"I did not frequent dances either before or after I was married, without my husband," replied the witness.

"He used to make it a practice to whip me when I was undressed, so that the marks would not show. On one occasion I showed them the next day to his cousin. No, sir, I never struck him with a piece of cordwood."

The attorney for Mr. Vernon presented witness with a letter which she had left on a table in their apartments for her husband, May 3, the day she left him.

Her Parting Letter.

"You White Head:—It was last night you said you were going to move in with your folks. Well, I have already moved in with mine. I told you last night and again this morning that it would be a dear $5 to you. Well so it is. You can go down and pay Nelson the $10. I got this morning, in cash, and the devil thank you. I did not pay for milk or Dispatch or News.

"Anything about this arrangement that does not suit you can come down and see my father and he will attend to you O. K. Any little thing that I took that belongs to you you can have if you can prove where you got it such as Turkish towels and soap and vases. You can have them back.

"I will not try to get a divorce from you that's too much of a good thing but I shall enter proceedings right away in regard to your money. You had it all your own way for a while now it is mine. If I do not receive my marriage papers by Thursday through mail I shall send some one down to the office that will get them and make it hot for you and the loss of your job perhaps. I warn you last of all the farther you keep away from me the better it is for you. Beware of C. Lane. I will tell him everything you said. Now you can go home and see if your mother will treat you as good as she said."

Mrs. Vernon admitted that she had written the letter and that she had taken "the dishes and

A Few Knickknacks

and groceries which were in the house at the time."

"Who is C. Lane mentioned in your letter?" inquired the attorney for Mr. Vernon.

"That is objected to," said Assistant County Attorney Hanft, "we are not trying an action."

The objection was sustained.

Husband's Story.

Emil H. Vernon said he was 20 years old, and at present lived with his parents at 997 Bayless avenue. He had purchased $135 worth of furniture at the time of his marriage and was paying for it on the installment plan when his wife left him.

"I had trouble before she left me," said witness. "The first time was Feb. 29, 1904. She said she would not live any longer where we were. She wanted me to move down town so she could go down town and around the dry goods stores. Ever since that time until she left she made trouble. She would be away when I came home to supper, and sometimes it was 9 o'clock before she returned home to make the supper.

"This happened three times, and when I asked her about it she told me if I didn't like it to get someone else. She wanted to go to dances at Metropolitan hall and I objected."

"You liar!" interrupted Mrs. Vernon in an undertone.

"I objected to her going to those cheap dances without I went with her," continued Vernon, "and this led to an exchange of blows. She has a very bad temper. She struck me one time and I slapped her. Next Saturday there was the same trouble. She wanted to go with her sister to a dance at the Metropolitan hall and I refused to allow her to go. I locked the door and put the key in my pocket and then she hit me with a

Piece of Cordwood.

"I had a lump on my head for a week so that I had to wear my hat on one side of my head. Most of the trouble happened Saturday nights when she wanted to go to dances.

"One time she told me she would put poison in my coffee. She said, 'Your mother will find you dead in bed some morning and she won't derive any benefit from your life insurance.'"

Vernon's attorney asked that his client be dismissed, but the county attorney objected, contending that it had been shown and admitted that Vernon had contributed nothing to the support of his wife since May 3.

Chance to Agree.

Judge Hine thought there was a chance for the parties to agree to live together again, and suggested that there be a conference with this end in view. Vernon's attorney stated that his client had lost all his furniture and had no means to again make a home for his wife.

The court continued the case until Saturday, with the suggestion that there might be a compromise by which the couple would resume married life together.

[ST. PAUL DISPATCH]
April 2, 1907.
Died Apr. 1

WAS OLDEST OF PIONEERS

Mrs. Charlotte Van Cleve, the First White Baby in Minnesota, Is Dead.

EIGHTY-EIGHT YEARS OF AGE

She Came to Fort Snelling in 1819 —Father and Husband Were Distinguished Officers.

The oldest pioneer of the state of Minnesota died yesterday. She was Charlotte Ouisconsin Van Cleve, aged 88 years, and living at her home, 603 Fifth street southeast, Minneapolis.

Mrs. Van Cleve, daughter of Nathan Clark, was the first white child of pure blood to be born in what is now the state of Wisconsin. She was born at Prairie du Chien, July 1, 1819, while a regiment of soldiers, of which her father was an officer, was on its way to found the first fort at the "mouth of the St. Peter river." That fort is now known as Fort Snelling and Charlotte Van Cleve, being the first baby born, was also the first baby in the state.

Mrs. Van Cleve lived with her parents at Fort Snelling until she was 8 years old, when her father was transferred to Fort Winnebago. Charlotte was then sent to a school in New Haven, Conn. When she returned to her home she met and fell in love with a young army officer, Lieut. Horatio Phillips Van Cleve, U. S. A., then just out of West Point. The couple were married March 22, 1836, at what was then Fort Winnebago, Michigan Territory, but now Winnebago, Wisconsin.

Lieut. Van Cleve resigned his commission soon after this and the couple went to Cincinnati, but returned to Minnesota in 1836.

When the Civil War broke out, Mr. Van Cleve enlisted as a volunteer in the Second Minnesota. He was made a colonel and when the war was over he was a brigadier general. He died about April 24, 1891.

Mrs. Van Cleve saw Minnesota and the Twin Cities grow from almost nothing. She saw the first railroad train come into the cities and she saw her father, who was the commissary general at Fort Snelling, build many of the buildings which are yet standing. She saw the first grist mill built in Minneapolis, which was later the foundation of the greatest flour milling district in the world. She had been a member of the Andrew Presbyterian church in Minneapolis since 1860, and was a founder of the Bethany society as well as the State Historical society and the State Horticultural society.

She came of a long line of military ancestry. Her granfather was Thomas Seymour, who was a colonel in the Revolutionary war, and who achieved much fame for bravery. One of the present-day novels is based on his career.

Mrs. Van Cleve was in the early days a beautiful woman. During her life she was seldom ill until about six years ago, when she fell and injured her hip. Since that time she had been failing.

Mrs. Van Cleve was the mother of twelve children, seven of whom are living: Mrs. W. W. Hall, of Honolulu; Seymour Van Cleve, of New York; E. M. Van Cleve, of Melleville, Mont.; John R. Van Cleve, of Seward, Ala., and Carl E. Van Cleve, of Minneapolis. She leaves twenty-four grandchildren and three great grandchildren.

Drink Osceola Crystal Spring Water to keep good health. Syphon sparkling waters and all kinds of soft drinks. Phone M 1894-J1 and T. C. 1632. ***

Evening School Great Success.

Individual instruction. Rasmussen Practical Business School, Globe bldg. ***

NEARLY HALF THE MEN DO NOT VOTE

CENSUS RETURNS SHOW THAT 56 PER CENT CAST BALLOTS.

Males of Voting Age Constitute 29 Per Cent of the Total Population of the State—Work of Census Bureau Is Practically Completed.

Males of voting age constitute 29 per cent of the total population of the state, according to the figures announced by the state census bureau yesterday. With that announcement the active work of the bureau ends. The compilations of the report on voters finished the work of the board except that of watching the printer get out the printed report. Two-thirds of the report is already in type and the rest of the work will be done so that the report will be out the first of the year.

According to the figures the population of voting age is 574,839. The bureau has not ascertained how many of these are legal voters, but only if they are of the proper age. The voting population in the cities above 5,000 is as follows: Minneapolis, 89,543; St. Paul, 62,276; Duluth, 25,080; Winona, 5,387; Stillwater, 3,349; Mankato, 3,058; St. Cloud, 2,373; Faribault, 1,793; Red Wing, 2,270; Brainerd, 2,222; Rochester, 1,866; Crookston, 2,203; Fergus Falls, 1,121; Hibbing, 4,233; Austin, 1,654; Cloquet, 2,472; Virginia, 2,760; Little Falls, 1,527; New Ulm, 1,638; Albert Lea, 1,714; Owatonna, 1,770; Eveleth, 2,048.

The tables show that a large proportion of the people of voting age either have not taken out their citizenship papers or else do not take the trouble to vote. The total number of votes cast by sales and counted in 1904 was 322,692, which is only 56 per cent of the number of voters shown by the census figures. The number of male names on the register of electors was 371,903.

A comparison of the number of votes cast and the number of people of voting age will show that in many counties, Ramsey and Hennepin included, less than half of those of voting age voted, while in St. Louis county less than a third cast their ballots. The same is true of many of the newer counties on account of the large percentage of foreign born who have not yet qualified for voting. In some of the older counties the number voting shows a larger proportion, in Wright county, for instance, there being less than 200 old enough to vote who did not do so.

Figures by Counties.

The table below gives the figures for the counties:

	Males of Voting Age, 1905.	Ballots Cast by Males and Counted, 1904.
Aitkin	2,870	1,742
Anoka	3,108	2,105
Becker	4,920	2,611
Beltrami	4,865	2,717
Benton	2,942	2,071
Big Stone	2,758	1,931
Blue Earth	7,939	5,742
Brown	5,562	4,046
Carlton	5,349	2,053
Carver	4,635	2,846
Cass	3,051	1,754
Chippewa	3,918	2,544
Chisaga	4,294	2,819
Clay	5,593	3,017
Clearwater	1,818	1,164
Cook	597	286
Cottonwood	3,257	1,861
Crow Wing	4,587	3,201
Dakota	6,718	4,500
Dodge	3,644	2,055
Douglas	5,185	2,990
Faribault	5,775	3,972
Fillmore	7,751	4,363
Freeborn	6,459	4,060
Goodhue	9,391	5,853
Grant	2,651	1,482
Hennepin	97,714	45,136
Houston	4,260	2,227
Hubbard	2,722	1,941
Ianti	3,584	2,113
Itasca	5,355	2,570
Jackson	4,112	3,035
Kanabec	1,634	1,145
Kandiyohi	5,299	3,387
Kittson	2,893	1,458
Lac qui Parle	4,219	2,424
Lake	2,876	980
Le Sueur	5,605	4,015
Lincoln	2,613	1,827
Lyon	3,298	3,218
McLeod	5,030	2,667
Marshall	4,348	2,508
Martin	4,797	3,421
Meeker	5,112	3,520
Mille Lacs	2,563	1,978
Morrison	6,069	4,092
Mower	5,644	3,830
Murray	3,131	2,267
Nicollett	3,482	2,525
Nobles	3,873	2,602
Norman	4,103	2,539
Olmstead	6,371	4,464
Otter Tail	10,813	6,899
Pine	3,935	2,651
Pipestone	2,714	1,685
Polk	10,820	5,328
Pope	3,745	2,110
Ramsey	64,466	29,682
Red Lake	3,712	2,361
Redwood	5,324	2,982
Renville	6,130	4,262
Rice	6,948	5,003
Rock	2,581	1,697
Roseau	2,713	1,590
St. Louis	47,295	14,317
Scott	3,924	2,578
Sherburne	2,202	1,594
Sibley	4,453	2,733
Stearns	10,070	6,333
Steele	4,798	3,685
Stevens	2,504	1,850
Swift	3,694	2,580
Todd	6,227	4,441
Traverse	2,031	1,274
Wabasha	5,635	3,876
Wadena	2,492	1,555
Waseca	3,879	2,833
Washington	7,003	4,062
Watonwan	2,874	1,986
Wilkin	2,534	1,570
Winona	10,099	6,792
Wright	4,906	4,712
Yellow Medicine	3,975	2,518

Special Homeseekers' Excursion Via

[w]

DEATH OF JOSEPH HOLE-IN-THE-DAY WOODBURY.

Sept 8, 1904

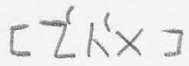
After a long illness, caused by tubercular troubles, Joseph Hole-in-the-day Woodbury died last Saturday evening. Mr. Woodbury was the youngest son of the late celebrated Chippewa chief, Hole-in-the-day, and was thirty six years of age. His mother was a Washington girl whom the chief married in 1867, when he was at Washington making the treaty which established this reservation. When Joseph Woodbury was about six months old his father was assinated by some Bear Island Chippewas near the old Chippewa agency in Crow Wing county. After the assination of her husband Mrs. Hole-in-the-day removed to Minneapolis where she afterwards got married. Before her marriage however, Joseph was adopted by a man named Woodbury, by whom he was raised. During the late war between Spain and the United States Joe joined the 15th, Minnesota regiment, but his wish to get into a battle was not gratified. Until last winter Joseph was in the employ of the United States as issue clerk of the Pine Ridge Agency, S. D. Last July he married Miss Edith Smith, a very estimable and highly educated young lady of the Tuscarora tribe of New York, who was also employed by the government as a teacher in the Pine Ridge Indian school. Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury have one child, Joseph Jr., who is four months old. Mrs. Woodbury has made many friends here who sympathise deeply with her in her affliction.

Lonsdale Sept 8, 1904

A CARD OF THANKS.

I desire to express my thanks to those who were so kind to my husband and my self during his last illness. The many expressions of sympathy and acts of kindness I have received at the hands of the residents of White Earth will always be remembered by me with the utmost gratitude. I will be, temporarily at least, employed as a teacher at the Pine Point government school, and it will be a great pleasure to know that I am among friends while I am on this reservation.

Mrs. Joseph H. Woodbury.



DEATH ENDS GIRL'S PLIGHT

Young Widow From Iowa Dies in a Chicago Hospital From Operation.

WAS PERFORMED BY HERSELF

Said to Have Been Accompanied to the Windy City by Her Father-in-Law.

Special to the Dispatch.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 3.—Mrs. Maud West, daughter of a wealthy merchant of Corning, Iowa, and daughter-in-law of Amos West, of the Villisca, Iowa, National bank, and highly connected socially in Iowa and Chicago, died early yesterday morning from the effects of an operation, which, it is now alleged by members of the immediate family, was performed primarily by herself. As a result of an operation, Mrs. West died at St. Anthony's hospital, whither she was taken Dec. 24. At the hospital she submitted, on Christmas day, to a supplementary operation, undertaken in an effort to save her life. Mrs. West went to the hospital on a street car. She is said to have undergone an operation some time prior to her entry to the hospital.

Even while on her deathbed she refused to tell the name of the party responsible for her condition.

For two months she had been visiting her sister, Mrs. Carl Knuth, who has an apartment in the Lessing flats, Surf street and Evanston avenue, one of the fashionable apartment buildings of the North side. Her sister refused to throw any light upon the cause of Mrs. West's death. She became violently angry, and paced back and forth in her room.

An inquest by Deputy Coroner Kennedy developed the fact that the woman had suffered from metral stenosis of the heart for several years, and that this, in connection with the operation, had been the direct cause of her death.

From residents of the apartment building where Mrs. Knuth lives, it was learned that Mrs. West had arrived in the city with her father-in-law, Amos West, about two months ago. Mrs. West's maiden name was Williams. Her husband died at Villisca two years ago, and since that time the widow has made her home with his parents.

A WOMAN'S LOVE.

A sentinel angel, sitting high in glory,
Heard this shrill wail ring out fom Purgatory:
"Have mercy, mighty angel, hear my story!

"I loved, and, blind with passionate love, I fell.
Love brought me down to death, and death to Hell;
For God is just, and death for sin is well.

"I do not rage against His high decree,
Nor for myself do ask that grace shall be;
But for my love on earth who mourns for me.

"Great Spirit! Let me see my love again
And comfort him one hour, and I were fain
To pay a thousand years of fire and pain."

Then said the pitying angel, "Nay, repent
That wild vow! Look, the dial-finger's bent
Down to the last hour of thy punishment!"

But still she wailed, "I pray thee, let me go!
I cannot rise to peace and leave him so.
O, let me soothe him in his bitter woe!"

The brazen gates ground sullenly ajar,
And upward, joyous, like a rising star,
She rose and vanished in the ether far.

But soon adown the dying sunset sailing,
And like a wounded bird her pinions trailing,
She fluttered back, with broken-hearted wailing.

She sobbed, "I found him by the summer sea
Reclined, his head upon a maiden's knee—
She curled his hair and kissed him. Woe is me!"

She wept, "Now let my punishment begin!
I have been fond and foolish. Let me in
To expiate my sorrow and my sin."

The angel answered, "Nay, sad soul, go higher!
To be deceived in your true heart's desire
Was bitterer than a thousand years of fire!"

—John Hay.

When Comp'ny Comes.

When comp'ny comes to our house, my
pa and ma and all
Us children are so well behaved! We
don't talk back, nor call
Each other names, but always say, "Yes,
ma'am" and "Thank you, sir."
And ma seems like a stranger, 'most, pa's
so polite to her.
Ma fixes all the rocking chairs with tidies
spick and span,
And makes the knives and forks and
things as shiny as she can.
We all put on our Sunday clothes and look
so nice and prim,
And pa, he shaves so clean and smooth
you'd hardly know 'twas him!
And when the comp'ny goes away, ma
drops down in a chair
And draws the longest, deepest, breath,
and says to pa, "Well there,
That's over with, thank goodness!" And
pa says, "I'm sorry, dear;
A dinner all as nice as that had ought to
last a year!"
And ma says, "Do you really s'pose they
liked it?" Pa says, "Sure!
Why, everything was just tip-top! There's
no mistake that you're
The finest cook that ever lived!" And
then ma slips her hand
Around where pa can reach it, and they
seem to understand.

—*Exchange.*

HEROINES OF BIG WOODS

Nineteen Women Fought the Sioux Indians in 1862 Seek Pensions.

CONGRESS EXPECTED TO ACT

Bill Being Prepared to Recognize the Bravery of Those of the Home Guard.

Special to the Dispatch.

Mankato, Minn., Dec. 29. — Congress this winter will be asked to put upon the pension roll the names of nineteen women who took part in subduing the Sioux uprising in Minnesota in 1862.

Last June the senate passed a bill extending the benefits of a pension to volunteers of the United States army and regularly organized militiamen who were actually engaged under Lieut. Timothy J. Sheehan at Fort Ridgely in August and September, 1862. The new bill, which is proposed to amend this senate bill, is being prepared by B. L. Holcomb, who was secretary of a commission appointed in 1896 to erect a monument on the site of Fort Ridgely. The amendment will include, for the first time, women who renderd special service, for at least five days during that period.

Many of the women whose names appear as beneficiaries are the progenitors of many prominent men in Minnesota today, and the bill is so framed that if they are living they will be entitled to a handsome reward for their gallant conduct almost a half century ago. The names of the women who took part and were actually engaged with the men in fighting the Indians are: Anna Boesch, Jennie Bradford, Elizabeth N. Dunn, Margaret K. Hern, Mary A. Heffron, Eliza Mueller, Juliet McAllister, Mary E. Pereau, Wilhelmina Randall, Valencia C. Reynolds, Mary Rieke, Mrs. Schmahl, the mother of Julius Schmahl, the newly elected secretary of state; Mrs. Spencer, Julia Sweet and Eliza J. West.

These names are inscribed on the monument which was erected in 1896, but the localities are neither given on the monument nor in the records compiled by the Historical society. It is sufficient to know, however, that the women fought side by side with their husbands or brothers at either Fort Ridgely, Fort Abercrombie, or Henderson in the Big Woods, and are entitled to pensions as "Women who rendered valuable service during the Sioux Indian wars."

ALL TO BE ON

...ty and Auditorium Contracts Were Formally Approved in Joint Session.

EXHAUST CONTINGENT FUND

Big Grist of Routine Business Was Disposed of Last Evening.

Four contracts for the lighting of the city streets, alleys and other public places, were approved at special meeting of both branches of the common council, called for the purpose, last evening. The contracts were drawn up by Corporation Attorney Michael in accordance with the awards made by the council last week. The approval of the four contracts was merely a matter of form, the contracts themselves not even being read. The charter, however, provides that the council must approve them before they go into effect.

The contracts provide for the furnishing of electric arc lights and gas for the gas street lamps by the St. Paul Gas Light company, and for the maintenance of the gas lights and the furnishing and maintenance of the gasoline lights by the Patterson Street Lighting company.

There were present ten aldermen, Nyberg, Menz, Hebl, Huber, Rohland, Furlong, Tiffany, Gerber, Troy and Lynch, and six assemblymen, Haas, Kartak, Keller, O'Brien, Whitcomb and Mahle.

Fund About Exhausted.

Several resolutions were introduced into the council last evening to appropriate money out of the contingent fund for the entertainment of conventions which are coming to the city. These resolutions were all laid over, however, inasmuch as no money can be appropriated out of the treasury until it is there. The 1907 budget provides a contingent fund of $10,000. The various resolutions, together with agreements among the members of the council for the appropriations out of this fund, contemplate taking out of this $10,000 fund $9,900 for conventions, leaving $100 for miscellaneous expenses.

At the meeting of the board of aldermen, resolutions were presented to appropriate $1,500 out of the treasury for the entertainment of the convention of the Catholic Order of Foresters, which will meet in St. Paul next August, and $200 to pay the rent for the armory, which will be used by the Northern Cement Products association during the convention to be held in St. Paul Jan. 16, 17 and 18.

J. H. Mitchell, chairman of the convention committee of the Commercial club, briefly addressed the council, stating that the armory building was the only place in which the convention could be held, and that the armory board had made a fair rate in asking $300 for the use of the place. He spoke of the authorized offer of the Auditorium, which the mayor had been induced to make, and which the Auditorium board had refused

DEATH TO BE INVESTIGATED

Sudden Demise of Young Woman Brought to Attention of Coroner.

Apr 25 1907

DUE TO SEPTIC PERITONITIS

Injuries Which Resulted in Death Are Said to Have Been Self-Inflicted.

An investigation into the death of Miss Elizabeth Yorke has been ordered by the county attorney.

Miss Yorke died suddenly at St. Luke's hospital and the death certificate filed at the health office declared she had died of "septic pneumonia."

The health commissioner referred the certificate to the county attorney.

After an investigation the county attorney came to the conclusion that the circumstances of Miss Yorke's death would bear looking into and asked Coroner Miller to hold an autopsy on the body.

Coroner Miller and his deputies held an autopsy and found the girl's death had been caused by septic peritonitis. This was reported to the county attorney and he ordered an inquest.

Miss Yorke made an ante-mortem statement that her injuries, from which later death resulted, were self-inflicted, but the county attorney wanted further information.

Dr. Miller has impanelled a jury and will hold an inquest at the county morgue on Wednesday.

Recalls Wild Frontier Days

Mrs. A. B. Whitcomb

90 Years Old

Tells of Early Life

On Eve of Birthday Anniversary, Possessed of All Faculties She Gives Graphic Description of Life in Minnesota 52 Years Ago and of Indian Massacres.

"Very few of those we love most
dear,
Wake on the morn of their ninety-
first year,
Without at least looking, feeling
and acting queer."

—Mrs. Whitcomb's version of Oliver Wendell Holmes, "One Hoss Shay."

Hale and hearty and possessed of all her faculties at the age of ninety years, Mrs. Anne Belle Whitcomb of Minneapolis is probably one of the most remarkable women of pioneer days of Minnesota, coming to the North Star state over fifty-two years ago and participating in all the adventures of the wild frontier days, when the Indians so cruelly massacred the early settlers.

All Faculties Good.

Mrs. Whitcomb resides with her daughter, Miss Mary E. Whitcomb, at 401 Forest avenue, the home into which they moved twenty-two years ago. The nonogenarian is still able to help herself and do small household duties. She reads, writes and does some needle work. Her faculty of memory, despite her great age, is wonderful. She well recalls dates back half a century and minutely outlines many of the horrible massacres of the early days.

She was born in Dedham, Mass., ninety years ago today, Jan. 17, 1819. Her ancestors were among the early settlers of Vermont, being the first to arrive at the point where Rutland, Vt., now stands. Prior to moving to Dedham her parents lived at Rutland, and when Anne Belle was very young they moved back to Rutland. Her father, Rev. Cheever Felch, was a chaplain in the United States navy, having gone to sea for his health. He was with Capt. Bainbridge on board the Constitution when he fought and captured the British ship Java in the war of 1812. He was born at Royalston, Mass., Jan. 27, 1787.

On Nov. 4, 1847, Anne Bell Felch, a teacher in Vermont, was married to the late George C. Whitcomb at Cambridge, Vt. There they lived for four years and then moved to Potsdam, N. Y., where the couple operated a general store until the fall of 1856, then hearing of the wealth of the West they came to Minnesota, arriving in the village of St. Anthony and renting a home just a short distance below where Alice Shevlin hall now stands. The house overlooked St. Anthony Falls.

The Indian Massacres.

After living in St. Anthony for two and a half years they moved to Meeker county, Minnesota, where they took up a claim. Forest City was their county seat. On this claim on July 17, 1861, Dr. E. H. Whitcomb of St. Paul, physician and surgeon and a member of the assembly, was born.

The following summer, while all was peaceful as far as the Indians were concerned, and Mr. Whitcom, as treasurer of Meeker county, was enlisting young men to go into the War of the Rebellion, one of the most atrocious crimes committed by the Indians during those awful massacres occurred. The story of the affairs immediately following this, the first massacre, is well told by Mrs. Whitcomb as follows:

"On Aug. 17, 1862, when the Jones family, who lived only seven miles from our home, were killed by the Indians, my husband was ready to start for St. Paul with a company of thirty men he had mustered for service in the Rebellion.

"Upon hearing of the massacre Mr. Whitcomb changed his plans. Instead of sending the men to St. Paul, he placed myself and our three children, the youngest a babe, in the care of a trusty neighbor named Brown and proceeded with all possible speed to St. Paul to obtain arms. On the trip he met with many difficulties. He drove to Carver, eighty-seven miles away, arriving there before sundown the same day. He found no means of transportation from there except by boat, whose captain was unwilling to take him to the state capital.

Takes Possession of a Boat.

"He took possession of the boat by force and ordered the men he placed in charge of it to proceed to St. Paul with all possible speed. He arrived in St. Paul, placed his case before Gov. Ramsey, who commissioned him as captain, provided him with arms and ammunition, and ordered him to use the company of men he had gathered in defending the settlers.

"While he was gone some neighbors gathered at our place in great numbers. Reports of horrors committed by the Indians continued to come in, and on the following Tuesday the departure of my husband we all went to Forest City, Mr. Brown taking myself and children with his own family in his covered wagon. On Wednesday the entire body of settlers gathered at Forest City, went through the bog woods to Clearwater and St. Cloud, leaving only fourteen men, with myself and children and the Browns, who also remained. I felt that I could not leave before my husband's return.

"With the aid of Mrs. Brown, who was entirely ignorant of cooking and household work, and what help one or two of the men could give, I baked the bread and cooked for the entire number and cared for the refugees and wounded, who in conditions of extreme exhaustion succeeded in reaching the town.

"First came Mrs. Foote, who was wounded, with her little child, and Mrs. Erickson, who was in delicate health. They crawled through the grass and brush a distance of twenty miles, being careful to leave no trail that the Indians could follow. Their condition was pitiful and I gave them care.

A Heroic Rescue.

"The next day Mr. Foote came and Mr. Erickson, both of whom had been shot by Indians and left for dead. A wede boy, who had escaped being killed by hiding in the woods, and his aged mother, who had hid in the cellar, found the two men after the Indians were gone. They secured a yoke of oxen and succeeded in bringing the injured men to town. There were no physicians near and I gave them the best care I could until Mr. Whitcomb arrived when they were sent to St. Cloud.

"Mr. Whitcomb did not arrive until Saturday as there was some delay in securing the arms.

Immediately upon his arrival he formed a company of home guards and began the erection of a stockade. He also, with part of the men, went to the rescue of some settlers who had been unable to reach safety and to bury the dead. They had several skirmishes with the Indians and after a sharp encounter he hurried the people into the unfinished stockade which was crowded to capacity.

Physician and Nurse.

"Less than two hours later a large number of Indians made an attack which continued until daylight, when they left, taking all the cattle and horses. Several of our men were wounded, one or two seriously, requiring care, which I undertook to give. The suspense and anxiety was fearful. The stockade was so crowded that there was a great deal of sickness and I was forced to act as doctor, as well as nurse. How I stood it all is a miracle to me now.

"For several months following this kind of work went on and when it was all over we took up the burden of our own lives again. Our home was broken up, our livestock was all gone, also our farming implements, and the profits of five years of hard labor on the frontier."

After remaining at Forest City for about a year, Mrs. Whitcomb went to Minneapolis with her children. This occurred in 1862. After living in the Mill City for a year and a half she joined her husband at Fort Abercrombie, living in the garrison.

Protection of Settlers.

About this time Capt. Whitcomb formed a company of men and joined Hatches' battalion, which had previously been formed in St. Paul. The battalion was stationed at Pembina, Can., and the soldiers guarded the frontier on horseback against the Indians. A short time later the regulars were taken from Fort Abercrombie and Capt. Whitcomb was given charge of seven "cantonments," Georgetown, Twin Lake Station, Old Crossing, Pomme de Terre, Chippewa, Alexandria and Sauk Center, making his headquarters at the fort where his family were.

Attempt a Quiet Life.

In 1866, after peace had been declared, Capt. Whitcomb moved his wife and children to Alexandria, where he had purchased a farm. This action was taken after he learned that all the buildings on their farm in Meeker county had been destroyed.

On July 2, 1874, every building on the farm near Alexandria burned to the ground while the family were away. This was a heavy loss, but nervily the captain built anew. They lived at Alexandria until 1888, when they removed to Minneapolis. They traded the farm for a home at 401 Forest avenue, the home that Mrs. Whitcomb still occupies.

Capt. Whitcomb died June 18, 1901, never having been repaid for the work he rendered Minnesota. Gen. C. A. Grant, in his biographical sketch of Capt. Whitcomb states: "By his prompt action he saved many lives and several hundred thousand dollars to the state. Others have received pay for losses, while he received not a dollar."

In 1897 the couple celebrated their golden wedding, surrounded by all members of the family. Three children were born to them, George Filch Whitcomb of Alexandria, Miss Mary E. Whitcomb of Minneapolis and Dr. E. H. Whitcomb of St. Paul. There are two grandsons and one great grandson.

Capt. Whitcomb died June 18, 1901, at the age of eighty years.

I REMOVED MY
FRECKLES
I will show you how to remove yours
FREE
For years I tried every known remedy without success. Skin specialists and doctors said I would take them to the grave. I fooled them all.
I cured myself by a simple discovery. I will send you the prescription free if you will write for it. It took off my freckles and the freckles of thousands of others. It will remove yours. It will clear the worst complexion. Write today. Address
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[JAN. 17, 1909]

E SAINT PAUL PIONEER PRESS: SUNDAY,

ONE OF MINNESOTA'S REAL HEROINES

MRS. A. B. WHITCOMB
A pioneer celebrates her ninetieth birthday anniversary