DAKOTA NEWS NOTES.

DAKOTA JUDICIARY.

Assignment of Judges to Districts. Letter From Fargo.

While no formal assignment of districts has yet taken place, it is understood that they will be appointed as follows, which may be relied on as being, at least, approximately correct: Justice Edgerton, chief justice, and in immediate charge of the Yankton district; Judge Church, at Deadwood, in charge of the Black Hills region; Judge Palmer, in charge of the Sioux Falls district; Judge Smith, in charge of the Central Dakota region, with headquarters probably at Huron; Judge Francis in charge of the Bismarck district, which is the largest district in the territory, and embraces all the northwestern portion of the territory. Judge Hudson, in charge of the Fargo district, which embraces all that part of the Red River valley from the British possessions as far south as from the British possessions as far south as Roberts and Day counties. This makes a very equitable division of the population for judiciary purposes, and that the courts will be able to handle the business in better shape is

now certain.

The amount of judical work to be done before order appears out of our present chaos, would appal a court officer of less than ordinary backbone. In addition to the accumulation of regular business which has taken place, some thousands of cases have or will soon spring up over the elleged unlawful occupancy of the achool lands of the territory by private parties. These lands were given to the territory by the common schools, to be used as soon as the territory is admitted to the sister-hood of states. In the meantime these lands in many cases have become very valuable, and are occupied by squatters who have broken and cultivated the lands, cut hay thereon, removed timber therefrom, etc. This practice has been allowed to go on unchecked, and in many cases, as in the vicinity of Fargo, all these lands are under cultivation, or otherwise used by private parties. There has been some doubt as to whether the territory had a right to bring action against tresspassers in the premises, as they had acquired no title to the lands. At the last session of court here the United States authorities took the matter in hand, and several indictments were found against the more aggravated cases of trespass, they consisting in the removal of timber from the school lands. The penalties, however, were light upon conviction, the court being inclined to punish lightly a trespass which had become so common. It is now estimated that suits will be brought against every one who has in every manner invaded the school lands, and those who take hay this fall will be summoned by the government. The pursuance of this programme would cause an almost innumerable number of suits, as in the thickly settled regions these lands are nearly all in use for some purpose. It is proposed to now certain.

The amount of judical work to be done benumber of suits, as in the thickly settled regions these lands are nearly thickly settled regions these lands are nearly all in use for some purpose. It is proposed to give the county commissioners the right to rent these lands, the proceeds to be added to the school fund in each case, but the right of the territorial legislature to enact such a measure is questioned by some, who think such a measure should emanate from congress. There seems a determination in official circles to remedy the matter in some way, and positive remedy the matter in some way, and positive action is expected to be taken soon, that action to be such as will prevent the use or occupancy in any way of the school land, donated by the general government to the territory.

Corn in Dakota.

Rural New Yorker: Will corn ripen in Southeastern Dakota? Is a question often asked, but not very satisfactorily answered. The truth must be told; the crop has hitherto had but indifferent success. There are, however, reasons why it has been so. The greater number of those who have tried it have done so on the sod, immediately after breaking. Now that is not giving it a fair chance, as any crop on the sod is at best but a poor one. Even wheat, the plant that grows best in Dakota, does but poorly when so treated. In the older settled parts I have seen it grown on old ground, and I question very much whether it would not compare favorably with any grown in Minnesota, Michigan or Wisconsin. Another reason why it has been unsuccessful is the fact that the right kind of seed has not been used. Nearly every one who comes here brings with him some seed which is sure to ripen in Dakota. All imagine they have got a good thing, and keep the name a "deep mystery" till well on in the season it turns out an ignominious failure, and then they exclaim, "Why—I was sure that would ripen—that was Canada Smut," or some other sort. If people would give up their own pet corn, and procure seed grown in the state, plant it on old ground and cultivate it, I would have no fear of the result. This was my first season here, so my personal experience is rather parts I have seen it grown on old ground, and no fear of the result. This was my first sea-son here, so my personal experience is rather limited. I did try some half dozen kinds of corn on the sod. What did best with me was a white dent, the seed of which I brought from Wisconsin. I was told here it was not worth planting, as it would be too late in ripen-ing; but I was determined to plant it, and it turned out just the reverse of what they predicted. I also had Sibley's Pride of the north, which was much puffed all over the northwest. With me if was a failure, as was also a yellow dent from Nebraska and a white northwest. With me if was a failure, as was also a yellow dent from Nebraska and a white dent from Northern Iowa. Two varieties of fint, the seed of which was raised here, did well, but the prairie squirrels were very severe on them. As the result of my experiments, and from the experience of older settlers, I have no doubt an early eight-rowed yellow corn is the proper kind for this section, next to which I should take an early white dent. Either of these, put in on old soil and next to which I should take an early white dent. Either of these, put in on old soil and properly cultivated, would produce a crop with as much certainty as in any of the ad-

Sketch of Judge Prancis.

Bismarck Tribune:-Judge Francis, lately appointed Judge in Dakota, was born in South Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1839, and is forty-five years of age. He became a citizen of Newark, New Jersey, in 1862 and was admitted to the bar of that city in 1865, and practiced in all the courts of that State until 1882, when he was unexpectedly made receiver of this land office—a lucrative position but not congenial to his tastes. He was city solicitor of Newark to his tastes. He was city solicitor of Newark for four years, making a fine record. In 1879 he was elected state senator. In that body he was a distinguished worker, serving his last session as chairman of the judiciary committee. During the whole of his term as state senator he was chairman of the joint caucus, special committee of the house which had charge and control of all bills, political in their nature, or involving state appropriations and expenditures. In May, 1881, he was one of the four officials appointed to represent the state of New Jersey at the unveiling of the monumentat Spartanburg, South Carolina, to commembrate the 100th anniversary of the battle of the Cowpens, and on that occasion delivered the oration on behalf of the states of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

Purther Details of the Dakota Storm.

The Deadwood Pioneer gives the following additional details of the storm of last Thursday: The hailstones that fell were some of them two inches across—chunks of ice that occasioned great pain to the hands and heads that were struck by them. Hogs and chickens

were killed indiscriminately, and the growing crops cut all to pieces. There was little rain fell with the hail. It hailed but a few moments, but during that time the air was filled with the falling missives. The hail was followed by a cloud burstrather than a rain storm. The water came down in solid sheets, and ten minutes after it began falling small gullies and ravines would swim a horse. The rain extended all over this portion of the country, while the hail was but a narrow strip in comparison; but in its narrow course he thinks it utterly destroyed everything of the crop kind. Pine lumber was taken up by the cyclone and carried off like feathers. Boughs and limbs of trees are scattered all over the valley. Between Crook City and Sinclair's ranch two houses, belonging to Henry Williams and Tom Moore, were taken up by the cyclone and torn into splinters, not a board left of either of them. About Butte City it hailed as fast as it was possible for hail to come down, and some of them were chunks of ice as big as a man's fist. Sheep, hogs and chickens were killed, as also with the falling missives. The hail was fol-Sheep, hogs and chickens were killed, as also calves, by the hail. From St. Onge's store down to the crossing all the crops were destroyed; nothing left. In Centennial prairie great damage was done. Anderson, the milkman lost everything by the wind and hail.

Bishop Walker at Bismarck.

Bismarck Tribune:-The reception tendered Bishop Walker at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Davidson recently, was such as must have made that genial and able gentleman feel as though he had been called to a territory whose people are not only appreciative, but court eous, warm hearted and generous. The residence was thrown open to the guests, and at an early hour in the evening the guests, and at an early hour in the evening the pleasant home had all the appearances of a model banquet hall filled with intelligent, bright and pleasant people. The bishop, whose inviting face shone out prominently in the assemblage, was put through the formality of an introduction to the numerous Bismarckers who gathered to extend to him a welcoming who gathered to extend to him a welcoming hand, after which everything settled down to merry converse and a general good time. It was an evening of pure, whole souled Dakota enjoyment, and Bishop Walker manifested a pride, not only in the magnifecent territory, his recently adopted home, but in her capital city. The bishop is an earnest worker in the church, and is that stamp of a gentleman whom nature has ordained as a magnet around which fellow humans may gather. He intends to build up and make creditable the diocese of North Dakota, and deserves all the hearty receptions and welcoming words that can be bestowed upon him. him.

DAKOTA REPUBLICANS.

Meeting of Central Committee at St. Paul-Congressional Couvention at Pierre, Sept. 17.

From St. Paul Pioneer Press, 13 The Republican territorial central commit-

tee of Dakota was called to meet yesterday at Lake Park, Minnetonka, but the metropolitan instincts of the members from the great frontier induced them to change to St. Paul, and the session was held last evening at the Metropolitan hotel. There were present the following representation: E. P. Wells, chairman: E. W. Caldwell, secretary, George W. Hawes, W. H. Skinner, W. M. Cuppett, W. F. Steele, C. T. McCoy (by proxy to J. H. Drake, J. H. King (by proxy to R. W. Evart), A. J. Plowman and H. M. Gregg (by proxy to R. R. Pettigrew), H. F. Miller and B. W. Benson (by praxy to A. W. Edwards), Iver Larson proxy to Charles H. Dernley), John Fadden (by proxy to E. P. Wells), A. Boland (by proxy to V.E. Prentice.) The purpose of the meeting was to arrange for holding the next convention for nomination of a candidate for congressional delegate, and over it all was to be seen the blister of that sectional fire which has burned between North and South Dakota. The particular complexion of the committee, which is South Dakotian by nine to Forks convention of 1882, and was determined as recompense made in the nomination of Delegate Raymond. And as a result of this the members from the southern measures as to them seemed proper. The first contest was in regard to the location of the proposed convention, and in this the gentlemen from the north endeavored to do continuous the proposed convention. gentlemen from the north endeavored to do some dickering by uniting with the representatives of one or the other of the towns which desired the distinction. They throw the largest part of their force to Aberdeen, making her six votes, the ballot resulted: Aberdeen 6, Pierre 3, Mitchell 3, Brookings 1, Big Stone City 1. Three others with slight changes were had, and the fifth resulted in the choice of Pierre, the vote being: Pierre 8, Aberdeen 5, Big Stone City 1. The time for holding the convention was determined without much difficulty, the choice being Wednesday, Sept. 17, the only question being as to what would least interfere with the harvest in the matter of holding its primaries.

holding its primaries.

THE APPORTIONMENT CONTEST. THE APPORTIONMENT CONTEST.

The tug of war was on the matter of apportionment of the delegates of the several counties. Mr. Pettigrew of South Dakota introduced a resolution that the delegates adcounties. Mr. Pettigrew of South Dakota introduced a resolution that the delegates additional to those given nominally to each county be chosen not upon the basis of the number of votes given the Republican candidate for congress in 1882, but upon the basis of population as shown by the total vote given the candidate of both parties. This was denounced by the Northeners as a fire-brand and led to a protracted discussion engaged in by all, which was something of a mixture of bitterness, jocularity and hard horse sense. The Southern majority stated its purpose and its justification for the innovation as follows: The vote of the Northern counties for Raymond, the Republican candidate, was tremendously large in proportion to the total because he was a citizen of North Dakota, so that to allot the delegates upon the basis of his vote would be paying a premium for sectional fealty instead of for straight Republicanism. It would give to North Dakota in the coming convention an undue advantage, not because of there being a larger average of Republicans there, but because she had the candidate two years ago. Furthermore, in the meeting of the committee held two years ago, when Northern Dakota had the majority, the representation allotted to northern counties was arbitrarily increased thirty-five votes, the justification being that in the campaign previous the Democratic candidate was a resident of Northern necreased thirty-nee votes, the justification being that in the campaign previous the Democratic candidate was a resident of Northern Dakota, and this had reduced the Republican vote. It was also urged as a precedent that the basis of representation, as fixed for national conventions, is ultimated one of population, and not of Republican votes.

population, and not of Republican votes.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Against these arguments the northern members made the following points: That it is not a fact that the large increase in the proportion of Republican votes in 1882 was due to the bandidate being a citizen of North Dakota, but because of the radical improvement in the quality of the citizens of that section, by which Republican sentiment is very much increased—the river roustabouts and railroad shovelers being superseded by sober and industrious agriculturists bouts and rairroad snovelers being super-seded by sober and industrious agriculturiste and by other classes of high grades, making a population which on account of its improved quality is necessarily

and overwhelmingly Republican. Northern Dakota can be depended upon to cast just as large a vote for the Republican nominee, wherever his home may be. And so far as precedent is concerned, if what was done two years ago by the committee then in existence was a wrong and an injustice, to duplicate it now makes it no less so, but simply adda iniquity to iniquity. It is putting into a Republican convention representatives of Democratic votes—something which is not only not politics, but which when done by men simply because they have the power to do it, is a damnable ontrage.

Maj. Edwards, on the part of the North Dakota members, proposed as a basis of representation that the apportionment for the convention held at Huron to send delegates to the national gathering be doubled, thus distributing more widely the honors of attendance upon the Pierre convention, and maintaining at the same time the only true system of making up the membership of a political body of delegates. There was considerable emphasis indulged in on both sides, and the northerners threatened for a time to secede; but Mr. Pettigrew's resolution was finally couched in the terms which are given in the call below, and it was unanimously adopted, the difficulties which for a time threatened being all dispersed. Chairman Wells, Secretary Caldwell and Messrs. Edwards and Drake were appointed a committee to formulate the call and apportion the delegates upon the basis prescribed, which was done, the report being unanimously adopted.

A. W. Edwards was selected as an additional secretary of the committee.

A. W. Edwards was selected as an additional secretary of the committee.

The resignation of C. T. McCoy as a member of the committee was received and accepted, and John H. Drake chosen to fill the

vacancy.
V.E. Prentice was appointed chairman of a local committee to be filled by himself to arrange preliminaries for accommodation of

tne convention at Pierre. Messrs. Wells, Pettigrew, Edwards and Drake were appointed to secure transportation for delegates. Following is the text of the call:

the call:

THE FORMAL CALL.

The territorial Republican convention will be held at Pierre, on Wednesday, September 17, 1884, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for delegate in congress, and transacting such other business as may properly come before said convention. In said convention the representation shall be two delegates for each organized county, and additional delegates based upon said county's population as shown by its votes for congressional delegates in 1882, at the rate of one delegate to said territorial convention for each 200 votes, or major fraction therefore the contraction for each 200 votes, or major fraction therefore.

rate of one delegate to said territorial conven-tion for each 200 votes, or major fraction therof, cast at said election:

The following apportionment is given to show the number of delegates to which each county is entitled. Any organized counties not men-tioned or organized subsequently will be en-titled to delegates according to the apportion-ment herein mentioned:

NUMBER OF DELEGTES.

Aurora	5 Jerauld
Barnes	8 Lake
Beadle	5 LaMore
	8 Laurence2
	9 Logan
	7 Lincoln
	5 McCook
	7 McLean
	2 NcPherson
	2 Miner
Dutte	a mercer
	2 Minnehaha
Cass1	3 Moody
	3 Morton
	2 Nelson
	Pembina
	6 Potter
	Roberts
	4 Sanborn
	2 Sargent
Emmons	2 Spink
Faulk	2 Stark
	2 Steele
	2 Stutsman
	1 Sully
	8 Towner
	6 Traill1
	4 Turner
	Union
Hanson	4 Walsh1
Hutchinson	5 Walworth
	4 Yankton
	2
	3 Total38
Kingsbury	6
E. P. WELLS, W. F. STEELE,	W. H. SKINNER,
W. F. STEELE,	W. M. CUPPETT,
IVER LARSON,	JOHN H. DE KE.
B. R. BENSON,	JOHN H. KI
Torres E . mr. mar	A T Drowser

JOHN FADDEN,
E. W. CALDWELL,
GEO. W. HAINES,
Republican Territorial Central Committee, E. P. WELLS, Chairman.

E. W. Caldwell,
A. W. Edwards,
Secretaries.
The apportionment made by the call gives
248 delegates to counties in Southern Dakota and 138 to Northern Dakota.

WHAT COL. STEELE SAYS.
Col. W. F. Steele said in response to the re-

sult of the meeting: I think that the northern part of the territory is placed on a better footing by the new apportionment than the old. We have up north a number of newly organized counties which were not taken into consideration by the men from Southern Dakota, and which will materially increase our representation in the convention. The result is quite satisfactory and is a compromise between the two sections. Under the former apportionment, Southern Dakota had 174 delegates in the convention, and Northern Dakota only 87. Now that two delegates are sent from each organized county instead of one Southern Dakota will have 244 representatives in the convention and Northern Dakota 142, which is a somewhat better ratio for the North. The difference, however, is not great either way, and I think the result is quite satisfactory. The discussion was quite warm, but the decision was regarded as a compromise and will be acquiesced in by all. I think that the northern part of the territory

Yankton Special to Chicago Inter Ocean: The investigation of Ordway's charges against Gen. Campbell, federal district attorney, by Special Agents Haight and Boteler, from the department of justice at Washington, is progressing slowly. Ordway proposes to cross-examine Campbell in person when the latter presents his testimony. Three series of charges were preferred Ordway with the assistance of Alexander Hughes, alleging dishonesty, incapable neglect of duties and malicious intent in bringing the indictment against Ordway.

Redfield, Dak., Special:-Gov. Ordway and Hon. Alexander Boteler, of the department of justice, arrived in this city recently. Mr. Boteler is here taking testimony in the Campbell investigating case. The governor says he desires a thorough investigation his own official acts, as well as those of United States Attorney Campbell, and invites all who know or think they know of any unplesant light before the public, to bring it before Commissioner Boteler. He will go to the bottom of the noted Faulk county case, and expresses a determination to ferret out all charges preferred against him.

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

New York Special:-Cleveland belongs to those namby-pamby democrats, called by some the 'silk stockings,'" said Deputy Register McLaughlin, "and I regard him as a trimmer Now, no true democrat likes a man of this Now, no true democrat likes a man of this character—pretending to belong to the democratic party, yet catering for the votes of the other party. It was that which killed Horace Greeley politically, and will kill Cleveland. Who are his supporters? The so-called Independent republicans—the trimmers of that party. The democrats, therefore, cannot consistently support such a man as this."

The political sensation in Boston is the unearthing of fine, eloquent extracts of speeches cartning of fine, eloquent extracts of speeches by the Rev. James Freeman Clarke and E Rockwood Hoar, made to a Fanuel hall ratification meeting in 1876, extolling Mr. Blaine and his conduct at the convention which nominated R. B. Hayes. As Dr. Clarke has recently been leading the bolt against Mr. Blaine and speaking of his following at least with unmeasured terms of disrespect, his warm and apparently very sincere euology of the Maine statesmen is a sickening surprise for the young bolters.

The national Democratic convention, although not nominating the old ticket, have made a close approximation to it. It has the old tail—Hendricks. Gov. Cleveland is a nephew of ex-United States Senator Grover of Oregon, who was the Governor who certified that "Cronin's nose" was a Tilden elector in 1876—the only attempted steal in the campaign—and which proved unsuccessful, notwithstanding the advocacy of Hoadly. Hence the head of the ticket has at least a nasal relation to the Sage of Grevstone. to the Sage of Greyston

New York, Special.—It is pretty safe to say that Cleveland will have very few Irish votes in this city or in the State. At a meeting of representative Irishmen, held in Clarendon hall there was a positive declaration of opposition to Cleveland. Speeches were made by Gen. Kirwan, formerly editor of the Montreal Post, Richard Murphy, Edward O'Meara Condon, Col. O'Flynn and others in favor of Blaine, and a resolution to endorse Blaine was carried by a two-thirds majority. It was also resolved that the committee on organization should attend the Blaine mass meeting at the Grand Opera house on Tuesday evening next. Grand Opera house on Tuesday evening next. The Blaine boom has been fairly started in Irish-American circles, and there is no pre-dicting where it will end.

St. Louis Special. -The Westliche Post, Carl Schurz' papers, after bolting the nomination of Blaine and Logan, came recently with the announcement that it would support the Republican ticket. That cause of this action lies in the fact that the Westliche Post's subscribers

rell away by thousands, and the paper was nearly wrecked. It said:

The more we tried to familiarize ourselves with the idea of a Democrat at the head of our national administration the less were we able to reconcile ourselves to it. The longer this to reconcile ourselves to it. The longer this was agitated upon so much the more vivid became the reminiscences of the past, and to-day we do not find that we are justified in making any guarantee that a Democrat, be his name Grover Cleveland, even, would present an uncompromising front under all circumstances, to the medacing onslaught of the Southern brigadiers. We have criticised the Republican ticket thus far freely, but admit now with equal freedom that we have erred. We expected of the other party what the Republican party can best perform. Republicins can do no better than to remain true to their ticket.

A reporter who came through to New York on the train with John Kelly, and who talked with him on the situation, says John Kelly, while refusing to be interviewed, did not hesi-

tate to say that he was very sorry this nomination has been made.

It is in my judgement most unfortunate. It means defeat. I am sorry that the party has acted so blindly. I do not believe it is possible for Cleveland to carry New York. As to what Tammany will do, I cannot answer now. The next meeting of the general organization will not be held until the first week in September. By that time the reports of the subcommittees and district committees will be in and we shall know just what the sentiment is. If Tammany and district committees will be in and we shall know just what the sentiment is. If Tammany voters do not want Cleveland, it is not likely they will do anything for him. I had an interview with Gen. Butler just before leaving Chicago, and he told me the ticket would be defeated in Massachusetts by at least 25,000 majority. Mr. Cummings, who was present when I was talking with Gen. Butler, said that the Worcester district would be lost.

New York Special.-Ex-Senator Windom of Minnesota, who is at the Fifth Avenue hotel. has just returned with his family from an extended visit to Europe. When asked about politics by a reporter, Mr Windom said: I am for Mr. Blaine, of course. Everybody knows that; and I am confident that he will be elected. I shall put myself in the hands of the national committee, shortly, and expect to do what campaigning I can to aid in that result. You can hardly expect me to talk upon politics in general, since I have been out of the country so long, and am generally fourteen days behind the news, of which I endeavored to keep the run through the newspapers. After the Democratic nominations are made and the issues joined we shall know better what can be said. Shall know better what can be said. I think Cleveland would be a weak candidate for the Democrats, and that Butler would be strong. I spent a day in Massachusetts since my return, and from what I saw and heard there I am confident Mr. Blaine will carry that state against any Democrat.

Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, having been invited by the New York Independents to join the anti-Blaine bolt, replied: "It now seems possible for the solid southern oligarchy, by a possible for the solid southern oligarchy, by a combination with the voters of the worst wards in the city of New York, to regain the power they lost in 1861. Many gentlemen whom I highly respect ask me and others who have voted with the republican party to assist this combination. You ask me to. I do not think I shall—very much."

The Unconditional club, of Albany, the oldest republican campaign club, in New York, which came into existence in the Grant canvass of 1868, met Friday, and organized amid great enthusiasm for Blaine and Logan. Nearly two hundred members were present, and by the end of this week the club will probably reach three hundred. It is composed of the most three hundred. It is composed of the most prominent and influential young republicans in the city. Several young Irish democrats joined.

GEN. LOGAN'S DEPAREES.

In the Senate Logan Replies at Much Length to the Charges as to Zuni

Washington, July 5.—Shortly after the sen ate was called to order, Mr. Logan rose and said: "Mr. President, I deem it due to my friends that I call attention to a certain statement I find copied in the public press as well as in the Congressional Record of the 27th of June. I am set down in the list of what are termed landgrabbers, as having in some mysterious way accumulated the vast amount of 80,000 acres of land. This statement is utterly without foun stion in fact. The New York Herald of the 29th adds 30,000 head of

no notice of the statement were it not for the charge that follows. The person who made this statement, after finding it was untrue, in-

this statement, after finding it was untrue, instead of doing justice to me, against whom he might, by his erroneous statements, have done an injury, proceeded to put another false statement on record, as follows:

I might have said to the deluded soldiers of this land: "What do you think of the great senator who, in his greed to absorb the country which belongs to the actual settler, in the land that was made for independent freeholders and small farmers; what do you think of the man who poses as a stetesman and patriot, as the friend par excellence of the soldier, and who, under cover of his brother-in-law, went into New Mexico and tried to pre-empt most of the valuable land lying along her streams, and was only stopped by a public officer finding it out?" It belonged to the class which he professes the utmost friendship for, and who, from his manner and appearance, rumor says, has their ntmost friendship for, and who, from his man-ner and appearance, rumor says, has their blood in his veins—tried to steal from his own kith and kin hundreds of thousands of acres of land. [Great laughter and applause on the Democratic side.] Taking from the unfortun-ate savage, who was unable to protect himself, until the honest secretary of the interior went there with a surveyor and took back the land for the Zunis. [Renewed laughter and ap-plause.] plause.]
CALLS IT MALICIOUSLY FALSE.

Now, Mr. President, this statement is, so far as I am concerned, or any one else of whom I have any knowledge, maliciously false. Sir, what are the facts out of which this attack has been made? Capt. Lawton, Maj. Tucker and Mr. Stout located claims at Neutria Springs and lands adjacent in New Mexico, not, however, until after ascertaining from the general land office that the land was subject to location, being outside the Indian reservation, being some five miles from the Indian line and some twenty-five or thirty miles from the town of some five miles from the Indian line and some twenty-five or thirty miles from the town of Zuni. So it will be seen the hundreds of thousands of acres of land that this man says I was stealing from the Indians resolves itself into three homesteads or desert act claims, located by two army officers and one citizen on the public land open to such entry, with which location, however, I had nothing to do. In order to prove the statement he had made, he read a number of letters. The first was a letter from the commissioner of the general land office, showing the land in question was subject to a location and entry as public land at the time, and if not the location would have been subject to cancellation. The next letter was from Maj. Tucker to Secretary Teller, giving facts in connection with the location of the lands mentioned by him and his associates, and protesting against any change by resurvey of the Zuni reservation. He says: "The charges against Senator Logan in connection with these lands are untrue." are untrue.

are untrue."

EXAUSTIVELY REFUTED.

The next letter fron Capt. Lawton to Gen.
Logan, refutes at great length the charges
against the latter, and says:

There is not, nor has thore been, any company or organization for the purpose of buying
or owning land, raising stock or starting a
ranch on the Neutria, in which you or any other
person is or was interested. My entry of
land on the Neutria was made in good faith for
myself, and no other person has any interest in land on the Neutria was made in good faith for myself, and no other person has any interest in my location. Any and all statements that there has been a combination either to secure land or start a ranch for your benefit, or for the benefit of any other person other than these appearing on the record of the land office, is untrue.

James Stevenson of the United States geological survey bears the following testimony in the letter to Senator Logan:

Having had my attention called to statements in the Congressional Record of a recent date,

Having had my attention called to statements in the Congressional Record of a recent date, indirectly charging you with fraudulently attempting to deprive the Zuni Indians of New Mexico of their lands, I beg leave to say that I am familiar with the facts and circumstances from a thorough investigation of the subject, made at the request of the corresponding secretary of the interior, and take pleasure in stating that the allegations thus made, are grossly unjust to you as well as Maj. Tucker and his associates and wholly without foundation.

The last letter of the series is from Secretary Teller to Gen. Logan. In it he says: There is not the slightest evidence that any wrong was intended or done by the parties to the entries, or any law violated. The land was public land at the time these entries were made, and as such was open to entry by the public. The gentlemen who made entries were qualified to enter such lands and had a perfect right to do so, and they neither viowere qualified to enter such lands and had a perfect right to do so, and they neither vio-lated the law nor the rights of any parties whatever in so doing. I asked the executive order extending the reservation without un-derstanding all the facts at the time. It gives me pleasure to make this statement in view of allegations to the contrary which have been made.

LOGAN GOES ON. When Maj. Tucker and his as when Maj. Tucker and his associates were attacked through newspapers, said Logan, and charged with interfering with the rights of Indians and doing a great wrong, I defended them in a letter through the public press and otherwise as having violated no law, and as having committed no fraud on Indians or any one else. In that defense I asked the question: "If a soldier like Capt. Lawton could not locate a homestead or pre-emption, or whatever the location was within the distance he had to the Indian reservation, tell me how many wiles a soldier should have to go away from to the Indian reservation, tell me how many miles a soldier should have to go away from a reservation in order to comply with the law?" This I did in their behalf. I now stand by what I did then. If this be a crime or fraud, my enemies can make the most of it. These men are all honorable men. Capt. Lawton was a gallant soldier from Indiana. He served all through the war with great credit to himself and honor to his country. Maj. Tucker is my son-in-law. He is a gentleman and a man who would not wrong any one. Maj. Tucker is my son-in-law. He is a gentle-man and a man who would not wrong any one. I presume the wrong in me is that Maj. Tucker is part of my family, and although he is inno-cent of any wrong in the premises, a baseless excuse was made to assail me through him. If their object was to draw me into his defense they have succeeded, and when any one thinks I have not manhood enough to defend openly my relative or friend when wrongfully assailed, he mistakes me. This, sir, is a full answer to this false, unprovoked and malicious slander, which I place on record, where all may have access to it if desired.

The first official duty Judge Neal, the new solicitor of the treasury, performed after taking the oath of office, was to sign a letter instructing the United States district attorney of Minnesota to bring a suit against Father Breck, a well known missionary among the Chippewa a well known missionary among the Chippewa Indians, to recover the sum of \$1,000, which, according to the records of the treasury, he had been owing to the government since 1857. Being a Christian minister among the Chippewas, Father Breck was employed to disburse some funds for their benefit, in which \$1,000 is not accounted for. It is evidently a result in the error of making up the accounts, but in this, as in thousands of cases, legal proceedings have to be resorted to in order to secure a balance. It is believed that the reverent missionary is dead and gone to glory, but the governance. It is believed that the reverent mission-ary is dead and gone to glory, but the govern-ment has no official knowledge of the fact, and is not aware whether or no his accounts have been balanced on the great book above.

Coroner Muscraft has ended the investigation upon the dead bodies of the persons killed in the late riot. He enumerates fifty-three whose bodies he viewed. Of these he finds that Capt Desmond was killed by unknown persons in the mob; one man, Goetz, shot him-self accidentally; another, Senalz, was unlaw-fully shot on Sunday afternoon by the militia, and all the others were justifiably killed, they cattle. I wish this were true, but there is no foundation for the statement. I would take iff to disperse.