DAKOTA NEWS.

A $16,000 hotel is to be built immediately at White Loke.

Several brick blocks are to be built at Elk Point this season.

Races will be given at the Mitchell driving park July 3 and 4.

Ten dollars has been subscribed by citizens of Watertown for the purpose of erecting a $35,000 hotel in that city.

Rufus Trowbridge was killed near Huron, while stoning up a well, by a rock falling and crushing his skull.

John W. Turner, of Turner county, an old and well known Dakotian, died recently, aged eighty-four years.

The Masonic lodge at Rapid City will give a grand public reception June 13 and 14, upon the occasion of the meeting of the grand lodge.

Yankton county has $50,000 in the treasury which will be used in paying off a part of her railway debt. This will leave about $300,000.

Mr. George McNeir, assistant postmaster of the national house of representatives, will go to Fargo, to enter upon the practice of law.

A new grade of wheat will be established the coming season, to be known as extra No. 1 hard, It must be clean and very free from cockle.

Walter Drummond has been appointed a special agent of the pension bureau for northern Minnesota and Dakota, with headqnarters at Fargo.

George B. Coburn, of the general land office, will be designated as a special agent to visit the Devil's lake land district to locate the new land office.

It is reported that a syndicate, composed largely of railroad men, have purchased 10,000 acres of land contiguous to Ordway, paying for the same $40,000 in cash.

The recent law passed in Dakota exacting a deposit from all the insurance companies in that territory is being severely criticised by the companies represented in Chicago.

The firm of O. G. Meacham & Co., has been organized to do a general banking business at Carrington, Dak., on the Jamestown branch of the Northern Pacific, with a capital of $25,000.

Anson J. Rudsdill was arrested in Huron on the charge of attempting to commit rape on the person of Mary Teuber on the fourth day of April. The prisoner was married a few days previous.

Numerous indictments, found in 1878 against H. W. Bingham, formerly Indian agent at the Cheyenne River Agency, and others in his employ, were finally dismissed at Deadwood the interior department.

An immense deposit of coal is said to have been discovered in the coteaus between Grade Siding and Summit, in the western part of Grant county. The vein struck in three feet deep, of genuine quality and promises a rich yield.

At Deadwood during the street-cleaning an old revolver unearthed proved to be that used by the notorious Deadwood Dick in 1876, when he killed Texas Charlie. At the time, and until now, the most careful search failed to reveal it.

Three other arrests have been made in the St. Thomas murder case. Archer the victim, and others were in a saloon and had a general fight, when the deceased drew a knife and attempted to stab one of the parties. Judge Cox of Grand Forks has been retained for the defense.

Michael Colligan, whose claim is northeast of Aurora, is mysteriously missing. He left the residence of Mr. Kelley, a neighbor, for home on the night of April 9 during the rain storm, and up to the present time of writing has not been found, although dilligent search has been made.

Mrs. John Hayes of Sioux Falls has sued for a divorce from her husband with a division of property, alleging abuse and wicked treatment. Mr. Hayes is a zealous Seventh Day Baptist, worth $50,000, and the trouble arose because his wife would not adopt his belief.

Miss Reise and Mrs Oskerday hold claims near Highmore. Squatters demolished the shanty of the latter, and Miss Reise, fearing similar treatment, secured a pistol, and learned how to use it. Some men being near her shanty, hearing a shot fired, went in, and found Miss Riese dying with a bullet hole in her temple.

Charles Mix Chronicle: Quite a sensation has been created at Fort Randall, over the action taken by the wife of the late Capt. Hooker, who died last January. It seems that his wife, who has been separated from him over a year, claims that the captain was poisoned, and she will have the body exhumed and an examination made. It is claimed the captain had $20,000 in cash, which she is making a point to look after.

A branch order of the railway conductors' association has been organized at Fargo. It is named after Col. Greer, the Northern Pacific yard master. The following are the officers for the ensuing year: J. H. Phillen, C. C.; L. P. Vincent, A. C. C.; F. C. Comstock, secretary and treasurer; B. R. Palmatier, Sr. C.; G. E. Paine, Jr. C.; S. Newbery, I. S.; P. J. McWonagle, O. S.

A Mandan dispatch says a round house and railroad shops have been located at that point by the N. P. Company. The improvements, include a round house with twenty-two stalls; a machine shop, 85x100 feet; a boiler shop, 85x60 feet; a smith shop, 60x125 feet; a car shop, 60x124 feet; boiler, engine and coal house 24x125 feet; storehouse, 40x80 feet; oil house, 20x30 feet; sand house, 14x42 feet; coal shutes, 48x3000 feot, and two 16x24 water tanks.

A prisoner in the penitentiary at Sioux Falls, committed suicide in his cell by hanging himself to the upper ventilator by his handkerchief. He was John Fasco, aged about thirty-five, and was one of the men transferred from Detroit last fall. He has been in since October, 1881, and his term would be up in December, 1884. The man had been partly insane at times, and while at Detroit cut his throat with a razor. He was an Italian and was sent from Bon Homme county for grand larceny.

Washington special: The celebrated Jackman land case at Bismarck, has again been opened by the secretary of the interior, and arguments have been submitted by the attorneys in the case. This case is an old one, having been in contest since 1875. Three decisions have been made in favor of Mr. Jackman, but in January, 1882, they were overruled by Secretary Kirkwood, and now Mr. Jackman has succeeded in securing a rehearing. Secretary Teller's decision will be rendered in a few days. The land involved adjoins Bismarck, and part of it on which a patent has been issued, has been offered for sale and recently been taken into the city limits.

The Deadwood Pioneer, publishes a complete list of stamp mills and works for the reduction of ore, as distributed throughout the mills, showing that there ale forty-four mills and ore smelters, aggregating 1,398 stamps, or an average of 31 17-22 stamps to each mill. Of this number the smelters and sixteen mills —the latter aggregating 860 stamps—are in operation, the remainder being idle by reason of frozen ditches, impassable roads, enlargement to or repairs of machinery, etc. The 860 stamps crash an average of 2 2-3 tons of ore each, or a total of 2,365 tons every twenty-four hours, which, estimated at the low average of $6 a ton, gives a gross yield of $14,190.

Dakota Capitol Removal Gossip and Speculation.

[The annexed telegrams and interviews are from the St. Paul Pioneer Press, and are given our readers simply as current newspaper gossip upon the most important subject now before the people of this territory.]

YANKTON, Special Telegram, April 21.—The indignation meeting called for last night, to protest against the capital removal bill, was well attended, but not a great amount of enthusiasm prevailed. This was not because Yankton people are not against the bill, but because the principal speaker was R. F. Pettigrew. There were many present who remembered that Pettigrew, in public speeches, has repeatedly denounced Yankton as a nest of thieves and corrupt and played out politicians; who remember that last fall Pettigrew frequently renewed his old story with the additional charge that Yankton, because of the non-payment of the debt, was a disgrace and injury to the Territory, and he expressed a wish that the Missouri river would sweep the town away. Consequently, Pettigrew's reception was not a regular ovation. Nevertheless, as he had come to denounce the governor and legislature, he was tolerated and faintly applauded, and as he waxed warm in telling what a bad governor Dakota had, and what a naughty body of men the last legislature was, there were not a few men in Yankton who were ready to forget all bygones and to regard Pettigrew as the Moses for the present emergency. There was nothing to Pettigrew's speech but his oft-repeated denunciations, except that he wanted the people to call a constitutional convention next fall. The Huron convention, he hoped, would adjourn without doing anything. They should adopt a constitution, elect State officers who should replace the present officials and then compel congress to give statehood. His suggestion of a high license law was coolly received. After Pettigrew had spoken an hour, Gen. Dewey, councilman of the last legislature, when called upon, could not resist the temptation to give Pettigrew a rebuke, by saying he was there to attack no man's private character. He then, as a truthful citizen of Yankton, denounced the removal scheme. It was noticeable that while charges of bribery and corruption were repeatedly made, no special act was mentioned, and if any man went to the meeting expecting proof of corruption he went away disappointed. Resolutions in harmony with the speeches were adopted.

THE GOVERNOR'S VERSION.

YANKTON, Dak., Special Telegram, April 21.—The Pettigrew and Yankton kickers held a meeting here last night to swap lies about the capital commission and governor. The stock was abundant, but the market dull. They wept upon each other's necks and made loud lamentations over unfinished lobby jobs and fat Indian contracts soon to be beyond their reach. This was the first anti-capital removal meeting in which true harmony has prevailed, all others proving dismal failures.

N. G. ORDWAY.

PIERRE'S AMBITION.

PIERRE, Special Telegram, April 21.—At a mass meeting of the citizens of Pierre, called by the united Pierre press, and attended by about 300 people, resolutions were unanimously passed condemning the action of the Sioux Falls meeting, endorsing the capital commission bill, and appointing a delegation of forty representative men to attend a general convention for Central Dakota to take like action. Pierre has already complied with the requirements of the capital bill, and it is confidently expected that the Dakota capital will be located at this point.

ANOTHER POINT.

The Sioux Falls Press prints the following dispatch from Yankton, dated the 19th inst., which reveals another point of conflict: "The United States attorney, on behalf of the people in the quo warranto case against the capital commission, has discovered that the appointment of these officers by legislative enactment is in direct conflict with that section of the organic act of the Territory which prescribes that officers of this character shall be appointed by the governor and confirmed by the legislature. Yanktonites are happy, as this is believed to settle the case and prevent the removal of the capital."

Maj. J. B. Raymond, Fargo, delegate elect from Dakota, arrived in the city yesterday, and registered at the Metropolitan hotel. Last evening a reporter sought and found the gentleman in room No. 8. Stating his mission, the reporter was informed that there was nothing new; in fact, an interview was out of the question; and thereupon the worthy gentleman proceeded to unbosom himself, the substance of his remarks being as follows:

The all-important question in Dakota is the matter of location of the capital, and the people in the northern part of the State are anxious to see it located in the southern central part of the Territory, as that would but hasten the division we are all so anxious for. The idea that a territory longer than all New England should have but two representatives in the senate is preposterous. We are growing at an unprecedented rate, and the close of this year will find 150,000 more people in the Territory than at the present time. Of course the Democrats oppose division, and I fear as long as they are in a majority in the national legislative body we cannot obtain our end. Texas is empowered at any time by a popular vote to separate into four States. Why should we not have equal rights and privileges? The tariff question? O, that's not settled yet. I think it will come up again during the next session with redoubled force. The great difficulty is that interests differ. I am a "tariff-for-revenue-only" man, but can readily see where a protective tariff is needed by certain business interests. The iron men seem to be suffering most at this time, and they are really in a bad way. The question is one of great importance, and cannot be lightly passed upon. As to civil service, that's all a humbug. The idea is good, however; but the trouble is, each new executive wants the movement to commence with his administration. It is impracticable. Territorial politics?—oh, no, nothing new—nothing that I want to talk about. But I can give you a pointer on the immigration business. The territory west of us has grown and opened up with marvelous rapidity, and the greater portion of the tide of immigration passes through Fargo. Accustomed as we are to booms, we never have seen anything equal to the present season. The Fargo Southwestern railroad, which runs down to Lisbon, was opened two weeks ago, and the superintendent of the line, fearing he wouldn't have business, refused to carry mails, except every other day. Now they are running two trains per day each way all filled with immigrants, and cars cannot be procured in sufficient numbers to transport the movables. The season has been a most auspicious one for farmers. Both winter and spring have been all that could be asked for, and seeding has been going on for some time in all parts of the Territory. I have every reason to believe that the present will be the most auspicious year in every respect in the history of the Territory.

YANKTON, Special Correspondence, April 19.—It is now nearly six weeks since the legislature adjourned, and by this time the public ought to be well informed in regard to certain measures passed by that body. Nevertheless, such does not seem to be the case. The Fifteenth legislative assembly will be known as the one that passed the capital commission bill, a measure that has been more commented upon than any other law ever enacted in Dakota. This comment is usually in the nature of adverse criticism. If the criticism were fair and honest, there could be no fault found. Men have the right to differ, and there are questions connected with the removal of the capital per se, and the removal by a commission, that admit of a diversity of opinion. It seems to be true that a majority of Territorial papers criticise this measure very harshly; but, to a great extent, this is done either ignorantly or dishonestly. This can be seen from the fact that instead of taking up the provisions of the bill and discussing them upon their merits, the criticism generally takes the form of abuse and vilification of the governor and legislature. Charges of jobbery, bribery and corruption could not be more freely nor more persistently made if the public had the most positive and conclusive evidence. The assertion of a "big steal" is repeatedly made, and people in and outside of the Territory might readily be led to believe that the measure of wickedness is full to overflowing.

FORTUNATELY FOR PUBLIC MORALS,

and the good name of "powers that be" in Dakota, these charges are all vague, general and indefinite. No person, no paper, seems prepared to point out any particular corrupt or dishonest act, or to drodnce evidence to support it, and there is where the weakness of the hue and cry against fraud comes in. The trouble, for the most part, has been that the first information sent out from Yankton, through its papers, for the press dispatches, was either untruthful, distorted, or, at the least, misleading. The public were given to understand that the capital removal bill was the most corrupt measure ever enacted; and the papers—especially, as a rule, those that were friendly to Pettigrew, and therefore hostile to Gov. Ordway, naturally enough condemned the measure, though the editors were not always sure they understood just exactly what they were condemning.

For instance, the opposers of the capital removal claim that removal at this period is untimely. The Territory is on the eve of Statehood, and the boundaries of the future State are uncertain. Then, again, they claim that the commission bill is an unconstitutional measure—that while the governor and the legislature themselves had the power to remove the capital, they had not the authority to delegate this power to a commission.

On the other hand, the friends of removal assert that the measure is constitutional. That removal, even at this time, was a public necessity—that the rapidly-increasing population demands that the capital should be at a point where it can be easily reached, since the difficulty of getting in or out of Yankton has become proverbial. They claim that now that the whole Territory is booming that different places would be willing to pay the Territory for the honor and financial benefit derived from the location of the capital, and there is no assurance that this will be the case two years from now. That the capital will, in all probability, be centrally located for South Dakota, or at any rate at a point where the four great railway companies can easily reach. They believe, also, that the legislature, for some reason the pertinency of which may not fully appear, had made up its mind to vote the capital away from Yankton, and that the commission plan was the only one that positively guaranteed the Territory any return.

Instead of carefully considering these points, there has been published an enormous amount of the most bare-faced and

SLANDEROUS MISREPRESENTATIONS.

Take for example the cry of "big steal." Scores of papers have reiterated the story started in a Yankton paper, that the commission could rob the people by charging $6 per diem for every day until the next legislature should convene. But the bill distinctly declares that the total amount paid the members of the commission for service should not exceed $10,000. Nevertheless, the cry still goes on that the commission will rob the tax-paying farmer all to pieces. This shows either that the editors have not carefully read the bill or that they are grossly unfair. The fact is, as the bill very clearly states, that the commissioners cannot draw a cent until a capital fund has been created from the donation of the town selected as the capital. This will appear from the following closing extract from Sec. 9:

And the commissioners shall be paid for their services the sum of six dollars ($6) each, for each and every day actually employed, by the warrant of the auditor of the Territory upon the territorial building fund; provided that in the aggregate they shall not receive as compensation more than $10,000.

More than this, not one cent of money can be paid for any purpose whatever out of the general fund. In other words, under the terms of the bill, the commissioners are to locate the capital, and erect a $100,000 capitol building, which, with the 160 acres of land, that ought to yield from $100,000 to $200,000 in cash, is to become the property of the Territory without costing the people a cent. If this is a big steal—the more numerous the big steals the better for the public.

But the public object to the method in which the bill was passed, and the bribery connected therewith. On these points the writer hereof has but little to say. He knew a good deal about the workings of the last legislature, but he saw nothing to make him believe that any members were bought or otherwise whipped into support of the bill. Vague charges to the contrary have been made; but in a published paper Gov. Ordway has made the following

POSITIVE DENIAL:

For myself, as the executive of the Territory, I take this occasion to brand as false and infamously malicious each and every accusation put forth by a venal press that there has been any bargain, arrangement or improper understanding between the executive and any member of the legislative assembly, in any way connected with the passage of the bill for the removal of the seat of government, or of any other bill, or for the confirmation of any nomination, during the late session, or any other session, of the legislative assembly since I assumed office.

Until somebody is able to produce conclusive evidence to the contrary, fair-minded people will accept the governor's statement as truth. The charges of "syndicate," "stock certificates," etc., like the other charges, are too indefinite. If any person has decisive information that a syndicate was here buying up votes, he ought to give the public the benefit of his information. If half the charges made against Gov. Ordway in this connection are true, undoubtedly they can be so proven. If then the people demand his removal, as some papers so persistently assert, let the evidence be prepared and let it be sent to Washington, and the president will assuredly give Dakota a new governor. Unless this can be done it must appear to disinterested people that the charges lack foundation.

Another objection urged against the bill is that it is wrong, or at least undignified, for a great Territory to lend its name to a real estate speculation, out of which somebody will make money. There are hundreds of good people in Yankton; but if one-tenth that has been said against the town be true, the moral objection thus set up seems ludicrously incongruous as coming from Yankton. But in regard to the fact that the capital town will be boomed and money made by some one, it may be said that the same thing would have proven true to an extent had the capital been located at some town by direct vote of the legislature. The possession of the capital would be a big advertisement, land would assume almost a fictitious value, somebody would make money, and the Territory would have given its name to a real estate speculation in one case as well as in the other.

Double Murder in Dakota.

LAMMORE, Dak., Special Telegram, April 24.—The cause of the death of the Ward boys refers back several weeks ago, a report of which was printed in the PIONEER PRESS, in which it was alleged they tried to jump a claim and were driven off by Lieut. Creel and some of his men. The claim, the cause of the trouble, lies between that of one Bell of St. Paul and Charlie Ward. The boys claiming that the claim was not occupied, built a shanty for Fred, but were moved off and last Sunday put the shanty back on. Sunday night, one rumor has it, Bell with a party went to sleep in his claim, and had a party of five or six with him, and when near the shanty they were fired on by the boys or a man in their employ with them. Bell and his party then retreated to Creel City for aid and returned with a party of about twenty men about 3 o'clock in the morning, and ordered the Ward boys to leave, which they refused to do. The party then retreated a short distance and fired into the shanty,

KILLING FREDERICK WARD.

One Elliott, who was with them, tried to escape. The mob caught him and pounded him severely, ordering him to leave, which he did. Elliott thinks that Charlie Ward was killed in trying to escape from the shanty. Charlie was shot twice in the back. Frederick was shot through the breast. The crowd then entered the shanty, throwing the articles belonging to the boys out, and also carrying the body of Frederick out. George Laschelle, who was passing between Creel City and Devil's Lake City Monday morning, discovered the bodies of the boys, and hastened to Creel City and gave the alarm. The inquest was held at Minnewaukan yesterday, and the bodies are now there. It is claimed by a gentleman from Creel City that the names of at least eleven of the party are known, and that number are now under arrest. Postmaster Goodhue, uncle of the boys, accompanied by deputy shereff, started to-day from here for the scene of the tragedy.

THE SAD PART OF THE AFFAIR

is that Fred Ward expected his young wife and child to meet him here, being married but a short time. No pains will be spared by Mr. C. B. Farwell of Chicago or the railroad company to bring the villains to justice. The whole community is excited from here to the lake, and developments may be looked for which will cause surprise in regard to the parties concerned. This is only the outcome of the tragedy, and many threats which have been repeatedly made during the winter. The blow will fall heavily on their parents, and on many friends in Chicago, where they are highly connected. No further news is expected to-night, as the telegraph stations are far distant from the scene.

A GRAND FORKS VERSION.

GRAND FORKS, Dak., Special Telegram, April 24.—The news of the murder of the Ward Brothers causes great excitement here. The brothers had a claim at Devil's Lake, and, while living there moved a shanty on a claim near Creel City, which was claimed by a man named Bell, one of Creel's men. Creel went to Fred Ward, and hot words ensued. In the night the shanty was moved off the Bell claim. Fred Ward was afterwards in this city and said he had not given up the claim, and would not move off from it, except when forced by law. Sunday last the Ward brothers built a shanty on the claim, close to the one previously built by Bell, and there went to sleep. Bell and a party of companions started from Creel City to sleep on his claim. As he approached it, the party was fired upon by the Ward boys and a man, or men, in their employ. Bell and his party retreated and repaired to Creel City for reinforcements, after which the entire party started to dislodge the claim-jumpers. What ensued is not known, although it is asserted that

CONSIDERABLE FIRING WAS HEARD

the early part of the night by others living in the vicinity. Monday morning the bodies of the Ward brothers were found lying dead by the shacks. They found Charlie lying on his right side, with an ivory-handled revolver in his hand. He was shot through the back and was lying midway between the two shacks already mentioned. Fred was lying behind one of the shanties, resting on his back. A man named Laschelle saw the bodies early Monday morning, as he was driving from Devil's Lake to Creel City. He left the bodies undisturbed, and hastened to Creel City and thence back to Devil's Lake City, where he notified the authorities. Judge Bennett immediately proceeded with others to the scene of the affray. Mr. Laschelle's report is confirmed in every particular by others, who also saw the bodies where it is supposed they had fallen. Further advices disclose the fact that Charlie Ward was shot twice, one ball entering the back of the neck, and passing forward, came out in front, close to the throat; the other, entering the back, as before stated, made its exit, after passing through the body, close to the left nipple. Fred was shot through the chest. It also appears that the Ward boys had with them a man who made his escape from the scene of action and attempted to give the alarm at Devil's Lake City, but his report was not credited. He says the boys were in one of the shanties when an attack was made on them by at least thirty armed men, and that Fred was shot while in the shanty. Charlie was shot while endeavoring to make his escape. Elliott is the name of the man who was with the Ward boys in the shanty, and his story is as follows:

The crowd surrounded the shanty between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, and calling to the Ward boys, ordered them to leave. This they refused to do; whereupon the crowd retreated a short distance and fired a volley into the shanty. As the result of this volley, Fred Ward was killed.

Elliott further says that after the shooting subsided, he darted through the door and started to run. He was caught, and after being badly kicked and beaten, was unceremoniously told to "git," which he did without standing on the order of so doing. Elliott also says that it was undoubtedly while trying to escape that Charlie received the two shots in the back, which terminated his life.

AFTER KILLING THE TWO BROTHERS,

the crowd proceeded to clean out the shanty, removing its contents to the outside, and also carrying out Fred Ward's body. Our informant says that more than thirty bullet holes could be counted in the board siding of the shanty. J. M. Ransom arrived to-day on the train from the West, and says the above account is true. He was one of the first who saw the bodies. He said that they were both lying outside the shanty. Charlie had a pistol in his hand. He thought that Fred had been shot in the neck. He says that twelve parties have been arrested, whose names cannot be learned. It is said that a telegram has been received at Michigan City, that Charles B. Farwell of Chicago is on his way to the scene of the murder, and that he will push the prosecution. Undertaker Thomas went to Bartlett to-day and will embalm the bodies for the purpose of sending them to Chicago for interment.

FLYING RUMORS.

The air is filled with rumors to-night regarding the murder, but nothing definite can be learned. The nearest telegraph station is Michigan City, a little village eight miles this side of Bartlett. The bodies were to be brought to Bartlett this evening for embalming, and will arrive on the noon train from the west to-morrow. One man at Creel City has a bullet wound in his shoulder supposed to have been received in the fight at Wards'. Threats of lynching all the parties concerned in the tragedy are freely made. Rumor says there were as many as thirty men concerned in the fight. A report was also circulated to-night that Col. Uline was concerned in the affair, but is not believed, as Uline is reported in St. Paul. The strong reaction against the murderers may end in lynching.

THE BEREAVED FATHER.

CHICAGO, Special Telegram, April 24.—Dr. E. P. Ward, the father of the two young men murdered near Creel City, was seen this morning, and told the following story, his voice trembling with emotion:

My sons have been engaged in selling town lots in Bartlett, Dak. They were the sole agents of the original town. Charles is twenty-five years of age, and has been there since last October; Fred is thirty, and went there the 1st of January. The boys were well known in this city. Charles had occupied a responsible position in the firm of J. V. Farwell & Co. for a number of years. In fact he left it to go North. Everything looked very prosperous for both the boys and this is a terrible blow to us. I can say nothing as to the actual cause of their murder or designate who their murderers were. It is natural to conclude, however, that they were put out of the way because they would not join hands with a man named Creel in booming his property at Creelsburg, but I can't say positively. I shall not go there at once but will send some one. The boys have lots of friends there who will see that everything possible is done. This man Creel had around him one of the toughest crowds of Western roughs that the Territory afforded. He was decidedly opposed to the Ward boys' invasion of the vicinity, and used every effort to make it hot for them. On one occasion when Chrrlie Ward was called to Bartlett on business, they attacked Fred and drove him off his claim. When Charlie returned they did not interfere; and now comes the news of their murder. It is but natural to suppose that the Creel gang has done this thing, which remains to be proved.

HON. C. B. FARWELL

said to a reporter that the Ward boys had gone out there to do real estate business and locate claims, and that they doubtless had become involved in a quarrel with other claimants, and were killed in the effort to maintain their rights. The bodies of the murdered brothers will be sent here at once. Col. Charles C. Smith of St. Paul, who is a cousin of Dr. Ward, will go to Creel City and take charge of the remains. It is expected that they will arrive here Thursday. The First regiment, I. N. G., of which Ward was a recent member, will take appropriate action, and a delegation will be in attendance at the funeral. Fred Ward leaves a young wife and a five-months-old daughter. Charlie Ward was unmarried.

Fred Ward was a graduate of West Point. He was a fine looking young fellow and a model of bravery, as also was his brother. Fred took a prominent part in military affairs at the time of the street riots here several years ago. Charles was a silent partner in the new real estate venture and at the time of his death carried a handsome watch and chain given him by his uncle, C. B. Farwell, as an expression of admiration and gratitude for his bravery in repulsing some burglars who attempted to gain admittance to his uncle's house.

Lieut. Creel Interviewed.

Heber M. Creel, who resigned his second lieutenancy in the Seventh cavalry last fall, did so to look after his landed interests in the town on Devil's lake named after him, and is principal member of a syndicate which owns land largely in Devil's lake country. Lieut. Creel has had trouble with various parties since he has been in that section, one of them named Wolcott, who had jumped a claim, having threatened to kill him. Creel arrived in St. Paul on Sunday, the 15th inst., on business connected with the location of the new land office, and has been here ever since. He was interviewed last evening and made the following statement:

I was shocked to hear of the murder, which I first did from reading the PIONEER PRESS of this morning; but I am at no loss for an explanation in my own mind.

"It should be stated that at the time of the interview, Lieut. Creel had not seen any of the particulars as given above.

I believe the Ward boys were shot by memb of the Citizens' Protective association, who had sworn to kill the next man who jumped a claim. That is frontier law in mining camps or new towns. Now as to my connection with the Ward boys. In October, 1882, Charley Ward came out to my place, and had with him a letter from Col. Smith, engineer of the Manitoba road. I took him into my house at once and treated him the best I knew how. Later in the year Fred Ward came out, and he was an old friend, having been through West Point with me. I knew him well and liked him. I gave the boys 160 acres of land in the townsite of Creelsburg. It's mighty valuable property, and seems likely to be right in the center of the town. Not only that, I sent my men and had a house put up for them—not a permanent house, you understand, but such a dwelling as was necessary

TO HOLD THE CLAIM.

They stayed with me for weeks, and when they came to move away they asked me how much they were indebted. I told them I wasn't running a boarding house, but was glad to have been of service to them. We got along first rate. I was glad to have the boys there, especially Fred. Along toward the latter part of January of this year Fred was at my house and spent the night, and in the morning we started to ride over to Devil's Lake City. When we got along toward the edge of town (Creelsburg) we saw a wagon with a house on it—one of the claim shanties, you know—and Fred said he must go over there and see it. There was a man named Fisher with me, and when Fred had gone he said, 'Creel, those Wards are going to jump one of your claims.' I said, 'Nonsense. I'll vouch for those boys as I would for myself. I can speak for Fred as one Mason would for another. We were not through West Point together without knowing each other pretty well.' He said, 'You'd better go over there, just the same, and see about it,' and I did so. To my astonishment Fred was there, and the house—which I supposed had been put down where it was on account of the wagon stalling, or, at any rate, only temporarily—was set up within twenty feet of a claim shanty belonging to John Bell. Bell was holding the claim for Mr. Farrington, one of the syndicate. I was, of course, very angry, after all I had done for the boys, and said to Charley, who was also there: 'You get out of here. You're acting the scoundrel, and you know it. The Wards went away, but a carpenter they had there working wouldn't go

UNTIL I KNOCKED HIM DOWN,

which I did a couple of times. I have the scar on my knuckle yet where I struck him. The citizens of Creelsburg were enraged at the Wards, and might have taken summary vengeance then had I not used all my influence to restrain them. They said then that the next man who jumped a claim in that town, be he Ward, Wolcott or any one else, should be dealt with according to frontier law. I don't know that the Wards jumped that claim again, or any other; but I believe they did, and that the citizens carried out their threats. I wish I had been there. I don't want to publish this, of course; but I believe I could have saved them. I would have done so if I could; for notwithstanding their conduct, which was scoundrelly, I couldn't forget old friendship for Fred, and I warned both of them what they had to fear if they did any more claim jumping."

"What interest had the Ward boys in Bartlett?"

"None, except as real estate dealers. They sold lots there as agents. Mr. Goodloe, the founder of the town, took them up there and helped them in business. He is not their uncle any more than I am, but met Charley in St. Paul and came out with him when he brought the letter from Col. Smith to me. Those boys at Bartlett jumped the claim of Miss Jessie Bartlett above the track, put a shanty upon it, and hired a man to keep it."

Mr. Creel afterward stated that he had heard of a telegram from a Manitoba official to the general office here, which stated that at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning a mob surrounded the house in which the Ward boys were sleeping and called upon them to get out. Firing ensued, and at the first volley Charley was killed, Fred falling at the next one.

N. J. Harwood of Fargo, who is acquainted with the Devil's lake country, was present during the conversation with Creel, and agreed with him that the Citizen's Protective association were probably at the bottom of

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