

CAME WARDEN SHOOT.

While Resisting an Officer an Indian
Is Shot. The Officer is Arrested
but Subsequently Released.

Deputy game warden Horace Martin was brought into Justice Ryan's court Monday, charged with killing an Indian named Joe White. Webster Goss appeared for the defense and non-suited the case in the first round. The Indian was seriously wounded, and we learn, has since died. Public opinion is that the officers did their duty, and that while an investigation was perfectly proper no further prosecution at the expense of the county was necessary.

The story of the tragedy, as it comes to THE WATCHMAN, is as follows:

Occasional complaints have come to the warden of late that White was slaughtering deer, and he boastfully asserted that he would kill anyone attempting to arrest him for the offense. During the past month he has fired upon Henry Weidenman and Henry Anderson, whom he mistook for officers. Last Thursday warden Martin, accompanied by city Marshal Hicks, of Chetek, left for the Long Lake country, armed with a warrant for White's arrest. The officers found him and two other Indians about six miles north of Long Lake. The party were all armed, and ready for fight. They had set their guns against a tree and were drinking at a spring when overtaken by the officers, and at once showed fight. Being unable to reach his gun, White drew a knife and made a vicious stab at Martin, wounding him slightly in the hand. Martin responded by striking him over the head with the Winchester, the force of the blow breaking the stock. White made a rush for his gun, and Martin called to Hicks to stop him before he reached it. Hicks obeyed the warden's order, and put a bullet through the Indian's thigh, which promptly ended the fray.

The officers went to Rice Lake and notified the proper authorities, while White was taken in charge by his companions.

Warden Martin was arrested upon the charge of murder upon complaint of District Attorney Knapp, and brought here by Sheriff Mills, Friday. The result of the examination is given above. The following outsiders were here to help Martin before the court: Attorneys Webster Goss, of Spooner, and F. M. Angel, of Rice Lake; W. W. Deltz, of Rice Lake; Mrs. A. Cowen, of Breckenridge, and Henry Anderson, of Haugen.

IS A "GOOD INDIAN" NOW.

News reached here Tuesday that the Indian, Joe White, was dead. He has been a terror among the Indians for years, and no one will regret his departure for the "happy hunting ground." Mr. Deltz, who came over from Rice, was at one time deputy sheriff of Barron county, and had an exciting time with this same Indian. Several years ago White attempted to rob a cooking shanty at Haugen and tried to kill the cook with a knife, and would perhaps have been successful had not the cook got hold of an iron poker. The cook went to Rice Lake and got out a warrant, and Deltz was sent to serve it. When White met the officer and learned of his mission he made a rush for his Winchester, but Deltz was too quick and placed a bullet from a revolver in his side, which changed the red-skin's course. Deltz fired two more shots at him, but he made his escape, leaving his Winchester behind.

IS VERY MUCH MIXED

Who Can Try the Murderer of Indian
Joe White?

WIS. AND WASH. WANT TO DO IT

State and Federal Authorities Demand the Right and make Questions of Jurisdiction.

Special to the Minneapolis Journal.

DULUTH, MINN., Dec. 18.—Lieut Mercer, United States Indian agent at the La Pointe Agency, which has jurisdiction over all the reservations in northwestern Minnesota and northern Wisconsin, is in the city. He is gathering evidence relating to the killing of Joe White, one of the Chiefs of the Odanah reservation which came about through a row that was precipitated by White's disregard of the State law forbidding the shooting of game outside of the government reservations except in certain seasons.

The inquiry into White's death will bring some important points to the front. There is a question of jurisdiction to be decided before the man who killed White can be tried. The state authorities will demand the right to try the case because the killing occurred off the reservation, while the man who was killed was breaking a state law. The federal authorities will also demand jurisdiction on the ground that the Indian had a right to hunt where he did. When the lands were ceded by the Indians they reserved the right to hunt and fish wherever and whenever they pleased so long as the president did not withdraw such reservation. The president has never interfered, and so White was apparently doing what he had a right to do at the same time he was killed, though off the Indian reservation.

THE SLAYERS OF JOE WHITE

THE INDIAN CHIEF

HELD TO THE CIRCUIT COURT.

A Brief History of the Case.

On December 13th in the vicinity of Long Lake in the northern part of this county, Horace Martin accompanied by S. M. Hicks, both armed with winchesters and a warrant, issued by Judge Angel of Rice Lake, for the arrest of Joe White, for the violation of the game laws, came up with him White between McCulloms' and Abrahamson's logging camps, on the road-side near the north end of Long Lake, where he with another Indian, a boy, some squaws and paapoose had been camped. The Squaws had gone ahead when Martin and Hicks arrived, and it appears as soon as White saw them, he with the other Indian and the boy went east from the road towards a little lake near the road and away from where their guns lay. The game-wardens ran and caught up with them. and told White he had to go to Rice Lake, which apparently he did not object to, until they commenced to shackle him, to this he objected, he was then stricken with the hand-cuffs by one of the wardens, and with a gun by the other, when it is thought a fracture of his skull was caused, greatly dazing him. He picked up and ran shortly after this, ran to the road, and took a trail to the left when he was shot through the body by one of the wardens, the result of which was death in two hours. Word of the shooting reached here shortly after when a warrant was issued for Martin on which he was arrested and brought here for examination. As there was no evidence to

support the case of the state he was discharged. District Attorney Knapp then took Justice Ryan, Dr. Barker, and a constable to the scene of the tragedy. They drove from here to W. H. Todd's at Long Lake, and walked from there about ten miles to Abrahamson's camp, when an inquest was held on the body of Joe White, the result of which was the arrest of deputy game-warden Horace Martin and his assistant S. M. Hicks, charged with the murder of White. Martin and Hicks, have had their examination before Justice Ryan, and have been bound over to the Circuit Court, on charge of manslaughter to await trial. Bonds were set at \$3,000 each for their appearance, Martin has furnished bail and Hicks expects too. The feeling of the people in the neighborhood where the killing was done appears to be altogether in favor of White and bitter against Martin and Hicks, and judging from all that has been said and sworn to so far not without grounds, as it looks to say the very least that the game-wardens were "too swift," and were looking for trouble. District Attorney Knapp has done his duty and only his duty

In the case this far and deserves to be commended for it, notwithstanding the attacks made on him by a Barron County local paper."

"FANFARONADE."

MR. EDITOR.—In the grey, grey chilly dawn of a recent December morning, when the moon was waning, and the loggers were praying for snow, we awakened from a peaceful slumber, arose from our pallet of straw and hid ourselves fourth intent upon stealing a bucket of coal from some unsuspecting neighbor.

It was during these perambulations that we discovered a piece of what we supposed to be a newspaper, and which from the stench it gave forth we opined that it could be no other than the Eau Claire Forum. Upon close examination, however, we discovered that it was a fragment of a disreputable sheet published somewhere down on C. F. & N. Ry., we have forgotten the name of place but think it is Bashaw crossing.

In this fragment of paper which is used exclusively for a nameless purpose, the excuse for an editor, takes us to task for prosecuting, in accordance with our official duties, certain alleged state officials for murder.

Among other things this excuse for an editor, with the Waterbury movement in his head, alleges that we said "were it not for the Chronotype, no further move would have been made in the matter," referring to, as we suppose, the prosecution of Martin and Hicks. Now lest the Chronotype meet the gaze of some city scavenger or inhabitant of out-houses, and thereby be brought to the gaze of some respectable citizen other than the writer, we deem it a duty we owe to all humanity to make the truth known.

In the first place the warrants were issued for Martin and Hicks on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1894, consequently, and as this is the day on which the Chronotype, an alleged newspaper is published, we could not possibly have seen that paper prior to the issuance of the warrant. In the next place, the complaints were sworn out by a gentleman other than the writer and we had no recourse but to prosecute.

It is true that we know very little law, and that we are a damphool on general principles but now that the new year is approaching we shall make new resolves as our feeble intellect may prompt, lest we, imperceptibly to ourselves, sink to a level of a would be editor, with a cheap movement of wheels in his head, and be forced to do nothing better than warm ourselves over a stolen lantern and revel in our thoughts of fanfaronade.

W. J. KNAPP.

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and a killing deer, who there was not of white men breaking the law every day." These very men in Washburn had are in cutting the case, asked me to capture this Joe White for shooting at some white settlers, and I told them that I would investigate the matter, and if he really did do any cutting I would cause his arrest, and my letter to J. W. Mills proves the shooting will prove this statement. Then District Attorney Knappe swore out his warrant for willful murder, from the line I wrote to Sheriff Mills. This is the contents of the letter: "Hos Lake, Wis., December 13th, 1894. Mr. Mills, dear sir: The Indian you wanted me to get was shot, at the head of Long Lake, today/ about noon. For further information inquire of me, or I will let you know later. If Martin P. S. I am here at your disposal, etc."

H. MARTIN.

Harvesting Ice.

S. S. Hoar is putting up ice for Wm. Beeds, L. H. Wang, F. N. Burg, and the brewery company.

The Shell Lake Lumber company have finished putting up their ice.

W. H. Canley has finished harvesting ice.

Card of Thanks.

We take this means of but faintly expressing our gratitude to those friends who in any way gave us assistance and sympathy in our sad situation, the death and burial of our darling baby.

MR AND MRS H W FOWLER

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Mrs. ANNE MRS. H. W. FLETCHER

Joe White Again.

The readers of the different newspapers of this locality, have no doubt become somewhat weary of reading of Joe White, but one feature concerning the dead Indian that puzzles people is whether White was a bad character or not. A large number of people will testify that he was a quiet, peaceable man, while as many more say he was one of the most desperate characters in this section. Thomas Bracklin, one of the camp foremen for the Knapp, Stout & Co., company, has volunteered to testify as to White's good character.

Jury List.

The following are the names of the petit jurors for the spring term of the circuit court, which convenes March 19th: Robert Sutherland, Henry Martell, John Sullivan, Andrew Blohm, N. C. Perkins, of Veazie; D. R. Goodvin, R. Elder, John Wheeler, Thos. Cashman, Edward Bunnell, J. L. Goodvin, of Minong; Sever Soholt, Oscar Weideman, George Todd, Monroe Todd, of Long Lake; Jens O'Boe, H. L. Wilkes, O. Purdy, Iver O. Moe, of Bashaw; Henry Hœppner, John Johnson, Chas. Peasely, of Spooner; D. R. Caldwell, John Vassaw, of Shell Lake.

JOHN ABERG,
Clerk of Circuit Court.

The State of Wisconsin,

against S.M. Hicks.

~~Exhibit-54.~~

Charles White.

My name is Charles White-I live at Court D'Orielles at White Fish Lake- On Thursday-a week ago last Thursday,where were you? I was at Long Lake-I know S.H.Nicks-I cant say whether I can point him out or not- Were you between Mc Cullens camp and Nick Abrahamsong's camp on Long Lake on that day-

I know Joe White-I saw him last on last Friday at Nick Abrahamsons' camp-These parties,pointing Dr Barker,Joe Baker,Henry Bell,W.J.Knapp, were there-Joe was in the coffin dead when I last saw him-I am sure it was Joe White-He was dead about seven days-I saw him last alive at the little lake at this side on the camp-I was there when he was killed- I saw him killed-he was-I was on this side of the little lake when they first came-I know only one of them-that man, pointing Horace Martin was one of them-I dont know the other-they got hold of that man they killed- They sa said he had to go to Rice Lake- They did not say they were officers- of the law-One of them,pointing to Martin hit him on the head with the hand cuffs-The other man hit him with a gun three times-The Indian tried to run away and they shot him-They tried to shoot him or they said they would before he ran-I stood near when White was struck with the hand cuffs- When they told White he had to go to Rice Lake Joe White told me to take the ponies and stuff and that he would go to Rice lake-That man,pointing to Martin said he was going to ~~whut~~shoot me-He said for me to go away or he'd shoot me-Joe White was doing nothing when they struck him with the hand cuffs-They tried to putt the hand cuffs on him and he tried to pull away-

Joe White had no knife- I would have known it if he had any-
 When Joe White pulled his hands away they struck him, one with the
 hand cuffs and the other with the gun three times-He hit him on
 the head twice and once on the shoulder-That man, pointing to Martin
 told the other fellow to hit him-They told White they were going to
 shoot him and pointed their guns at him-White did not run at the
 time-He ran soon after- When Joe White ran away they ran after him-
 I don't know which one shot him-I saw him when he was shot-I did-
 White said he was shot-He told me to go and get my Mother-I was
 gone about two minutes-I saw White die-I was with him from the time
 he died until he was buried- At the time those men came we had no
 guns- They were on the other side of the road-The old man White
 had a shot gun-I had a gun- It was a Winchester-Joe Whites' gun
 was a muzzle loader-It was not loaded- The guns at the time that
 those men came were on the other side of the road from us when
 Joe White ran away- He did not run towards the guns- He ran in
 another direction- White did not try to reach his guns at all-

-- CROSS BY COE--

Q- Where was you when you first saw those men- A-I was at the camp
 fire on the right hand side of road-I was about so far ~~far~~ from-
 pointing about 10 feet-

Q-Where was these men in the road-A- One was on the road and the
 other was a little off the road-They were both close to gether-
 The man that was shot was with me and there was another Indian with
 me- I don't know where the other fellow lives-I don't know his name-
 The last time I saw him was up to Court D'Orellen, about three days
 ago-He is a Chippewa-

Q-Where were the guns when you first saw these men on that day-

A-They were on the other side of the road-About as far as across
 the room-Q-How many guns were there-A-There were four-The white men
 had two and we has three

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 procedure, September 1st, 1977 at Shell Lake, Wisconsin

Charles J. H. H. H.
 CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT

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had two and we had three-Q-How did the guns get-A-Hine was in the middle and there was a gun on each side of it-Q-What were the guns leaning on-A-They were leaning on an old log-They were on the left hand side of the road-Q-After those white men came up what was the first thing your party did- A-We were going toward the lake-Q-What did the white men do then-A-They both came running and caught hold of that Indian-Q-Did they run down out of the road on the right hand side-A-They did-The tall one was ahead-not this one, pointing Martin-They tried to put hand cuffs on Joe White- They took hold of him-They caught hold of him by the arms-How did Joe White get away-A-The tall man let go of him-What was this man pointing to Martin, doing when the tall man let go of him-A-He told me to go away or he would shoot me-Q-Was this before the man hit him with the hand cuffs-A-He-Q-Was it before they hit him with the gun-A-Yes-I dont know what they sent me away for- Q-Where was you during the scuffle A-I was right there during the scuffle towards the lake from White-I dont know where the other fellow went - He was not there then- Q-What were they doing when the other Indian went away-A-They he went away when they were hitting him(White) with the gun-The big man was there yet-when they told me to go away-I did not go when they told me to-I Stopped aside-I started to go a little ways- Think as far as across the street and came back again-I went down the road about as far as across the street-Q-How does the road run there,where the guns were up or down-It wasn't level-When you went down the road that time wasn't the big Indian with you-The other Indian was ahead of me I don't know how far-I could not see him-I was not looking at the other Indian- was looking at the one they got hold of-

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When you was going away did you walk backward-When I was going away from the other fellow I did-I had no gun- My gun was'nt with my packs-The were broken-The other fellows broke them-The other Indian took his gun-How did the big Indian get around to where the guns were-He took it himself-He went right by the other fellows-The did not do anything to him-As he went by this man-pointing to Martin tried to take his gun away after he got it-The Indian held the gun-He said something to the Indian-I dont know what-What did this man have in hand-pointing to Martin-He had a gun-The other white man had a gun too-I just saw one gun with each of them-I dont know if he had a revolver-I did not see it-Where were you when the big indian got his gun-I was on the other side of the road on the right side of Joe White-How was it right after the big Indian got his gun that they told you to go away-or they'd shoot y you-I dont know-I thought the big indian was behind me- I did not see him go off-I thought he was right behind me with his gun-When you went down the hill did this man follow you-Yes Sir-He followed me about the width of the room-While you was going down the hill d did Joe White take the gun away from the other white man-I did not see him-I saw him all the time- What was he doing while this man was going down the hill with you-Nothing-Was the other white man touching the Indian-Yes he hit him with the gun-How many times did he hit him with the gun while you were going-Three-I did not see the other man hit him with the gun-I was present all the time- Did this man (pointing to Martin) have a chance to hit him with out your seeing him-He did-How long was there that you could'nt Joe White and those other man-About three minutes-What were they doing when ~~they~~ you saw them again-They were all running next time I saw them-On this side-How far from the road did they run on this side-

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Chickie M. Anderson
CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT



RE-CROSS.

The big Indian camped with us the night before-The first time I saw him was a week before I was away to a little store and he was to the camp when I came back-They call him "Ooshkoshur" The last time I saw him was last week on Friday, he was at White Fish-I think he is at White Fish now-I don't know where he lives-He was alone when he came to our camp-There were in our party at the time of the party trouble there were eleven but party of them were ahead about as far as from here to that White House, pointing to a house on another street-My Mother, Sister, a Brother younger than me and the balance smaller there, no other grown people-

Dr. Barker.

My name is G.A. Barker-I reside at Shell Lake Washburn County Wisconsin-I am a practicing Physician-Have practiced ten years last past-Am not acquainted with defendant-Hicks-I was at Abrahamsens' Camp on the 31st day of December 1894 as a practicing Physician-There was an inquest held on the body of a dead Indian-I made an examination of the body-I have a diploma from Bowden Medical College Maine-Was graduated with the class of 1884-I have had some experience in autopsies-I found a scalp wound about an inch long over the right ear-Through the scalp with a slight depression of the bone-Blood in the right ear-Back of head and back very clean-Scalp clean-This lead me to think that blood issued from ear after he was washed-Recoloration on right shoulder-Bullet wound through lower part of abdomen-Appeared to issue enter from right side behind below crust of hip and above buttock-Passed through abdomen

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and came out to the left about two inches below naval-That is all I found-The bullet was severe and sufficient to cause death in a short time-A ~~very~~ blow like that on the skull would have a tendency to stun or daze a person-If it received proper care it would not necessarily cause death-I probed the bullet wound and found the true course of ball-

CROSS-

I pressed my thumb into the opening and probed wound on the shoulder- Was not serious-I don't think-There were any bones broken-I could determine from the bullet wound when I entered-I had a gum catheter that I passed through-The body was turned over and clothes turned down sufficient to examine the hip none in the thin place was struck-It hit into the center of the bone-The center of the upper third of the hip bone-From my examination of the skull I think that the ~~upper part~~ outer plate only was damaged- I probed the bullet wound-The bullet ~~seemed~~ seemed to take an upward course as if deceased was leaning or running-The ball entered the body about two inches from center line of back and came out about an inch and one half from center line of belly-It came out about an inch higher than where it entered-

JOE BAKER.

I live at the Town of Long Lake Washburn County Wisconsin-I am not personally acquainted with defendant Hicks-I know Joe White-have known him for seven years-I saw him last on last Friday-I saw him, at Abrahamsens' Camp about three miles from the head of the Lake north east from Long Lake-Joe Navaosh, Chas White, Henry Mitchell and others were present when I saw him-He was dead-I took a good look at him-

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I am sure it was Joe Whites body-I knew the face well-
 Blood was running out of his ears-A crack on his skull-His
 right shoulder all smashed up-Next I saw was a bullet mark-
 Bullet went in here,pointing to place just ~~between~~ above butt-
 ock on his body and came out here,pointing to left side of
 his belly-Last I saw Joe White was on Thursday- He said he
 was going to White Fish Lake-I met him between He Cullums
 camp and Long Lake on the tote road on the east side of Long
 Lake-I dont know exactly how old Joe White was-I think he was
 over fifty years old-

CROSS BY C.COE.

What tribe did Joe White belong to-Was he a regular Chipp-
 ewa-By Dist Attorney- Was Joe White a chief-He was-He was'nt
 the highest but he was a chief-the second highest chief-
 The time I saw him alive last was a week before I saw him dead-

JOE Navaash.

My name is Joe Navaash-I live at Long Lake Washburn County
 Wisconsin-I do not know defendant Hicks-I know Joe White
 saw him last Friday at Abrahamsons' camp-He was dead-He
 was in a coffin-I am sure it was Joe White-I have known him
 for all the time since I was a boy and I am now 47 years
 old-Joe White was a chief-He was a chief at Court D'Oreilles-

CROSS BY COE-

I first knew him at ~~Reevs~~ Long Lake-

Christian Sorstead-

My name is Christian Sorstead-My home is in Barron County
 Wisconsin-but I live at He Cullums camp on the head of Long
 Lake-I know the defendant Hicks-I was there Dec-13th 1894-
 Defendant passed by there- That man pointing to Martin was

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Shirley M. Johnson
 CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT



with him-They asked how long since the Indians passed by-
They asked if I seen some Indians and they asked my who
they was-I heard them tell John Mc Cullum that they was
after the Indians because they tried to shoot white men on
Bear Lake- They said they were after Joe White-I know where
Abrahamsens' camp is-It is on the center of section three or
nrear the center- I dont know the number of town and range-
It is the town of Spooner-Mc Cullums camp and Abrahamsens'
camp-Mr Hicks did not say he was going to arrest Joe White-
He said he was after him-Bith of those men(pointing Martin
and Hicks) had guns-I saw Joe White pass by there about 15.
minutes before-

DR PARKER. RE-Direct.

A blunt instrument must have caused wound on skull-

RE-CROSS.

I could not say that wound was caused by hand cuffs-Wound
was apparently made by a heavy instrument-

Horace Martin.

My name is Horace Martin-I live at Rice Lake Barron County
Wisconsin-Am Deputy State Game Warden- Am acquainted with
Defendant Hicks-On December 31 st 1884 I was in Washburn Co-
Wisconsin-I was in the vicinity of this place where the trou-
ble occurred-I knew Joe White when I saw him-Do2't Hicks was
with me there-There he is pointing to Defendant Hicks-
I saw Chas Mx White the witness herein court there that day-
as shown on plat
The country through there (referring to scene of trouble) is
broken- The road follows on kind of a hog back on right at the
place its kind of flat for a few rods then an elevation and
a decline.

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10.

Cross.

I am engaged in my duties as Game Warden-On that day-Had a warrant for Joe White on that day-This is the warrant-I had on that day-Warrant introduced in evidence-Dor't Hicks was with me at my request-on that day-I told him (Joe White)I had a warrant for him and that he would have to go to Rice Lake.

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Chuck H. Williams
CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT



I SAW MARTIN AT ONETER, AT THE TIME SOME FELLOWS WERE BEING
TRIED FOR VIOLATING SOME FISH LAW. MARTIN SAID TO ME AT THAT TIME
TIME ARE YOU BUSY ~~FOR~~ DAYS. I REPLIED "NOT VERY" MARTIN SAID

I WOULD LIKE TO HAVE YOU GO UP ABOVE RICE LAKE WITH ME SOME DAY IF YOU
HAVE TIME. THE INDIANS HAVE BEEN SHOOTING AT A WHITE MAN UP THERE.
FROM WHAT I HAVE HEARD OF YOU YOU ARE JUST THE MAN I WANT TO GO WITH
ME. YOU ARE POLICE HERE NOW I UNDERSTAND? HAVE YOU GOT ANY

THING TO SHOW IT THAT YOU CAN TAKE ALONG? I TOLD HIM I HAD NOTHING
TO SHOW, THAT I HAD BEEN SHOWN IN; THAT IT WAS ON THE BOOKS. MARTIN
SAID THAT IS ALL RIGHT. I WILL SEE YOU BEFORE I LEAVE. MARTIN THEN
SENT WORD BY MR. LOURLEY THAT IF I HAD A REVOLVER TO TAKE IT ALONG. I
SAW MARTIN AGAIN THAT DAY AND HE SAID TAKE ALONG YOUR GUN AND WHOLE
OUTFIT. I DON'T KNOW WHAT WE ~~NEED~~ NEED. THEN WE MADE ARRANGEMENTS

FOR ME TO GO UP TO RICE LAKE WITH MR. LOURLEY ON THAT FISH CASE AND
MARTIN WENT TO RICE LAKE THAT NIGHT. I MET MARTIN AT RICE LAKE AT
JUDGE ANGEL'S OFFICE THE NEXT DAY. HE TOOK ME DOWN TO THE DEEREY
HOUSE, ENGAGED A ROOM AND GAVE ME THE KEY. MARTIN CAME AND SLEPT
WITH ME THAT NIGHT AND MADE ARRANGEMENTS TO START EARLY THE NEXT MORNING.
WE STARTED AT FOUR O'CLOCK WITH MR. KOPEN AND TEAM. WE DROVE UP TO HENRY
ANDERSON'S PLACE. ANDERSON KNEW WHERE THE INDIAN SHANTY WAS AND WENT
WITH US. WE WENT TO WHITE'S SHANTY, FOUND THAT HE WAS GONE, FOUND
THE SHANTY SHUT UP AND THE DOOR FASTENED. WE WENT OVER TO THE NEXT
INDIAN SHANTY, NOT FAR FROM THERE AND INQUIRED THERE WHERE WHITE WAS, AND
THEY TOLD US THAT HE HAD GONE TO COUDEREA. WE THEN WENT BACK TO ANDERSON
AND THE TEAMSTER WENT BACK TO RICE LAKE. WE THEN STRUCK OUT, EAST
FROM ANDERSON'S, WENT TO A HOTEL AT THE FOOT OF LONG LAKE, GOT DINNER,
THEN WENT ACROSS THE LAKE TO AN INDIAN CAMP AND INQUIRED FOR WHITE.
THEY ALSO TOLD US THAT HE HAD GONE TO COUDEREA. WE CAME BACK ACROSS THE
LAKE TO WEIDEMAN'S, STAYED ALL NIGHT THERE. WEIDEMAN'S DAUGHTER HAD A
BIRTH-DAY PARTY AND DANCE THERE THAT NIGHT. WE FOUND OUT THERE BY
SEVERAL PARTIES THAT WHITE HAD GONE UP ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE LAKE THE

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Charles H. M. M. M.
CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT



DAY BEFORE. THE NEXT MORNING WE STARTED EARLY AND WENT TO THE HEAD OF LONG LAKE, STRUCK THE CAMP THERE THAT THEY HAD JUST LEFT. WE FOLLOWED THEIR TRAIL UP TO MC CULLUMS CAMP AND INQUIRED THERE. THEY TOLD US THAT JOE WHITE HAD JUST PASSED THERE FIFTEEN MINUTES BEFORE. WE THEN FOLLOWED ON UP TO WHERE WE CAME TO THEM. WHEN WE CAME IN SIGHT THE THREE INDIANS AND THREE PONIES WERE STANDING IN THE ROAD (ONE PONY WAS A GALT) WHITE STARTED TO GOVE TOWARDS US TO GET AROUND THE PONIES I ASKED MARTIN WHICH ONE WAS WHITE? HE SAID THE ONE COMING TOWARDS US WAS WHITE. I ASKED HIM IF HE WAS SURE OF IT. HE SAID HE WAS. WHITE AT THAT TIME HAD GOT AROUND THE PONIES AND STARTED THEM ALONG THE ROAD. I NOTICED JUST THEN THAT HE DID NOT HAVE HIS GUN. I COULD SEE THREE GUNS LEANING UP AGAINST THE PACKS. AS SOON AS WHITE'S BACK WAS TURNED I TIPTOED UP BEHIND HIM AND GOT TO HIM AND PUT MY HAND ON HIS SHOULDER. HE SAID "I HAVE GOT A WARRANT FOR YOU. YOU HAVE GOT TO GO TO RICE LAKE WITH US". HE STARTED TO CHARGE ME ACROSS THE ROAD TOWARDS THE GUNS AND PACKS. HE PUSHED ME ONE STEP BACKWARD. I SHOVED HIM BACK, THEN TEN OR TWELVE FEET. THEN MARTIN CAME RUNNING UP AND SAID TO WHITE WE HAVE GOT A WARRANT FOR YOU. YOU HAVE GOT TO GO TO RICE LAKE. MARTIN THEN DREW HANDCUFFS OUT AND WENT TO PUT THEM ONTO WHITE. WHITE REACHED AROUND BEHIND HIM WITH HIS RIGHT HAND. MARTIN STRUCK HIM OVER THE HEAD WITH THE HANDCUFFS. THE OTHER TWO INDIANS STARTED FOR THEIR GUNS. I SAID TO MARTIN LOOK OUT FOR THEM OTHER FELLOWS. HE RUN ACROSS THE ROAD. I SAW THAT THE BIG INDIAN HAD GOT HIS GUN. MARTIN THEN WENT OFF WITH THE OTHER TWO INDIANS. MARTIN WAS GONE ABOUT FIVE MINUTES WHILE MARTIN WAS GONE WHITE AND I WERE STRUGGLING. WE SWUNG CLEAR AROUND SO THAT WHITE WAS BETWEEN ME AND HIS GUN. I FINALLY GOT MY FOOT UP AND KICKED HIM LOOSE FROM MY GUN WHICH HE HAD HOLD OF. JUST AS I KICKED HIM LOOSE MARTIN CAME BACK AND PICKED UP HIS HANDCUFFS. I STEPPED UP AND TOOK HOLD OF WHITE AGAIN. MARTIN SAID WE WILL PUT THESE HAND CUFFS ON HIM AND STEPPED UP TO PUT THEM ON. MARTIN REACHED OUT TO TAKE HOLD

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CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT



OF HIM AND WHITE REACHED BACK, QUICK, AND GOT HIS KNIFE, STRUCK A
HARD BLOW WITH IT. I THREW THE GUN AROUND SO THAT HE STRUCK OVER ^{my}
GUN AND DID NOT HIT MARTIN. THEN AS WHITE WHIRLED AROUND, MARTIN STRUCK
WHITE WITH HIS GUN. WHITE STARTED TO RUN UP THE HILL. MARTIN FOLLOWED
HIM VERY CLOSE AND STRUCK AT HIM. MARTIN KEPT CLOSER TO HIM THAN I DID

MARTIN WAS ON WHITE'S LEFT AND I ON HIS RIGHT. WHITE WENT ON THE LEFT
SIDE OF THE TREE THAT IS BLOWN DOWN AND PUT HIS HANDS ON THE TREE AND
JUMPED OVER IT. I WAS FARTHER UP THE HILL THAN MARTIN AND WHITE. AS WHITE
JUMPED THE TREE MARTIN SAID "STOP THAT MAN". I HAD STOPPED AND TURNED
TOWARDS WHITE AND WAS RUNNING IN THE SAME DIRECTION THAT HE WAS
TO HEAD HIM OFF. WHITE CHANGED HIS COURSE AND RAN ACROSS THE ROAD
. AT ABOUT THE TIME WHITE CAME TO THE ROAD MARTIN SAID "SHOOT HIM."

WHITE WAS RUNNING VERY FAST. IT WAS
DOWN HILL. WHITE WENT ACROSS THE ROAD DOWN BOTH BANKS AND JUST AS
HE GOT DOWN THE SECOND BANK I FIRED. I INTENDED TO HIT WHITE IN THE

RIGHT LEG NEAR THE BODY, AND SUPPOSED THAT I DID UNTIL I HEARD THE
EVIDENCE ON THE EXAMINATION. I WENT UP TO HIM. HIS PANTS WERE
RAGGED AND THE BLOOD WAS RUNNING OUT AT ABOUT THE PLACE I INTENDED
TO HIT HIM. MARTIN CALLED TO ME TO GET THE HANDCUFFS, HURRY UP WE MUST
GET A TEAM AND GET THIS MAN OUT OF HERE. WE HAD GONE BUT A LITTLE WAY
WHEN MARTIN SAID WE MUST GET OUT OF THIS ROAD. THE INDIANS WILL BE AFTER
US. I WENT AFTER THE HANDCUFFS BEFORE STARTING AND WHILE AFTER THE
HANDCUFFS THREW AWAY THE INDIANS TWO GUNS THAT WERE LEFT ON THE PACKS.
AT THAT TIME NO INDIAN WAS IN SIGHT. I WAS LOOKING FOR INDIANS.

MARTIN GAVE HICKS WARRANT BEFORE THEY LEFT THE DERREY HOUSE. MARTIN
TOLD HICKS ABOUT WHITE'S SHOOTING AT WEIDEMAN. ABOUT WHITE KILLING
PURTETTE AND ABOUT HIS GOING INTO A COOK SHANTY AND TRYING TO KILL THE
COOK

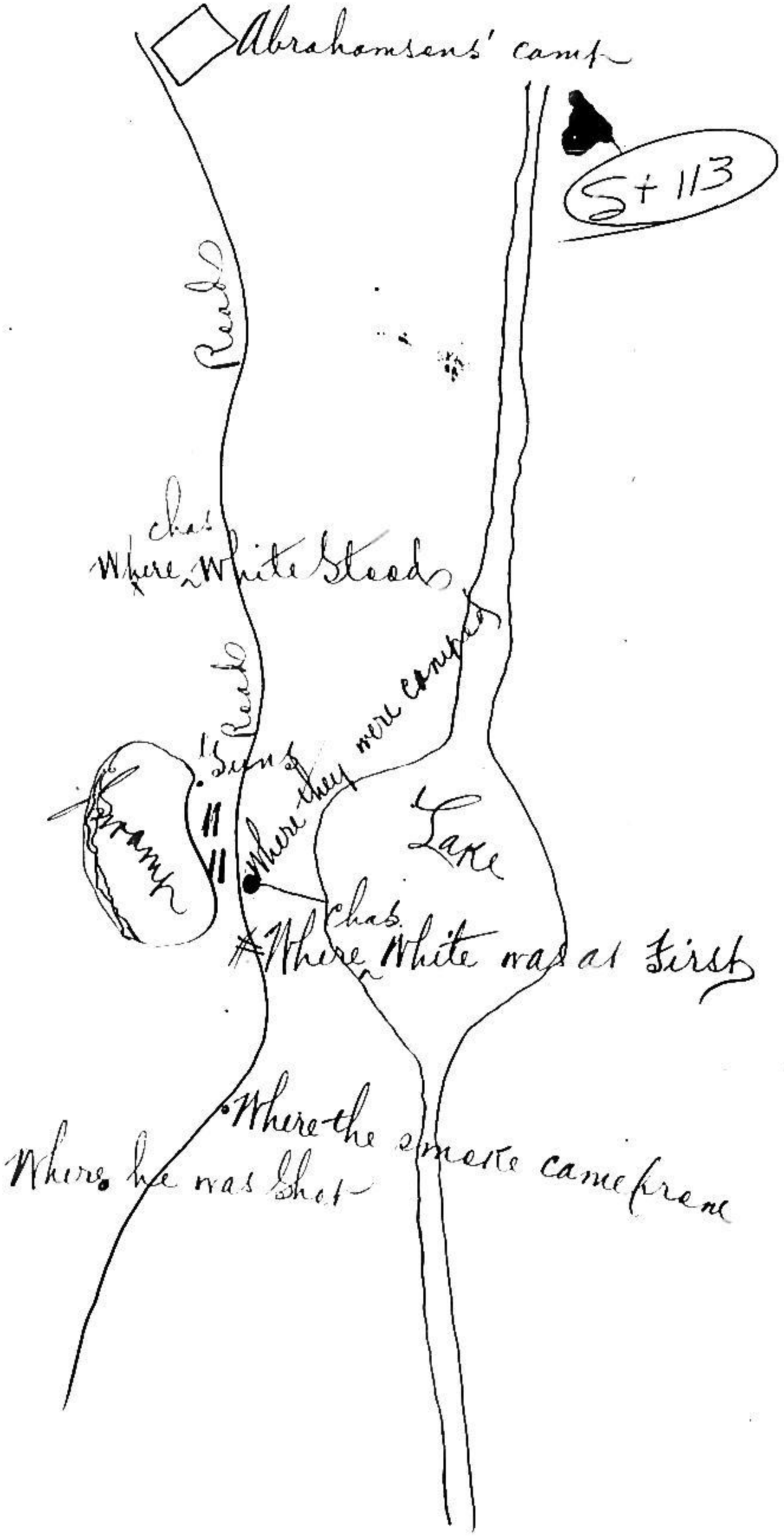
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Chuck J. Walbridge
CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT



ABOUT FINISHED!

The Martin and Hicks Trial Will Reach the Jury Today.

HAS BEEN A HARD FIGHT!

Judge Mead, Judge Coe, H. G. Ellsworth and Charles Stark Battle for the Defense, and District Attorney Goss Prosecutes for the State.

The trial of Deputy State Game Warden Herace M. Martin and his assistant Josiah C. Hicks, has been occupying the attention of the circuit court since Tuesday morning and is now only partly under way. It was only after a great deal of trouble, but very little delay that the jury was secured. One hundred and forty-three veniremen were examined; fifty-five pre-emptory challenges were made and seventy-six challenges for cause. The state used all of the twelve challenges they were entitled to and the defense forty-seven of the forty-eight, which they were allowed under the statutes. In the Hayward trial which has just closed in Minneapolis, eight days were consumed in examining 196 veniremen, but it only required a trifle over a day in Judge Marshall's court to examine 143 persons. The judge conducted the examination, himself, for the most part, the attorneys continuing it in such cases as they saw fit. The jury was finally completed at 10 o'clock, Wednesday, and is as follows:

O. Purdy, R. Mooney, M. Irwin, C. A. Mitchell, A. B. Crandall, Wm. Bargin, John Arnquist, Charles Blair, Ole Erickson, John Lynch, A. C. Buxton, Albert Stratton.

District Attorney Goss opened immediately for the state. He said that it made no difference that White was an Indian, for when the Maker created us he recognized all men as equal—it makes no difference whether the unfortunate be an Indian or a Scandinavian. Mr. Goss spoke, briefly in a personal manner, saying of Horace Martin: "I have known him since he was a small boy; it is no matter of pleasure that I stand here to prosecute him, but it is a matter of duty." At the conclusion of Mr. Goss's brief presentation Ira Isam was sworn in as interpreter, and Charlie White, the stepson of the ill-fated chief was sworn. He testified that the wardens came upon him and his father, while they were by the side of a swamp, his mother had just gone off ahead. The men came up and Hicks grabbed White. Martin attempted to place the handcuffs on the Indian, but White told him it was not necessary, that he would go to Rice Lake with them. Martin thereupon struck him over the head with the handcuffs and Hicks struck him three times with his gun, once on the shoulder, once on the head and a glancing blow. The witness indicated on a chart the position the different parties were in at the time of the shooting and testified that White was running from the wardens when shot by Hicks, whom he testified, shot under instructions from Martin, who told him to stop White.

Dr. Barker was the first witness on the stand after dinner yesterday, and testified as to his being present at the coroner's inquest December 20th. He examined the wounds in White's body, and found that the bullet entered the right side of the body and came out at the left and a trifle below the navel. In his opinion, and in that of Drs. Pease and Babcock, who were also on the stand, White's death was caused by the rifle ball.

Henry Mitchell was on the ground at the time of the inquest and took

measurements as to distances. He found it to be 412 feet from the place where the first altercation occurred and the place where White fell, and eighty-five feet from the point where Hicks stood at the time the shot was fired, and the place where White fell.

Christian Sorestead testified that he was at McCullum's camp on the 13th of December, and saw Martin and Hicks there. They were going down after White, and Martin told him they were going after White to arrest him for shooting at white man on Bear Lake.

Charlie White was recalled at this point, and questioned as to how much English he could understand and it was learned that he could understand the meaning of most any sentence.

Next came Wabasha, an Indian, and one of the most prominent witnesses of the case. He testified that he was with Charles and Joe White when the officers came up. One of the wardens grabbed White and the other attempted to handcuff him. White pulled back when the officer with the handcuffs (Martin) struck him. Martin told the others to step back, and they did. Martin stood there while Hicks pounded White with a gun, and he (Martin) picked up Charles and Joseph White's guns and threw them away. Martin patted the witness on the shoulder and said in Chippewa, "you are a nice old man." The witness went down the road, and heard the shot, and looked back and saw White fall. He went right up to the wounded man, but saw nothing of the two white men. In answer to a question from the district attorney whether he shot Joe White, he replied in the broad Chippewa which the interpreter had to make known: "Kow win"—and there was a ripple of laughter around the room which was quickly suppressed by the court.

When he came up to White the wounded man was lying bleeding on the ground. He picked him up and carried him a short distance, and then laid him down on the ground. In a few moments he was dead.

On cross examination in answer to a question by Mr. Coe, the witness testified that Martin drove him up the road at the point of a gun, warning him and the others to "keep back."

Joe Navaash was the next witness on the stand and created somewhat of a sensation by producing a "billie" which he testified to finding at the place of the tragedy, and indicated on the map of the ground, the identical spot. He testified that he never knew of an Indian carrying such an instrument.

Dr. Barker was recalled and testified that White must have been running with the body bent over, in order to have received the wound the course of which was indicated in his direct testimony. He was closely questioned as to the wounds about his head, and whether or not, in his judgment, they could have been inflicted as indicated. His testimony was principally in the nature of confirmation of the state's theory.

This concluded the case for the state, and attorney H. G. Ellsworth opened the case for his client, Mr. Hicks.

Judge Mead and Mr. Ellsworth will close for the defense, and Mr. Goss will sum up for the state.

Mr. Ellsworth, in his address, claimed that Martin struck White across the hands with the handcuffs, as White was attempting to draw a knife. Hicks also used his gun in clubbing White to prevent the latter from firing. The attorney claims that White was making towards his gun when Hicks fired, which was necessary to keep the Indian from firing. Martin previously had run the other Indian Wabasha, off at the point of a revolver, as he showed a disposition to join White in the resistance of the officers. Hicks picked up the guns and threw them aside in place of Martin, as claimed by the state. The attorney continued, showing the dangerous character of the Indian; how he had shot at Henry Anderson and others a few days before; that the judge who issued the warrant warned the officers that they should keep their eyes on Joe White and not take their eyes off of him.

"Gentlemen, the only thing that stood between these men and death was Hicks' gun. Such was the judgment of both of them. Had not this shot been fired Hicks' wife would be a widow and his children without a father. Gentlemen, all I ask is that you consider the evidence impartially, and in justice to all parties.

The counsel elaborated these facts, but did not consume much time in the presentation. At twenty-five minutes to four Josiah C. Hicks, one of the defendants, was placed on the stand in his own behalf, he being the first witness for the defense.

THE ATTORNEYS.

Judge L. H. Mead, of this city, and Judge C. C. Coe and H. G. Ellsworth, of Barron, are using every endeavor in behalf of their clients. Judges Coe and Mead and Charles Stark are the attorneys for Martin, while Mr. Ellsworth is representing Hicks. They are making a good fight, but District Attorney Goss is doing good work against the heavy odds—in numbers arrayed against him. The general opinion is that the state has made a strong case, but it is hard to foresee what the outcome is to be as the hand of the defense has not been sufficiently shown yet.

Thursday Forenoon.

The attendance at the opening of court this morning was not as large as yesterday, as court opened at half past eight o'clock and most of the court visitors did not expect the ball to commence rolling until nine o'clock.

The latest thing before adjournment last evening, objection was made by the state to introducing evidence of specific acts to prove bad character. The objection was sustained, but the court admitted evidence as to general reputation this morning.

Ex-Sheriff W. W. Deitz, of Rice Lake, who had serious trouble and shot at White while attempting to arrest him, as a deputy sheriff, in 1883, was the first witness on the stand this morning. He was prepared to offer considerable testimony regarding his personal encounter with White, but this was ruled out and he was permitted to testify only as to White's character, which he said was very, very bad.

Judge F. M. Angel, municipal judge, of Rice Lake, who issued the warrant upon which Martin attempted to arrest White, testified as to the knowledge he had of White's general character and characterized it as bad. He also testified as to warning Martin and Hicks to White's character and told them to keep their eye on him and not let him get the drop on them.

Henry Anderson, of Haugen, testified as to White's bad character and said he usually went armed and was a desperate man and had shot at witness only a short time before White was killed.

Ole Brane testified as to warning Martin against White and knew the latter to be a desperate character.

Hans Peaborgen, of Rice Lake, also testified as to warning the wardens as to White's character and told them to look out. The witness pictured White in red letter characters, telling several

incidents of his blood-thirsty character, wherein the latter had attempted murder, and other harrowing tales.

C. O. Nass testified as to knowing White's having an aversion to being arrested. Mr. Nass has been a deputy United States marshal and knew White to be a desperate man.

Horace Martin was next called in his own defense and told how the arrest was attempted. When they told White they were going to arrest him, he grunted and pulled a knife. Hicks was on one side and I was on the other and when White drew the knife I struck him with the handcuff, which flew out of my hand. Charlie tried to get behind me and I pushed him back and drew a revolver on the big Indian, Wabasha, and told him I would kill him if he did not go on. I followed him down the road a short distance. When I came back, I was running and White tried to get Hicks' gun away from him. I picked up the handcuffs and when White saw me coming he struck at me with his knife, but struck over Hicks' gun and I struck him, but not hard. He then ran up the road and we after him. I was close to him and struck at him. He jumped over a fallen tree and then turned back and ran towards his gun. Hicks was close after him. When I saw what White intended to do I called to Hicks to "stop him for God's sake! Shoot him shoot him in the leg." I told Hicks to get the handcuffs and put them on. Hicks went to the Indian, and said he was shot through the leg. He threw the guns away into the brush and we went on through the woods for about ten miles to Mr. Keyes, and got a team, and went to Rice Lake, arriving there at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 14th of December. The next morning I went to see Mr. Deitz.

I wrote two letters from Rice Lake, one to Sheriff Mills, of Washburn county and one to Sheriff Clark, of Sawyer county. Mr. Mills came down that evening with a warrant, after me.

Martin further testified that he was warned by eight reputable men against White and said that he was a desperado by each of them. He said he could not speak a word of the Chippewa language and said nothing to the big Indian. He tried to take the gun away from the big Indian, (Wabasha), but could not, and then drew his revolver.

Asked his age, Martin replied: "I am twenty-nine years old today." His mother is still living and is over sixty years of age.

Miss Sarah Kelly, of Rice Lake, was the only lady on the stand and she testified to telling Martin that she saw Joe White use a knife on another Indian.

The defense announced that they would rest, at 10:40 a. m., and Andrew Ryan was called by the state in rebuttal, and testified as to finding the marks of a spent bullet which must have been fired from a different direction from what the defense claimed. He also testified as to finding two pools of blood, indicating the direction White was running, which must have been different from that sworn to by the defendants.

Nick Abrahamson substantiated Mr. Ryan's testimony, and testified that from an acquaintance of nine years he knew White to be a peaceable man.

Henry Mitchell has been on the stand so often to straighten out matters that he has been dubbed "the smoothing iron." He was recalled at this stage, and testified that Joe White was about like the ordinary run of Indians in character.

John Harrington proved a poor witness for the state. He swore to seeing White shoot at a man several years ago.

Wabasha recalled, swore positively that White had no knife and that he saw him examine all his pockets.

This concluded the evidence and at 11:10 District Attorney Goss began his plea before the jury. He finished before noon, and Judge Mead commenced for the defense.

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JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.

**A Jury of Their Peers Decide That
The Game Wardens are
"Not Guilty."**

WHITE SHOWN TO HAVE BEEN 'A BAD ONE'

**The Verdict is Hailed With Satis-
faction Where White was
Best Known.**

The trial of the deputy game wardens, Horace Martin and Josiah Hicks, for the killing of the Indian Joe White, which was concluded in the circuit court at Shell Lake yesterday resulted in a verdict of acquittal. The case was thoroughly tried and the result will give general satisfaction. THE CHRONOTYPE has no desire to discuss the unfortunate affair, as it believes that justice has been done to all concerned, with the possible exception of the tax-payers of Washburn county, who have had a needless bill of expense saddled upon them through the medium of incompetent officials, who listened to the advice of the old grannies at Shell Lake, and forced a trial with the attendant costs, when an intelligent investigation of the killing at the time of its occurrence would have clearly demonstrated, what the trial has now done, that the taking of Joe White's life was not only justifiable, but an imperative necessity.

SESSION FINISHED.

Judge and Jury Make Short Work of What Promised to be an Extra Long Session.

In the game, warden case in our last issue we gave the substance of the narrative testimony of the arrest of Horace Mars. The game warden, and his assistant Josiah C. Hicks, District Attorney Gross made a strong fight for the state and perhaps brought out all of the points available for the prosecution and used them for what they were worth. Judge Mead detained Mr. Martin and his address of nearly two hours was considered by all to be one of the most able efforts ever made in this county. He was not only eloquent in his oratorical flights, but was so sympathetic and earnest in his appeals in behalf of his client and his right as an officer in the discharge of his duties that he deeply impressed everyone with the force of his logic and the vindication of officers of the law in the discharge of their duties in defense of the rights of the public and their own individual protection.

Attorney H. G. Edsworth, of Burton, made a very touching address in behalf of his client, Mr. Hicks, showing that the evidence was conclusive, that the defendant had to shoot Joe White as he was a desperate man and was running for his gun. At the close of Mr. Edsworth's address, Judge Marshall read a long and very able charge to the jury, instructing them in their duties in determining the evidence and the finding under the different phases pertaining to the case. At the conclusion of his charge the jury retired and upon the first ballot reached a unanimous agreement as to the verdict a high after talking it over for an hour, returned to the court room and after a verdict of not guilty. Whereupon the prisoner was discharged.

There was a few well substantiated with the jury, but we believe it safe to say that ninety per cent. of all who listened to the evidence, thought the verdict was right. It was well brought out by the evidence that Joe White, the dead Indian, was a dangerous blood-thirsty character and that the shooting of him was an act of self defense and therefore fully justifiable. In the trying of this case there was demonstrated the inefficiency of the tax payers of the judicial ability of Judge Marshall, who so intelligently presided over the proceedings that 115 jurors were venued, a jury selected and duly empaneled, eighteen witnesses examined and sworn, four pleas made to the jury, the judges long charge, the jury retired and returned a verdict, all within two and one half days. White in the Hayward trial of Minneapolis it took eight days to secure a jury, they having challenged only 126 jurors, only forty-one more than was venued here. Now, notwithstanding all of this apparent perfidity none could say that they were debarred of any rights entitled to under the statutes. Therefore we can see that Judge Marshall's ability as a judicial officer saved the taxpayers of Washburn county several hundred dollars in this one suit alone.

The following other cases were brought before the court and disposed of:

The state vs. Adolph Beauregard, dismissed.

The state vs. Chas. Stack, dismissed.

The state vs. James Helms, guilty of assault.

State vs. E. L. Dugan, violation of game law, dismissed.

R. A. Flint vs. Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway company, settled.

Severest Olson vs. Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway, continued.

The divorce case of Maggie E. Carey vs. M. J. Carey, dismissed.

The divorce case of Albert Schumann vs. Lillie Schumann, granted.

The state vs. John Starley, charged with a crime at Spooner, the 16th instant, on advice of Attorney Mead, changed his plea of not guilty to guilty, and was sentenced to one year in the state's prison at hard labor.

That a court should convene Tuesday morning and go through such a session of business and wipe it all up and adjourn Friday afternoon without holding night sessions is a good thing for the already overburdened taxpayers of our county. Few circuit judges have the happy faculty of holding down attorneys and preventing the unnecessary jangle as has Judge Marshall. He is the right man in the right place and the Eleventh judicial circuit will be fortunate if they succeed in keeping him.

THE WATCHMAN might have given a fuller and more detailed account of the general proceedings of the court, but there was some thing we hardly wished to publish, therefore we only give a synopsis of the cases tried after the game warden case was settled.

Communicated.

The Shell Lake Lumber company have on their roll 130 persons that owe from \$1 up to \$200, the total amount being \$6,000. Twenty-five of these amounts amount to \$3,000, for lumber and other materials furnished the fire suffers, in making them to rebuild their houses, and these persons have been given all the time they have asked in settling their bills, and some of them will not be paid within three years. The other 105 have been given credit when out of work or sickness in their families. Some of the latter have been in the habit of drawing up store checks and due bills, payable in merchandise a number of the company's store, and instead of taking the merchandise from the company they would take them to other stores and pay their old bills or trade them out, and those that redeemed them would come to the company's office and demand money for them.

The company can obtain merchandise on time, but they cannot obtain money in a similar manner, and the persons who drew their store checks and due bills and traded them at other stores might as well ask for cash instead of the checks or due bills. The company refused to cash any more checks or due bills brought in by the merchant, about the first of March, 1895, and as it was injuring the trade of some of the merchants up town they commenced to howl.

The majority of the employees that grumble about the company not having a monthly pay day are those that are owing them. The company have paid its men in cash on an average of \$4,000 to \$6,000 every month in summer months, and half the amount in winter time.

For a New Field.

J. E. Jones, who has been the principal editor of THE WATCHMAN for the past four and a half years has purchased the Iron River Times and a full and complete outfit and left Monday for his new field of duty. He will still retain his interest in THE WATCHMAN and his name will be continued in the paper as heretofore. In his leaving, THE WATCHMAN loses an able and conservative manager and a spicy and smooth writer, which loss will be hard to compensate for, yet we shall try to publish a good local paper, and we ask the co-operation of our friends and patrons to assist us to gather such news as may be available for publication.

Took out Their Papers.

The following is a list of those who took out their second naturalization papers at the last term of court: Frank Shogquist, Henry Hoepfner, Oscar Larsen, Arne Heston, Nic. Johnson, Thurston Evers, Herland Bryant, Ed Rylander, Rob Sutherland, J. W. Olson, Peter A. Moon, John Irwin, Phillip Dastart, Severst Scholt and Jeff Bone.

Card of Thanks.

To the many kind friends for their sympathy and assistance, in our dear old father's last hours of earth life.

A held who duced 270; vision; married; E. E. Good; P. M. Wm. Jones

Shell Lake, Wis., Special, March 21.—The Martin and Hicks case was brought to a close late this afternoon with a verdict of acquittal. The jury returned a verdict after having been out just fifty minutes. The verdict seems to meet with popular approval.

Considerable evidence was introduced in the court this morning by the defense to show the lawless character of the Indian chief, Joseph White, who was shot by Hicks, acting on the order of Warden Martin. The defense put both defendants on the stand to prove that the Indian was trying to get his gun when the shot was fired, and that they thus acted in self-defense, as White would have shot them could he have reached his gun. The prosecution introduced evidence in the rebuttal of this two witnesses swearing that they found two pools of blood on the ground and the mark of a spent bullet on the trees, indicating that the shot was fired from a different direction from that indicated in the testimony of the defendants. Judge Mead and H. G. Ellsworth summed up the case for the defense. District Attorney Goss summed up the case for the state and made a strong plea for justice. After the case was finished to-night Mr. Goss said: "I am satisfied. I expected it. I have done my duty by the state, but personally I feel glad that Martin got clear. I could do nothing but prosecute and I conducted the case the best I knew how."

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT.

If the sentiment for silver is growing in other sections of the country as rapidly as it is in Superior, there will be no need of a silver party to advocate the remonetization of that metal. The last sale of bonds probably did more to create and quicken a sentiment favorable to the free coinage of silver than several years of agitation would have done. The people collectively and individually consider Cleveland's last bond deal in the light of a personal insult and resent it by taking the opposite extreme to Mr Cleveland, who is a gold monometallist.—Inland Ocean.

Martin and Hicks, the two deputy game wardens, have been put to a good deal of trouble and expense for doing their duty, and now that it is over and twelve impartial men have vindicated them, THE WATCHMAN feels at liberty to say that their course has not been only highly honorable, but that they have showed a considerable amount of grit. It was no boys job for two men to go into the woods to arrest a man, that they knew to be a desperado, and had a gang around him. The boys are made of good stuff, and have served the state faithfully and deserve a good deal of credit for what they have done for law and order.