

the News as follows from Monticello, under date of December 13th:

"I arrived here yesterday about 11 a. m. from Bluff in time to meet Governor West and Colonel Tatlock from Salt Lake, and Colonel Lawton, of Denver, and Colonel Dave Day, Indian agent for the Southern Utes, who arrived about 1 p. m. having been detained en route by accident by breaking both axles of their buggy about fifty miles back on their journey. They came in on horseback without saddles. We had a "akirmish" in a private house as a prelude to the main battle, Governor West on the part of Utah, and especially in behalf of the San Juan settlers, setting forth the situation in a most graphic and convincing manner, doing himself much credit as our Governor and really proving a father to the whole people.

Colonel Day replied in behalf of himself and his Indian braves.

Colonel Lawton, the soldier and born commander, stated on behalf of General McCook and the war department, he had not come to talk but to act; that his orders were for the Indians to return to their reservation immediately or troops would be ordered and they would be forced back. These were the lines agreed upon.

We adjourned to the meeting house and held a public meeting and grand pow-wow with the Indians, settlers and cowboys and cattle men. Christian Christianson, interpreter, Governor West, Colonel Lawton, Colonel Day and the writer were speakers, and Chiefs Ignacio, Manawana, Colorow and others in behalf of the Indians, a great battle of diplomacy was fought, lasting till way after dark, Indians maintaining a dogged persistency to remain and set down with the settlers and share their scanty crops during the winter and refusing to move back and maintaining that they had the sanction of the powers at Washington for their action, saying here were the graves of their fathers and the country belonged to them.

Thus ended our council, prospects looking dark. Our interpreter remained all night with them and they discussed the situation by the camp fire nearly all night. This morning the Indians began to soften and with a good deal more talk from Gov. West, Colonel Lawton and Colonel Day, they finally agreed to move back, and start tomorrow, providing some supplies should be given them of hay, beef, flour, coffee, gergay, etc. These were furnished and they go back feeling fairly well.

We feel that too much praise cannot be given to Governor West, Colonel Lawton, Colonel Tatlock and all who have taken part in bringing about the peaceful solution of this matter, which threatened to grow into a matter that would involve the settlers here in a war that would destroy much property and perhaps many innocent lives. We also feel to thank the general government who, through the different departments acted so promptly in the matter.

Tell our friends in the north that we have met the enemy and they are ours, number of slain and wounded 0, and our scalps are still on the top of our heads where the "wool ought to grow."

We trust this is the last effort of our

dear friends in Colorado to dump their Indians into Utah. We will soon put on our Statehood robes and then we can better resist these invasions. All is well that ends well. Success to fair Utah, Queen of the West!

F. A. HAMMOND.

Under the above caption the Denver News of yesterday (Sunday) says: At army headquarters it is the impression that all probability of an Indian war in Utah is past. The dispatch of Colonel Lawton, stating that Ignacio and his band had agreed to return to Colorado, is regarded as conclusive upon the question. The Colonel will remain several days in Utah before starting for Denver, to be sure that no new source of disturbance may arise. Agent Day will provide forage for the horses and cattle of the Indians on their route homeward. He will be obliged to furnish the forage at his own expense and trust to the government to be reimbursed hereafter. In this dispatch Colonel Lawton recommends that the expense involved be promptly paid as he considers it a necessary humane act.

The department also received a communication from Captain F. U. Rubinsau, of the second cavalry, who commanded the expedition from Fort Wingate to the Moki Indian villages. The captain describes the movement as heretofore given in these columns and compliments his troops for their soldierly bearing. Nineteen prominent members of the conspiracy are held in prison at Fort Wingate as the result of the expedition.

Major General McCook on Saturday received the following report by wire from Inspector-General Lawton: "Chief Ignacio, with his band of Winemuccas, have agreed to return at once to the reservation, and will start as soon as they can get their stock rounded up and their band together, which will take five or six days. The agent will supply them with rations and some feed for their stock, which he will have to buy at his own responsibility, as there is not time to hear from the department."

"His action is necessary, and should be approved. The conditions of the weather make it exceedingly dangerous to travel with women and children at this season, and they must have food and feed for weak animals. I will remain until the movement is effected unless otherwise ordered."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The secretary of the interior has forwarded to the Senate a recommendation that the agreement made with the Ute Indians for their removal from Colorado to Utah be rejected, and that the bill which passed the House providing for the allotment in severalty of lands on their Colorado reservation be also rejected.

RETURNED ELDERS.

Elder Emanuel B. Murphy, of Mill Creek, Salt Lake county, called at the News office Wednesday. He left on a mission to the Southern States on June 9, 1894, and was assigned work in Kentucky, but owing to ill health he was honorably released and returned home on November 18 the same year. He met with much success, he says, during his brief labor as a missionary, and found the Southern people uni-

versally kind. He enjoyed his stay among them very much and regretted the necessity of leaving his field so soon. At present his health is almost restored.

Elder Alvin Smith, of Salt Lake City, called at the News office Tuesday afternoon. He left his home on January 20, 1894, to fill a mission to the Southern States, but was taken sick while laboring in South Carolina, and was consequently released. He returned home on December 11th. He has now, he says, recovered from his recent attack of sickness and feels quite well again.

The News has received a call from Elder Edward A. Knowles, of Pleasant View, Weber county, who returned on the 4th instant from a two years' mission to Great Britain. The first eighteen months of his time in the field was spent in the Newcastle conference, where he was generally well treated by the people, and met with fair success. There was some little opposition in some quarters during the earlier period of his mission, but the feeling has improved greatly. The closing six months of Elder Knowles' time in Britain was occupied by his labors in the London conference, where he was well received and where the work of the Lord is steadily progressing. On the return voyage in the Anchor liner Furnessia, which usually makes the trip in eight days, the weather was very stormy, and the vessel was fourteen days in crossing. On Nov. 21 an immense wave struck the ship, disarranging the steering gear, and causing delay. For three days the vessel made little progress in the gale. All on board were well treated and properly cared for.

Another visitor was Elder E. O. Taylor, of Sugarhouse ward, who returned recently from the Southern States. He left this city November 19, 1892, and labored in the South Carolina conference. The feeling there toward the Latter-day Saints is much improved, and Elder Taylor was treated very hospitably. There is quite a spirit of inquiry among many people regarding the Gospel. Until the last two months, Elder Taylor enjoyed excellent health. During those two months he suffered an attack of fever, from which he has almost entirely recovered.

A NEW HEATING APPARATUS.

Architect R. C. Watkins, Provo, has applied for a patent on a new heating and ventilating apparatus, which will doubtless prove beneficial to the public and profitable to Mr. Watkins. The heat that ordinarily passes up the flue from a heating or cook stove and is wasted—about 60 per cent—is conducted through a pipe into a sheet-iron heater. In this heater two compartments, one on either side, conduct the heat and smoke from the bottom of the heater to the top, where it passes away through a pipe or flue. This heater can be placed in an adjoining room, and can be enclosed in a cabinet or encased in a porcelain or pottery covering and be made ornamental as well as useful. It can also be included in the wall, if put in when a house is being built, at a very small cost—Mr. Watkins says about \$15.