

of the recently departed Utes, and followed it 13 miles, passing 9 dead ponies on the way and every few miles finding a small herd that had evidently been too poor and weak to keep up with the march. In the head of Ruin canyon and within probably three miles of the state line he came upon a camp of 17 lodges. Went into Ignacio's and Mariana's lodges, finding squaws and papooses, but neither chief—one being over in McElmo (Colorado) half a dozen miles distant, getting his supplies, the other being out after the horses. A visit to other wicklups revealed in like manner the absence of the bucks; but by actual count there were 27 squaws, 41 papooses and 7 bucks in the camp; on the side hills were three flocks of sheep and goats, about 650 in all, and on the Mesa (Cajon) and in the sheltered nooks breaking into the canyon, between 350 and 400 head of ponies. Such bucks as would talk were sullen and full of curses against the agent and reiterated the story that they had been deceived by him, but would not go into Colorado; they intended to move up and down the Cajon mesa and further westward as feed for their stock might demand; but their ponies will hardly need much more moving, for scores of them are surely about to die of starvation. Cannon continued down the canyon 2 miles further, met two bucks returning from the supply depot kindly established by the agent, with new coats, flour, coffee, etc., which they boldly said were just issued to them and which they were coming back into Utah to enjoy and consume. One of them tried to explain where Red Jacket and party were camped, but Cannon's party were unable to find it; and after verifying the total of 77 Indians seen and counted in the camp, the party returned to the cow camp. At the junction of Cross and Montezuma canyons 49 head of ponies and 5 bucks (Southern Ute) were found. The latter said they belonged to Ignacio's camp and were gathering up and herding his horses.

On the 21st Gibbs rode about 20 miles southwesterly and near Ruin Park found a camp of Southern Ute, 4 lodges, 8 bucks, 6 squaws, 15 papooses, 29 souls, with about 200 ponies; also a renegade camp of 2 lodges, 3 bucks, 3 squaws, 8 papooses, 14 souls, with 10 ponies. Cannon started on his return and reached Verdure, via Montezuma canyon and Dodge Trail.

On the 22nd we moved towards the point of rendezvous, and on the evening of the 23rd we met at Carlisle's ranch, six miles north of Monticello. The return journey continued on the 24th and 25th and on the afternoon of the 26th we reached the railroad at Thompson's Springs, arriving in Salt Lake City at midnight. During the three weeks we traveled nearly 900 miles, more than half of the distance by wagon and on horseback, and some of the time in snow breast-deep to our horses and in mud that seemed bottomless. We found in all 39 lodges of Southern Ute Indians and 18 lodges of so-called renegades, also one lodge of Utah Ute and 8 of Navajoer. We counted, and in the foregoing report have endeavored to describe the location of, 238 Southern Ute Indians, with 1,779

ponies and 1,225 sheep and goats; also 126 so-called renegades, with 152 ponies and 40 sheep.

It was our custom to inquire at each point visited the estimated number of real renegades who were recognized as having a right to be in the country; and in no case were we told by settlers or interpreters that the band exceeded a total of 100 souls—the usual estimate being from 60 to 75, some giving the figure as high as 90 and others putting it as low as 40. It will be seen that we have made a total of 126; in explanation of which it may be stated that wherever a doubtful case came to our notice we gave Colorado the benefit of the doubt, and charged it up to Utah renegade account; also that we are positively assured by reputable men who have lived in both Colorado and Utah and who know the Indians individually, that some whom we have classed as renegades are Southern Utes, at least to the extent of drawing supplies and money from the agency.

We deem it also proper to state that while our orders contemplated no investigation of Navajo incursions or depredations, we could not but be impressed with the fact that these Indians are more troublesome to the settlers of southern San Juan than are either the renegades or Southern Utes. They are continually guilty of petty thefts and themselves and their sheep are ever breaking over the San Juan river and working injury and loss upon the settlers. In this connection may also be mentioned the fact that Arizona has a band of renegades, with headquarters near Moencoppy; the band is frequently confused with the Utah renegades, which it nearly equals in number, and with which it is in the habit of exchanging plunder. The renegades of the two counties named are a poverty-stricken band and their condition generally is deplorable. There is absolutely no game to be had and any depredations they or the Southern Utes may make upon the cattlemen's and settlers' herds are easy to be accounted for. The Colorado Indians look fat and hearty and in comparison with the others are comfortably clothed; but their ponies are pitifully poor and hardly half of them will survive the winter.

In conclusion we desire to express thanks to the people of the two counties, who have with scarcely an exception been ready to give us aid and have shown us every courtesy. It is not necessary to name all who have thus placed us under obligations, but a few are deserving of individual mention: Charles Snell, who started with us on our arrival at Moab, made the entire trip with Captain Gibbs as both guide and interpreter, and returned with us to that point; Holbert McClure, who accompanied Captain Cannon on his trip and rendered invaluable assistance in a similar capacity; Sheriff Willard Butt, of San Juan county, for like services and many courtesies; County Clerk McDermott for map prepared to accompany this report and for affidavits procured as to depredations not herein mentioned; the citizens' delegation with whom we made the journey from Salt Lake City to the point of investigation; and last, but by all means most conspicuous in his assistance and courtesy, Mr. J. N. Pearce, whose time, stock and means were at our

service from the moment we left Salt Lake City until we were on board the cars homeward bound.

GEORGE W. GIBBS,
Captain Battery A, N. G. U.
JOHN Q. CANNON,
Captain Troop C, 1st Cav.
SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 28, 1895.

Acting Governor Richards today wired Governor West, at Washington, D. C., a synopsis of the report of Captains Cannon and Gibbs on the San Juan situation. The report, together with the map furnished by County Clerk McDermott, was forwarded to the Governor by mail.

MEXICAN MISSION.

Report of the semi-annual conference of the Mexican mission, held in Juarez, Saturday and Sunday, January 12 and 13, 1895, President George Teasdale presiding.

President George Teasdale wished his brethren and sisters a happy new year, and spoke of the generosity manifested by the people in paying their tithes and offerings.

The Oaxaca ward was represented by Elder Peter Dillman as doing well but needed more settlers.

Bishop George W. Sevey represented the Juarez ward as being in a good condition, with all the associations and Sunday school in good working order.

Bishop Jesse N. Smith stated that the Pacheco ward was about as usual, with all the associations thoroughly organized and doing well.

Counselor F. G. Williams, in reporting the Dublin ward, said the people were striving to serve the Lord. Their day and Sunday schools were prospering, also the associations.

Bishop W. D. Johnson represented the Diaz ward as being in a better condition, both spiritually and temporally, than ever before, with the different associations in an excellent condition.

The following named brethren addressed the conference: Elder George Teasdale, of the Council of Apostles, Elders Henry Lunt, Helaman Pratt, W. R. R. Stowell, Isaac Pierce, Henry Eyring, Jens Jensen and A. F. McDonald.

The principal subjects treated upon were, the Word of Wisdom, humility, home manufacture and virtue.

The general and local authorities were unanimously sustained.

A good spirit prevailed and the meetings were well attended.

The different associations held their usual conferences and received instructions from Elder George Teasdale and others.

GASKELL ROMNEY, Clerk.

The Sacramento, Cal., Bee says that John Constable was found dead in the kitchen of his residence last Friday afternoon. A bullet had penetrated his left breast, just over his heart. A forty-four caliber pistol was found on the floor a few feet distant from the remains, and the inference of those who found him was that it was a case of suicide. Others think that he hunted up his old pistol and intended killing it up. In order to do this it was necessary to remove the cartridges, and in doing so it is thought he accidentally shot himself.