

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF UTAH

SENATOR EDMUNDS once in a while does a good thing even for Utah. It is known that we have four Federal Judges in this Territory, and that this is an improvement upon the old system, when a Judge who had decided a case in the District Court sat upon his own judgment when it was appealed to the Supreme Court. Under the present arrangement a case appealed from a District Court is not prejudiced by the influence of one third of the appellate court. But we have the anomaly of three judicial districts with four judges. Two judges officiate in the First District, one at Ogden, the other at Provo. Senator Edmunds has come to our relief and presented a bill to provide for the creation of a Fourth Judicial District in the Territory of Utah. It was introduced as a report from the Committee on the Judiciary, in the Senate, on the 9th of January, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and placed on the calendar as S. 4311. This is its full text:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the governor and legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah be, and they are hereby, authorized to establish a fourth judicial district in said Territory, and to readjust the districts in said Territory in such manner as to best promote the convenient administration of justice therein.

SEC. 2. That as soon as may be after the execution of the power conferred by section one of this act, the supreme court of the Territory shall assign one judge to each of said districts, and shall have power from time to time to change such assignment and to provide for occasions of disability or absence in such cases according to the practice now authorized by law.

PRICES OF WOOL.

The Chicago Dry Goods Reporter makes the following statement, which will be of some interest to wool-growers:

"Disappointment is expressed in many quarters at the present low price of wool. It had been freely predicted before the passage of the tariff law that that measure would strengthen the wool market. Most wool dealers were in favor of it on that account. But their expectations have not been verified. The increased duties on low grade wools do not help the domestic wool grower, for the reason that this class of wools are not produced to the best advantage in this country. The fabrics made from the better grades of wool, such as are produced in this country, have been sluggish for the past two years, owing to the weather conditions. Although the present season has been better than the two past, much yet remains to be desired. We think that as the winter advances woolen goods will be consumed in much larger quantities than even present prospects would indicate, leading to a better condition among the mills, which will necessarily be reflected on the wool market.

THE INDIAN MOVEMENT.

PINE RIDGE, S.D., Jan. 14.—This morning Little Wound, Little Hawk, Creek Dog, and Old Calico came in from the hostiles and had a talk with General Miles. The other chiefs are expected. Colonel Corbin announces that the chiefs have assented to a surrender of their arms and that the latter will probably be brought in tonight or tomorrow and be tagged.

This afternoon a second delegation of chiefs arrived—Kicking Bear, Lance, High Hawk and Eagle Pipe. They had a long talk with General Miles, the same subjects being considered as in the morning conference. It was agreed that the hostiles would leave their present camp and pitch their teepees on the west side of White Clay Creek, immediately opposite and less than half a mile from the agency buildings. It was decided that the Indians would surrender their arms to their respective chiefs, to be turned over to Agent Price, who would receipt for them, place the name of each man upon his gun, sell them and return the proceeds to the Indians. It was also decided that the chiefs would attempt to control their young men and, failing in this, would themselves arrest those who refused to act as good Indians and turn them over to the agent.

General Miles was pleased with the friendly disposition manifested by the chiefs, and proposed to allow them several days in which to redeem their promises. As evidence of his good will, he sent to their camp several thousand pounds of flour and several hundred pounds of coffee and sugar. The General also talked over contracts which the Indians claim have been violated, and guaranteed in the future these contracts would be complied with to the letter.

The chiefs showed pleasure at the kindly treatment of the General and left for camp in good humor. Short Bull, of all the leading hostiles, was missed from both the delegations of chiefs today. They explained his absence by saying so many wild young men wanted to accompany him to the agency that he deemed it wise to stay in camp.

An Associated Press correspondent had a talk with Eagle Pipe, in which a number of facts were ascertained regarding the big talk with General Miles. Among the points was the novel one that the Indians demanded the abolition of Rosebud Agency, the establishment of one more general agency selecting Pine Ridge as such. The reason they advanced was that the Indians were continually going from one agency to another, contrasting the methods of each and longing for the comforts of Pine Ridge, as compared with the many disadvantages they claim to have experienced at Rosebud. This proposition, Eagle Pipe, who is one of the most influential of the Rosebud or Brule chiefs, said General Miles promised to consider. He also said the general had demanded the surrender of the young men who killed Lieutenant Casey, and they promised to accede to his demand.

He also said they would make every effort to control the young men; they had been recently indulging in a ghost dance, but there were only a few of them and they generally dis-

continued it when he advised them to do so. He said they didn't get enough food to keep them alive. In anticipation of the camping of the hostiles on the west side of the agency, the breastworks in the vicinity were strengthened today.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The *Free-man's Journal* today received a letter from Father Crafts, at Pine Ridge, saying that he is considerably better, and asking that the press contradict the reports that the army was to blame for the tragedy at Wounded Knee. Those reports, he says, do not do justice to our soldiers and are instigated by those adverse to an honorable settlement of the present trouble and hostile to the desire of every true friend to the Indian, that he be permanently transferred from the Indian bureau to the war department. It is only by such a transfer that the Indians can expect just treatment. He says the trouble at Wounded Knee originated through interested whites, who had gone about and industriously misrepresented the army and its intentions. The Indians were led to believe the true aim of the soldiers was their extermination.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—It is announced that several British army officers, a number of whom are said to be personal friends of Buffalo Bill, have started from England for Pine Ridge agency, with the intention of offering their services in fighting the hostile Indians.

PINE RIDGE, Jan. 15.—The Indians began to straggle in at noon. They are strung out along White Clay Creek for a distance of two miles, on foot, horseback, and in wagons, with a large number of ponies. Some of them entered the friendlies' camp, others pitching their teepees on the west bank of White Clay. These are the Ogallalas. The Brules are camping in the bottom around Red Cloud's house, half a mile from the agency buildings. There are about 750 lodges, with 3500 Indians. The Indian camp two miles from the agency has been broken up. General Brooke has been ordered to march with his command from below the mission to this point, and will reach here today. Part of his command will camp on the west bank of the White Clay, immediately north of the Indians, while another will flank them on the west and south.

The advance guard of the hostiles had scarcely reached the agency when Big Road sent word that he had collected the arms of his followers and wanted to surrender them to the agent. When the weapons came on they were found to consist of simply two shotguns, a Henry rifle and a broken carbine, two Sharp's rifles and one Winchester.

NINE GUNS IN ALL.

The surrender is evidence that the Indians do not propose to give up all their guns, and they have hidden the best weapons in the hills. On this basis the entire hostile band would be expected to give up in the neighborhood of one hundred guns, when it is known that every buck is the owner of a weapon.

American Horse, Standing Bear, White Bird and Spotted Horse, friendly chiefs, are now asking pro-