

ing his terms. He said they must come to the agency in small squads and go into camp on grounds near the friendly Indians. He would not object if they chose their own camping grounds, but the Brules and Ogallalas must not camp together, and they must submit to the laws governing the reservation and to the agent.

It is learned from official sources that this is General Miles's final action. If the Indians do not accept these terms Miles will go after them and there will be a fight sure.

The Indians are at the mission six miles away, and Father Jute has made arrangements with General Miles for a conference with the chiefs this morning. It is expected that the Indians will come in, either as friends or hostiles, and the conference may determine which.

Father Jute came to the agency last night and brought news of the arrival of the Indians at the mission. He informed General Miles that the Indians were in a friendly mood and inclined to come in peacefully. He said the chiefs would be in in the morning and possibly terms might be made. The General consented to receive them and Short Bull, Kicking Bear and Little Wound will confer with him today.

Father Jute says the Indians do not want to be disarmed. This is the

KEYNOTE OF THE CONFERENCE.

General Miles says they will not be disarmed. It is possible there may be a peaceable settlement. There is no confidence in their peaceful pretensions. All day yesterday they were shooting cattle along the line of march. They burned three shacks, destroyed their own property of every kind, save their guns and ponies, and these facts destroy all confidence in their expression of not desiring to go to war.

The Indians themselves partially admit that the chiefs cannot guarantee to control the warriors. They say they have among them about three hundred young bucks who want to fight, and a single shot will start them. Besides this the Indians who murdered Lieutenant Casey are known, and when they are taken they will be hanged for murder. They are among the belligerent young bucks, and they may precipitate a fight to prevent dying by the rope. The Indians are just as anxious to know what the whites are going to do as the whites are to know what the Indians will do.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—A *Post Dispatch* staff correspondent at Pine Ridge Agency this morning telegraphs the paper as follows: The Indians are in camp within full view of the north fortifications to the right. Their column rests there and the line extends northeasterly, running up to the gulch behind the bluffs. Behind them is a natural amphitheatre, a rugged, broken slope, two hundred feet to the crest. It is just a mile from the agency and the White Clay Creek runs beside it. On the plain are tepees by the hundreds pitched irregularly and huddled together in groups here and gathered widely apart there. Moving about among the tepees, the field glass shows bucks and squaws with their children and dogs. Such a spectacle imprints itself on the mind with startling clearness, for

it is huge in its grandeur, strikingly unique and wonderful.

Just between the plain and the agency, perched on a hill behind the earthworks, is a rifle which was turned on the camp for a while yesterday. Everybody at Pine Ridge waited with anxious feelings. Every minute the roar of that gun might be heard and everyone was expectant. General Miles had notified Father Jute that he would not consent to a counsel. Capt. Dougherty commanding an infantry company at the fortifications, had thrown out pickets a quarter of a mile beyond the lines. The Indians were known to be just beyond the hill about 1800 yards distant. Mayor Baker, the paymaster, visited the fortifications to pay off the company and all men were in camp a hundred yards away, except one who was left as guard near the guns. Suddenly two Indians were seen on the crest of the hill but a short distance beyond the other pickets. Then others appeared on the hills to the northwest and then a body of more than a hundred bucks rose to the crest of the hill behind which the hostiles were. The number steadily increased. Capt. Dougherty was immediately notified. He dispatched a courier to headquarters to notify General Miles of the movement, then hurrying to the fortifications, he had a gun prepared for action. The range finder adjusted his sights and the cave in which the ammunition was stored was opened. A line of skirmishers were sent out beyond the fortifications on the crests of the hills. There was great activity at the headquarters. Orders were sent to the cavalry to saddle and to be in readiness to move southwest of the camp.

Friendlys and horsemen have been riding continually between the two camps. Captain Maus, General Miles' aide, says that these communications were between the relatives of the friendlys, who held a council late last night and decided that they wanted no hostiles in their camp. They have dug rifle pits and say if even a solitary warrior comes among them and causes any trouble, they will arrest him, and if he resists, they will kill him. Still this does not give a feeling of security. The ground upon which they camp is between the agency and the retreat. If a fight takes place, no one will know a friendly from a hostile, and a fight may mean simply a battle between all the Indians and whites.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—General Schofield this morning received the following telegram from General Miles at Pine Ridge, dated last night:

"General Brooke's command is now encamped five miles distant from the White Clay Creek, and the entire body of Indians is between the two commands. General Brooke commanded his force with considerable skill and excellent judgment. The greatest difficulty is now to restore confidence. The Indians have great fear that the arms will be taken away from them and that all will be treated like those on the Wounded Knee. They have a large number of wounded women and children, which creates a most depressing feeling among the families and a desperate disposition among them. The military measures and movements have been successful. Frank Giraud, the chief Indian

scout says that young men and old ones are excited and it is thought they are half afraid. I cannot tell, said he, what they will do, but I fear that there are several hundred young men who want to fight. They have their war paint on and they are ready for fight. If one occurs, the friendly camp is now an unsafe place, because the hostiles are riding in there constantly and it is difficult to get even couriers to go through there late in the evening. General Brooke is coming slowly toward the agency. He is encumbered with a number of wounded, which makes his progress slow.

THE "MORMONS" AND MEXICO.

THE *Liverpool Post* is one of the most fair-dealing and liberal newspapers in the United Kingdom, and is therefore esteemed as one of the most consistent journals published. The following recently appeared in its columns:

"Yesterday, Mr. Brigham Young, who is now in charge of the European mission of the Latter-day Saints, was asked, 'What truth is there, Mr. Young, in the statement made in a dispatch from Lima, Ohio, U. S. A., and published in the *Post*, that the Mormons are seeking a new location in Mexico?' 'If it is meant by that,' replied Mr. Young, 'that the Mormons intend to abandon Utah and move into Mexico, the dispatch is a fabrication of the sender, and the information it pretends to impart is untrue. The Mormons have owned their present landed possessions in the northern part of the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, for several years. A few of the people occupy portions of those lands. Other tracts have been purchased by private parties. The small towns of Diaz, Juarez, and Lake-town, and a few scattered settlers in the Coralis Basin, comprise the whole of the Mormon settlements in Mexico, and their population numbers about 1500 souls. There is not the remotest prospect of a removal from Utah. Such an event has been predicted many times by those who were anxious to get the Mormons to move, but the prognostication will never receive a fulfilment. Oh, no! The Mormons will never abandon Utah, nor engage in an exodus from the confines of the United States. Neither the government of Canada nor of Mexico need feel the least uneasiness in this respect. The Mormons redeemed Utah, and civilization cannot possibly realize what that redemption cost the people. We are forced to form new settlements in the surrounding Territories, States and nations. We multiply our possessions to meet the requirements of our rapidly-increasing population. The Mormons are a law-abiding people; they have found stringent laws in Mexico, prohibiting the practice of polygamy, which laws they have respected and obeyed in every particular.' 'I also wish to refer,' continued Mr. Young, 'to the legislation of Congress against the Mormons as guarding 'the morals of the people. The action of Congressmen is evidently not in behalf of the cause of morality, for they have suffered a flood of prostitution from the slums of eastern cities to flow upon communities which were phenomenally free from drinking saloons and immoral houses, and the national legislators have made no effort to check it. It is a well known fact that the Latter-day Saints are innocent of the crimes of drunkenness, prostitution and the like; and nothing of that class was permitted in their midst until the Gentiles, backed by the parent