

and fresh water; thus they may not wander in cold, stormy weather seeking water; use a plain simple bive, one that is easy to handle; we prefer a bive with the frames all the same size; give them enough room then they will work and not bang on the outside of the bive if they are kept strong. As a rule the returns will be satisfactory to the keeper. Respectfully,

E. S. LOVESEY.

### THE INDIAN INVASION.

Inspector-General Tatlock of the National Guard of Utah has transmitted the following official report to Governor West of his recent visit to the San Juan country which was at that time invaded by several hundred foraging Colorado Utes:

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 18, 1894.

To His Excellency, Hon. Caleb W. West, Commander-in-Chief, U. N. G.:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of my doings in connection with the invasion of San Juan and Grand counties, Utah:

The invasion seems to have commenced in November, 1894, and continued into December.

In obedience to your order of Dec. 5, I went to Moab, Grand county, Utah, reaching the place at 6 p. m., Dec. 6. Of the five cases of carbines and 7,000 rounds of ammunition taken with me for distribution under your order, I took with me to Moab on the 6th, only one case of guns and 1,000 rounds of cartridges. For lack of transportation the remainder of the guns and ammunition did not reach Moab until the evening of the 7th. I left three cases of guns and 4,000 rounds of ammunition at Moab for distribution under direction of county officials. Proper receipts were taken therefor, which were duly forwarded to you by mail. On the morning of Dec. 8 I left for Monticello, accompanied by a driver. I camped for the night at what is known as "Hotel Ranch," in Dry valley. The march, or journey, was resumed December 9, and continued all day through Dry Valley and and up the Blue mountains. The last seven miles of the journey were passed through a blinding snowstorm and blizzard. Monticello was reached at 6:30 p. m. Dry valley is situated in San Juan county, and affords winter feed and water for the herds and stockmen in much, if not all, the surrounding country. It has been depended upon for this purpose for years past. To be deprived of the use of the pasture and water of the valley, especially, meant starvation to the cattle, sheep and horses belonging to the citizens of Utah. The loss resulting from such deprivation could not be easily calculated, but it would surely be enormous. The Ute Indians had driven herds of ponies, goats and sheep into this and adjoining valleys, taken possession of all watering places at or about the valley, and by so doing had deprived the settlers and stockmen of the use or benefit of either pasture or water. These Indians came from their reservation in Colorado without authority or right. They brought no cattle with them. For their meat they depended upon the choicest

beef of the settlers. The evidence is conclusive that when meat was needed by any of the Indians a fine beef from the herd of some white settler was slaughtered. No thought of paying for such beef was indulged in. In crossing Dry valley numerous camps of Indians were seen at or near the watering places skirting such valley. Several bands of ponies were also seen in the valley.

Monticello is a hamlet of thirty or more excellent families. It is situated near the geographical center of San Juan county, on the crest of the Blue mountain range, and near the base of the peaks. It is fifteen miles travel from such reservation to Dry Valley, Indian Valley and other rich pasture lands of the surrounding country. From this it will be seen that the people of Monticello and Verdure, seven miles south, were particularly exposed to danger from trespassing or hostile Indians. The people of both these places are a bright, honest, thrifty and courageous class. They were defenseless, had no arms, nor other means of defense. The Indians in the vicinity of Monticello were defiant and impudent. Many of them would demand food, and if given to them uncooked would demand cooked food. Others would thrust themselves into the houses of the people, and require the privilege of eating at the family table. In these and many other ways they became a nuisance, and were at all times a menace to the peace and security of the people. Likewise Monticello seemed to be the headquarters of the trespassing Indians.

On Monday Dec. 10, the commander-in-chief arrived. In the evening an informal conference was held at headquarters with Ignacio and several of his sub-chiefs. It was revealed therefrom that all the Utes, except six or seven families, were in Utah at or about Dry Valley, and that they proposed remaining there indefinitely. The aggregate number of Indians in Utah, from the reservation, would therefore exceed 800. The conference resulted in no agreement. It was deemed prudent to send to Moab for two cases of carbines and 3,000 rounds of cartridges, to prepare the citizens of Monticello, Verdure and Bluff for an emergency or attack. Transportation with proper escort was immediately started to Moab for the guns and cartridges. The two cases of guns and 3,000 rounds of ammunition reached Monticello in safety Thursday afternoon, but the necessity for distribution or use had in the meantime happily passed by. Wednesday afternoon and evening, a formal conference was held with Ignacio, his sub-chiefs and other Indians. In this conference the commander-in-chief, Colonel Lawton, U. S. A., and Indian Agent Day took prominent parts. The Indians seemed defiant, and said they would occupy and retain the land regardless of orders. They openly said they would not vacate even if the order came from the President of the United States. They were told they could go back peaceably, or troops would force them back. Thus the matter stood at the end of the conference. Necessary preparations were made, and orders given to remove the Indians, if they should adhere to their determination to remain. Thursday

morning the Indians announced a willingness to go, on condition they were furnished rations and feed for their animals while going back. The agent, Day, at once acceded to the proposition, and the Indians began to move. That very efficient officer, Colonel Lawton, was authorized to, and will see that all the Indians go, in good faith to the reservation.

The result of this will be far-reaching, and end, not only in the final removal of the Utes proper from the Territory, but also the removal of all the wandering, unattached, or "renegade" Indians. It will also rid the Territory, and especially San Juan county, of the Navajo Indians, who have been trespassing on the southern portion of the country.

The guns and ammunition will be returned to the proper place in due time. Friday morning, Dec. 14, I left for home and reached Salt Lake Saturday night.

The people of the Territory ought to be congratulated upon the success of your efforts in averting what threatened to be a bloody war. This remark is made from personal knowledge of what was said and done, from an inspection of what would have been the fields of conflict, and a careful study of the accurate topographical maps, prepared for me.

In conclusion, permit me to thank you for the uniform kindness and courtesy extended to me at all times, and upon all occasions, during the campaign.

The people with whom we came in contact in both Grand and San Juan counties, are all entitled to honorable mention. There can be found nowhere on the globe a braver, truer, more loyal or devoted people than they. No duty was required which was too perilous or hard for them to willingly and instantly undertake and perform. No danger, however great, could arise to prevent implicit obedience to execution of orders. All these people aided greatly in bringing about the peaceful result. They richly merit the protection, sympathy and thanks of the people of the Territory and nation.

Captain Mustard, Captain Cannon and Lieutenant C. F. West are deserving of much credit for the prompt and efficient work done by them, and the willing obedience to orders. I wish to recommend each of said officers for promotion.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

E. W. TATLOCK,  
Inspector General, N. G. U.

Carson (Nev.) Tribune: An Indian known as Pixley went into a den in Chinatown yesterday afternoon and wanted to "hit the pipe." For some unaccountable reason (probably because he did not possess the necessary capital) he was refused. By way of argument and to show him the error of his ways, Pixley bit the Celestial over the head with a chair. The Chinaman meekly submitted until the chair was broken. This wilful destruction of property aroused his ire, and he retaliated by cracking Pixley over the cranium with an empty bottle. Pixley then is said to have used a knife by way of conclusion, and mounting his horse rode down Main street, shouting that he could not be arrested. The Chinaman is doing well and the Indian is conspicuous by his absence.