

officers. The supposition was that the negro insulted the Indian. The latter drew his bow and put an arrow into the negro killing him. Then he fled to his tribe. The officer sent a demand for the surrender of the Indian. The tribe refused to give him up. Without any delay the troops were marched out and war begun. Three campaigns were made against the Navajoes on this provocation. The United States troops were beaten in each of them. The Navajoe war cost the government nearly \$20,000.

The biggest of all recent Indian wars was the one about which least was published. It began in 1862. It had its origin in a comparatively insignificant matter. A contractor for furnishing Indian supplies sent to the Sioux agencies what was supposed to be prime mess pork. The consignment was found to consist largely of heads of hogs. The Indians went back on such rations and took the war path instead of the souse. General Sibley and Sully conducted the campaign. They had 15,000 troops under them.

In the Sioux war the "galvanized Yankees," as they are called, made their appearance. There were several regiments of these "galvanized Yankees," and they did good service against the Sioux. It may be explained that "galvanized Yankees" were Confederate prisoners who took the oath of allegiance and enlisted in these regiments to fight Indians in preference to remaining in northern prisons. Not being hampered by the humanitarians and philanthropists, General Sibley adopted a very vigorous Indian policy. As he made prisoners he selected the worst and hung them. As many as thirty braves were made "good Indians" by the rope in one day.

There is a record of engagements with hostile Indians within the military division of the Missouri from 1868 to 1882. In the recapitulation of this record it is stated that "more than 1,000 officers and soldiers were killed and wounded" in the Indian fighting of that period. Four hundred battles and skirmishes were fought with Indians in the fourteen years.

In answer to a resolution of Inquiry from the Senate in 1886, the Secretary of War stated that the total cost of troops in the Indian country from 1876 to 1886 had been \$223,891,264 50. In 1868 and 1869 there was a lively Indian war in what is now the Indian Territory and Oklahoma. Between 1862 and 1868 there had been murdered by Indians 800 settlers in the southwest. On the 2nd of March, 1868, the war to punish the Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Comanches began. It ended on the 9th of February following. Three hundred and fifty-three officers, soldiers and citizens were killed, wounded or captured in the eleven months' campaign. The Indian loss was 319 killed, 289 wounded and 53 captured. The actual field operations during the eleven months cost \$156,515.57.

The Modoc war in the lava beds cost the army 111 soldiers killed or wounded. The chief incident of this campaign was the assassination of General Canby. Seventeen citizens were killed or wounded. The record which was sent to the Senate by the war department says: "No Indians reported killed."

So far as losses were concerned the Indians usually had the best of it.

The Sioux war of 1876 cost, for the actual field expenses, \$2,412,511. But the campaign was chiefly notable for the Custer massacre. The army loss was 283 killed and 125 wounded. The Indian loss was only 85.

The Nez Perces war of 1877 lasted three months and cost \$931,329.52. The Nez Perces lived in a valley in eastern Oregon. They occupied land which, from its extraordinary fertility and adaptability for irrigation, is now worth from \$50 to \$75 an acre. That ought to be sufficient explanation of the way hostilities came about. Two bad white men killed a good Indian. Two bad Indians killed a good white man. Troops were sent to the Nez Perces' camp and were whipped, with a loss of a lieutenant and thirty-three soldiers. Then followed the Nez Perces war.

General Howard followed the Nez Perces over 1400 miles, and then failed to be in at "the death." Miles, who is now attending the Sioux, fell on Chief Joseph and his band in the vicinity of the National Park. He killed six chiefs and a lot of warriors and captured all the others. The wind-up was on the 30th of September. Howard came up with his advance guard just after the victory was won.

In that campaign 241 officers and soldiers were killed and wounded. Twelve citizens were killed. The Indian loss was 158.

The Bannack war of 1878 was a small affair. It only cost \$556,636.19. When it was ended the record showed a loss of twenty-four to the army, thirty citizens murdered and seventy-four Indians killed.

The Northern Cheyenne outbreak of 1879 entailed a loss on the army of thirty-two killed and wounded. No Indians are reported killed.

Since 1882 the only Indian fighting has been with the little squads of Apaches in Arizona and New Mexico. For every Apache run down or captured the government is said to have spent \$100,000.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

### THE "VARIETY" LICENSE

All the judges were present Jan. 21, at a session of the Territorial Supreme Court. After the disposal of several matters which occupied nearly an hour, the case of Messrs. Perry & Co., of the Franklin Avenue "Variety" Theatre, was called on, being an application to this court to grant an alternative writ of mandamus compelling the Council of Salt Lake City to show cause why a license should not be issued by them to the applicants to sell intoxicating liquors to patrons of their theatre.

Judge Powers and Attorney Dickson attended to represent Perry & Co.; Colonel Merritt and United States District Attorney Varian appeared on behalf of the city authorities, associated with them being Assistant County Attorney Eichnor.

The statement of the applicant set forth that on the 6th of January, 1891, the said E. J. Perry made application by petition to the City Council for a license as a retail dealer to sell or otherwise dispose of spirituous, vinous, malt or other intoxicating liquors within

Salt Lake City, which petition was signed and filed by the Recorder. Said petition stated definitely the particular place at which said liquors were to be sold, and that the same were to be dealt out at retail; that said E. J. Perry filed with said petition a bond to Salt Lake City which was conditional, as follows: That during the continuance of the term for which said license should be granted he would keep an orderly and well-regulated house; that he would not allow gambling with cards, dice, or any other device, or implements used in gambling, within his house, outhouse yard or other premises under his control where such business was to be conducted; and that he would pay all damages, fines and forfeitures which might be adjudged against him under any of the provisions of an act of the governor and legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah.

That on the 6th January the said E. J. Perry paid into the city treasury of Salt Lake City the sum of \$300 for the license petitioned for; that after the filing of said petition, bond and justification, he caused such bond and petition to be presented to the City Council at its regular meeting, requesting them to grant the prayer of said petition; but that body then and there refused to do so. That at the time of presenting said petition he requested the City Council, in the event of a refusal to grant the license, to inform him of the ground thereof; but this had been refused and a refusal was still given.

Answering the alternative writ of mandate, heretofore directed to the defendant, to show cause why the license prayed for by plaintiff should not be granted, the facts relative to the application made in November, 1890, by Charles F. Reynolds & Co., for the theatre license, are fully reviewed. Among other things it was expressly stipulated that the sale of intoxicating beverages would be deemed a serious objection thereto. An assurance was given, however, that such liquors would not be retailed upon the theatre premises; but plaintiff filled up and stocked one of the rooms in the basement as a place for carrying on the retail liquor business. Application for a license was made by him to defendant on Dec. 30, 1890, which was then refused.

The answer next sets forth the reasons for such refusal, among others that the north, east and south sides of the block on which this theatre is located are almost exclusively occupied by private families; that the Thirteenth District School of the city is held and conducted in the school building on Second South Street, nearly opposite the opening to Franklin Avenue into said street, and but a short distance from the theatre; that immediately opposite the opening to Franklin Avenue and adjoining said school building, on Second South Street, is a place of religious worship of members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; and that about half a block further east, on the corner of Second East Street, is the First Presbyterian Church.

Said theatre (the answer goes on in effect) is denominated a "Variety" theatre. Different plays and exhibitions are given there. Among others