

A MERRY  
CHRISTMAS SALE

CHRISTMAS, 1879.

WM. JENNINGS & SONS.

KÁLO-MÉDA WARE

NOVELTIES FOR PRESENTS!

AS WELL AS

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRESS GOODS!

42 inch Black Casimere at

\$1.25 per yard

36 " " "

1.00

32 " " "

50 "

32 " Colored " "

1.60

ALL NEW SHADES OF

S A T I N S

Ladies Bows, Ties & Handkerchiefs

IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF HOSIERY IN THE CITY

EAGLE EMPORIUM!

At TEASDELS

NEW FRUITS

DRY GOODS

CLEANED READY FOR USE

Boots and Shoes

Candies, Nuts, Select

Spices, Etc.

CHOICEST GROCERIES HARDWARE CROCKERY, Etc. STOVES and RANGES SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER CLOTHING HATS, CAPS, SHOES, Etc.

WM. JENNINGS & SONS

A HAPPY

NEW YEAR, 1880.

## EVENING NEWS.

Tuesday, December 9, 1879.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

EASTER N.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

A Lively Time in Council.  
Utah, Dec. 8.—Special to the Denver Tribune from Los Pinos, dated the 6th, represent the Saturday session of some decidedly remarkable occurrences in the commissioners' meeting. After last had declined to inform the commissioners what Indians had been concerned in the White River massacre, the Indians demanded that the Utes be tried for it. The court adjourned Saturday, but seem to have been engaged at the agency until Saturday, and seem to have been engaged at Ouray's in conducting the wildest dances and in making fiery speeches.

A man was sent from the agency to Ouray's with the news that the Indians had discovered from the noise on the inside that the Indians were greatly excited, and what he saw of them were bedecked in feathers and war paint, and he was so frightened that he turned back and did not deliver the speech.

Sunday, afternoons, the Utes came into the agency and took seats inside the agency building. Jack, Colony, two-tenths White River Utes and Ouray were also among the Indians present. When the Indians and commissioners had addressed their seat General Hatch addressed the full demands of the commission, its rights made the demands, and the pathos already exerted with the Utes. "Today," he said, "is your last chance. We will wait no longer; we want your final answer, and not evasions."

A list of Indians urged by agency women in taking part in the massacre, was then read and the question put to Hatch: "Will you surrender the men whose names are in this paper to be tried, and if guilty, punished, and if innocent, acquitted?"

The question was put twice, and after consultation, evasive answers were returned both times. When the question was repeated the third time, Hatch replied without consulting the other Utes:

"How do we know that these Indians you name were at White River at the time of the massacre? If they were, we do not know they were concerned in it. These women mentioned names which came first to their lips. Whether they knew or not, we cannot depend on what they say."

"That is what we depend on," said Hatch.

Then, when this had passed, the Indians, making a speech of over an hour, declared, saying among other things that the Commission did not want to punish Colorado and others who took part in the Thorntburgh fight, but the cowardly dogs who participated in the massacre were governed by the agency. He closed by saying: "We want those Utes and we will have them."

The Indians held a consultation in a low tone of voice among themselves, but did not seem inclined to reply at all when Hatch again rose and asked if the guilty Indians were to be allowed to go. As he had made up his mind, "No one moved or spoke after him more than when Colowor lighted a big pipe. Each Indian present drew his knife and laid it on his knees. The question was then being settled, the one pending, Colowor took the pipe to the next man without smoking and it went around. When the circle was finished, he jumped to his feet, straightened up to his full height, pulled his belt around until his knife sheath was in front, pulled his belt and threw it with force to the side, and drawing his knife. Instantly every Indian present dropped his hand to his belt, and laid his hand to his knife or pistol. The whites stood silent and the two parties stood fronting and defying each other for some moments, each waiting for the other to make a forward move. There were many white men, while there were only five Indians in the room. Fifty soldiers were in the adjoining room.

Finally Ouray spoke: "We cannot deliver up to you those Indians unless they are tried in Washington; they must not be tried in Colorado; the Colorado people are all our enemies, and to give them up to be tried in the State would be to add to our trouble." He will bring those twelve men in to you for you to see, and then whom you decide guilty shall be taken to Washington, and the President shall determine their guilt or innocence. Douglass will have to go. We know he was in the White River massacre, and you shall decide whether, upon this condition, and other, we will surrender the guilty Indians."

This was said with great arrogance and boldness. Ouray said it would take about a week to bring the men in. Hatch told him we accept the proposition so far as bringing the Indians men to us, and then sending them to Washington, he had to leave his wife Schuler, Colorado, and was immediately dispatched to bring in the twelve men, including Douglass and Pensee, saying they would be back in five days.

After they had taken their departure, Ouray again spoke, reiterating his statement that the Utes could not be tried in Washington. "You there," meaning Hatch, Adams and the legal adviser, Victor, "are all my enemies. I am one against three. You are all Colorados or New Mexico men and a French devil. I have not one friend among you, and that is why I want to go to Washington where I can have at least one friend."

An Indian storm.

NEW YORK, S.—Further Panama advised that the steamer and the quantity was known to be 1,000,000 pounds, known on the Isthmus. The railroad has been damaged for over 30 miles. It may be two or three weeks before the trains can run through. All the native villages and river farms have been inundated. Large stock of all descriptions have been away and destroyed, and the poor inhabitants have had to starve. The supplies of all their foodstuffs have been raised and several boats loaded with supplies were sent out, but reports came back that the relief, though timely, was inadequate, and that to prevent starvation further immediate help was necessary.

Several bridges have been carried away. Many persons are waiting transit at both ends of the roads, and everything is in confusion and uncertainty.

Hughes' trial.

DEADWOOD, S.—In the Reno courtroom today Major Reno defended a lunatic, in which he claims that he did not go beyond the bounds of unbecoming conduct. That striking Lieutenant Nicholson, he did so after being driven beyond the limits of patience by the repeated taunts of Nicholson. That in looking through the window of the Sturgis Hotel, he was accused of an unintentional offense. He says that

all the witnesses agree that he was in possession of his mental faculties on all the occasions brought into question; that if under the influence of liquor he committed any acts of violence, he was "badly drunk," and his breaking the menses on the floor and breaking the window glass was done in a frolic. He claims that it has been his misfortune to have obtained wide-spread notoriety through the press of the country, and that a greater degree of information will tell to his note than those of other offenders, and that a conviction upon the charges against him, would be a sacrifice of his commission which is the reward of over 22 years of faithful labor to his country. He quotes the 3rd article of war, and says his intent is to have his honor upheld by the army, by excusing his disagreeable character and not to inflict punishment for youthful follies or trivial deviations.

The court then adjourned sine die.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

SENATOR HOAR introduced a bill yesterday to establish a Labor Commission.

A number of resolutions touching the financial condition of the country were introduced in the Senate by Hon. Alfred M. Lay, Representative from Missouri, and yesterday, and out of respect, the two hours of Congress took an adjournment.

Dennis Kearney, the sand lot agitator, starts east next Sunday.

On the twenty-five Indians made raids on a ranch near the Rio Grande, tied the owners to the trees, and made off with all valuable.

Another counterfeiter, named James Graham, has been arrested in Los Angeles.

The Present has nominated John H. B. Moore, of Ohio, Assistant Secretary of State.

The Senate judiciary committee recommends Secretary McCrary's confirmation.

Arrangements are making in New York for the reception of Charles Stewart Parnell, the Irish agitator.

We De Meyer's treatment on Catarrhal.

Explanation, the following important facts:

1. That Catarrhal Colds become a persistent infection, first local, and then general, spreading to the heart and lungs.

2. That, being constitutional, the infection is beyond the reach of most local remedies.

3. That impurities in the nostrils are easily swallowed into the stomach and retained in the respiratory passages.

4. That Catarrhal Colds become a persistent infection, first local, and then general, spreading to the heart and lungs.

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8. That an antiseptic for Catarrhal must possess an antiseptic affinity for, and the quality of being absorbed by, the mucous membranes and connective tissue.

Based upon these plain theories,

We De Meyer's Catarrhal Cure proves to be infallible. It not only removes Catarrhal Colds at any stage, but cures Catarrhal Colds.

It will cure Catarrhal Colds.

It will