THE UTE INDIAN TRIBES.

Protest Against the Scheme to Seize Their Reservations.

A BIT OF INTERESTING HISTORY.

Old Page's Experiences with the Colorado Utes.—How they were Crowded into Utah.

The scheme of capitalists to obtain control of all mineral lands in the Ute Indian reservations in Colorado and Utah has called forth the following protest, which is being circulated and will be presented to the Governor and forwarded to the secretary of the interior:

Hon. John W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior:

We beg respectfully to draw your attention to a deal now pending and awaiting your assent, between the Indians of Utah and Uncompahgre reservations on the one hand and certain capitalists on the other, due to the certain results of the consummation of the same.

It is in the character of a lease of all the mineral lands of these reservations, covering an area of 10,000 square miles, and for the period of ten years.

This lease has already been signed on the part of the Indians by their chiefs, but your petitioners are confident without sufficient considerations or knowledge of the results of their action, thinking only of their own immediate profits of a penalty of $1 a ton on all ore exported from the reservation.

We would draw your attention to the fact that the Indians by the terms of this lease, allow the land to remain all unmineralized in some extent, practically give up all title to the land for a period of ten years.

Also to the fact that this syndicate can and undoubtedly will sub-lease any or all parts of the reservation to other parties, thus to all intents settling the reservation with white men, to the exclusion of the Indians.

Your petitioners would remind you of the present policy of the Federal government, by which the Indians on reservations are encouraged to hold their lands in severalty, and that should you approve of the said lease there is little or no chance for their doing so.

Yet further, we have reason to believe that it is the policy of the government, to allow these lands to be sublessed by the citizens of the commonwealth, the Indians can be induced to take their lands in severalty in a much shorter period of time than ten years, and thus should this lease be approved, other citizens are deprived of the privilege of settling on those lands for the balance of the said ten years.

In view of the above, and in order to fully subserve the interests of the Indians, your petitioners pray you will not approve the above-mentioned lease.

It is stated the signatures of the Indians to the proposed lease were secured with the knowledge and approval of the interior department, and that the protest will be vain. Be that as it may, the subject is one that needs thorough ventilation. It is plain that if the mineral in the extensive tract of country now reserved for occupation by Indians is opened, many thousands of white men will gain access to the reservations under conditions that will be injurious to the native tribes, and will result in almost total disregard by the government of the treaty stipulations entered into with the Ute tribes. This prospective injustice to the aborigines should call forth such a general protest that the interior department will review any hasty action that may have been taken, and refrain from a further violation of its Indian treaties.

THE COLORADO UTES.

INCIDENTS CONNECTED WITH THEIR TRANSFER TO UTAH.

While a considerable tract of land in western Colorado is nominally, under treaty arrangement, part of the reservations for Ute Indians, yet only a section in the southwestern part of the state is actually included. This condition was reached at the close of the Colorado Ute Indian war, in 1880. Previous to that time there were three large reservations. The Uncompahgre, occupied by the Uncompahgre, White River and Yampa Utes, with Captain Mauer as agent; the Southern Ute, occupied by the Weminuche, Moache and Capote Utes, with Colonel Page as agent; and the Uintah, for the Uintah Utes in Utah, Colonel E. R. Critchlow agent.

When the Colorado war broke out, the White river and Yampa Utes were early engaged, and at its close were forcibly removed into Utah, while the Uncompahgres were brought there apparently in accordance with the treaty they had signed.

Col. Henry Page, chief clerk of the Utah Commission, was the government agent for the Southern Colorado Utes in 1880, and in 1881 became one of the government Ute Indian commission. In these positions he was familiar with the events of those times. Today he was asked to relate, in general way, his experiences and observations with Indian matters in Colorado and Utah, and said:

"Well, to state it plainly, the most trying time of my life, not excepting the war, was during the Indian troubles in Colorado.

"The particular occasion I refer to," continued the colonel, "was just after the massacre of Agent Meeker, at the Uncompahgre Ute reservation. Poor Meeker and the men with him were killed, and his wife and daughter and Mrs. Price, wife of one of the men, taken prisoners and horribly treated. In a day hours after that massacre and the fight with Major Thornburgh, a lot of young braves were down from there to the Southern Ute reservation, trying to incite Chief Ignacio and his braves to join in the war path. Ignacio had a thousand Indians there, about two hundred of whom were warriors, all of them well armed.

"I had learned of Meeker's death, and when the Indians excited as they were, expected that everything was up. I determined, however, to do my best while a ray of hope remained, for I had never yet deserted my post of duty. There were four men with me at the agency. These I ordered to the settlements, to warn the people, and told them to remove away from the reservation until I sent for them to return. They left as I directed, and in the night I rode twenty miles to Animas, the nearest town, to inform the inhabitants that the Indians might be on them at any time, and to advise them to provide against the danger. I procured a fresh horse and returned to the agency by daylight next morning.

"There I found things in a pretty awkward fix. The Indians were ready for fight, and I remembered that my time had come. There had been a council with the Indians, and for three days and nights a war dance was carried on. I got Ignacio and the leading men of the tribe, and I can assure you there was a good deal of talking. My best efforts were put forth to dissuade them from engaging in the war. I told them that if they remained at home, in peace, they should not be disturbed, nor would their squaws and papooses, tal if they fought they would be sure to be taken, for the great father has many men, and a lot of Indian men, as well as their women and children, would be killed, and their lands be taken. I also told them that they might kill me, as I was only one against them, but a good many would come to my funeral, and the Indians would not be greatly pleased with the victory.

"When I had got through talking, I was asked if I was going to bring any troops to the reservation. Now I knew that the reason the Indians gave for killing Meeker was that he had brought in soldiers. The nearest body of troops to me at that time was fifty miles distant, at Pagosa Springs, and there were only fifty of them. They would have had to come through a narrow canyon, in which ten Indians could have easily blocked the way, so I decided that the best thing I could do was to try and keep quiet with it. It was my only chance for peace with Ignacio's tribes, or for my own life.

"I told the Indians that I would not bring any soldiers among them, but if they would stand by me I would stand by them. I was then considerably surprised at the Indians' talk back. They promised to do as I had advised them. In fact they agreed to everything. At that time I was trained with the idea that is far too general now, and that has caused so much trouble between the whites and savages. I thought that the Indians were about the meanest and most treacherous wretches on the face of the earth.

"I regarded their promises as mere pretense. They seemed to me to be too willing to do what I wanted them to. I thought they were like Artemus Ward's mule, who would be good as a mule "to get a square kick at a man. So I suspected that their willingness was only a sign of intended mischief. But I want to say right here that I found my mistake. No Indians could keep their word better than Ignacio and his band, and his subchiefs, Buckskin Charley, Savarte and Augina. They were honorable and truthful. No white man could do better than they did, and it was not long before white men did worse with them.

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"Next day, instead of ten men, there twenty, all armed with rifles. Ignacio came with them. It was almost time for the regular distribution of annuities, and as money was at least short that time, I put upon a bale of blankets and gave one to each of the warriors, and a nice one to the chief.

"Some time before then, the government has sent out a lot of uniforms, for Indian police. The organization of such a body on the reservation was considered about the first step toward civilization. But I had never been able to get an Indian to put a suit on. I brought the uniforms out, and Ignacio asked me for his blue coat. I gave it him, and in fifteen minutes I had twenty young warriors in blue coats and pants, with red cords down the side. Then I mounted the horse provided, and we started for Pagosa Springs, where I expected to meet the army.

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"Next morning we got an early start. I had removed my revolver, and forgot to replace it. We had not gone far before the Indians wanted to return to the house. I could not understand the move, but allowed it. When we got back, every one of them put his rifle down in a room. The rancher asked me if I knew why they did that, and I replied, 'No.' Said he, 'Don't you see it's because you have left your revolver?' That was the first time I noticed that I had not put my weapon on.

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what you have agreed, as we have signed others before that have not been kept by the government. We have not signed because we think it is what we should have. But we have signed because our tala (agent) advised us to do so. Now we have done what you wanted, and we want you to do what you have promised and what we want done. We want the money you have promised us to be brought to us quick. We want you to tell the great father at Washington that we do not want fish again swapped, so we all know him, and he knows us and our papers and our purposes, and he don't talk to us with two tongues.'

"I admit that I felt gratified at the compliment paid me by the Indian chief. Not long after this the Indians took up their line of march for the new reservation agreed upon. But instead of being taken to the place mentioned in the treaty, they were located a hundred miles farther west. Some Coloradans wonder why the Indians stood back a hundred miles to the junction of the Grand and Gunnison rivers to hunt. It is because they know where their lands are, and they realize, too, that the treaty was not kept by the white men.

"Otto Mears, one of the commission, accompanied the Indians to the new location, escorted by a regiment of U. S. cavalry. Because of his action in taking them to a place not agreed on, they had very little love for him. He got so scared that he stealthed a mule in the night and skipped out for Salt Lake. At the time the commission was ordered back among the Indians next spring, he was too frightened to go, and resigned. When the commission reported to the secretary of the interior, it did not even tell the truth about the treaty. The report says that no agreement was entered into at the first negotiations, but when the commission was about to depart the Indians returned and signed. I got a chance to upbraid the commissioners for this, when I was appointed in place of Mears, and they sought to evade the responsibility by saying that the secretary had written and sent the report, and they had never seen or read it, although their names were affixed. Now you have, in brief, the history of my connection with the Southern Colorado Utes from the time of the Meeker massacre, and also of the crowding of the Colorado Utes into Utah."

AND THE END IS NOT YET.

Another Veto from Mayor Baskin Tonight.—Who is the Municipal "Jim the Penman?"

For several months past there has been a disgraceful wrangle going on in the City Council regarding street sprinkling which was carried on and paid for with considerably more emphasis on the "paid for" part of it than the "carried on" portion—until almost Christmas.

The last claim from the sprinkling firm "hung fire" for some time and caused a good deal of jangling. Those who opposed it declared that it was exorbitant and unjust. The committee on sprinkling and committee on improvements each had a wrestle with it. Finally a compromise was reached and the committees signed the report and it was adopted by the council and passed on the appropriation list at a recent meeting. It was referred to Mayor Baskin for his approval, and in a veto message to the council tonight, his honor will say:

"I approve all of the foregoing appropriations except that to Mount & Griffin for $201.75, for the reason that I am not yet satisfied that Loofbourow did not act as their attorney in the matter."

The councilmen do not seem greatly alarmed over the veto, as they are accustomed to messages of disapproval, in fact, they would be disappointed if their actions were not opposed by the mayor. What troubles some of them is the fact, they say, that since the report left their hands some individual of "Jim the Penman" proclivities has raised the amount by the erasure of the original figures and the insertion of new ones. An effort will be made to ascertain who this person is.

NOTABLE DEEDS OF WOMEN.

Statistics Asked for as to Deeds of Heroism, Bequests, Scientific or Historical Collections.

Mrs. F. S. Richards, president of the lady board of managers of the World's Fair commission, writes to the News as follows:

"We ask space in your paper for the appended circular, which we deem of great interest to the women of Utah. The fifth paragraph especially commends itself to us as providing a medium through which the heroism of the women of Utah may be placed on record."

BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION.

CHICAGO, February 1, 1893.

To the State Board and Committees:

The board of lady managers suggests that the committees in each state classify statistics in an approximately uniform manner, and recommends the following scheme:

1. Statistics in regard to women in their connection with the industries and professions. (This will include those in domestic service, factories, shops, schools, journalism, independent business, etc.)

2. Statistics in regard to the associated effort of women. (This will include literary clubs, religious societies, church societies, reform associations, etc.)

3. Statistics in regard to the work of women in philanthropy, reform, and in public service. (This will include homes, asylums, reformatories, etc., founded by women; prisons, etc., administered by women.)

4. The status of women under the laws of the state. (This will include the political status of women.)

5. Concise statistical statement of notable things done by women. (This would include deeds of heroism, bequests, scientific or historical collections, unusual positions held by appointment, achievement etc.)

6. Population, male and female, criminal population, pauper population, defective population. (The last three give both male and female.)

Those statistics should be in the form of charts mounted in winged frames, in order to be easily inspected, and also to occupy as little space as possible.

In addition to the charts already named, it is recommended that a brief but comprehensive monograph accompany each state exhibit of statistics, which would embody in continuous form the salient points and the conclusions legitimately deduced from the statistics.

Our foreign committees of women are preparing statistics in a comprehensive and extremely interesting manner. In the more progressive countries of Europe this line of work has attained a high degree of perfection; their long experience enabling them to adopt effective methods.

It is hoped that every state and territory in the United States will send to the board of lady managers statistics that will not only reflect credit upon the intelligence and energy of American women, but will elicit from these records such some broad principles, which will encourage women everywhere, and may lead them to investigate the conditions of women as factors in industrial and social life.

SEWARD H. CRANE,
Secretary Board Lady Managers.

BEFORE JUDGE BARTCH.

Something More Heard of the Fritsch Divorce.—Other Cases Argued or Ruled Upon.

In the divorce suit of Kathinka Fritsch vs. Francis Fritsch, the findings and decree were settled in Judge Bartch's court this morning. His Honor directed that $1200, the plaintiff's attorneys' fee, be paid direct to Messrs. Powers & Hiles by the county, and that the rest be delivered to the latter for safe keeping. The suit was dismissed as the defendant's plea—the same to be taxed, less attorney's fees—by agreement in open court.

George Thurgood vs. Charlotte E. Thurgood. Hearing on order to show cause why an injunction should not be issued was set for Saturday next.

Another divorce matter is that of Herman vs. Hermann. The hearing to show cause for the payment of temporary alimony was also set for Saturday next.

Hyrum W. Haight vs. C. L. Pearson. Passed.

The legal arguments in the suit of J. G. Smith et al. vs. A. F. Doppelt et al., to compel the receiver to pay over funds and apply the same on judgment, were resumed and concluded.

Pendroke vs. Rerw et al. Order previously made referring this matter to Judge Anderson as master, to take testimony and report, was rescinded and J. H. Hart was appointed attorney to act in its stead.

Agricultural Class.

Elder Heber Beaston of North Jordan called at the News office this morning on his way home from Logan, where he has attended the special agricultural class under the direction of Professor Stalborn. This class, he thinks, deserves to become more known among the people of the Territory, as it valuable instructions are given free to those interested in agriculture, and a vast amount of information is imparted in the briefest time possible. The present class was started in the middle of January and will last until the middle of March. It is attended by a dozen pupils, all of whom appreciate very much the opportunity given them. Next winter, when the college building is enlarged, there will be room for many more students, and it is thought the interest in the work will increase as it becomes known.

Logan Letter.

The relatives and friends of Father John Irvine, of the Second ward, united on Friday evening last in giving him and his wife a surprise. They trooped in in a body just before the old people were going to bed. It was a thorough, but welcome surprise. The invading party went prepared with music, picnic and everything necessary for the spending of a pleasant evening. The time was spent in singing, playing cards, music, games, and in listening to the reminiscences of uncle John, who was one of the pioneers of Logan.

Little Georgie Cannon, son of John T. Caine, Jr., met with a somewhat serious accident on Saturday. Some older boys were coming down a steep hill near the Agricultural college, and they allowed the little boy, who is only about four years of age, to take a sled, and go down the hill alone. He was unable to control or guide it, and ran against a tree at the foot of the hill. He was thrown against the tree with great violence, and received a blow that knocked him senseless. He was picked up and conveyed to his home and Dr. Shaw summoned. The doctor found that, although the fall on the forehead was not broken, the muscles underneath had separated, leaving quite a cavity. It was not certain either that the skull was not fractured. The little fellow's condition was much improved on Monday, and it is fully expected that he will recover.

The newly organized Home Dramatic company of Logan have made arrangements to produce The Two Orphans here on Monday evening, March 6th, in the Thatcher opera house. Although most of the members of the company are amateurs, some taking leading parts have been on the boards many times. They are not going to "try it on the dog" first, but have engaged the Ogden opera house in the metropolis of Cache for the initial performance. The costumes prepared for the occasion are gorgeous.

P. G. Erickson entered complaint on Saturday against R. S. Kimball, for fast driving. Kimball and his brother were trotting a race, and as Erickson came to a bridge, the horse Kimball was driving could not well be stopped in such a short distance, and dashed by so close to Erickson's team that one horse's foot was cut by the runner of the cutter. Kimball explained that he told Erickson he would furnish the necessary medicine to care his horse, and lead him out of danger by one in the meantime. On hearing this explanation the justice dismissed the case, after cautioning Kimball against fast driving.

The entertainment given in the Seventh ward on Saturday evening for the benefit of the Sunday school, was a thorough success. The musical portion of the entertainment was excellent, the tableaux were brilliant pictures, the recitations were well rendered, the farce carefully rehearsed and the financial returns eminently satisfactory.

LOGAN, Feb. 27.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

A $73,000 Sale of Acreage.—Realty Transfers.

Councilman Lawson is negotiating a big deal in the way of acreage close to the city. It is anticipated that the sale will be consummated within the next two or three days, as the papers, which were sent East to receive the signature of interested parties, are now on the way here. The property involved is just outside the city, on the west side of the Jordan river, and a little to the south of town. The tract has been purchased by a Kansas City capitalist, the consideration being $73,000. Mr. Lawson says that he does not know the purpose to which the new purchaser intends to put the land.

THE CANYARS.

The canyas by real estate men for property to take up the $25,000 appropriated by the City Council has been actively said going, and very few, if any, owners of surplus property have been omitted by the soliciting committee. At present a definite estimate cannot be made as to whether or not sufficient land has been contributed. This evening, however, the final report is to be in, when a full showing will be made.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Filed for record February 20, 1893, and date only, unless otherwise stated.

Mary Lorenzo to Will Toledo, part lots 13 and 14, block 11, plat D, Salt Lake City survey ..... [illegible]

G. A. Lawson to Clement Lowe et al., part of sec. 1, T. 1 S., R. 1 W. ..... [illegible]

Mary C. Parlan to Lucy E. Lawrence, lots 1 and 2, and part of lot 3, Douglas Park ..... [illegible]

W. H. Lovesey and wife to Jesse G. Lovesey, part of lot 3, block 10, plat A, Salt Lake City survey ..... [illegible]

W. H. Lovesey and wife to Jesse G. Lovesey, commencing at the northwest corner of block 10, plat A, Salt Lake City survey ..... [illegible]

Elizabeth Davis to Catherine Lewis, lot 10, block 2, University Place ..... [illegible]

A. J. Weaver and wife to Charles H. Wolf, lot 12, block 3, Jordan Park ..... [illegible]

J. W. Hering and wife to J. L. Jones, lot 10, block 1, Hanauer's addition ..... [illegible]

Oscar C. Hodgson to Sarah J. Walker, part of lot 3, block 3, Park place ..... [illegible]

Omer H. Fox et ux. to Harriet L. Wilson, lot 4, block 3, Park place ..... [illegible]

Wm. H. Harris to Sam Smith, lots 11 and 12, block 11, Douglas City A ..... [illegible]

Thos. G. Marrott and wife to W. C. Hodgson, part block 16, Liberty Subdivision ..... [illegible]

Henry Schwendiman and wife to E. Cummings et al. and Elizabeth A. Smith, Lake ..... [illegible]

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Harry Harper.....Geo. C. Sherwood
George Cunningham Bagby.....John Z. Wolfson
Old Pajkins.....Daniel Brown
Mrs. Cunningham Bagby.....Miss Annie Wolfson
Mrs. Harper.....Miss Ethel Wolfson
Alice Pleasant.....Miss Georgia Cross
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