

September 13th the case was in progress. Richard W. Young, the plaintiff, Geo. E. Blair and other witnesses were examined.

Will not Remove the Utes.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 12.—Indian Commissioner Morgau arrived here this morning on his tour through the west. In an interview he expressed himself freely in regard to the proposed removal of the Utes to southern Utah. He says their removal is against the settled policy of the government of allotting lands to Indians and would tend to perpetuate the tribal relations which the government seeks to obliterate. He asserts that they were originally opposed to their removal and only yielded to the pressure brought to bear to force them out of Colorado. This awakened their fears and created a desire to escape from some unknown danger. He thinks by their removal to Utah they would be placed in a wild and mountainous country which will retard their civilization, or prevent its getting any foothold among them. He believes their present reservation can be made highly productive by irrigation, and that they can be made good farmers and in time creditable citizens of Colorado. This could not be accomplished in Utah, where the conditions for a savage tribe would be much greater. His desire is to ultimately give them lands in severalty on their present reservation, which would be anything but palatable to the people in southwestern and southeastern Colorado.—

Arrest at Levan.

A short time ago Deputy Marshal Cuddeback made a raid on an aged man living in Levan, named Andrew Hendricksen, who is about the age of sixty or seventy, and whose youngest child by his alleged plural wife is over seven years of age. This aged gentleman was arrested at his home in Levan, and instead of being allowed to appear before a magistrate of this county, he and the alleged plural wife were taken to the extreme southern part of Sevier County for no other reason seemingly, than to rob the government of mileage fees. There the defendant was bound over in \$500 bonds and his alleged plural wife \$100. Both parties were then allowed to return to their homes to wonder why that insignificant little affair could not have been attended to in their own county without putting them to the unnecessary trouble and expense to which they were forced to go. Evidently the affair was cut and dried to suit the parties interested, as it was pretty well understood that Hendricksen had sufficient evidence forthcoming to have cleared him had the committing magistrate been unbiased in his decision.

We are informed that Deputy Cuddeback used as an assistant one Luther Palmer, who was at the time under arrest for horse stealing, having been summoned by the people of the sunny south to appear and answer to a complaint of grand larceny committed a short time before. —*Nepht Ensign.*

Indian Troubles in Idaho.

Helena, Mont., Sept. 12.—A special from Miles City says the news from the Cheyenne camp is not reassuring. William Klasie, an employe of Joseph Scott, who came in today direct from the Cheyenne agency, gives the following details regarding the killing of Hugh Bailey, who he says was a mere lad of about 15 years of age. He left the ranch Friday afternoon to bring in milk cows, not expecting to go more than half a mile. His failure to return at night and the finding of his horse next day induced a hunting party to search for him. Every inch of the ground where he could have been was searched without success, when American Horse, a Cheyenne brave, volunteered to show the soldiers where to find his body. He guided them to the top of a steep hill, about three-quarters of a mile from the ranch, where the body of the young boy was found rudely buried in a depression in the ground, with the earth scratched loosely over him by hand. He had been shot through the head, but not mortally. American Horse claimed he knew nothing about the killing. Klasie says that on Tuesday Agent Campbell issued an order for all the Indians to come into the agency and disarm. The order was communicated to the Indian police, who returned and reported that the Indians refused to obey and were concealed in the brush and fortifying themselves in the same manner as last spring. As troops are on the spot with orders to enforce the agent's command, it is now probable that they will attempt to round up the Indians and bring them into the agency. Klasie reports the white settlers greatly excited, but restrained from immediate acts of retaliation by the presence of the women and children. The whites are well armed and ready for whatever turns up, but will probably await the action of the military in bringing the Indians into the agency, but unless this is done effectually and at once the Indian crop will be considered ripe and ready to harvest.—*Herald.*

A Fire Bug Pleads Guilty.

It will be remembered that on Saturday, September 6th, Enoch A. Holbrook was arraigned before Commissioner Greenman, charged with being the Bountiful incendiary, that his plea was not at the time taken, and that the case was continued until 10 a.m. today. The public are also familiar with the fact that, on the following day he made a confession, and on Tuesday last went on the stand and disclosed what he declared to be the history of the Bountiful fires, implicating Joseph H. Green of that place as being equally guilty with himself. Green was discharged, however, as the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice, as of one principal against another, will not hold a defendant.

September 13th, Commissioner Greenman's office was packed with a crowd of spectators who were eager to learn further particulars of Holbrook's guilt, but they were dis-

appointed, as the proceedings were very brief. The commissioner read the complaint, which describes the property, for the burning of which the defendant was arrested, as belonging to the Holbrook estate, and then asked:

"Are you ready to plead?"

The defendant remarked that the statement in the complaint that the property belonged to the Holbrook estate was an error.

Judge Powers, who represented the prosecution, stated that the property belonged to the defendant and his brother, but that their mother had a life interest in it, but that it made no difference.

The defendant then asked if the complaint charged that the burning endangered any lives. The court replied in the negative, and then read the sections of the penal code which define and relate to the crime of arson.

The Court—Are you ready to make your plea?

Defendant—Yes; I plead guilty.

The Court—That will do away with any further examination. The defendant's bail will be fixed at \$5000.

Judge Powers—The witnesses who are present might as well go right in before the grand jury.

At this point the crowd commenced to move out, and the witnesses began to make their way to the room in which the grand jury was in session.

Sheriff Willey remarked to Judge Powers: "I think the defendant himself is willing to go before the grand jury."

Judge Powers—Just ask him.

The sheriff spoke to the prisoner and immediately informed Judge Powers that he was willing to go before the grand jury. A few moments later the prisoner was seated in an ante room of the grand jury's apartment, waiting to be taken before that body.

Holbrook made a statement, and the grand jury found an indictment. Holbrook was told that he might go before Judge Zane, plead to the indictment and have the business finished today; but he said he would rather wait a day or two.

The secrecy of the grand jury room could not be penetrated far enough to ascertain the purport of the statement made by Holbrook, but persons best qualified to guess believe that he substantially repeated the testimony he gave at the examination of Green, and that he has tried to throw a share, if not the weight, of guilt upon the latter.

The officials who have had to do with the case do not believe that Green had anything to do with the fires.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—After disposing of a number of bills of minor importance on the calendar, the Senate resumed consideration of the conference report on the railroad land forfeiture bill. After some debate the report was agreed to—yeas 30, nays 13. The democrats voted in the negative and the republicans in the affirmative.