

child in the Salt River valley, and that the white men pursuing the Indians killed six of them before they escaped to the mountains. Mail Carrier Vail, who arrived at Montpelier from Star Valley also told the same story.

The excitement among the settlers in northwestern Wyoming over the threatened uprising of the Bannock and Shoshone Indians is growing more intense daily. They are leaving their ranches in large numbers, and gathering at favored points for mutual protection in case the Indians return to seek vengeance for the death of their brother braves.

The story of the killing of the three whites and six Indians is spreading alarm at a rapid rate. Innumerable pleasure parties have given up contemplated trips into the mountain country, which abounds in sport of all kinds this season. The settlers, too, are becoming thoroughly aroused, and if they are not soon protected by government troops, they will take the field in protection of their homes and lives. It is also stated that the foraging Bannocks are seeking supplies or government rations forwarded by those remaining at the reservation, and that 700 Shoshone bucks from the Wild river reservation have started to aid the Bannocks. Further news from the Indian country is anxiously awaited.

POCATELLO, July 25.—Additional evidence of the thorough manner in which both the settlers and the Indians in the Jackson Hole valley are preparing for battle, continues to arrive every day. Ike Hill, the well known traveling man for the Symms Grocery company, of Salt Lake, arrived in Pocatello last night having come directly here from a trip through the very portion of the country south of the Yellowstone National park in which the bushwhacking campaign is being carried between barricaded settlers and the ambushed Indians.

Mr. Hill, after careful inquiry, learned that there are 75 heads of families in the Jackson Hole valley. For two weeks they have, with rare foresight, been preparing for the condition that now exists. In order to forestall the Indians, messengers were sent to buy up all the ammunition that could be obtained in that section of the country, and so well have they succeeded in laying in a good stock before the passes were watched by the red men that they now have on hand about 100 rifles and every settler is equipped with 1000 rounds of ammunition. The reason that there has not been a more determined retaliation before this on the part of the Indians is because they cannot prepare for war so quickly. In the first place, they are from 150 to 200 miles from home and cannot so easily secure the necessary ammunition, first, because it will not be sold to them in large quantities just now, and again, because at this season of the year, after the money for their last year's hay and skins has been used up, they are poorer than at any other time. The Indians have, however, the best of rifles, furnished by the government, and it has always been the case in an Indian uprising, that they manage to "dig up" money somewhere and get ammunition.

If any further proof is needed that the Bannocks and Shoshones of this reservation are not on the reservation, but in the besieged county, it was provided here yesterday. There was a big circus in town that had been advertised for a month. The Indians are passionately fond of such a show, and it is well known that they would miss a week's rations or travel fifty miles to see the performance, and although it is seldom that a circus here is not attended by at least 500 Indians, not 25 bucks could have been counted in town yesterday. The Indians get no sympathy here in the present trouble, unless it be from those who are directly connected with the Indian agency in some way. The universal comment is, "I hope the — redekins will be wiped off the earth," and it is an equally general impression that the settlers of the Jackson Hole country are just the people to undertake the job, if they once get started.

The fear is now expressed that when the Indians learn that the troops are surely coming, they may endeavor to make a sudden strike and then make all haste for the reservations, so that by the time the regulars get here they will be peaceably lounging in their accustomed haunts.

Rumors have been received that trouble may be looked for today or tomorrow, but as that country is distant a twenty-four hour's ride for the swiftest Indian messenger, no exact facts have yet been secured.

WASHINGTON, July 25. — General Vincent, acting adjutant general, has received a telegram from Brigadier General Coppinger, saying he has ordered four troops of cavalry from Fort Robinson, Nebraska, to proceed at once to Jackson Hole, and he will go there in person to conduct the military operations. Fort Robinson is the nearest available cavalry station. Forts Russell and Washakie are garrisoned with infantry. As foot troops are not of great service in Indian campaigns, it is not believed they will be called into action.

DENVER, July 25.—A special to the Times from Cheyenne says: Governor Richards was wired today by Adjutant General Stritzer, who is at Market Lake. There are no new developments in the Indian situation at Jackson Hole.

General Coppinger has requested Major Reynolds, of the Eighth Infantry at Fort Russell, to accompany him on an expedition. Fifty-three pack mules and six packers will join the Fort Robinson troops who are expected to pass here at 6 this evening.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Commissioner Browning has forwarded a dispatch to Agent Teter at Fort Hall Idaho agency, instructing him to order the Indians to return to the reservation quietly and peacefully before the military detachment reaches there. Agent Teter sent a reply stating that he had sent trustworthy Indians to deliver the message to the Bannocks in the field.

BOISE, Idaho, July 25.—The mail driver at Market Lake reports that a courier has arrived at Rexburg, Idaho, from Jackson Hole with the report that a fight occurred on Tuesday evening and that twenty white men were

killed. If true, it is strange the courier has not yet reached here.

POCATELLO, Idaho, July 26.—Signal fires are lighted on the mountains. The Indians send ponies back for more bucks.

POCATELLO, Idaho, July 26.—Hoyt Sherman's family and other Salt Lake people who are sojourning in this section for pleasure will return home on account of the Indian scare.

POCATELLO, Idaho, July 26.—The situation in northwestern Wyoming, where the Indians are on the warpath, is not improved today.

Adjutant General Stitzer, Wyoming, is hourly expecting to hear that a conflict has occurred between the settlers and Indians in Jackson Hole valley.

A band of Bannock Indians, under the leadership of Jim Ballard, has started north toward the seat of trouble. If they reach the belligerents in Fall River valley before troops get there, and they undoubtedly will, the result may be disastrous. Ballard's band is composed of the worst element of the Bannock tribe.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Indian Agent Teter, of Fort Hall, Idaho, Indian reservation, today wired Commissioner Browning that the policemen sent after the Indians positively refuse to return to the reservation. The agent asks permission to accompany the United States troops to the scene of the disturbance. The authority has been granted.

HELENA, Mont., July 26.—General Brooke, commander of the department of the Platte, is in Helena today.

T. E. Crawford, a ranchman, just from Jackson Hole, says the settlers are well armed and able to resist the Indians until the troops arrive. Crawford says the treaty allowing the Indians to hunt applies only to Shoshones.

DENVER, July 27.—A special received by the News at 2 a.m. from Market Lake, Idaho, says: Courier Seymour, just arrived from the head of the Teton Basin, reports that the Jackson Hole men did not go into Hoback canyon as they planned and told General Stitzer on Tuesday; they, however, sent twenty scouts to locate the Indians. One scout reports that a saddle horse was stolen by Indians and he ambuscaded two days in the timber. If reinforcements from Lander got into the Hole on Wednesday, they intended going down into Hoback Basin at once.

Scouts report that the Indians are camped on the ground where the Indians were killed on the 14th. Seymour reports that the signal fire on Conant creek last night undoubtedly was lit by the Lemhis. Thirty-five men left the Hole on Thursday afternoon to meet the posse coming over from Green river to help them, by way of Gros Ventre pass. The Lemhi Indians ran out some miners on Thursday afternoon from the head of North Teton river into the basin.

It seems the Hole people are contented to remain in their fortifications in Jackson Hole now; they know cavalry are coming. The Teton basin people have fortifications at the mouth of the Trail Creek canyon and they, too, are content to stay there.

Sheriff Warner of Fremont county, Idaho, calls on the state for arms and