

For several days past the Salt Lake Hardware company of this city has been shipping ammunition to them in response to urgent orders. Today the company received another order which they are asked to fill without delay. The letter in which it comes says that the Indians are very troublesome and the whites have found it necessary to lay in a heavy supply of ammunition in anticipation of a conflict. Nothing is said as to whether any actual depredations have been committed yet or not but the tone of the communication and the expense the people are going to in providing themselves with ammunition indicate that they are very fearful.

It was not possible to fill their last order today but the manager of the Salt Lake Hardware company said to a NEWS man this afternoon that it would go out with the first train tomorrow. Enough has been sent heretofore to keep them in supply for some time.

Mr. T. C. Griggs, of this city, has just received a letter from his wife, who is now in the Teton Basin with a party of Salt Lake friends. The letter was written on Thursday, the 25th inst., and contains information to the effect that the party had been assured by a prominent Indian chief that the whites would be in no way molested by the Indians.

The party were in the Basin thirty miles from Teton City at the time the letter was written, and did not seem to feel alarmed to any extent, at least not enough to allow it to interfere with their pleasure, and as there are several ladies among them it is not likely they would consider themselves so safe if there was actual danger near at hand. Two young bicyclists, Thomas Gill and brother, from Salt Lake, arrived in the Basin Wednesday, after a circuitous ride through that section and they encountered nothing of a threatening character.

CAN KILL THEM ALL.

Nearly all reports that have been published in the daily papers regarding the Indian trouble in Jackson's Hole are erroneous and misleading. I have now near the scene of trouble four men who will send me word at every opportunity. Yesterday myself and C. R. Pratt of Salt Lake made a trip to the Indian trail crossing the north fork of the Snake river, above this place, in search of information and excitement. We were some two or three miles on the west side of river and probably five miles on the east side towards the mountains. We found signs of three Indians who had passed that morning, and also found about two pounds of salt they had cached. Sheriff Warner told me tonight that fifty Indians had been seen crossing the railroad track at Beaver canyon and are headed up this way (no squaws). Four or five crossed at Market Lake two days ago and are presumably in the foothill at the south. Signal fires can be seen every night in most any direction and for two days and nights the mountains and plains to the east—towards Teton Basin and Jackson's Hole—have been on fire but are now out. Fires presumably caused by Indians.

Four companies, D, E, H and I, of

the Ninth cavalry from Fort Robinson, Nebraska, are camped on Moody creek and I met General Coplinger, Colonel Foote and the major. Agent Teter, of Ross Fort, was with them as also Mart Patrie, chairman of the Republican State Central committee. None of them seem to anticipate trouble. John Carnes, the much-talked-of "squawman," is out and will go in with the troops. "Trapper" Seymour is to be the guide. Every indication is that the Indians are fully aware of the movement of troops and could easily kill every man, woman and child in Jackson's Hole before they could arrive. The soldiers have made thirty miles in two days and expect to make fourteen more tomorrow.

Six Indian police and interpreters arrived at camp while I was there. A full-blood Navajo was arrived from Washington on a special mission of some kind. In a conversation with "Captain Jim," a friendly Indian who has been in the service of the government for thirty years, I learned that the "friendlyes" expected trouble. His talk was: "Agent Teter, him tellin me no talk now."

"But Jim, tell me what you think." "Me think Indian hard to catch. In Nez Perce war Indian kills many whites, whites kill few Indians; whites 4,000 men; Indians 400."

"But Jim, what will you do in this war?"

"Me no know. Go tell bad Indian go reservation. Nogo, may be shoot. Maybe come away. Indian heap fool 'em."

"Should they not return to the reservation but start to fight what will be done?"

"When bad Indian fights everybody shoot. Big Washington have to send more soldiers; this no 'nuff."

"If they break away and run which way will they go?"

"Indian no run. Heap more soon come. Plenty fires at night. You see? Big bill; heap quick hide. Indians plenty horses; soldiers not many. Soldiers lose horses; Indians get more."

Considerable more talk was indulged in but as I am not an adept at Indian language could not give it; but he seemed to think the reds would likely come this way if they were compelled to run.

Five companies of infantry will arrive at Market Lake tonight or tomorrow and will proceed at once "up country." While we do not anticipate any immediate trouble at this place, everybody seems to think an organization would not be out of place.

There is a suspicion that a great many Indians are crossing the trail four or five miles above where we saw the signs of the three, and a party of citizens will probably go up therein the course of a day or so to investigate.

A man by the name of S. J. Berry came down from the Jackson's Hole country yesterday with between \$150 to \$200 worth of gold, which he and a partner—Mattix—made in a twelve days' run. From remarks he made while intoxicated I should judge his claims are located in the upper end of the Hole and that he has something very rich as he is getting all the land he can. He leaves for his camp this evening with a pack outfit but states

he will be out again in a week or ten days. F. L. W.

MORE OF THE MONEY QUESTION.

In my last, I promised to point out some of the differences between public and private money.

Private money is money possessed or loaned by individuals. Public money is money possessed or loaned by the government. With this definition, I must claim that no public money was ever used by our people as a business tool. It is true, the greenback is thought by many to be public money, but a moment's reflection will dispel this idea. It is true the government issued it and expended it for its own necessities, the same as any other revenue, and by so doing, parted with all ownership in the money. It is private money to all intents and purposes. If the government had loaned it, it would still be public money. Our laws require all production and all business done with private money—there being no other—and if owners of money refuse to use it or let others use it, business becomes sluggish, by being deprived of a healthy flow of business life's blood and direful effects are sure to follow—money scares and money panics.

To prevent another money catastrophe such as afflicted our country the past few years, an ample supply of a full legal tender public money must be provided as an auxiliary to private money, and loaned direct to the people, to the states and to the government, upon securities of unquestionable value, such as bullion, government and state bonds at ninety per cent of their gold market value, and upon real estate at one half of its taxable value, at an equitable interest approximating three per cent per annum, and made always available whether private money may or may not be available. If this be done and administered through a banking department, our money system would be about as perfect as trade and production would require to keep business always healthy. Then no more money scares or money panics would be possible, even should private money be hoarded.

Having said this much respecting public and private money, I will now compare the two more closely and as the greenback is considered as good as gold coin for domestic use, and much preferred to silver coin. I will compare with the greenback.

1. This public money will be a full legal tender. The greenback is not.

2. The greenback being limited in amount becomes thereby a shylock currency like the precious metals and like them may be cornered, hoarded and monopolized to the great injury of business.

This department money cannot be monopolized. It is always available to those who have the security.

3. The greenback cannot be circulated only at the will of its owner, and upon the terms the owner demands.

This money can be distributed at all times to rich and poor alike who have the required security, in large or small sums in all districts of the country at the same rate per cent.

4. The greenback is not a representative of value as all money should be. It was paid out for salaries to