

officer word that there was still due from the Indians on account 540, which they would call for by and by. The troops had the greatest difficulty in protecting the guide from the vengeance of the miners. A murder had been committed the day the troops arrived, and Crook City was full of drunken men. During the day a man came in from the foot hills bringing with him the head of an Indian which he had killed there. It was dragged by a cord around the town and a reward of \$275 was at once made up for the white savage. Murders and outrages are almost of daily occurrence now in the north of the Hills.—*Cor. New York Herald.*

Home Again, Home Again, From the Indian Land.

BISMARCK, D. T., Sept. 4.

General Crook, having accomplished his strategic movement, of marching up the hill, then down again, on the 31st started back for Nebraska via the Little Missouri route.

It is, perhaps, too early, and not even the duty of this correspondent, to summarize the results of the late campaign against the Indians. It will undoubtedly be made the subject of a military commission appointed by General Sherman, or of one of the congressional military committees. That there has been sad blundering somewhere, is now generally conceded by intelligent officers at the front. Some of these have gone so far as to say that, should the higher authorities fail to investigate the conduct of the war, they themselves would demand a court of inquiry.

I will, however, venture this assertion: That Gen. Terry never knew where Sitting Bull was after the 26th of June; and this other assertion: That Gen. Crook did know where Sitting Bull was as late as Aug. 5, when he broke camp on Goose Creek. From a careful study of the Indian situation, Gen. Crook knew that where the forty-fourth parallel crossed the 107th longitudinal line, and thereabouts, was a vast scope of country which for twenty years has been neutral grounds for plains Indians, a district 75 miles broad and 200 long, abounding in game, amply supplied with grass and water, and sheltered from storms. It has been neutral ground for Cheyennes and Arapahoes, on the south; Bannocks and Shoshones, on the west; Crows, Asiniboines and Blackfeet, on the north; Ogallalas and other Sioux, on the east. It has been neutral ground to this extent: that no small hunting party of either tribe has ever dared to occupy it for any length of time. Gen. Crook knew (or else a good many of his officers lied to your correspondent) that Sitting Bull and his allies fell back after the Custer fight and occupied that district. It is shown on the maps as the headwaters of the Big Horn river and its tributaries. In this secluded region, with game in abundance, and grass for his immense herd of ponies, with every stream full of trout and other fish, and with a climate as mild and equable as the valley of the Sacramento, Sitting Bull has been quietly occupying himself in recovering his warriors from the wounds incident to his two great battles, and in planning for fresh victories.

But if Sitting Bull was there when Crook left, on August 5th, and has never moved from there, say you, how do you explain the heavy trail which Crook followed from the Big Horn Mountains down the Rosebud, and which Terry and he followed across the Tongue and Powder River regions? This is the explanation: When Gen. Terry first moved up the Yellowstone, he made a supply depot at the mouth of Powder River. After the reverse of June 25th, he only fell back to the Rosebud, leaving 300,000 pounds of oats and 250,000 pounds of corn at Powder River. We will give Sitting Bull credit for ordinary sagacity, and assert that he never lost sight of Terry's army, and that when Terry made a permanent camp at the Rosebud, Sitting Bull knew that his grain was left unprotected at Powder river. In fact, it was left unprotected from June 10th until August 7th. The trail Crook and Terry followed was the trail made by the 200 Sioux warriors we found July 29th at the cache at Powder River. For three weeks that band of warriors had been transporting the corn to Sitting Bull's army in the Big Horn region, emptying out the oats, and taking the sacks

for squaw-cloth. This was demonstrated by finding the corn nearly all gone. The trail made by 200 warriors, with the necessary pack-ponies, would (as I wrote in a former letter) easily be mistaken for one made by thousands of ponies. This trail, to quote an old doggerel—

Twisted in and twisted out,
Leaving Terry still in doubt
Whether the Indian who made the track
Was going north or coming back.

In conclusion, I will defer to Gen. Terry's judgment, and say that the very worst thing the government can do now is to continue carrying out the order for the arrest of every hostile Sioux as soon as he comes into an agency. Terry's plan was to wait until cold weather and hunger drove them all in, which would not be before January, and then make one job of it. As Col. Carlin, at Standing Rock, and other officers, are now doing, they are only catching a few squaw-warriors, frightening away the braver and more daring and desperate characters.—*Photon, in Chicago Tribune.*

THE INDIAN SITUATION.

SHERMAN THINKS WELL OF CROOK.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6, 1876.

The General of the army, having had his attention called to the many strictures passed upon General Crook's unsuccessful mode of fighting the hostile Sioux and his fruitless campaigns, was asked whether he had changed his exalted opinion of him. He replied, "Oh, no. One must be on the ground to judge correctly of what is transpiring. They have a better idea in Europe of the vast extent of this country and the broad expanse of territory on the plains than our own people. Indian disturbances occur in Texas and persons ask what are Crook and Terry doing, not thinking for a moment that they are nearly 3,000 miles away, perhaps at as great a distance as exists between the two continents." General Sherman still contends that General Crook is a splendid officer and Indian fighter, notwithstanding the severe criticisms of the correspondents and of the Montana press to the contrary. The evident dissatisfaction reflected in Lieutenant General Sheridan's dispatch to General Sherman to-day is commented on here as indicating his disappointment and displeasure with General Terry. General Sherman says that, as he expected from the start, the Indians will be heard of now at the agencies; but many others, experienced in Indian affairs, do not agree with him.—*New York Herald.*

SHERIDAN DISAPPOINTED OVER CROOK.

The following telegram from Gen. Sheridan was received at the War Department yesterday afternoon—
CHICAGO, Sept. 8, 1876.

Gen. W. T. Sherman, Washington: Gen. Crook communicates with me from head waters of Hart River, under date Sept. 5. The trail he followed had scattered until it could not be pursued any further. He says he has provisions for ten days, and will strike in for the Black Hills, where he wants supplies sent to him. I am a little sorry he did not go back on his old trail and camp, where it seems all instructions about the hutting of a portion of his command had been kept, instead of having been sent to him. This deranges and embarrasses the arrangements already made for Gen. Crook for the winter, but I will endeavor to make such modifications as will still carry out the original programme. Twelve Indians came in yesterday to the Cheyenne Agency to ask for terms for the hostiles. They were disarmed and made prisoners, and word sent out to the hostiles that they could come in on these terms. Indications here and at Standing Rock are that there will soon be a large surrender.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut. Gen.
—*Washington Star, Sept. 9.*

SITTING BULL NOT DEAD, BUT RECRUITING.

The following was received at the Indian bureau yesterday, from Agent Bridgman, in Wisconsin—
Keneshena, Wis.,
Sept. 2, 1876.

Hon. J. Q. Smith:—Some two weeks since a runner from the Pottawatomies came to the head

chief of the Menomonees, asking him to meet with representatives of the Chippewas, Pottawatomies and Winnebago tribes at a convention to be held on Wisconsin River, there to meet a delegate from Sitting Bull, with a view of inducing said tribes to join with him against the United States. In a consultation of the head chief with two or three of the other most prominent chiefs of the Menomonees they were divided as to giving their agent any knowledge of the matter, so that information respecting the gathering of these tribes in Wisconsin has not reached me until to-day. The head chief of the Menomonees reports that no representative of this tribe was present; but he thinks it possible that he may yet be able to tell me what was said and done at said council.

JAMES C. BRIDGMAN,
United States Indian Ag't.

—*Washington Star, Sept. 9.*

Agency Indians Meek and Demoralized.

RED CLOUD AGENCY,
Sept. 8, 1876.

The Indians at this agency are in a very demoralized state at this time, and the meekness and silence with which they receive the propositions of this commission are in striking contrast with the insolence and dissatisfaction shown by many of their leading men when the propositions of last year's commission were made known to them. But the surroundings were different. Then there were over 13,000 Indians enrolled here and they were supported and endorsed by at least 40,000 from other agencies. To-day, a careful count shows less than 5,000 of the Indians belonging to this agency present, and no outsiders. There were certainly not more than 150 Indians at the talk yesterday, in contrast with 40,000 who gathered around us when the propositions were read to them last year.

The indications are the Indians will consent to go either to the Missouri River or to the Indian Territory. Fortunately Little Wound, one of their leading men, has been in the country to which it is proposed to remove them, and he speaks in high terms thereof. In the talk yesterday, Col. Boone said that he had removed various tribes to the Indian Territory; that he was perfectly familiar with it, and that it was the finest country for game he ever saw, all of which made a favorable impression on the minds of the chiefs present. It is reported this morning that Little Wound is strongly urging upon his people the advantage which will result to them by an acceptance of the proposition to remove to the Indian Territory. The Indians are feasting to-day and will council among themselves as to the course to pursue when they again meet the commission.—*Omaha Herald.*

Refractory Indians.

NEW YORK, September 12. — A Herald Bismarck special, dated to-day, states that a Standing Rock letter of recent date, says: An Indian has just arrived from the hostile camp with a message from seven of the hostile chiefs. He is known to have left this agency about three weeks ago for the hostile camp. While he does not claim to have been with Sitting Bull, he says he was with another much larger camp, where the lodges and Indians covered all the prairies. He reports that these Indians are abundantly supplied with fresh meat, buffalo and antelope being in great abundance. They are all reported to have more arms and ammunition than they know what to do with. They keep a daily watch of the men who are engaged in building the new post on Tongue river, and say that at one time they could have destroyed another body of troops as they did the lamented Custer and his band; but they thought they were going home and for that reason did not care to disturb them. This is supposed to have been General Miles and his regiment when they started back for the Yellowstone. The writer says that several of the agency bands have refused to be counted, and rations were accordingly withheld from them. One chief who submitted to a count refused to receive his rations and scattered them on the ground. It is claimed

that the count, though not completed, will not show more than one-half the number of Indians which the agent claims to have been issuing rations to. Though no new supplies have lately arrived full rations of flour and half rations of sugar, coffee, tobacco and bacon were issued. The correspondent claims that the Indians received full as much under this issue as they had formerly received for double the number of lodges. Captain Collins has been detailed to assist Lieutenant Roach in counting the refractory lodges.—*S. F. Chronicle.*

It took two separate bolts of lightning to kill an Augusta, Ga., mule, and he had been a sickly mule for several months.

TO JOHN HUTCHINS.

YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that we have expended in labor for you Eighty Dollars (\$80.00) on the Middy mine in Ophir Mining District. That unless the same is paid within ninety days from the date hereof, together with our costs, your interests in said mine will be forfeited to us by law.

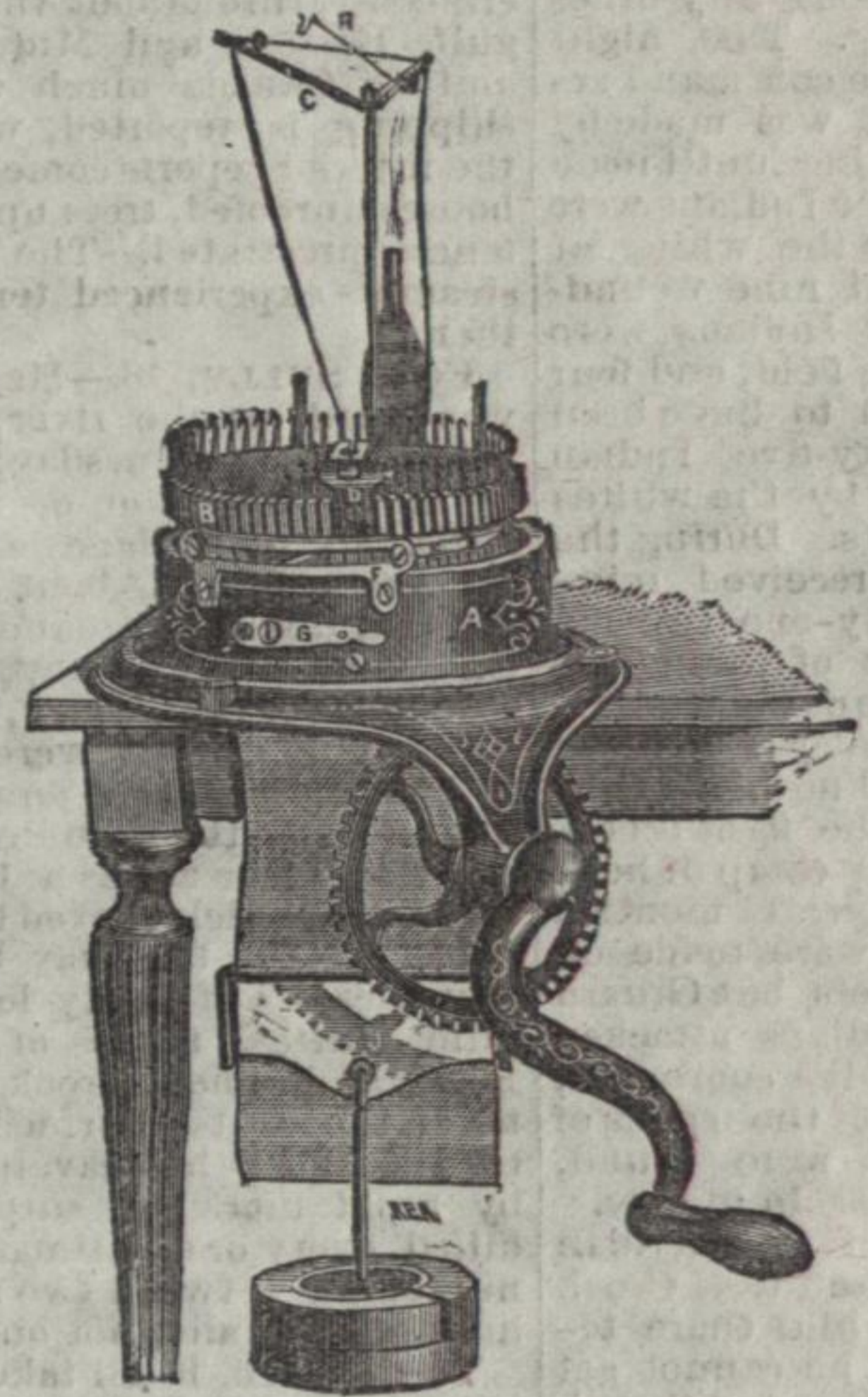
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Ophir Mining District,
Sept. 23th, 1875.

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MOUNTAIN WARBLER!

THERE being several hundred copies of the above Song Book remaining unsold, they can be obtained at the Deseret News Office for 25 cents per copy. WM. WILLES.
S. L. City, March 31st, 1876.

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