

composed of fifteen wagons, bearing the rudely coffined dead, followed by an escort of Companies A, K, B, I, D, and E, of the Seventh cavalry, together with an assisting squad from the Second cavalry. It wound away from camp up to the little cemetery situated at the crest of the hill, northwest of the agency. The surviving members of the fated company K looked lonesome enough with their fearfully thinned ranks. The vacancy, so striking in contrast to the rest of the column, caused the tears to start in the eyes of many a comrade.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S.D., Jan. 1.—The officers who were in the Porcupine battle tell many interesting incidents of that affair. When the smoke lifted a little after the first terrific volleys the field presented a strangescene. The battery of three Hotchkiss cannons was surrounded by a hastily improved breastwork of sacks of grain and boxes of provisions, behind which lay about 200 cavalymen, shooting at those daring redskins who, as if by a miracle, had escaped, and were making for the gullies and "draws" which cut up a little plain that separated them from the foothills nearly to the west.

The battery and breastworks were on a knoll, about a hundred yards northwest of the spot where was fought the horribly fierce hand-to-hand struggle that was opened at such desperate odds by the dare-devils at this place. On and around this spot lay the bullet-riddled bodies of about sixty of the redskins, Big Foot among the others, while the slope further west was spotted with them, lying, in most instances, with faces in the dust and a rifle, tomahawk or knife in their hands. A glance up the ravines showed more of them, who had been picked off as they had risen to get a shot at the soldiers.

Many of the soldiers were shot while pursuing the reds, who escaped from the death triangle of troops and had gained a position in the gullies. The wounded, in a majority of instances, were fearfully wounded, particularly in the legs and arms, while several were shot in the breast and cannot survive long, or, if they do, will always be sufferers more or less.

While the fight was hottest there mingled with the roar of musketry the careless, joyous laughter of half a dozen little Indian children, who were not more than five or six yards from the scene of the savage conflict, and who paid no more attention to them than if it were so much conversation. As a most striking illustration of how deeply rooted and founded is the ghost dance faith, even the children of these fanatic Indians have become like them. One of them, a little thing who could just talk plainly, ran up to one of the interpreters just after the firing ceased, and, shaking a toy tomahawk at him exclaimed: "The soldiers wouldn't have killed my father (one of the braves) if they hadn't been close enough to touch him with their guns, because he had a ghost shirt on."

The *Bee* has the following from

its staff correspondent at Pine Ridge agency: General Brooke and staff, together with eight companies of the Second Infantry and all of the Ninth Cavalry that have been here, started into the field this morning, via the Oelrichs trail, to Clover Creek, eighteen miles almost due west of this agency. From there they will swing out into as long a line as practicable, thus forming the western part of the northern side of a hollow square, which it now seems it has been decided to form about the hostiles.

Carr's command has arrived at Wounded Knee, near the point where the battle took place, which is six miles east of Porcupine Butte, or about sixteen miles northeast of here. Thus it seems that Carr's command is to constitute the east and north sides of the square.

Three companies of the First Infantry from San Francisco have already arrived, and six more are expected tonight to replace the Second. A scout came in this morning and reported that the main body of hostiles had moved back twelve miles from the agency and toward the Bad Lands on the north. Another arrived this afternoon and reported the reds indulging in a wild war dance only eight miles from here.

A party of Indian scouts today went to the scene of Monday's battle and found nine Indians who were wounded in the fight still living. Two of them had been taken to a log hut near by and were being cared for by a squaw who had remained behind. The other seven were found lying in the gullies.

Five of those found were bucks and four squaws. The scouts brought them in and they are now in the hospital. In addition to the adults, two tiny Indian babes, one of them over three months old, were found alive, each beside the dead body of its mother. They were well wrapped up, but that they ever survived the weather of the last forty-eight hours seems a miracle.

Of the thirty-five wounded Indians brought in after the battle, nearly all of whom were squaws and children, not one has yet died, though many are badly mangled with bullets.

The rear guard of a party of charity-doing scouts that went out on their search for wounded Indians were forced to exchange several shots with some roving hostiles.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—News contained in a dispatch to General Schofield spread quite rapidly over the department this morning. There is a most striking illustration of how deeply rooted and founded is the ghost dance faith. They say that a single assault with intent to kill if necessary, would precipitate a battle so full of lasting benefit that the loss of a few men would not be regarded. The theory of this argument seems to be based entirely on the belief that a dead Indian is much more valuable to the Government than a captured Indian, or one cajoled or frightened into submission.

On the other hand, it is contended that such a campaign as that which is being conducted by the com-

mander now at Pine Ridge is not only feasible, but the only proper style of warfare, every condition being regarded. They argue in rebuttal of the "Dead Indian" theory, that the Sioux can be easily subjected and returned to their reservations if proper means are employed, and they think the present campaign is the only way to accomplish that end.

A prominent War Department official, commenting upon the troubles, said: "Mark my words, if the reports are true that the friendlies have joined the hostiles, leaving nothing behind but their squaws and children, there will be serious times. The fact is, the Indians never will remain contented as long as the Indian agencies are political appointments. An Indian agent knows that he must make his pile in four years, and 600 pounds of beef weighs only 400 pounds, as a result. Then the Indians go hungry and get restless, and are easily led off by the fight-loving bucks. If Bill Cody had been left alone he would have settled the whole trouble. A parley and a council of war would have resulted in a thorough understanding of what the Indians complained of, and the friendly-inclined Indians could easily have been placated."

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in compliance with a request from the Secretary of the Interior, laid before that official amended estimates of the amount required for the subsistence and civilization of the Sioux for the fiscal year 1892, that will enable the Department to furnish the Indians with the rations prescribed by the agreement of February 28, 1877. The Commissioner states that the estimates for subsistence of the Sioux, now before Congress, amount to \$900,000. This should be increased to \$1,100,000, in order to enable the officers to comply with the directions of the President and supply the full rations stipulated to be furnished under the agreement referred to.

The commissioner also says the item of \$35,000 for subsistence and civilization of the northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, should be increased to \$50,000, so as to provide them with the same subsistence estimated for the several tribes of Sioux. The item for Indian police is increased from \$165,000 to \$310,000, to increase the force by the addition of twenty five officers and 250 privates at large salaries. An item of \$150,000 is submitted for irrigating ditches on Indian reservations; also an item of \$50,000 for irrigation purposes on Fort Hall reservation, Idaho; also \$60,000 for the erection of slaughter houses and issue stations on many of the Indian reservations.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—A late special from Pine Ridge says forty of Red Cloud's men came into the agency today and gave themselves up. They report that all of Old Cloud's Ogallalas intend returning tomorrow.

They report much cold and hunger among the poorly-clad Indians who fled from the agency with nothing but their guns. It was rumored this evening that General