

# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

TWENTIETH YEAR.

OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1891.

NUMBER 213.

## GEN. MILES' WHITE ELEPHANT.

With the Indians All in He Evidently Don't Know What to Do.

## A FEW MORE GUNS SURRENDERED.

Hundreds of Other Arms Believed to Be Concealed by the Crafty Hostiles—How to Disarm Them the Question.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D. (via Rushville, Neb.), Jan. 16.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The question which seems uppermost in the mind of everybody around the agency today is whether or not General Miles will insist upon the complete disarming of the Indians. It is a question to which no answer can be obtained. This morning it was asserted on good authority that General Miles had ordered civilians out of the hostile camp because he intended to disarm the Indians if he had to shell their camp to accomplish his purpose. The general could not be seen to verify the statement.

Adjutant General Corbin was asked if General Miles had issued such an order, but he would not admit or deny that such a determination had been decided upon. So long, he claimed, as the arms were being delivered by the Indians, there was no necessity to use force to compel a more speedy giving up of the weapons. It was the patient general who accomplished the most and General Miles was supposed to be patient so long as the Indians remained disposed to comply with his demands.

This morning about twenty Indians came into the agency under Little Hawk, a dilapidated looking sport in a battered white hat and surrounded by thirty ponies and mares, and some of old as the flood. The weapons were received in the name of General Miles and turned over to Agent Pierce and tagged with the owners' and chief's name for safe keeping. The delegation was as motley a crowd of citizens as ever met at a general assembly. They would not hesitate to repeat the treachery of Wounded Knee and Agent Pierce wisely prevented all civilians from standing around them during the surrender. They kept their eyes steadily fixed upon General Miles' headquarters and seemed disappointed when he did not appear. Their clothing was not searched and no one doubted that they bore hidden arms which they would not hesitate to use in case of emergency. Thus far fifty guns have been turned over so far out of a total of 500, which the hostiles are believed to possess.

Ex-Agent Royer returned today after an absence of several days.

## THE AFTERNOON COUNCIL.

Many Speeches Made and Much Good Expected to Result.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D. (via Rushville, Neb.), Jan. 16.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—This afternoon one of the most significant efforts to promote harmony among the Indians was made in the council to which reference was made in this morning's telegrams. The gathering took place at the instance of the Ogallalas, and was held in what is known as "Loafer's camp" in the vicinity of the friendlies. Six hundred Brules were present. The former had prepared a feast of hot coffee and boiled dog. The braves squatted in a circle in the center of which steamed the viands. The only white man present was Lieutenant Taylor, Ninth cavalry, commander of the famous Ogallala scouts. Among the Ogallalas present were Chiefs Standing Soldier, American Horse, Standing Bear, Fast Thunder, Spotted Horse, White Bird and Bad Wound. Among the Brules were Chiefs Short Bull, Kicking Bear, High Pipe, Iron Bell, Turning Bear and Two Strike.

American Horse reviewed the circumstances which had led up to the present difficulty and had impelled General Miles to issue his order disarming the Indians. He said the order ought to be complied with and that they should return to their homes and bring their young men to respect their good white friends; dissuade them from violence and compel their children to return to school.

Short Bull said that he had been in trouble with the whites before, but that he had signed a treaty which always prompted him to be a good friend of the white man. A great many of the Rosebud Indians wanted to come to Pine Ridge agency because they knew they would be treated better there. Rosebud was in a hole. They were starved there sometimes. They wanted to leave it and live with their brothers in one place. People carried lies about the Indians when they were separated. They wanted to live in one family and then everything would be right.

High Pipe and Two Strike also spoke.

They were followed by Standing Soldier, a fine young man of the Taylor scouts. He said that some had come to the agency to make war on the Indians and kill friendly Indians; that they had caused the Indians to be afraid against them and made General Miles command them to lay down their arms. He hoped all of them would comply with the order, because it would bring peace again.

He was a witness of the Wounded Knee fight and was present at the battle of the Little Big Horn.

General Brooke, with the command mentioned in yesterday's dispatches, still occupies the old Indian camp, two miles south of the place with Colonel Weston flanking the hostiles on the west.

Colonel Shafter of the First still commands the troops within the agency.

Brules had heard arguments and facts against their rebellious course to which they attached considerable importance. The best result is expected of the council by the people at the agency.

The delegation of Nebrascans visited General Foytner today and assured him that the peace of the state sustained him in all he had done to break up the war. Colonel Cozy returned to Rushville on his way home this afternoon.

## A WIND STORM.

It Adds to the Discomforts of Life at Pine Ridge Agency.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D. (via Rushville, Neb.), Jan. 16.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—This afternoon a wind storm prevailed in the agency, raising the dust in clouds, and rendering it almost impossible to traverse the streets. Great activity, however, prevailed. Detachments and wagon trains for supplies arrived from the neighboring camps; backs and squaws fringed the agency fences and hung with patience and in misery around the stores of the Indian traders.

The most prominent arrival was General Carr, the veteran commander of the Sixth cavalry, who figured so prominently in several Indian campaigns and especially in that of 1875. He met a number of gallant officers who served with him at the same time, the meeting being the first which had taken place for many years. The general, with nine troops of cavalry, comprising about five hundred men, is stationed at the beef corral about a mile and a half from this place. They will there await orders.

It was rumored that they would be sent as escort to the Cheyennes from this place to Tongue river agency. This rumor, however, is not credited. The regiment has done so much jumping from post to post for the past seventeen years that it is likely, when it leaves this place, it will return home.

Several of the commands now in the field are patiently awaiting orders to return home before the severe weather, which is prophesied, shall be experienced. Thus far, however, no necessary orders from Washington have not arrived.

The Cheyennes under Standing Elk and Little Chief which left here this morning on their march to the Tongue river agency, a command of four hundred men, commanded by Captain Pierce, had been in charge of the Indians surrounding the agency. He was formerly agent for these tribes and was respected by them. They will have no military escort. The captain's duty, according to General Hill, will be to see along the route that the Cheyennes are peaceable and that no danger need be apprehended from them. This transfer is made in the construction of a railroad, street railway, motor and pedestrian bridge over the Missouri river near Council Bluffs, Ia.

At the end of the first section Senator Manderson inserted the following so as to place the question of railroad facilities beyond a peradventure of doubt: "And all railroads reaching the Missouri river near said point shall have unobstructed approach to and passage over said bridge for engines, cars and trains at reasonable charges and rates of toll." At the end of the third section the house bill is this provision:

"Provided, further, that said company may construct a wagon, motor and foot bridge only, and in case of the construction of a wagon, motor and foot bridge only, the draw shall be of the same length as herein provided, etc. Such a bridge, whatever it may be, will not be liable to seizure and will fail to secure its attachment to any bridge or pier, unless it is prima facie evidence that the company proposing the construction of this new bridge is not sure that it will provide deflected last session by one or two votes. About twenty republicans voted for the construction of a bridge, but this afternoon said to your correspondent: "A silver bill will be reported from the committee on coinage, weights and measures next week. It will provide for a coinage bill on the same scale, but when it is taken up in the house, it will be substituted by an unlimited free coinage bill. Unlimited free coinage was only defeated last session by one or two votes. Twenty-two republicans voted for the construction of a railroad, street railway, motor and pedestrian bridge over the Missouri river near Council Bluffs, Ia."

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## THE WOUNDED KNEE BATTLE.

Report of Elaine Goodale, Supervisor of Education at Pine Ridge.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The commissioner of Indian affairs has received from Elaine Goodale, supervisor of education at Pine Ridge, a report on the battle at Wounded Knee. She says the Indians had no intention of fighting; that the first shot was fired by a young and irresponsible Indian, and indiscriminate firing by the military followed. She thought the killing of some of the Indian women unavoidable, but the fact that the dead Indian bucks were found lying together, while the dead squaws and children were found scattered about for a distance of two miles tends to show that it was wilful.

Miss Goodale goes on to say that she was not a witness of the Wounded Knee fight and was a mere spectator, having been drawn from the Indians who were engaged in it and from halfbreeds.

The testimony of the survivors of Big Foot's band, she says, is to the effect that the Indians had no intention of fighting; that the first shot was fired by a young and irresponsible Indian, and indiscriminate firing by the military followed. She thought the killing of some of the Indian women unavoidable, but the fact that the dead Indian bucks were found lying together, while the dead squaws and children were found scattered about for a distance of two miles tends to show that it was wilful.

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