

The missionaries complied with the request without question and were conducted by the mobocrats into the road. They were then called upon to leave the neighborhood, but this the Elders refused to do, and after reasoning with their assailants for some time the latter walked away. Having gone about a hundred yards, however, the mob—chief among whom was a Methodist class leader—fired fifteen or more shots at the Elders, but fortunately without effect. They then quietly dispersed. It may be mentioned that five of the mobocrats were identified as acquaintances of the family at whose house the Elders were staying. They were arrested next day and tried on a charge of carrying firearms and disturbing the peace. A leading lawyer and senator of the State—Ben. F. Crowley—appeared in behalf of the mobocrats and succeeded in convincing an already biased jury that the accused were innocent.

On the night of May 14th Elders Holt and Shephard narrowly escaped another mobbing in Clay County, having in this instance been betrayed by professing friends. They, however, succeeded in getting away from the locality, but revisited it a week or two later and resumed their preaching. This time they were unmolested. Elder Holt had several other narrow escapes during his stay.

The Arkansas mission field is not now in a promising condition, though the Elders are hopeful that a more prosperous time may yet come. At present, however, they are all withdrawn from laboring there, owing both to sickness among their number and the rejection of the Gospel there.

Elder Holt has been quite ill for the past three months, but his health is now improving.

Indians Getting Mad.

On August 23, President F. A. Hammond, of San Juan Stake, received a telegram from his daughter, at Bluff City. The actions and manner of the Indians there are noted, and show that the situation is such that any hasty or overt action on the part of the whites would precipitate a conflict of a most disastrous nature. For some time past the Southern Utes have gathered in the town nightly and engaged in singing and dancing. They have also indulged in a good deal of shooting, though no one has been hurt as yet. They have never been known to be so saucy, and are angry because government has not fulfilled the treaty obligations and given to them the San Juan country. They want the white people to move out of the country, and because they have not done so are almost on the verge of war. In fact the feeling is so intense that if any rash person should engage in a quarrel, or do anything to afford a pretext, a massacre of the white population would follow.

As an instance of the conduct of the Indians, the letter states that they will go and strip entire melon patches, and in several cases have gone into the fields and dug up and

carried off the whole crop of potatoes belonging to settlers.

Not only are the Southern Utes concerned in these proceedings, but the Navajoes are also taking part. Red Jacket, the principal Southern Ute chief under Ignacio, is at Bluff City with about 250 braves. In the town there are but about half a dozen men, and if warning should be given of an attack, not to exceed 10 armed men could be found for defense at Bluff. The same is true of the nearest point to look for assistance, Monticello, fifty miles distant. Under these circumstances the women and children are very much frightened. It is to be hoped that the government will take some action soon, to relieve the suspense and avert a conflict.

The Ute Indians.

The following is a press dispatch from Denver, Aug. 23.—Governor Cooper, of Colorado, has received a strong protest from the citizens of Routt County, Colorado, asking the governor to give them relief and protection from the roving bands of Ute Indians that have been furnished with permits to leave their reservation on the White River for the purpose of hunting in the adjoining counties, where they are at present slaughtering game merely for their hides. Not content with this pastime, they do not hesitate, occasionally, to kill a fat steer belonging to some ranchman, or to borrow the ranchman's horse and forget to leave even one of their own worn out ponies in its place.

Two years ago these same Indians were permitted to leave their reservation on the same kind of an errand, and it ended in several lives being lost on both sides, and a cost to the State of about two hundred thousand dollars in order to drive them back to their reservation. The citizens of Routt and adjoining counties have not forgotten how their followers were shot down in cold blood by the blood-thirsty savages, and how they were compelled to leave their ranches and take their families to Meeker, Glenwood Springs and other towns for safety. They are determined not to have a repetition of two years ago and will try to avoid all trouble with the Indians. The proper officials may induce the Indians to go back to their own homes, where the temptation of fresh scalps is not so great.

The governor very wisely telegraphed President Harrison to look into the matter at once, and it is to be hoped all danger will be ended. Captain Williams, commanding officer at Fort Logan, near Denver, has sent an officer to Glenwood Springs to make a thorough investigation, and, in case troops are needed, his command here is ready to move at a moment's notice. Captain Williams has had experience with these same Indians before, and will no doubt understand how to handle them to the best advantage.

Another Strike.

It will be remembered that about four months ago there was a strike

among the workmen employed by Watson Brothers, contractors and builders. The reason for this action was that the firm declined, at the demand of the stonecutters' and bricklayers' unions, to discharge the non-union men of their force. Subsequently workmen were obtained in sufficient number to carry along the buildings under construction, and after awhile the strikers yielded and a number of them were re-engaged. This seemed to have ended the dispute, but it did not.

On August 23, Mr. Joseph Watson was requested to appear at the union lodge to consult with the organization. As he was busy with work on hand he failed to be present. On Saturday last he was approached by R. G. Sleater, President of the Federated Trades Union in Utah, and asked why he did not respond to the request. That gentleman informed him that the matter of his refusal to discharge non-unionists had been taken up by the Federated Union, and he had been deputed as an agent of that body to confer with him about the matter in controversy. Mr. Watson replied that he did not see that he could consistently exercise in behalf of the unionists an arbitrary power which would deprive any man of his liberty.

On August 26, a deputation consisting of three unionists waited upon Mr. Watson and demanded the discharge of all non-union men in his employment. This was declined. One man in the deputation said considerable about the power of the Federated Trades Union, and that it would even go to the length in this dispute of boycotting the firm in the matter of materials, as the various stone dealers and brickmakers would be seen on the subject. These statements had no effect in changing the status of the question, and the delegation then went to the employees at the buildings where they were at work, and likewise at Watson Brothers' yard and ordered them out. Some of them, if not all, obeyed with great reluctance, Watson Brothers, so far as their treatment of workmen is concerned, being decidedly popular. About twenty men struck, this being about one-half of the number of stonecutters and bricklayers employed by the firm.

It appears that the unionists imagined that Watson Brothers were in a position where they could be readily assailed. It was presumed that the firm would be likely to yield under the increased pressure because of having under way the large bank building on the corner opposite south from this office. The plan seemed to be specially to deprive them of stonecutters, on the progress of whose work at the present stage the bricklayers were depending. Doubtless, however, a way to thwart this attempt to destroy personal liberty will be found. If there are any good stonecutters or bricklayers who want work, without regard to whether they belong to trades unions or not, they can obtain it on application to Mr. Joseph Watson, of the firm of Watson Brothers.