

Indians. Formerly they were very friendly; this time very reserved. We met the principal chief, the one the application was left with; but he did not refer to it in any way. There is no doubt that he handed the application to the Catholic priest, and that functionary put a quietus on it, and used his influence to turn the Indians against us, which he evidently succeeded in doing to a great extent.

"There were only a few Indians around the agency, as it was a week too soon for their assembling to receive their quarterly annuity. But the chiefs were bedecked in all their native fancies, having their heads shaven, with the exception of a portion in the centre, which is trained to stand erect, and ornamented with paints and feathers. Those we saw are of large stature—ranging from 6 feet to 6 feet 6 inches. We attended their council—remaining a short time."

"In other respects our trip was successful, both in acquiring new friends and in meeting with bitter enemies. Many were more friendly after hearing our doctrines, and others exhibited a willing desire to learn more concerning "Mormonism;" while in two towns we were told in emphatic terms that our presence was not at all desirable, and their schoolhouses were securely closed against us. It is the white class whom we find our bitterest opponents, and seldom do we meet an Indian but who shows that he is not directly opposed to us, but they are more or less reserved, either because of the opposing influence and prejudice of the white man or of our being strangers to them."

"By word from the other Elders we learn that all are well, and that the visit of Brothers Jack and Ashton among the Senecas and in the north has been very encouraging, and six or eight baptisms will likely take place before they return. And during the next two months our travels will have to be partially abated because of the intense heat which prevails during the months of July and August."

"We now intend making our way along the Grand and Verdigris Rivers toward Manard, for the weather is now beginning to get oppressive, though up to date the frequent rain showers have had the effect of keeping the atmosphere cool."

A RAILROAD TO DENVER.

On June 24 the articles of incorporation of the Rio Grande Western Railway were filed with Auditor Clayton. They provide for a consolidation of the D. & R. G. W. with a Colorado corporation known as the State Line and Denver Railway Company, under the name given, and for the construction of a line from the terminus of the D. & R. G. W. at the western boundary line of Colorado to Denver. In other words, the latter road will change its name, absorb the State Line organization and have a line of its own from this city to Denver. The road will be a

broad gauge, and the branches of the D. & R. G. W. already constructed in this Territory will be changed to local gauge.

The charter provides as follows:

"The common capital stock of the company shall be \$7,500,000, divided into 75,000 shares of the par value of \$100 per share. There shall be \$7,500,000 preferred stock, 7000 shares of the denomination of \$100, which preferred shares shall be entitled to dividends up to 5 per cent per annum, non-cumulative, before the common capital stock shall be entitled to any dividends. After the payment in any one year of 5 per cent on both the preferred and common stock, both classes of stock shall share on an equal footing in the distribution of any further dividends in that year.

"The line of road in the State of Colorado shall be: Commencing at a point in Mesa on the west line of the State of Colorado, where it will connect with the line of the Denver & Rio Grande Western, thence running in a general easterly direction up the valley of the Grand River to Glenwood Springs, from thence in a general easterly direction by the most practical route to the city of Denver and from such point or points on said main line that may be found most desirable, by the most practicable route or routes to Aspen, Pitkin County; Leadville, Lake County, and Colorado Springs, El Paso County; also from the most desirable point by way of Gunnison, Cochetopa Pass and Saguache to Pueblo, in Pueblo County."

The charter contemplates the construction of a line from Ogden to the southern boundary of the Territory, with branches at various points on said line, to the east and west boundaries of the Territory; branches to the Castle Valley and to the Chalk Creek coal beds, to Park City, to Frisco; lines through Sanpete, Sevier counties, etc., etc., the entire length of said several lines with their branches being 3,100 miles.

The actual contemplated cost of constructing said lines of railroad and telegraph in Colorado and Utah together, with right of way, the motive power, and every appurtenance and running of the road, as near as can be estimated, is \$90,000,000, including the cost of the lines already constructed and in operation.

The manner of converting the capital stock of the respective companies is as follows: The common capital stock of the party of the first part shall be cancelled and retired and the capital stock of the party of the second part shall be converted and exchanged into the capital stock of the new company by equal exchange, share for share.

MENDACITY EXPOSED.

My attention was recently drawn to the following clipping which appeared in last Sunday's issue of an anti-"Mormon" paper published in your city, and which, so far as it makes mention of the writer, is utterly false, and also in much of that about the Bishop.

Here is the precious letter from the Holden "X" "Mormon:"

"HARVESTING THE COHABS.

"Editor *Tribune*—Marshal Dyer's deputies are still prosecuting the good work recently begun at Millard. At Holden the good Saints, the saintly law-defiers, turned in and hid the polygs, and successfully covered up their retreat. However, subpoenas were served on a few. At Deseret the deputies gathered in Josiah F. Gibbs, a cohabs, and Bishop Joseph Black. Black hid in a lucern patch, and after an hour's tramping all around, Deputy Morrell offered to bet \$150 that he (Black) was in the patch, and that he (Morrell) would get a mowing machine and mow him out. The Bishop raised up and Morrell nabbed him. Black is a hard man.

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Truly the harvest is great but the laborers are few; pray ye, therefore, the United States Marshal to send laborers unto the harvest. X.
Holden, June 13, 1889."

I have a few friends in Utah whose only mental misfortune, so far as I know, is faith in the *Salt Lake Tribune*, and in order to relieve them of the distrust they will doubtless feel over my arrest, permit me to tell them through the *News*, that I've not been "harvested."

The only foundation for the yarn, and which will serve to illustrate the reliability of the *"Trib's"* correspondent, is this: Deputy Mount called and asked, in a courteous manner, "Is Mr. Gibbs at home?" Taking a proffered seat, he spoke of the "recent hard storm," etc. He gave no reason for my being wanted—(perhaps as a grand jurymen)—but in a gentlemanly manner bid "good day" and was gone, thus furnishing a strange contrast between a gentleman and the Holden vender of concentrated lie, whom, if intention serves me, is a victim of "unappreciated Mormon ability," popularly known as "Old Nick," and who, in his previousness, has exhibited a strange desire for the alleged "gathering."

My memory goes back some 17 or 18 years to a ride with "X" from Holden to Fillmore. He was then a "Mormon," but as full of bigotry and intolerance toward the "Gentiles" as he is now full of gall and bitterness toward the "Mormons." During the ride the subject of polygamy came up, and he expressed his sorrow that he had not availed himself of an opportunity, several years before, of going into it. His present and frequent overflows of bile indicate that, had he done so, there would have been some tall "promising" ere this.

Of such are many of those that gloat over the present crusade, and to whom the sight of weeping wives and children is as rum to the drunkard. The individual, no matter what his belief, that could exhibit such devilish glee over the severing of the holiest ties, over the wrecked households of those whom he was wont to greet as "brothers," must possess a soul so shriveled and dead