

is where the Indians came from who are now in eastern Utah.

That any sense of right or justice can be looked for from Colorado, in this connection is doubtful, but rather a reckless and selfish indifference to the rights of a weaker neighbor. The thing is a scandal and needs ventilation.

I address this to you because the subject interests us on account of the Irrigation Congress.

Yours truly,
FRED TRIMMER.

TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Natural Gas Company has sent the following to the Chamber of Commerce:

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah,
December 28, 1891.

Hon. Fred. Simon, President of the Chamber of Commerce, Salt Lake City, U. T.:

Dear Sir:—Recognizing the agency of your honorable body as the most potent factor in the upbuilding of municipalities and development of a community's resources, by the direction of public attention and inquiry thereto, we deem it of paramount importance at this time to enlist your earnest co-operation with the local enterprise of this city, that has heretofore through all the stages of risk and uncertainty borne its burden alone.

On February 24th, 1891, "The American Natural Gas Company," incorporated under our Territorial laws, and became a forcible entity in the city's advancement. It immediately entered upon a period of active, practical exploration for natural gas, and from then until today, it has unceasingly followed the plan of operation outlined by its directory—not haphazard, but in pursuance of a matured, rational scheme, evolved by noted scientists, after a careful study of our field and analysis of the phenomena indicating the existence of natural gas.

The fidelity with which these plans were wrought out is perhaps the best explanation of the success which has attended the work and

JUSTIFIED THE FAITH AND CONFIDENCE of its promoters. That they have resulted in success no unbiased observer of the results upon the ground has or can deny. A well of dry gas, of excellent quality, indicating 145 pounds pressure and continuous flow, is the substantial answer to those skeptics who question this and every other enterprise.

It is with well founded confidence in the purpose of your honorable body to further every legitimate interest of this city that we address you this communication, especially inviting your attention to the fact that we present for your sanction and endorsement no visionary or questionable scheme, but per contra, a well defined body of natural gas, which has elicited the favorable criticism of experts from Pittsburg, Kokomo, Findlay and other noted fields. We further beg leave to remind you that this discovery, affecting so universally the welfare of every inhabitant of Salt Lake Valley, has been secured wholly through the energy and persistence of the incorporators of this company and absolutely without assistance of any kind or nature from any other source.

The question now suggests itself, is not the time opportune for your honorable body to take some suitable action looking to the placing of this overtowering resource before the country at large, to the end that it may attract and receive the encouragement it deserves, insuring its broadest development; and that the immeasurable value and benefits may be felt co-extensive with the limits of our inter-mountain commonwealth.

Respectfully submitted,
THE AMERICAN NATURAL GAS COMPANY.

PHENIX IN TEXAS.

[Correspondence of the DESERET NEWS.]

Comanche county is near the centre of the State of Texas, and is well watered by the Leon river and its tributaries. Most of the county is prairie land. Wheat, cotton and corn are the principal products and various kinds of fruit are also produced. Comanche, the county seat, has a population of about fifteen hundred, and the following items relative to discoveries in the vicinity will be of interest to all Book of Mormon students:

About eight miles west of the town are found numerous evidences of mining, done at some remote period. The region is mountainous and rocky, and many excavations are found along the rugged sides of the hills, but for what purpose they were made is not positively known. Deeper shafts are also found in several places in the vicinity and octagon shaped stones, supposed to have been used for tools, and stone mallets have been discovered.

A peculiar kind of stone is found some distance below the surface. It scales off in long thin sheets, which are very elastic, like large panes of glass. The supposition is that these sheets or layers constituted the material used for the numerous spear and arrow heads found all over North America.

Several years ago six or seven skeletons were found in the vicinity of these quarries, or mines, with stone arrow points sticking in them. They were not like Indian skeletons, but had the appearance of Caucasians.

Several counties have been visited recently, but time will only permit a brief reference to the principal towns. Belton, the county seat of Bell county, is beautifully located near the centre of the county. Its magnificent courthouse, which cost over eighty thousand dollars, is a credit to that part of the State.

Baylor Female College is a popular educational institution, where several hundred young ladies receive a first class training.

The Central hotel is distinguished for its excellent accommodations and home-like comforts as well as by the peculiarities of its management. Drummers generally call it the "Sanctified House" and are always pleased to enjoy its hospitality. It is owned and controlled by a company known as the "Sanctified Sisters," a religious community of ladies who pledge themselves to a life of purity and single blessedness in anticipation of spiritual blessings. The organization consists of about fifty members, who own farms, laundries, hotel buildings besides valuable city property, and devote their time exclusively to the business.

A Sabbath was spent in Austin, the capital of the State, and the rigid Sunday laws are strictly enforced there. Not a single saloon or cigar stand was open and the quiet appearance of the streets remind a stranger of the old puritan towns. Austin was selected for the capital city on account of its healthy location and dry, sandy soil. The Colorado river flows through the city, and few miles above a substantial rock dam is being built in order to utilize the water for manufacturing purposes.

Of course, the most prominent struc-

ture is the State capitol, of which every Texan is justly proud. This mammoth structure is at the head of Congress avenue, the main business street, and is second in size to the Capitol at Washington, and said to be the seventh largest building in the world. It is built of Texas granite, and the State gave three million acres of land in the "Panhandle" to the Chicago syndicate who erected it. The building is nearly six hundred feet long and two hundred and eighty-eight feet in width. Its form is that of a Greek cross, and the massive dome contains several galleries and a spiral stairway, enabling the visitors to reach the top and thereby obtain a view of the surrounding country. The height from the base line to the top of the statue on the dome is 311 feet. The building contains 258 compartments, all elaborately furnished.

The Senate and council chambers are adorned with portraits of heroes of the past, and are fitted up with electric lights and beautifully decorated.

Your correspondent must now leave the Lone Star State and return to his mountain home, preparatory to commencing his ministerial duties in the "Land of the Maoris."

"PHENIX."

AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 18, 1891.

CHRONOLOGY FOR 1890.

ABBREVIATIONS.—Unl. coh., unlawful cohabitation; Utah Pen., Utah Penitentiary.

JULY.

The Indians in Montana and other places were in a state of excitement over the statement of Porcupine, an Indian, who claimed to have seen Christ near Walker Lake, Nev.—Hostilities commenced between Guatemala and San Salvador, Central America.

Th. 1.—The carnival train from New Orleans arrived at Ogden, and that city enjoyed during the following days a peculiar treat in the shape of a so-called carnival feast, during which Governor Thomas was crowned grand duke of Utah.—Patriarch Thomas S. Smith died in Wilford, Bingham Co., Idaho.—A statue of the late Thomas A. Hendricks, vice President of the United States, was unveiled at Indianapolis, Ind.

Wed. 2.—The corner stones of the Onelda Stake Academy building laid at Preston, Idaho.

Thurs. 3.—President Harrison signed the bill admitting Idaho as a State into the Union.—Elder David William Savage murdered by Mexican banders near Adairville, Apache Co., Arizona.—A large number of striking cloakmakers in New York committed several acts of violence.

Fri. 4.—Walkers "Grand Opera House," Salt Lake City, was destroyed by fire in the night between the 3rd and 4th. A number of other smaller fires in the city destroyed considerable property, the cause being carelessness in using combustible articles in celebrating the Fourth.—J. M. Dyer, a restaurant man, committed suicide at Ogden by shooting himself through the head.—The 14th anniversary of the declaration of Independence celebrated throughout the country.

Sat. 5.—Joseph A. Bunot, of Henefer, Utah, arrested on a charge of unl. coh.

Sun. 6.—North Dakota was visited by a destructive cyclone.

Mon. 7.—Receiver Dyer made a report on Church property for Examiner Rosborough.—Robert McLaughlin, a ten year old boy, run over by a vehicle and killed in Salt Lake City.—The freight depot at Milford, Beaver Co., blown up by an explosion of giant powder.

Tu. 8.—The town of Roseville, Tioga Co., Penn., destroyed by fire.

Wed. 9.—Riot between strikers and new employees at West Superior, Wis.