

COLONIA DIAZ.

WE are in receipt of a correspondence from Brother E. M. Curtis, who is located at Colonia Diaz, Mexico. He states that a postoffice has been opened there. We are requested to state that mail matter for the colonists should no longer be directed to go via La Ascension, as heretofore. It will go quicker, and with greater safety, if directed as follows: "Colonia Diaz (via Deming, N. M.), Canton Galiana, Chihuahua, Mexico." The correspondent further says:

"It requires only a two cent stamp for a letter to come into Mexico, but many of our friends put on a five cent stamp. I presume this is often done, as they find a five cent stamp on letters going out from Mexico. This may appear strange, but it is in accordance with the postal laws of Old Mexico."

There was some sickness in the colony last winter, but since then the general health of the people has improved. The settlers are struggling against natural obstacles incidental to the building up of a new country. One impediment is the present scarcity of water, which prevents the raising of enough wheat for the needs of the people.

A WELL PRESERVED VETERAN.

THE following letter, addressed to Bishop Burton, is a curiosity in its way, as it shows an instance of a man bordering on a hundred years old with his mental faculties and physical powers remarkably well preserved. He is an old friend of the Bishop's, the latter having been but a boy when he first made Mr. Landers' acquaintance:

GREENLEAF, April 25, 1891.

Beloved Brother, Robert T. Burton: This old man loves you with a love that is stronger than death, and hopes to meet you in the morning of the first resurrection, to enjoy a thousand years' reign on the renewed earth. I was ninety-six years old on the 20th of August last, I never enjoyed better health in any time in my life than I have for the last ten years, and at present see no cause why I may not live to be a hundred years old. My sight and hearing are somewhat impaired, though I am writing this letter without the aid of spectacles. My wife was eighty-five years old last January. We are both striving with all diligence to make our calling and election sure.

Beloved brother, if it is possible to find out the address of my nephew, Ebenezer Landers, and send it to me you will greatly oblige, directing to Blue Rapids, Kansas, in care of Arthur J. Hagar.

My wife joins me in kind regards to you and yours.

As ever your brother in the Lord.

JOHN LANDERS.

Any person able to furnish the information desired by the writer of the foregoing letter, will confer a favor by forwarding it to him at the address embodied in the communication.

THE NEW POLITICAL MOVEMENT.

THE movement in this city to organize on national party lines, is the talk of the town. The opinion that the time has come for it seems to be almost universal, among those citizens who take active interest in political affairs.

Of course, the clique that has been a stumbling block in the way of Utah's progress for years, is in a flurry. The declaration that disfranchisement should never be inflicted upon any citizen "except for crime whereof he shall have first been duly convicted," is shocking to the feelings of those agitators who have plotted for the disfranchisement of all persons who are members of a certain Church, solely on account of that membership. They desire the political death of thousands of citizens who have never violated law and who have sworn not to violate it in future. They also advocate the denial of citizenship to law-abiding aliens simply on a test of their Church membership.

Any political document, therefore, whether it come from Democrats or Republicans, Prohibitionists or Farmers' Alliance men, which repudiates their fanatical sentiments and un-American measures, is sure to meet with scorn and sarcasm and be misrepresented as to its purpose and supporters.

If the time has really come for the citizens of Salt Lake to drop their local strifes and gravitate to the political centres which have for them the greatest attraction, the jibes and covert threats of those disappointed persons should have no weight with sensible Republicans or thoughtful Democrats. The permanent good of this Territory and its evolution into a great and loyal State, ought to be of such overshadowing importance as to make the claims of a selfish clique entirely insignificant.

There seems to be a difference of opinion among Republicans here as to the proper course for them to pursue in view of this movement of the Democrats. At the risk of misinterpretation of our motives, we will say that it appears to us only self-preservation for the Republicans to announce where they stand on the issues presented by their political opponents, so that the masses of Utah who are halting between two opinions may be able to determine intelligently which national party claims their best support.

We repeat what we have said before. Every citizen should be free to elect where his party fealty shall be given. His country demands his full duty and fidelity. This is not open to question. As to this, there is no room for doubt. But party claims are open

to debate. National politics have figured to so small an extent compared with local differences that many intelligent men, old as well as young, are not fully persuaded in their own minds as to the national party which has the strongest claims to their support.

Perfect frankness and freedom in the discussion of principles distinctive of each party, and in their adoption or rejection, must be encouraged and maintained. We can say, in all candor, that this will be the spirit in which we desire to approach this subject, and which we are sure will prevail among those with whom we are associated, religiously and otherwise.

RESPECTS TO THE PRESIDENT.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has come and gone. The people of Salt Lake City and several other towns in Utah have seen him, and he has had an opportunity of seeing them. We hope the benefits will be mutual. It is a good thing for the Chief Magistrate of the Nation to have an opportunity of coming in contact with the citizens in every part of the Republic. It is also a good thing for the people to look upon the representative of national authority and pay their respects to that authority.

We have no reason to be ashamed of the demonstration in welcome of the President to Utah. The decorations, the procession, the children's greeting and other preparations were all worthy of the occasion, and we believe were appreciated by our distinguished guest and his party. They cannot carry away with them any but favorable impressions of Utah and its people.

The visit, however, might have been made more memorable if some attractive features of the demonstration had not been excluded. After the children had saluted the President, those of them who belonged to the Sunday schools were gathered in the Tabernacle, where also the choir which has become justly celebrated throughout the land, had prepared to render patriotic music. But the President was not allowed by the Governor and the committee in charge of the day's proceedings to pay a visit, however brief, to the building which is one of the chief attractions of the city.

President Harrison previous to his arrival expressed his desire to go to the Tabernacle, but of course felt that he was in the hands of the committee. The choir and the children waited in the building expecting his arrival until half-past 11 o'clock. It had been rumored around that the committee would see that the Tabernacle had no place in the programme, but up to the