

and attested they may cost from \$6 to \$10, according to the amount of work involved. He must know that one copy of consular papers is sent by registered mail to the secretary of Hacienda, at the City of Mexico, and one copy to the administrator of the custom house at La Ausencion. The emigrant carries a copy with him, also the two registered receipts from the post-office, unless the Mexican consul himself agrees to send them for him.

Emigrants going by rail intending to buy teams and harness on the way can do so at Deming, or they can order at Salt Lake City and ship by car load, as before noted. The "Cooper," "Mitchell" or "Bain" wagons (three inch) are the most desirable; work teams, wagon, harness, personal wearing apparel, bedding, mechanical and farming tools with household effects, also the provisions and necessary outfit used on the journey are free from duty to colonist families who are duly listed and reported by us, as such, to the consul and agent of the government at La Ausencion. Those who go as visitors, or wish to hire their passage, can engage livery team in Deming, or employ Elder George Barber, of Colonia Diaz, who is at Deming about the 1st and 15th of each month, by wagon. He carries freight and passengers, the latter for \$4 each. Mr. Foster, of St. James Hotel, can give information when our colony teams are in town, as he is acquainted with most of them. Distance from Deming to Colonia Diaz, about 90 miles; to La Ausencion four miles (good road). Stop at custom house and call on Elder P. C. Haynie, who resides there, and who, since his appointment by Apostle E. Snow, has been of good service to our colonists. He will aid as interpreter in passing the custom house. Those receiving such aid ought to compensate him.

After passing the Custom House, those going further south will pass the interior guard at Corralitos, 35 miles, where they will be again inspected and have their papers attested. Thence to Casas Grandes, 25 miles, where several colonist families are located on the east side of the river. Passing on through the town of Casas Grandes (Mexico), which has a population of 2000, go west by south about 12 miles, to Colonia Juarez, on the right fork of Casas Grandes river and known as the Rio Piedras Verdi, near the east foot of the Sierra Madre mountains. Thence south southwest, about 30 miles, is the colony of Pacheco; passing through what is known as San Diego canyon, the traveler rises to an altitude of about 6000 feet above sea level, in a densely timbered, rugged region, known as Corralis Basin (formerly a stronghold of the Apaches), where the town of Pacheco is located—a fair grazing region, with a climate where fruits grow. When snow falls, which is not frequent, it seldom remains more than one or two days on the ground.

The colonies of Juarez and Diaz have a fair, mild, healthy climate;

the location has about 4,500 feet above sea level. There is good grass, stock wintering and doing well on the range. Certain knowing ones with much personal conceit, and little regard for the truth of what they say, have published that our "Mexican Colonization and Agricultural Co." have not, or cannot, acquire title to their lands. Such is not the fact, for we have our titles, which are on record and as good as can be procured. The colonists who live on the Company lands have chosen *undivided* title for their benefit and security of possession. Some living at Casas Grandes and La Ausencion acquiring *individual* title but enjoying the benefits of contract, same as colonists on the Company's lands, the inhabitants of each town electing their town committee, who in connection with the Company's manager, adopt such rules as are needful for the welfare of the community, agreeable with principle of stewardship and in harmony with the law of the land.

In carrying money, New York Exchange or coin is best, and exchange for Mexican silver can be had at Deming. Purchases of stoves or other merchandise can be made of Lindaur, Worser & Co. and other houses in Deming. Persons to be accepted as colonists must have recommendations from the wards where they reside, which will be presented to Bishop Wm. D. Johnson, Jr., at Colonia Diaz, or Bishop Geo. W. Sevy, who presides at Colonia Juarez. To prevent delays, timely notice, with the name, number in family and list of effects should be sent to Elder Henry Eyring or A. F. Macdonald, Colonia Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico, that their names may be enrolled on the colonist list and reported to the government agent, previous to their arrival on the frontier.

Public lands, also private land claims, in Mexico are fast passing into the hands of foreign syndicates with a view to speculation, hence our friends will do the best who combine their capital, or unite with the Mexican Colonization & Agricultural Company for an extensive purchase on the best available terms, to be subdivided agreeably with the wishes of the investors. Persons of limited means can buy a farm or a few acres of improved land with water rights in towns or municipalities at from \$2.50 to \$20.00 per acre and obtain title, but range and pasture lands in extensive tracts can be got as low as 25 cents per acre, Mexican silver.

We would recommend persons intending to settle in Mexico to visit the country and become familiar with its advantages and disadvantages. The fall and winter season, from now on, is the most desirable time for travel or exploration, and the period of the year when persons are best prepared to leave home interests for a trip. I am informed that excursion trips are in contemplation to the City of Mexico, via El Paso, Texas. In such case a lay over for a few days at "Gallego Station," on the Mexican Central Railroad, and taking stage from there 125 miles west to "Casas

Grandes" by mail stage, \$9.25 fare, Mexican silver, would enable tourists to visit our colonies and surrounding country, and then return or go out via Deming, N. M., as could be arranged. In fact, a visit to the City of Mexico is not to be excelled in interest by anything seen east or west. It should be remembered in the matter of railroad rates to the City of Mexico or intermediate points, those intending to make the trip should write or apply to Wm. C. Spence, Box B., Salt Lake City, Utah, for the necessary information about procuring tickets.

Very respectfully,

A. F. MACDONALD.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 11, 1890.

OUR CHICAGO LETTER.

When one glances around and contemplates the turmoil and bustle in politics and religion, he can't help wondering what a mysterious world it is we live in. Look at the vast number of political factions and parties, and hear what they say of each other. Protestants and Catholics abuse each other without stopping to consider why. Both alike abuse Mormons, and in like manner can't tell why. We never stop to examine the philosophy or literature of any sect outside our own. This thought struck me, as I took up last week's issue of the *Catholic Home*, the official organ of the Roman church in Chicago. Why not read this carefully, and see what this old Church is doing in our new country. The *Home* is an eight page weekly, and taking into consideration the strength of the Catholic Church in this city, it is far from being a prosperous journal. The English speaking Catholics, though closely wedded to their church, are far from being liberal patrons of church literature. This is why, perhaps, so many of them know so little of their own or any other religion.

Let us take a glance at the *Catholic Home*. We find on the first page a two-column article from the New York *Herald* descriptive of a Roman Catholic nunnery, situated fourteen miles from the New York city hall. This nunnery is known as the Corpus Christi Monastery, and the women who occupy it known as the Nuns of Perpetual Adoration of the Order of St. Dominic. The community at present consists of 15 cloistered nuns, 4 sisters for outside work, and 7 postulants or probationists. This is the only house of this order in the United States. In discipline and asceticism it resembles the Trappist monks, one monastery of whom also exists in this country.

The Order of St. Dominic was founded away back in 1216. Absolute poverty, mendicancy, chastity and obedience are the requirements of its disciples. This was the order known as the "Black Friars," from the black robe habitually worn outside the cloister. To this order belonged the famous Thomas Aquinas. But the women branch of the order is comparatively of modern date. The life of its nuns is passed in constant prayer and perpetual adoration of the Sacrament.