

hog meat were the principal features in the bill of fare.

I had been here but three weeks when my companion, Elder Spiers was taken sick with the malarial fever. He had a very severe attack of it and although the lady with whom we were staying did all she could for him, he kept getting worse. After he had been in this condition for two weeks, Elders Lyman and Winar came to us. We administered to him and saw the healing spirit made manifest, as he immediately started to mend. As soon as he had regained his strength we started for conference, preaching on the road at every place that we could.

After conference I was assigned to labor with Elder Cluff in Johnson county.

This county proved to be the old stamping ground of the Mormon Elders twenty years ago. There was once a branch of the Church organized there, but the most of the Saints had emigrated.

We did not have a very pleasant time of it at first as the cream had been taken off, leaving only the skimmed milk for us. We did not stop at this, however, but kept pressing forward and trying to awaken an interest there. At first our efforts seemed to be without effect. It was like pouring water on a duck's back. After preaching for some time we succeeded in getting a good number to hear us and the question (Mormonism) could be heard on all hands. Finally they took sides, part opposing and part in favor of proving all things.

We then obtained the Free Will Baptist church house and started a series of meetings. No sooner did we start than the adversary started also. Rocks were thrown at the house and the shutters were beaten with clubs. Then all was quite again until we dismissed. When we were leaving the house some one threw an egg at us. But, luckily for us it went between us and hit a lady in the back.

This rather warmed some of the people up and they went that night, woke up the judge and swore out a warrant. Next they woke up the constable and then went to the home of the offender and placed him under arrest. The next morning he was tried, convicted of disturbing public worship and sentenced to twenty-five days hard work on the road. The culprit made the remark after he had been working a few days that if he had it to do over again he would rather eat the egg, even if it was rotten.

We had another experience of a similar nature. Four were implicated in this offense. The people said they would indict them, but we left for the "special" conference that was called, in which we met with Apostles Lyman and Cowley. At this conference it was decided to open up the "Blue Grass" counties. Until this time there were no Elders there at all. I was then chosen senior and assigned to labor with Elder Robinson in Nicholas county, where I labored for five months, meeting with all kinds of treatment. One man in an article to one of the papers said: "I consider them wolves in sheep's clothing, and doubt not but that the people would do well to steer clear of them."

Such things as this have their weight with the people, as it did in this case, for we tried to get a place to preach in the town of Carlisle, but were unable to do so. The court house was closed against us. Then we saw the mayor, and he refused to let us have the street corners, and would have stopped us from tracting the town if he could. But we claimed the right of American citizens, and then he consented to let us tract the town.

In all our labors in Nicholas county we have beheld the two powers at work. Whenever we would be doing

a good work and whenever the people seemed interested in our doctrine there would the adversary be trying to turn them from truth unto fables, but I am thankful to say that we have some earnest investigators and hope that the seeds which are sown may mature in the due season of the Lord, and the harvest be gathered.

I was chosen as superintendent of Sunday schools on the 19th of April. Elder Lyman, our former superintendent being called as counselor to our president. Elder Newton Woodruff is my companion and we hope with the help of the Lord to do our duty. Yours in the cause of truth,

O. S. WALSH,

Eadston, Ky.

WITH THE MORMON COLONIES.

For the benefit of people who may contemplate colonizing in Mexico, will you please give space to the following:

Many letters are received by the officers of the Mexican Colonization and Agricultural company, making inquiry in relation to facilities for obtaining homes in Mexico, and the inducements offered to those who desire to come, as colonists, to this country.

People frequently start from Utah and other points intending to come to Mexico, as colonists, without having first complied with the requirements of the colonization laws, and the result is, when they reach the frontier custom houses they are subjected to annoying and expensive delays, all of which may be avoided, if proper arrangements are made in advance.

Seven colonies have been established by the Latter-day Saints in Mexico, as follows: Colonia Diaz is on the Casas Grandes river, about one hundred miles a little west of south from Deming, New Mexico. It has a population of six hundred souls, maintains an excellent school and has an abundance of good agricultural and grazing land. The water supply is limited, but with the new canal, which is now in course of construction, and the reservoir system which is contemplated, water may be provided for a large area of excellent land, adapted to the cultivation of wheat, corn, alfalfa and vegetables. These lands will be sold for from one to three dollars per acre. W. Derby Johnson Jr. is the Bishop, and will answer any communication which may be addressed to him in regard to this colony.

Colonia Dublan is fifty-five miles south of Diaz on the Casas Grandes river. It has a population of 492 souls. Here also there is a large area of good agricultural land, but water, as at Diaz, is scarce. The facilities for reservoirs, however, are excellent, and when once the system which is in contemplation shall be put in operation, several thousand acres of land will be brought under cultivation. The titles to the land upon which Colonia Dublan is situated have never yet been secured, and because of this, the development of the colony has been greatly retarded. We hope, in the near future, to overcome this condition and establish our claim to the rightful possession of these lands. The Rio Grande Sierra Madre and Pacific railroad passes through the Dublan townsite. Winslow Farr is Bishop and will answer any communication, in regard to the inducements offered to settlers at this point.

Colonia Juarez is on the Pledras Verdes river, a branch of the Casas Grandes, sixteen miles above Dublan. The Juarez stake academy is at Juarez, and a most excellent school is maintained under the able direction of Professor Guy C. Wilson, formerly of the Brigham Young academy. There is but little agricultural land at Juarez, the people engaging principally in fruit culture, lumbering, stock raising and freighting. Joseph C. Bentley is the Bishop to whom communications may

be addressed. Juarez is situated at the base of the Sierra Madra mountains, on the summit of which are the colonies Pacheco, Garcia and Chulchupa. The facilities of Pacheco, like those of Juarez, are about all utilized by the 205 colonists who reside there. The land produces good potatoes, corn and oats, and grass and timber are abundant. George W. Hardy is Bishop of this colony.

Garcia is ten miles south of Pacheco, in what is known as Round Valley, and has a population of 100 souls. The land at this place is not all taken. It is of good quality, producing potatoes, corn, oats and vegetables of the finest quality.

There are two steam saw mills, and a shingle mill at Garcia, which are in active operation. Twenty additional families can be provided with farms and town lots. For further particulars address John T. Whetton.

Colonia Chulchupa is thirty-eight miles south of Garcia in the beautiful Chulchupa Valley, on the top of the Sierra Madre. It has a population of 117 souls and room for 500 more people, on land, which has already been bought. The soil is good and produces corn, potatoes and oats, as well as excellent vegetables. Grass and timber are abundant. Town lots can be bought for \$5 each; farming land for \$2 per acre; pasture lots near the town \$7.50 per hectare, about two and a half acres. These prices are in United States currency. No irrigation is necessary at any of these mountain colonies to mature field crops, gardens need irrigation during the spring months only. Information in regard to Chulchupa can be obtained by corresponding with Benjamin J. Johnson at Colonia Chulchupa, Chihuahua, Mexico, or J. C. Peterson, Colonia Juarez.

Colonia Oaxaca is in the state of Sonora, on the Rio San Pedro river. It is an excellent stock country and has a limited amount of good farming land, which is very productive, the climate being about like St. George, Utah, but with more rain in summer. It has a population of 202 souls. Frank Scott is the Bishop and will answer any inquiry in relation to this colony.

Twenty-five miles down the river from Oaxaca there is a tract of land known as the Batepito ranch, which consists of about 9,000 acres of land, and offers most excellent opportunities for colonization. At least one-half of the land can be brought under cultivation and the remainder is unexcelled for grazing purposes. The land is very rich and fertile and when brought under cultivation will produce in abundance. It is within one day's travel of the United States' line and only a few days' travel from Saint David, Arizona. This tract of land has been offered to us for \$15,000 in United States currency, and would undoubtedly be a good investment, if a combination could be made, by parties desiring to come in as colonists, to buy it. Lorenzo S. Hulsh, of Payson, Utah, has visited this locality and will be able to give information regarding it and to negotiate for its purchase if money can be raised for that purpose.

The average price for agricultural and other products is as follows: Flour \$5 per hundred, wheat 2 cents per pound, corn one and one-half cents per pound, potatoes 3 cents per pound, butter 35 cents per pound, cheese 25 cents per pound, eggs 20 cents per dozen, lumber \$25 per thousand at the mills, shingles \$3 per thousand, cattle about as in Utah, merchandise three times the prices paid in Utah. These prices are in Mexican currency.

Parties desiring to colonize at any of the places referred to can do so under the concession granted by the Mexican government to the Mexican Colonization & Agricultural company, John Henry Smith, president, A. W.