

stamps, stamped envelopes, postal cards, newspaper and periodical stamps cancelled as postage on matter actually mailed at said postoffice and of postage due stamps cancelled in payment of undercharges and unpaid postage on matter delivered at said postoffice during said quarter; the exact amount of such excess is to the jurors aforesaid unknown.

Against the form of the statute of the said United States in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the same.

GEORGE S. PETERS,  
U. S. District Attorney.

B. G. RAYBOULD,  
Foreman of Grand Jury.

TERRITORY OF UTAH,  
County of Salt Lake. } ss.

I, Henry G. McMillan, clerk of the Third Judicial District court of Utah Territory, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original indictment against Harry Haynes, as found by the grand jury the 24th day of February, 1898, No. 290, in the action therein entitled, and in my office.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court, at Salt Lake City, this 27th day of July, A. D. 1891.

HENRY G. McMILLAN,  
GEORGE D. LOOMIS, Clerk.  
Deputy Clerk.

## HEBREW IMMIGRANTS.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—Secretary Foster today addressed a letter to Simon Wolf and Lewis Abraham, president and secretary respectively of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, in reference to overtures made to the Department for the release from detention of Russian-Hebrew immigrants held at New York and Boston as "assisted immigrants," whose landing is forbidden by law.

In their letter to the Secretary Messrs. Wolf and Abraham stated that the Hebrew societies of the United States, while they deplored this kind of immigration and had advised their brethren in foreign countries to prevent it, were willing to stand the expense of caring for the immigrants, and were ready to give the Government a satisfactory bond guaranteeing that none of these refugees should become public charges within the meaning of the American law.

In his answer to the communication Secretary Foster says, in part: "I fully concur in your estimate of the magnitude of the present calamity which has befallen so many of your race, as well as in your hope that an early mitigation or cessation of current measures of expulsion may render unnecessary any general migration of Russian Hebrews to America or elsewhere. Unquestionably a great and sudden influx of destitute aliens of any race would be a great misfortune to any country, and the American Hebrews act patriotically and humanely when they advise the Jewish refugees against coming hither, but at the same time to endeavor to render self-supporting those who finally come. Obviously the support of numbers of dependent persons is a tax upon the resources of the country, even though paid from private funds, and quite as plainly industrial conditions here might be seriously disturbed by the sudden arrival and enforced competition of multitudes of needy poor.

"Hence it is important to the last de-

gree that the volume of this refugee immigration be not excessive or threatening, and that with the entire certainty that it shall be promptly and widely distributed, so as to supply a real want in scattered communities and interfere as little as possible with the existing and normal industrial conditions.

"The apparent scope and thoroughness of your plans for securing this immediate and wide distribution of expected refugees are most gratifying, and upon the success of your association in carrying out these plans will largely depend the possibility of the government meeting your views. In other respects, while the immigration laws of the United States must and will be enforced, I agree with you that those laws were never enacted in abrogation of the plainest requirements of humanity, and no worthy immigrant who in all other respects meets the demand of our statutes should be excluded from the country because, through the actions of others, he is for the time being homeless and without property.

"I shall rely upon your voluntary assurance that you will actively urge upon your brethren in Europe the attitude of our laws toward unassisted immigration. I also beg to remind you that any tendency abroad to deflect toward this country a movement of destitute refugees or to stimulate their migration hither would be distinctly hostile to the spirit manifested in your letter and to the spirit in which the government of the United States desires to treat this difficult and delicate problem."

## INTERESTING LETTER FROM MEXICO

Editor Deseret News:

If any there be among your readers, who have fully determined upon coming to Mexico, a few suggestions as to how and when to come, and where to locate, may be of use to them. Among a strange people, in a new country, with an entirely different climate, changed conditions are imposed, and as near as may be, the details may as well be attended to before leaving home.

Several hundred families have come by team in the last year from Arizona, Utah and Idaho, and the results in many instances have been disastrous. Cattle and horses have been left by the way, while the families have endured severe hardships; and after all, the outlay in cash has amounted in cases to more than it would have cost to come by rail. It is, therefore, believed to be the best and cheapest to come to Deming, New Mexico, by train. A freight car may be chartered at Ogden or any intermediate point, for \$200, in which the horses, harness, wagons, furniture and machinery of three or four ordinary families may be shipped while a party of fifteen or twenty persons will be given a car to themselves, upon purchasing at \$35 each through tickets to Deming, on either the D. & R. G. or U. P. lines of railway. One hundred and fifty pounds of baggage is allowed to each full fare ticket.

The best time to come is perhaps the next question. If one leaves Utah or Idaho, just at the close of winter, the change of climate may give some discomfort, but if the trip is made in the

latter part of October or about the middle of November, the cold weather of the north is escaped and the settler will be here in time to put in a crop, for harvesting the next spring. As cattle run out the year round, no fears need be entertained about hay for stock.

Before starting, however, one will do well to make some changes to meet the commercial conditions of the country. All the clothing the family will need for two years should be bought and made up. As much dried fruit as possible, should be on hand; and where possible, horses should be traded for mares or mules, especially when the intended colonist has more stock than he will be allowed to bring into the country free of duty.

Arrived in Deming after a three days' trip, one may take rooms at the St. James hotel or he may find house room about town or furnished rooms over the bank or yet hitch up and drive outside of town to feed, while the family rest and determine upon the next step to take.

Where the home will be made depends measurably upon the occupation one wishes to take up, with a variety here presented to suit any taste or previous condition. Next, therefore, as to the settlements of the Latter-day Saints in Mexico.

Forty miles south of Deming, four and a half miles south of the international line, is Palomas, on lands owned by Hon. John W. Young. Palomas is on the "Free Zone" of Mexico and will be the location of the custom house for all the "Mormon" settlements to the south. There is a slight swell of ground at the line, and south of this the plain has an almost level sweep for sixteen miles to the Casas Grandes river. This prairie is skirted on the west by low hills, at the eastern foot of which the settlement is built; and on the east about twenty miles from the settlement, by a range of low steep looking mountains. The railroad track hugs the foothills at the western edge of town. About half a mile south of the line and two miles east of the track, there is a large spring one hundred and fifty by two hundred feet in size, flowing perhaps thirty cubic feet of water per minute. From this spring to the lake, four miles south, there are twenty large springs all emptying into the common stream flowing into the lake. From the upper spring the water may be conducted to the west onto all the prairie land below the track. In fact, a canal has already been cut for a mile and a half by the natives, but the work is now abandoned. Besides these springs, there are two others, rising at the foot of the hills on the west just below town. One of these, however, is on private property and the other on the plaza. The greater part of the soil about Palomas contains considerable mineral, there being perhaps not over 200 acres of land free from salaratus; but, as there will be an abundance of water, the soil may be reclaimed in time. But Palomas will be less a farming or cattle raising district than a commercial and manufacturing location, though there are hundreds of cattle ranging on the plains here and feed for thousands more all the year through.

Sixty-five miles directly south from