

pay for this deluge of "memoirs," correspondence, etc., is that nearly all modern history will have to be written over again.

Another feature of the present time is the rage for exhibitions. Last year there was the great Scottish Exhibition at Glasgow, the Irish Exhibition, the Danish Exhibition, the Italian Exhibition, and I know not how many more. Now we are to have the great Exposition at Paris, a Fine Art Exhibition at Berlin, and a little later on a great military exhibition in England. Already in Rome the society called "In Arte Libertas" has opened its exhibition to a large and appreciative audience. As the name of this society implies, its scope is that of entire liberty and originality in art production. If the public are to judge from the names of the contributing artists, both in sculpture and painting, some of the most original works will be found not at Berlin nor yet at Paris, this summer, but in the art galleries of Rome.

Last week the "Unione Fotografica Italiana" celebrated at Turin the completion of the fiftieth year of the great discovery by Daguerre and Niepce, by which the sun's rays falling upon a polished sensitive metallic surface did the painting of portraits, landscapes, etc. It is hard to perceive why the name of Talbot and others were not mentioned in the photographic celebration at Turin. Especially so, as the invention of Talbot, by which sensitive paper was substituted for metal has now its more perfect development in photographs on paper and has almost entirely superseded the invention of Daguerre.

Another centennial or quatuorcentennial is on the tapis. This time Genoa is to be the place of celebration. In view of the fact that 1892 completes the fourth century since the discovery of America, Genoa is not satisfied with possessing both "*ze buste and ze pedestal*" so graphically described by Mark Twain, but she has also resolved to build a first-class ironclad which shall be named *Cristoforo Colombo*. This vessel is to be launched on the 8th day of October, 1892—the day on which the great Genoese navigator landed on San Salvador—that first outpost of the New World beheld by European eyes, if we except the parts looked upon by the Northmen in the Bays of Massachusetts and Narragansett.

Among other anniversaries might be mentioned one that took place at the Vatican in Rome, a short time ago. On the 2nd of March, 1810, in the little Apennian town of Carpineto, there was born a male child, who was christened Joachim Pecci, and who is now the head of the Roman Catholic Church, under the name of Leo XIII. On Saturday, March 2d, therefore, he entered upon his eightieth year and was felicitated at the Vatican. In that same year, 1810, there were born on the soil of disunited Italy two other men, Camille Cavour, and Ferdinand de Bourbon. The former of these worked for the welfare of Italy; the other for her ruin. Ferdinand de Bourbon was crowned

Ferdinand II, king of the two Sicilies, but whose detestable name of "Bomba" is more widely known throughout the world. The kingdom of the two Sicilies is gone, so are the States of the Pope, and, lastly, the temporal power. But United Italy, mainly the work of Cavour, stands on a sure foundation—the love and will of the Italian people. The Pope, this time, on his birthday, spoke very differently from what he did last year and other years. Heretofore, he had only gentle words when his cardinals have come to wish him many happy returns of the day. Indeed, it is said that he never before pronounced a political discourse, and they were not a little surprised when he lately burst forth in a diatribe against the Italian government, for its attitude towards him and towards the church.

J. H. WARD.

EUROPE, April 1st, 1889.

A NEW LAND LAW.

On March 2, 1889, a new land law was approved which cannot fail to be a great public benefit. From a copy of the law lying before us, we learn that any person who has not perfected title to a tract of land entered by him under the homestead law, may make a homestead entry of not exceeding 160 acres, notwithstanding his previous entry, but this right does not apply to persons who perfect title to lands under the pre-emption or homestead laws already initiated. Persons who had initiated claims under the pre-emption law at the time of the passage of this act can change to homestead entries, and perfect title under the homestead law, notwithstanding they may have heretofore had the benefit of such land. These persons, however, cannot afterwards use either the pre-emption or homestead laws for other lands. If through a total or partial destruction or failure of crops, sickness or other unavoidable casualty, any settler is unable to support himself on his land, he may be granted a leave of absence not to exceed one year at a time, and during this granted absence he forfeits no rights, but the time he is so absent is not to be deducted from the five years of residence required under the law.

The price of \$1.25 per acre is fixed on all sections and parts of sections of the public lands within the limits of the portions of the several grants of land, to aid in the construction of railroads, which have been heretofore and which may hereafter be forfeited, which were by the act making such grants or have since been increased to \$2.50 per acre. And this reduction applies also to all lands within the limits of any such railroad grant; but not embraced in such grant lying adjacent to and co-terminous with the portions of the line of any such railroad which was not completed on March 2, 1889.

Another feature of the law is, any homestead settler who has heretofore entered less than a quarter sec-

tion, and is still the owner and occupant of such land, may enter other and additional land adjoining the original entry to complete the 160 acres, and without further proof if the first claim be proved up. If, however, the original claim should fail for any reason, or fraud be shown, in that case the additional entry shall not be allowed, and if it has been allowed it shall be cancelled.

And as a personal right not assignable, a person who has entered and made final proof for less than 160 acres, may enter additional land subject to homestead entry, to make up the 160 acres allowed by law, but he must live on it and fill the law as perfectly as required for an original entry. Soldiers' rights are not affected by this provision.

Persons who are delayed unavoidably from making proof on the day advertised in the published notice, may do so at any time within ten days following such date. This is an admirable provision, as in many instances, new publication has been required because of failure to appear on the day specified.

Of course, the Secretary of the Interior will issue rules and regulations to govern in all the above cases. STAYNER & SIMMONS.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 12, 1889.

MEXICAN DUTIES.

The following from the *Echo*, published at Las Palomas, has been furnished by Elder A. F. Maedonald. As it will prove of use to people intending to locate in the Mexican settlements, informing them regarding what they can take into that country not subject to duty, we cheerfully give it space:

"We publish below a complete list of articles admitted duty free to all, whether colonists or not, which is called the 'free list.' All other goods are dutiable. Within the free zone, which extends from the boundary line 12 miles south, 20 kilometers, the duty is but three per cent of the duty fixed by law—that is to say, if the amount on goods is \$100 duty, the charge at Las Palomas, or within the free zone, would be but \$3. The duty upon one horse to beyond the free zone is \$40, Mexican silver; to Las Palomas it would be but 3 per cent, or \$1.20.

FREE LIST:

Acids, sulphuric, chloro-hydric, phenic.
Anchors, with and without chains, for vessels.
Animals of all classes, living, except altered horses.
Apparatus for extinguishing fires with six charges of liquid.
Arsenic, white.
Asbestos, in powder.
Bags, common, of all materials.
Barrels and pipes (casks), when empty.
Books and music, printed and not bound.
Boxes, common, of wood, nailed together or in pieces.