

wide, of great depth, fed by an enormous living spring, affording a stream thirteen feet wide and six feet deep, with a fall of six feet to the mile. There are three other streams that will be poured into the reservoir, for from six to eight months of the year. The outlet will be through a tunnel in solid rock, about seventy-five feet long. There will be no trouble from wave action, the lake being almost entirely surrounded by hills, filled with saw timber and fire wood of the best kind.

I have gathered these facts mostly from parties well acquainted with the country and have not found one doubter of the feasibility and success of this great enterprise. From my own knowledge the land is covered with black sage and amongst the best that ever responded to the toil of husbandman. It lays in the western part of our country. The father of these great schemes of development, is our respected citizen, Mr. Jos. E. Ray, not a grasping speculator, but an easy-going fellow who seems to glide through the world with great and practical ideas and willing that those who work with him shall share in these profits. He has already secured rights from land owners, and done work on the scheme. The small amount of capital necessary will easily be found.

Yes; Millard is surely "getting there" and "Joe" Ray's name will be written with honor in her history. A. BIRD.

FILLMORE, Dec. 8, 1892.

#### DR MAESER'S RETURN.

On last evening's Rio Grand Western train, says the Provo evening *Dispatch* of Wednesday, Provo's honored citizen and stalwart in the cause of education, Dr. Carl G. Maeser, returned to his home, having completed his first circuit in the interest of the Latter-day Saints' schools. The veteran is looking hale and hearty and feeling as well as he looks, for his trip has been a most pleasant and successful one, and with him when the cause of education is progressing in the land all else is well.

Dr. Maeser visited the two Church schools in Emery county, and the one in Uintah, this Territory. He also visited the Church schools in the Snow Flake, Saint Joseph and Maricopa counties in Arizona. While at Mesa city in the last named county he met our old-time friend and fellow citizen of the Garden city, Henry Rogers, who is feeling and doing exceedingly well and desirous of being remembered to his many friends here. Mr. Rogers is first Counselor to the President of that Stake of Zion.

Leaving Arizona the doctor entered Mexico, going as far south as Juarez in Chihuahua. He found the Mormon settlers and all others in excellent spirits with hopes renewed and buoyant, being assured of bounteous crops the coming season. For a long period of two or three seasons no rain had fallen in that country, and the great drought had caused much suffering. Just two days before Dr. Maeser arrived, the long wished-for rains fell, flooding the whole district. Now the farmers are all plowing and sowing with great cheer. Added to this to make them more happy and cheerful is the fact that at last they have secured

from the Mexicans permanent water rights, which will make them independent for all time to come.

Another great cause for rejoicing in that country is that the Indian scare is over, and the people again feel secure. Readers will remember the ravages and depredations by the renegade Indians there recently. These Indians had broken away from the reservation in Arizona. Upon hearing of the depredations the Mexican government sent troops of 500 men to protect the Mormon people and Helaman Pratt was appointed to act as guide for them and to locate them to the best possible advantage. Mr. Pratt was up in the mountains attending to his duties under this appointment when Dr. Maeser was there and as a consequence the two staunch and old time friends failed to meet. A most enjoyable and pleasing reception was tendered the doctor, however, by Mr. Pratt's family and it was highly appreciated by him. At Corralties he met the advance guard with captain and Mexican soldiers and was there informed that the troops would reach the invaded districts in a few days.

The people feeling safe, the bounteous rains, water rights secured, bright prospects for rich crops and beautiful springtime weather will go to make them happy, hopeful and thankful. When the doctor was there the flowers and trees were all in bloom and verdure everywhere. The first crop of lucerne will be cut in the first week in February and they will cut six crops. The first harvest will begin in May or June. In that country they have two harvests each year when the drought does not kill the crops.

While on the way the doctor noticed that the new railroad which will penetrate Mexico had reached six miles south of Deming. When this reaches the Mexican line the company which is a syndicate of English capitalists, will receive from the Mexican government \$14,000 for every mile of road built. It is giving employment to the laborers there and will give Mexico a better market and means increased prosperity for the country.

At Pacheco, away up in the mountains fourteen miles south of Juarez, Moses Thatcher and Heber J. Grant own and have in operation a modern and fully equipped saw mill and are supplying the people of the surrounding country with timber and lumber of the best quality and at very low prices, and as a result of this enterprise the development of the country is being considerably hastened.

While in Mexico the doctor established three Church schools in Colonia Diaz, Dublin and Colonia Juarez in Chihuahua, and while on the return trip he attended Latter-day Saints' worship at Oakland and San Francisco, California. He found much interest in the cause of religion manifested by the people there, also all of the Saints in Mexico happy and enthusiastic and the schools flourishing and progressing far beyond his expectations, and taken altogether the doctor has occasion to feel well over his successful and pleasant trip.

Ernest Hart has been arrested at Durango, Colo., for an alleged murder of a citizen of Albuquerque a year or two ago.

#### AN OLD AFFLICTION.

The following communication, reminiscent of twenty years ago, affords proof that the "short weight coal" is by no means a new disease in this locality. The letter is taken from the back files of this paper:

SALT LAKE CITY March 8, 1873.

Editor *Deseret Evening News*:

I have seen several allusions in your paper at different times to the necessity that exists for public weighing scales and an ordinance to regulate the operations of the same, and it is a matter of surprise, not only to myself but to many others, that the suggestion has not long since been acted upon. Circumstances of daily occurrence point to the absolute necessity for public weighing scales. It is neither my design nor my desire to make any charge against coal dealers as a class, believing as I do, that, as a body, they are as honest as the rest of mankind. But mistakes are apt to occur in other institutions besides families, and that they frequently creep into the question of how many hundred weight of coal it takes to constitute a ton of that article is too frequently demonstrated to admit of denial. There is a certain peculiarity, too, in connection with mistakes of this nature—they are almost invariably one-sided.

I could cite a number of instances if it were deemed advisable to do so, but in writing this note I do not wish to assume the role either of an accuser or dictator, but rather to stand in the position of a suggester. It does not make a person feel in a very good humor, however, when, after suspecting that he was receiving short weight of fuel all winter, he should take the trouble or satisfying himself by having a supposed ton of coal weighed, and find it to be nearly one-sixth short of weight, especially when that individual had been using a very large amount of coal during the cold season; yet such things have occurred.

Errors of this kind would probably be avoided by the establishment, at or near the railroad depot, by the city, or public weighing scales, and the passage of an ordinance requiring coal dealers to have their loads weighed, and that they should present to the purchaser a certificate of weight received at those scales. The consumption of coal is becoming, and is even now extensive enough, I should think, to enable the city, by charging a small amount for each load weighed, to conduct an affair of this kind without any expense, and I am of opinion that the outlay incurred by its first establishment would soon be refunded. I do not doubt that all respectable coal dealers would be gratified at the establishment of public weighing scales, as it would be the means of securing and maintaining confidence between themselves and the public.

SUGGESTER.

#### NOTES.

It is noticeable that since the campaign closed there is a great demand for remedies for the "lumpy jaw."

"As THE governor of Wyoming said to the other governor of Wyoming," is the revised expression.

WILL THE Wyoming Barber say "Your turn next" when he lets Mr. Osborne know that the latter can have the gubernatorial chair?

WHAT is usually spoken of as "a good working majority" in a legislative body is too frequently a majority that will not work at all.

IF THE rain making experiment had