

the Gospel was manifested to the native races as it has been to the rest of the world. As a consequence the Elders were overwhelmed with invitations to visit the different villages, and chiefs and deputations came in from all the country around to have their teaching. The Indian Elder, Valenzuela, was particularly spirited in bearing to his brethren a testimony of the truth, after standing on his feet interpreting and preaching for two hours at a time. Hundreds of Indians were baptized, and great faith everywhere manifested. The sick were healed and the children, even of those who would not receive baptism themselves, were blessed to embrace the Gospel in the future. Wherever the Elders went they carried peace, quarrels and drunkenness disappearing under their counsel, and their visit marked an era among the Indians of perfect reformation, the merchants and traders of the neighboring towns hailing the missionaries as benefactors.

After penetrating a distance of about a hundred and fifty miles into the Indian country, the expedition was recalled in the Spring of 1889, since which time the mission has been prosecuted under the direction of President C. L. Robinson of Maricopa Stake, Arizona, but the Yaquis have not been visited again.

As will be seen from the foregoing sketch, the labors of "Mormon" missionaries among the natives of Mexico, as also their efforts to colonize the country, were at first confined almost exclusively to the State of Sonora, but, from the time of the return of the expedition under Apostles Young and Grant in 1884, the work of colonizing has been transferred to the north-western corner of the State Chihuahua, where in spite of opposition in almost every conceivable form, success has as far crowned every effort.

L. A. WILSON.

LAS PALMAS, Mexico, July 10, 1891.

PHOENIX IN STAR VALLEY.

In conversation with leading citizens in Evanston lately, many complimentary remarks were made relative to the indefatigable labors of the hardy "Mormon" settlers in Star Valley, which is located in Uintah county, Wyoming; about one hundred and fifteen miles north of Evanston, and about five miles east of the Idaho line. Notwithstanding the fact, that the schools of Star Valley draw more appropriation for school purposes alone, than the aggregate amount of taxes paid into the county treasury, it is conceded that such an energetic, industrious class is needed to develop the agricultural resources of Western Wyoming. Many of the settlers are now sifting upon their lands in order to obtain titles.

Journeying northward the traveller passes through Almy, Woodruff, Randolph and Cokeville and then is directed over a new road up, what is termed Smith's fork. From Cokeville to Afton is called forty-five miles, but your correspondent estimated it at nearly sixty miles. The first half of this distance is a good mountain road, after which it is quite rugged over heavily timbered mountain.

The ever awe-inspiring scenery of the Rockies compensates somewhat for

the rough shaking experienced in pulling up hills, driving down canyons, along rocky dugways until at last, the open valley is seen in the distance. Star Valley is about fifteen miles long, and five miles wide. The land has a gentle slope and only needs plowing to prepare it to receive the grain. The soil is quite fertile and liberally repays the efforts of the husbandman. The following named streams are constantly pouring an abundant supply of water into the valley: Salt river, Swift creek, Slump creek, Cottonwood, Dry creek and Crow creek. There is an abundance of grass in the vicinity and the sleek, fat cattle are evidence of the advantage possessed by stock raisers. The greatest drawback at present is the long winters, but as the valley settles up, the people are confident that the climate will moderate.

There are four postoffices in the valley, and a tri-weekly mail. It is only about four years since the attention of your readers was invited to this section, and since then home-seekers have been flocking in, and, judging by the extensive plowing and fencing going on, in a short time all the land will be utilized.

There are now five wards organized and six school districts in the valley. The residents have the advantage of one steam and two water saw mills, a shingle mill and grist mill. Afton is the largest town, and is beautifully located on a sloping bench at the east side of the valley. About sixty families are now located on the townsite, and others still reside on their farms in the vicinity. The dwellings are principally log houses, as timber is so abundant on the adjacent hills.

A new meeting house is soon to be erected, and active efforts are being made to complete it for the coming fall. Afton possesses two general merchandise stores, a millinery store, furniture store, and harness and shoe shops.

The prospects for crops this year are very good, and it is to be hoped that the earnest efforts of the people will be abundantly rewarded.

Day school is now in session, conducted by Bro. W. Cazier. Two schools were necessary during the winter to accommodate Afton's "best crop." The ward is presided over by Bishop C. D. Cazier.

Temple Hill, the beautiful plateau at the foot of the canyon, is well worthy of the name. From this eminence the distant towns of Grover, Fairview and Auburn may be seen.

Cottonwood is a small town located at the south end of the valley about eight miles from Afton. A ward has been organized containing about thirty families presided over by Bishop Parsons.

Many of the brethren were found busily at work completing the new meeting house, and an enquiry for the bishop was met with the reply, "He's gone to the canyon for logs"—a good specimen of a "Mormon" bishop. Such leaders are a blessing to any community, and it is a pleasure to find the people unitedly working together for their mutual benefit.

Fairview is in the southwest of the valley and contains about forty families. The ward is presided over by Bishop John Dewey. The county road from Montpelier (Idaho) passes through

the town, but it is being constantly changed by the opening up of new farms. Fairview possesses a good school house and a post office.

The day school is still in session with a good attendance of pupils. Auburn is situated north-west of Afton, and can boast of the best and most substantial meeting house in the county. It is not yet completed, but is substantially built of rock and is quite commodious.

Grover is another settlement about six miles north of Afton, and four miles east of Auburn. About forty families reside here, and the ward is presided over by Bishop Jas. Jensen. Grover, also possesses postal facilities and is a growing town.

The above named towns are all in one valley and about twenty-five miles to the north of Salt River Valley, which is also filling up with settlers. Two wards have been organized and Freedom is the principal settlement.

Star Valley, like many valleys in Utah, requires more trees. Great benefits would be derived from systematic tree planting and a regular observance of Arbor day is therefore suggested.

PHOENIX.

MILLARD COUNTY, July 17.

SOLVING THE LABOR PROBLEM.

THE *Boston Traveller* has a long editorial on the labor problem, giving suggestions for its complete solution. It sees in the unobstructed admission of alien foreign labor the greatest obstacle to a settlement of the labor question.

There are already 3,000,000 wage workers out of employment in the United States. In addition to this there are shiploads of immigrants arriving day after day. With this condition confronting labor organizations the *Traveller* asks what is the use in a few hundred men going on a strike, when there are so many thousands ready to take their places.

In Pittsburg and vicinity the number of Italians are increasing so rapidly that they have already displaced the foreign English speaking elements, and are now making inroads on the natives. A Pittsburg paper is quoted to show that this is the case, and furthermore that because of his cheapness the Italian is a favorite with capital.

In the year ending May 31, 1891, over 60,000 Italians landed at New York. It is said that the Italian can work cheap because he lives poorly. Twenty males and one or two females can live in a room twelve feet square and still have space to let. Even the Chinaman can not compete in cheapness of living with the Italian.

The *Traveller* urges on labor leaders the necessity of pursuing a different course in the future. Instead of strikes and agitations it would have them take up boldly the exclusion of all alien labor. Make candidates for Congress pledge themselves to this issue, and in a short time, according to the *Traveller*, the question would be settled.

The battle of Niagara was fought July 24, 1814.

Gibraltar was captured by the British July 24, 1704.