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## W. RETURN UNTO THY REST.

He watches o'er his lifelike pale;  
He sees his sparrows when they fall;  
Seed time and harvest never fail,  
The wild winds answer to his call;  
All things obey his high behest;  
Return, my soul, unto thy rest.

The life that his own hand has given,  
Shall he not keep it to the end?  
Through every step of earth and heaven  
He will uphold thee and befriend.  
Trust him; thy doubts and fears control;  
Return unto thy rest my soul.

Whether through pastures green and sweet  
Thy pathway wind in pleasant ways—  
Whether he guide thy tired feet  
Slowly through dark and troubled days,  
He surely leads thee to thy best;  
Return my soul unto thy rest.

There is no death; there is no loss;  
He holds thy treasure safe for thee  
In other mansions of his house  
A little while and thou shalt see  
He will restore thee more than all;  
Return unto thy rest my soul.

REBECCA PALFREY UTTER.

## THE MEXICAN MISSION.

### Editor Deseret News:

In time to come there will perhaps be no more interesting chapter in history than the account of the settlement of new countries by the Latter-day Saints. Their advent into the valley of the Great Salt Lake is coming into prominence as one of the most heroic achievements of mankind, and the day is not far distant when their entrance into Mexico will be placed side by side with the valorous conduct of the Pioneers of 1847.

As early as 1880 the instructions of President John Taylor to Elder Alexander F. M. McDonald, presiding over the Salt River mission, in Arizona, were to look out locations for the people in Mexico. Accordingly, a party consisting of Elders McDonald, David Kimball, C. I. Robison and Henry Bezee, made a visit to the State of Sonora in 1881, and in the following year, notwithstanding the occasional raids over the country by the Apache Chieftain, Geronimo, and his savage tribe, a party of thirty-two persons removed to a rancho called San Bernardino, at the junction of the States of Sonora and Chihuahua, in Mexico, and the Terri-

tories of New Mexico and Arizona in the United States, a section of country drained by the Yaqui River. Their intention was to establish there the first Mormon colony in Mexico. But from the fact of there being but little farming land on the ranch, Apostles Snow and Thatcher advised the Saints against the undertaking and it was given up.

There the project rested until the fall of 1884, when Apostles Brigham Young and Heber J. Grant were joined at Nogales, a railway station on the international line between the United States and Mexico, by parties from the Salt River and St. Joseph settlements, with instructions to make an attempt at a treaty with the Yaqui Indians in southwestern Sonora. From Nogales the entire party, numbering twenty-four men, journeyed by team to Hermosillo, the capital of the State, where they arrived at ten o'clock on the morning of the 3rd day of December.

In his journal made at the time, Elder Milton S. Ray, interpreter and recorder for the party, gives an interesting account of their further proceedings, extracts from which are the main authority for the following narrative.

Apostles Young and Grant and President A. F. McDonald called at the State house to visit the Governor, but he had gone to Guaymas and would not return for a day or two. Brigham Young presented letters of introduction to the Secretary of State who received his visitors with cordiality and gave them considerably information. He told them the party could not visit the Yaquis with safety, as the Indians had declared their independence from the Mexican government and would kill them if they entered the country. He said if the expedition did go, not to take any firearms for the Yaquis to capture. The Mexicans, he said, were not permitted to go into the Yaqui country, as the entire nation were rebels and would kill anyone who went in. He pointed out on the map the route to the river, but advised them again not to go. Shortly afterward the party met Mr. Cohen, a Jew, in business in the city, who told them the same things. After a short consultation the teams were driven out three miles east of town where camp was pitched.

In the evening at a meeting of the entire party it was decided that Apostles Brigham Young and Heber

J. Grant, President Alexander F. McDonald, Milton S. Ray and Valenzuela, a Papago Indian, who had embraced the Gospel at the Salt River settlement, should go by rail to Guaymas, and from there to the mouth of the Yaqui river by water. Under date of December 4th, the record says, "The party left camp at 10 o'clock a. m. for the depot to take train for Guaymas. Upon arriving in Hermosillo were met by Mr. Cohn, who told us the Perfecto, General B. Topete, had been looking for us, and had been wanting us to call on him before leaving for Guaymas. Mr. Cohen accompanied us to the house of the Perfecto and introduced us to him."

The general said to them that when he heard of their going to the Yaqui river, he considered it his duty to warn them of their danger. After giving considerable information about the country east of Hermosillo on the Opasura river, and the Arispe District, he requested them to visit the Governor who was to be at home in the afternoon from Guaymas, offering to go to the Governor with them at any hour to suit their convenience. Returning to camp for the night, the party drove into Hermosillo the next morning at 10 o'clock.

"In company with General Topete," the Journal says, "Brigham Young, Heber J. Grant, A. F. McDonald, B. F. Johnson and M. S. Ray called upon Governor Torres, who received us very kindly. He gave us to understand that our mission to the Yaquis was not approved by him, that they were in open rebellion against the Mexican government and would not come under control, at all."

The Yaquis, the Governor said, had about four thousand soldiers garrisoned and would not allow the Mexican soldiers or Mexican people to go into their country. As they were a hard-working people, the bone and sinew of Sonora, the government did not wish to make war upon them just yet. The Yaquis, they were informed, have a government of their own, and allow no one in their country; but they go out and take contracts for labor in all parts of Sonora. He advised them over again not to visit the Indians, saying that if they did so they must take the responsibility themselves, for he considered it unsafe even to go to the mouth of the Yaqui river. The governor, however, offered to furnish an escort to any other part of Sonora.