

Palomas is the next "Mormon" settlement of Diaz. After passing through the Boca Grande mountains, a range extending east and west across the plain, one going south has before him a forty-eight miles' stretch of level plain from twelve to twenty-four miles wide, in the midst of which thirty-two miles distant, is Diaz. The soil at Diaz is deep and very rich, being adapted especially to the raising of fruit and grain. The entire expanse of plain land is covered the year round with an abundance of grass. The main water supply of the city, especially during the dry season, springs from the low hills on the west. A large canal is being taken from the Casas Grandes river in which there will be an abundance of water for eight months of the year.

The tract of land on which Diaz is located, is of an area of 35,000 acres, and is owned by the Mexican Colonization and Agricultural company, a corporation formed under the laws of Colorado. Anyone wishing to locate on the lands of this company, either at Diaz, Juarez or Pacheco, should obtain a recommend from his Bishop. Presenting this recommend to Manager A. F. McDonald, Assistant Secretary Henry L. Eyring, both of Juarez, or Bishop William Derby Johnson, Jr., of Diaz, now at Deming, he will receive a certificate admitting him to all the privileges of a colonist under the company's regulations. At either one of these settlements, a colonist will be given a city lot and, if desired, a piece of farming land, without price. He will, however, be required to pay a nominal rental, so that the title to the land will not pass to him by prescription. So long as a settler complies with the rules of the company, the lot or land used by him will remain in his hands exclusively, but if those rules are transgressed, he will be paid a fair price, to be determined by arbitration, for his improvements, and will be required to vacate the premises. The manner of holding lands adopted by the company under the laws of Mexico may seem strange to some; but, if the matter is well understood, it will be found to afford greater advantages, socially and politically than any other. Besides this, a poor man without means to buy a lot and land can have an abiding place here with all the advantages of his wealthier neighbor. Elder A. F. McDonald, manager of the company, permits your correspondent to say that he will be pleased to answer any correspondence relating to the company lands or their rules.

Diaz is a thrifty, well arranged settlement of one thousand inhabitants, and has a future of great promise.

The next "Mormon" settlement in order is Dublin, sixty miles directly south from Diaz in the valley of the Casas Grandes, five miles north of the old Mexican town of that name. The plain here is as level as at Diaz and about twenty miles wide, gradually widening to the north until at Corralitos, twenty-seven miles north, it attains a width of little less than seventy miles. The whole plain is covered hereabouts with grass or sweet clover the year through. Here again is land belonging to Hon. John W. Young, of a fertility unsurpassed anywhere. From here north to the International line, a distance of one hun-

dred and fifteen miles, Mr. Young has a total area of land aggregating 2,500,000 acres upon which colonists are invited to make homes. To those who settle on these lands, either at Dublin at Palomas, or on the Boca Grande tract, north of Diaz, extraordinary privileges will be given by the government, and a title to the land may be acquired by the individual. Due notice of the opening of these lands to purchase will probably appear soon by Mr. Young's agent, Bishop William Derby Johnson, Jr., now at Deming, New Mexico. Permission is given your correspondent to say that Mr. Johnson will be pleased to give information regarding Mexico, the railway or the purchase of lands.

There are now about three hundred and seventy-five souls at Dublin. The place gives promise of being the greatest grain producing district in this region. Cotton can be raised at Dublin, and sweet potatoes, grapes and all semi-tropical fruits grow prodigiously. Water for irrigation is obtained the year round on the old Mexican claims next to the river, many of which have been bought by the "Mormons;" and by using the ancient Aztec canals and reservoirs, ruins of which are scattered over the country here, water enough can be obtained to bring this entire region under cultivation. Dublin is in the midst of a rich mineral district.

Juarez, the next "Mormon" settlement, is located in the western foothills of the Sierra Madre mountains, about fifteen miles southwest from Dublin, and has a population of about six hundred and fifty souls. The area of land owned by the Mexican Colonization and Agricultural company about Juarez is about 49,400 acres, but little of it can be cultivated owing to the closeness of the hills to the river in this vicinity. The settlement has about reached the limit of the population it can support already, unless the immense water power afforded by the fall of the river shall be utilized in cotton or woolen manufacturing.

Probably not less than six hundred and fifty souls live at and near Pacheco, the southern settlement of Latter-day Saints in Mexico at present. This place is situated in the Corrales basin, at one time the stronghold and rallying point of Geronimo, the leader of the Apaches in the late border war. Located in the tops of the mountains, Pacheco has about the same mean annual temperature as Utah, without, however, the extremes of heat and cold, the climate here being about the same throughout the year. Pacheco has too cold a climate for the raising of any but the hardiest of fruits or grains; but, in the way of stock raising and timber, its resources are unbounded.

With these points in mind a colonist may be able to determine where to locate.

On entering Mexico, a colonist is permitted to take in free of duty, a team, wagon, household goods, provisions, machinery and three cows. If one has more than this in moving, a son over fifteen years of age, or a woman of a family, may have a separate list as a colonist. Settlers usually buy their flour and groceries at Deming, but any kind of meat is cheaper in Mexico, beef being five and six cents a pound.

Several men have come into the country to work on the railroad, leaving their families in the United States for a time, with the expectation of going back for them to come in as colonists afterward. In such a case, the best way is to bond the team in for six months. This is done by giving a bond at the custom house, conditioned on the production of the animals at the close of the time and costs from \$1.50 to \$3. Grain can be bought in Deming from two to two and a quarter cents per pound, or it can be had at Ascension or Casas Grandes at varying prices; sometimes as low as seventy-five cents per hundred and at others as high as three cents per pound. There being grass in abundance all along the way, no hay is used, even on the railroad.

Work at grading is plenty and wages fair. Common scraper work is ten and ten and a half cents per yard. A man and team can earn at day labor \$5 per day, and a single hand \$1.50 per day and board.

The chief of construction, J. Fawson Smith, who has just returned from starting up work on the Chihuahua branch of the Mexican Northern Pacific railway, reports construction progressing finely. It is, therefore, probable that a large force of men will be sent to that point at once.

The present conditions are fair and the future is full of promises of prosperity for the Latter-day Saints in Mexico.

L. A. WILSON.  
LOS PALOMAS, Mexico, via Deming, N. M., July 17, 1891.

### A TRIP THROUGH DIXIE.

On Wednesday, July 15th, I left this city in company with Elder George Reynolds, treasurer and member of the Deseret Sunday School Union Board, for the purpose of attending a two-days' joint conference of the Mutual Improvement Associations and Sunday Schools of the St. George Stake, held in Pine Valley. We also paid a visit to other portions of the Stake in the same interest. We left at 4 o'clock p. m. on the Union Pacific train, passing through Salt Lake, Utah and Juab counties. Crops of all kinds looked healthy and thriving, considering the lateness of the season. In Utah county a luxurious growth of California clover was observable. If its value was better understood it would be cut, cured and stacked as the best kind of feed for milking cows. A hint to the wise is sufficient. Don't let it grow so rank and stocky.

We reached Milford by rail between 5 and 6 o'clock on Thursday morning, where a team was in readiness to take us to Cedar, about fifty miles distant, where we arrived in time to hold meeting at 8 o'clock.

Friday, the 17th, we left Cedar for Piute, twenty-seven miles and held meeting the same evening. This is a small settlement, and the houses so near enough together that all the inhabitants can hear the ringing of a bell, as a signal to turn out for meeting. On Saturday the 18th, a ride of about fifteen miles brought us to Pine Valley, the objective point of our visit. We arrived there about noon, making our headquarters at Bishop Wm. Gardner's. Teamed with conference