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AND

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INSURANCE
COMPANY
OF
UTAH.**

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INSURANCE
COMPANY
OF
UTAH.**

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Ellis A. Smith, Leonard G. Hardy,
Julius S. Wells, Richard W. Young,
Horace G. Whitney, William H. Rowe,
Ell M. Pierce, Chas. S. Burton.

FOR MEXICAN COLONISTS.

Suggestion and Instructions that Will
Be of Value.

ANOTHER ROUTE OPENED UP.

Let of Articles Admitted Duty Free—
Other Interesting Extracts from
the Franchise to Colonists.

Special Correspondence of the News.

Chihuahua, Chihuahua, Mex.,
Nov. 8, 1892.—Hereafter most of
our colonists have come into this re-
public via El Paso, New Mexico, and
have had to pay charges for certificates,
consular papers, and also exorbitant
charges for papers of dispatch in pass-
ing goods and effects through the cus-
tom house.

Our colonists coming to these upper
states can now do much better to
come to El Paso, Texas, especially
those coming by rail, and bringing
goods or other effects, as they can
arrange with the State Fe railroad to
pass on to San Jose, or the Caliente
station on the Mexican Central where
previous arrangements should be made
for trucks to meet them, saving about
twenty miles' wagon travel.

Arrangements have been made with
the Republic and well known firm
of Keweenaw & Degeles, for the making
of papers of dispatch in pass at the
custom house in Ciudad Juarez, and
when they have a large store of
merchandise for this market. They also
have a store and office at the foot of
El Paso street in El Paso, near the
Santa Fe Railroad station, where they
keep on hand wagons, harness, agri-
cultural tools and any other articles
colonists may wish to purchase, and
cheaper than they can get further west.

The Mexican consul now at El Paso
is known as Yayas Gonzalez, No. 612
San Antonio street. He will sign
consular papers on free lists of colonists
and give them certificates free of
charge, but they must have con-
sulted with him before they start, and
certificates that they are colonists and
stating their destination, number of
family, etc. He also requires a cer-
tificate of good moral character, signed
by a state or county officer, in the
city where the colonist comes from.
When a colonist brings goods, on
which duty has to be paid, separate
papers have to be made out and on
which the usual fee is charged.
Colonists, on arrival at El Paso,
should call at the office of Keweenaw &
Degeles, and make known their
intent, who will advise them for
their safety and welfare, also weigh
out their goods and make out all the
necessary documents for their
dispatch at the custom house, and re-
lieve the colonist of much care and
anxiety, the charges being as low as
a list of articles free to colonists.
Colonists coming here for the first
time and desiring to unite with any

ward should bring a recommendation from
the ward where they last resided to be
handed to the bishop where they
choose to locate.

Those who may prefer coming into
the country, and any desiring to
locate at Colonia Diaz, will find
Milton S. Day at Deming prepared to
make out papers and assist colonists,
who may employ him or choose such
other help as they deem best.

General good health now prevails
among the people. Recently we have
had excellent rains and hope for more,
as needed for the support of cattle on
the range, many having died for lack
of food during the long dry spell we
have had. The season so far is mild,
little frost, the leaves hang on the
cottonwood trees, yellow tinged; the
peach and other fruit trees hold their
coloring yet.

The case of our Indian trouble is a
preparation by drilling and target
practice once a month—also something
of arms and ammunition. We re-
cently had a visit from Governor
Don Luis Parrazosa. He offers aid
in having a fort and soldiers paid
for our protection in the mountains.
Heretofore we have been provisionally
protected, and now, as in our past
experience in Utah, the counsel is good
to be armed and ready, if we never
need to use them, for we are then in-
sured, as "Godliness is better than
wealth."

Neither Thompson's boy, who was
shot by Apaches at Chit Chanche, has
recovered, and is held with us, also
his sister, Dr. C. G. Moore is expected
here tomorrow. Elder H. Eyring is
teaching a class in Spanish, and our
free school by Prof. D. E. Harris is
quite prosperous. Respectfully,
A. P. MACDONALD.

Following is the list above referred
to, with other matters of interest to
the franchise granted to the Mormon
colonists by the Mexican government.
The statement is translated from
Mandamientos by Messrs. Keweenaw &
Degeles:

Art. 1. According to the fraction III,
of art. 2 of the ordinance issued on the
14th of December, 1885, and fraction
IV, of art. 25 of the same ordinance,
the following goods for the use of the
colonists and recognized companies are
free of duties:

Establishments—Oil, garden, chicken,
vegetables, salt, common or refined
sugar, rice, coffee, salted or smoked
cured meats, including ham, turkey,
canned, beans, fresh fruits and green
canned crackers, chick-peas, flour of
wheat and other cereals, condensed
milk, lentils, corn, hard, butter, pow-
dered mustard, potatoes, macaroni,
vermicelli and other kinds of pasta,
pepper, table salt, tea (all kinds), vin-
egar in barrels or bottles, soap, glass
bottles and earthenware—Clay pipes,
bricks (except dropped), stone or slate
in state for flooring to be dressed on
only one side of all kinds and di-
rections (excepting those of marble or al-
abaster), grout, lime, light for windows
or doors, chalk.

Wagons—Wheeled wagons (one or two
wheeled), wagons and carts of all sizes,
steel or iron wagon axles, wheels for
wagons, all sizes.

Locks of iron, steel, brass, copper or
brass, all kinds nails, tacks, screws,
nails, rivets of iron or steel, corrugated
iron and iron roof tiles, kitchen bel-
lows, iron and brass hinges, tools and
instruments made of iron, brass, steel
or wood and handles for axes, iron
furnaces and ranges with their out-
fitting, iron pipes, hose and mule
shoes, windmills of iron or wood or of
both for pumping water from wells,
pulleys of wood, iron, brass or steel
of such kind that they cannot be used for
other purposes than for the building of
houses, sheet zinc for roofing, engines
and their accessories.

Burdies—Twined (braided) horse
brushes, common horse brushes, horse
brushes, horse brushes, horse brushes
for plastering, doors and window frames
of wood with or without glass, tents of
all kinds including their wooden
stakes and poles.

Art. 2. All colonists coming to the
republic of Mexico have the privilege
of importing free of duties all common
household furniture, used or new, and household
goods which they bring with them-
selves and which they need for setting
up households.

Art. 3. The secretary of colonization
will determine when colonists are to
have the privilege of importing free of
duties provisions with the reductions
and for the time he deems convenient,
according to article 4 of the above
mentioned ordinance.

Art. 4. The importation of all goods
which, according to this decree or ac-
cording to the tariff now in force, are
exempt from duties can be made by the
colonists whose character as such
is already recognized, either by
themselves or by any agent they may
select, but subject to the following dis-
positions:

Art. 5. The colonists, either person-
ally or through their agents, have
to apply to the secretary of
colonization, asking for
the importation of those goods
which they wish to import, ac-
cording to this decree or as per the
tariff now in force, as free of duties,
they must make the petition in dupli-
cate, stating clearly what goods they
intend bringing and the kind of access.
This petition will be examined by the
agent of the secretary of colonization
and, upon being found correct, will be
certified to by him. One copy of the
petition will be sent to the collector of
customs at the port where the im-
portation will be made, another will be
kept by himself, and a third copy will
be sent to the secretary of colonization;
and for the own protection, the col-
onist will get a certificate from said
agent of the secretary of colonization,
stating those places where there is no agent
of the secretary of colonization, the
secretary of colonization will designate
as such any individual employee.

Art. 6. All importations made by the
colonists, either by themselves person-
ally or by their agents, have to be
made in a consular invoice in which
there can be included only those ar-
ticles which are free of duty, which
articles must belong to the colonist.

Art. 7. The importation having been
made, the importation will take place
according to the regulations of the tariff,
and if everything is found correct by
the collector of customs, the collector of
customs will proceed according to
Art. 25 of the ordinance now in force.

Art. 8. The agents of the secretary
of colonization will take care that the
goods of colonists are not subject to
higher duties than those prescribed in the
decree, and that the goods being im-
ported, there are none

through which they intend entering
Mexico, so they may have ample time
to notify the collector of customs and
avoid thereby inconveniences and
trouble. In this notice which the re-
presentative of the secretary of col-
onization sends to the collector of cus-
toms, the names of the colonists have
to appear.

Art. 9. If there are agents of the
secretary of colonization at the port of
entry of the colonist, they may not be
present when the franchise and house-
hold goods of the colonist are to be im-
ported at the custom house, in order to
make the classification of the goods free of
duties according to article 2; and in
default of any agent, the collector of
customs will act as such. Should the
goods be superior in kind and quality
to what is prescribed in article 2, the
collector of customs will proceed as per
article 156 of the tariff.

Art. 10. The agents of the secretary
of colonization will take care by their
own strict responsibility that no permit
be given to the colonists for their goods
than those which they really need.
For this purpose, they will have to
keep an account of all amounts granted
and another one of the amounts re-
quired, as well as for building material,
provisions, implements for farming,
etc.

Art. 11. Should it be the case that
any colonist or his agent abuses this
franchise by selling or trading with
the goods imported free of duties, the
secretary of colonization will
notify the district judge immediately
and this judge will investigate the mat-
ter and in the case of such abuse, he
will report to the secretary of col-
onization, the guilty party will be
punished according to article 171 of the
tariff. The collector of customs, in
such cases, have the same duty.

Art. 12. The agents of the secretary
of colonization have to keep a register
in which they will enter the progres-
sive number of the petition, date of
same, date when a copy of same was
sent to the customs house at the port of
entry, name of this customs house,
number of packages of the petition,
contents of the packages, name or
names of the colonist, name of the
agent. Every six months, the agent
will report to the secretary of col-
onization.

which cannot be included in this fran-
chise, he will proceed to make out a con-
sular invoice and to collect the corre-
sponding duties, being authorized to
make a statement should those goods be
used.

Art. 13. Should it be that crime
committed by importing or exporting
goods subject to the payment of duties,
without paying such duties or without
the knowledge or consent of the revenue
officers, whether the information be
made clandestinely or by force.

Art. 14. Should it be the case that
any colonist or his agent abuses this
franchise by selling or trading with
the goods imported free of duties, the
secretary of colonization will
notify the district judge immediately
and this judge will investigate the mat-
ter and in the case of such abuse, he
will report to the secretary of col-
onization, the guilty party will be
punished according to article 171 of the
tariff. The collector of customs, in
such cases, have the same duty.

Art. 15. Should it be the case that
any colonist or his agent abuses this
franchise by selling or trading with
the goods imported free of duties, the
secretary of colonization will
notify the district judge immediately
and this judge will investigate the mat-
ter and in the case of such abuse, he
will report to the secretary of col-
onization, the guilty party will be
punished according to article 171 of the
tariff. The collector of customs, in
such cases, have the same duty.

Art. 16. Should it be the case that
any colonist or his agent abuses this
franchise by selling or trading with
the goods imported free of duties, the
secretary of colonization will
notify the district judge immediately
and this judge will investigate the mat-
ter and in the case of such abuse, he
will report to the secretary of col-
onization, the guilty party will be
punished according to article 171 of the
tariff. The collector of customs, in
such cases, have the same duty.

Art. 17. Should it be the case that
any colonist or his agent abuses this
franchise by selling or trading with
the goods imported free of duties, the
secretary of colonization will
notify the district judge immediately
and this judge will investigate the mat-
ter and in the case of such abuse, he
will report to the secretary of col-
onization, the guilty party will be
punished according to article 171 of the
tariff. The collector of customs, in
such cases, have the same duty.

Art. 18. Should it be the case that
any colonist or his agent abuses this
franchise by selling or trading with
the goods imported free of duties, the
secretary of colonization will
notify the district judge immediately
and this judge will investigate the mat-
ter and in the case of such abuse, he
will report to the secretary of col-
onization, the guilty party will be
punished according to article 171 of the
tariff. The collector of customs, in
such cases, have the same duty.

Art. 19. Should it be the case that
any colonist or his agent abuses this
franchise by selling or trading with
the goods imported free of duties, the
secretary of colonization will
notify the district judge immediately
and this judge will investigate the mat-
ter and in the case of such abuse, he
will report to the secretary of col-
onization, the guilty party will be
punished according to article 171 of the
tariff. The collector of customs, in
such cases, have the same duty.

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