

colonists and recognized companies are free of duties:

Eatables—Oil, garlics, chickling-vetches, oats, common or refined sugar, rice, coffee, salted or smoked cured meats, including ham; barley, onions, beans, fresh fruits and greens, common crackers, chick-peas, flour of wheat and other cereals, condensed milk, lentils, corn, lard, butter, powdered mustard, potatoes, macaroni, vermicelli and other kinds of pastes, pepper, table salt, tea (all kinds), vinegar in barrels or bottles.

Stone and earthenware—Clay pipe, bricks (except fireproof), stone or slate in slabs for flooring (to be dressed on only one side) of all kinds and dimensions (excepting those of marble or alabaster), grindstones; lights for windows or doors; chalk.

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

Leather goods—Common harness for wagon.

Chemical products—Starch.

Iron, steel and other metals—Woven fence wire, hooks and latch keys, narrow butts (iron or brass, all kinds), locks of iron, steel, brass, copper or bronze, all kinds nails, tacks, screws, nuts, rivets of iron or zinc, corrugated iron and iron roof tiles, kitchen bellows, iron and brass hinges, tools and instruments made of iron, brass, steel or wood and handles for same, iron furnaces and ranges with their corresponding iron pipes, horse and mule shoes, windmills of iron or wood or of both for pumping water from wells, pulleys of iron or wood, iron beams 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.

Sundries—Geldings (castrated horses) brooms, common lumber sawed into planks, beams, boards, cattle hair 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 furniture, used or new, and household goods which they bring with themselves and which they need for setting up housekeeping.

Art. 3. The secretary of colonization will determine which colonies are to have the privilege of importing free of duties provisions with the restrictions 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 according to the tariff now in force, are exempt from duties can be made by the colonists whose character as such are already recognized, either by themselves or by any agent they may select, but subject to the following dispositions:

Art. 5. The colonists, either personally or through their agents, have to apply to the agent of the secretary of colonization, asking for the importation of those goods which they need and which, according to this decree or as per the tariff now in force, are free of duties; they must make the petition in duplicate, stating clearly what goods they

intend bringing and the kind of same. 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 importation will be made, another will be kept by himself, and a third copy will be sent to the secretary of colonization; and for his own protection, the petitioner will get a certificate from said agent of the secretary of colonization. In those places where there is no agent of the secretary of colonization, the secretary of colonization will deputize as such any federal employee.

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

Art. 7. The importation having been made, the inspection will take place according to the regulations of the tariff, and if everything is found correct by the collector of customs, the goods will be released; but if any discrepancy or difference is found, the collector of customs will proceed according to Art. 388 of the ordinance now in force.

Art. 8. The agents of the secretary of colonization will take care that the agents of colonization companies notify them in time of the number of colonists they are expecting and the ports 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 representative of the secretary of colonization sends to the collector of customs, 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 colonists, they must be present when the furniture and household goods of the colonists are inspected 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 180 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 the colonists for more goods than those which they really need. For this purpose, they will have to keep an account of all amounts granted and another one for those they may need, 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 goods imported free of duties, the agent of the secretary of colonization will notify the district judge immediately and this judge will investigate the matter; and in the event of fault being proven, the guilty party will be punished according to article 371 of the tariff. The collectors 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 petitions, 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 petitions, contents of the packages, name or names of the colonists, name of the agent. Every six months, the agent will report to the secretary of colonization.

Art. 13. Said agents will also keep an itemized register of all amounts of goods granted each colonist, stating the number of members of his family, if any, figuring up every six months the amounts they have received in provisions, as well as building material, farming implements, etc. A copy of this register will be sent to the secretary of colonization every six months, adding any information they deem convenient, so that the secretary may be guided accordingly and work in future with better effect.

MEXICO, July 17, 1899.

Extract of Customs Regulations in Force at Time of Issuing Above Decree.

Art. 398. The contravention consisting in the defraudation of the duties will be punished with a fine of double the amount of duties on the goods imported, this fine to be figured on that part of the goods which is found to be in excess of that appearing in the documents, when the discrepancy is in the quantity; when the goods are found to be of another kind and subject to higher duties than those mentioned in the documents, double duties will be collected on all such goods.

Art. 180, frac. 6. When the collector of customs notices that, among the goods being imported, there are some which cannot be included in this franchise, he will proceed to make out a consular invoice and to collect the corresponding duties, being authorized to make a discount should those goods be used.

Art. 371. Smuggling is 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 importation be made clandestinely or by force.

DEATH OF SUSAN S. YOUNG.

Slater Susan Snively Young, relict of the late President Brigham Young died at her residence—The Lion House, Salt Lake City—at 1:30 p. m., November 20th, 1892.

Deceased was the daughter of Henry and Mary Snively, and was born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, October 30th, 1815. She was consequently in her 78th year at the time of her death. The family moved from Virginia to Bedford county, Penn., where they resided when the Elders of the Church first visited that state. The Snivelys received the Gospel under the ministrations of Erastus Snow, who was then in his youth. Soon after embracing the Gospel they left Pennsylvania for Missouri, where they expected to join the main body of the Saints. The latter were, however, driven out of Missouri about that time and soon after established the city of Nauvoo. The Snively family located for some time at Springfield, Illinois, and subsequently removed to Nauvoo,