

tration oath, but that Kessler placed his name on the list without his doing so.

To Mr. Reilly—Was a policeman when I was arrested in Denver; was a lawyer whom I had arrested, did it for revenge; was on the force about four months; never changed my name on account of any crime I ever committed.

C. A. Krigbaum was sworn for the defense: Was at poll most of the day; was present to represent the "Liberal" interests; saw nothing wrong.

At this point the court took a recess until 2 p. m.

After recess, Mr. Allen resumed the stand, and in answer to questions by Mr. Kane testified to having taken the registration oath on May 29th, 1890; he had forgotten having done so was why he testified that he had not taken the oath.

J. W. Greenman was sworn and testified in answer to questions by the court: I was chosen to act as a judge of election, but Mr. McCallum and others of the "Liberal" county committee told me they thought there might be trouble on that day, and that they would like me to remain in my office and be prepared for business; this is the reason I did not act as judge of election.

Mr. Allen was placed on the stand and cross-examined by Mr. Rawlins—Am not sure whether I took the registration oath before Registrar Dykes of the Second Precinct or not.

Mr. Rawlins produced two oaths, one taken before Kessler dated May 29th, 1890, and another taken before W. L. Dykes dated June 4, 1890, both bearing what purported to be the signature of the witness; the latter was not sure that the signature on the one taken before Dykes was his, but did not say it was not. In answer to the court he said he could not swear whether or not it was his signature.

Mr. Rawlins asked him if he voted in the precinct where he was judge and he said yes; but denied voting in the second precinct where Dykes had registered him.

Fred Kessler was placed on the stand by the defense, and testified that he registered Allen, May 29, 1890, and that the oath taken before Dykes had been given to him, in accordance with a usual custom; the registration oaths administered by me are on file in my office; I have never filed them with the Utah Commission; was under the impression the law did not require me to; no one told or advised me to retain the oaths to prevent them from being examined; was not aware that in retaining them I was violating the law; McCallum spoke to me a short time before the school election about Allen's acting as a judge of election, and said he would make a good one; I knew Allen was a bar-keeper, but did not inquire much about him; I had authority to appoint an election judge; do not know why McCallum failed to notify the Utah Commission that Greenman would not act; Mc-

Callum told me a week or ten days before the election that Greenman would likely not act.

Mr. Rawlins—Are you not aware that it was a scheme to get Greenman out and Allen in that the election might be manipulated?

Witness—No, sir.

Mr. Rawlins—Did you not have a suspicion that crooked work was intended?

The witness hesitated and then answered: "No, sir."

Mr. Rawlins—Then why did you appoint as election judge a bar-keeper and a comparative stranger in the city, rather than some well known and reputable person?

Witness—I can give no reason.

Mr. McDowall, in behalf of the defense, testified to his acquaintance with Allen; the latter had resided in this city since last November or December.

Both sides here rested and Mr. Rawlins opened the argument for the plaintiff, making many strong points.

THE MEXICAN COLONIES.

As many inquiries are being made about Mexico and our colonies there, we have to report that general health and prosperity prevail; the late rains were timely and have done much good. The colonists are building comfortable houses, and our relations with each other, with our neighbors, and the government are friendly and peaceable. The classes of material used in building are adobes, brick, lumber and rock. The price of lumber at saw mills is about \$16 per thousand. Some 50,000 fruit trees and vines have been set out, with steady progress in making ditches for irrigation, improving lands, opening roads, etc.

We regard it as desirable for visitors or intending colonists going to Mexico by rail to confer with or write to William C. Spence, Box B, Salt Lake City, who can obtain for them the best terms; also where families have furniture, mechanical or farming tools, or such household effects as they would need when settled, and cannot sell or give away without too much loss, they had better take them along. Two or more persons can unite and charter a car carrying 20,000 pounds, and costing \$200, from Ogden or Salt Lake City to Deming, N. M.; in the western classification of July 15, 1890. The term "emigrant's moveables," applies to household goods, farm machinery and wagons (second hand), live stock, not to exceed ten head; trees and shrubbery, * * * a portable house, and property included in the outfit of intending settlers—but does not include doors, sash, blinds, provisions, grain (unless intended for seed or for feeding animals while in transit), general merchandise, or any article intended for sale or speculation.

Furniture, doors, sash, blinds, glass, nails and house furnishings can be bought about as cheap in Deming as here. All colonists going in for the first time to establish themselves, their personal and household effects, with the neces-

sary articles for building purposes, are admitted free of duty. Those who choose to travel with teams should follow the advice given two years ago, viz: "The best summer and fall route is to come by the Sevier Valley from Nephi, Juab County, Utah, to Panguitch, about 125 miles; Hillsdale, 13 miles; Orderville dairy, 10 miles; Upper Kanab, 14 miles; Johnson, 21 miles; Navajo Wells, 8 miles; House Rock Springs, 30 miles; (carrying water over Buckskin mountains) Jacobs Pools (heavy sand) 12 miles; Soap Creek 12 miles; Badger Creek 9 miles; Lee's Ferry (Colorado River) 11 miles; Navajo Springs 8 miles; Sheep Pen Tanks (water west of road $\frac{1}{2}$ mile) 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; Limestone Tanks (water south of road $\frac{1}{2}$ mile) 8 miles; McClellan Tanks (water west of road 1 mile) 8 miles; Cottonwood Tanks 11 miles; Willow Spring 13 miles; Moanecopy Wash (water uncertain) 14 miles; Little Colorado River 10 miles; Black Falls (up the river) 26 miles; Grand Falls (sandy) 14 miles. Teams starting from Utah later than the 1st of November may be safest to continue the journey from this point via Flagstaff to Camp Verde, thence to Phoenix and Mesa City, following the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad (or old emigrant road) to Deming, New Mexico, in a warmer and safer route.

But if the season is open and favorable continue southeasterly up Little Colorado, from Grand Falls to San Francisco Wash, 15 miles up the river to Sunset (over a bench half the way) 29 miles. St. Joseph (on river) 26 miles; Holbrook 10 miles; Woodruff, 10 miles; from here the road, via Pima, St. Joseph Stake, turns off, but to continue—from Woodruff to Erastus (or Concho) 35 miles; Omer (or Round Valley) 30 miles; Coyote Springs, 9 miles; Stanley Ranch, 12 miles; (next, ? 12 miles; Short Horn Ranch (branch station) 15 miles; Wilson's Ranch, (Tuleroso route) 25 miles; Bacca Plaza, 13 miles; thence follow down San Francisco River; Pleasanton (Williams Valley), 51 miles; White House, 22 miles; Gila River, 8 miles; Mangus Springs 10 miles; Oak Grove, 18 miles; Apache de Hue, (good road) 14 miles; Hudson Springs, 9 miles; Mimbres, (water doubtful) 6 miles; Field's wind mills, (carry water) 14 miles; Denning, N. M., 7 miles.

If the emigrant turns off at Woodruff to go to Pima, the distances are: From Woodruff to Snowflake about 22 miles; Cooley's ranch, 24 miles; Camp Apache, 40 miles; Black River, 21 miles; Ash Creek, 27 miles; Camp Thomas, 27 miles; Pima, 12 miles, which is said to be a very rough and rocky route.

On arriving at Deming, whether by rail or by wagon, call at Mr. J. W. Foster's, the St. James Hotel. If traveling with team it may be best to drive out two miles south and camp on good feed, coming into town to do your trading. Here the emigrant must call on the Mexican consul and present his team and effects. He will give him advice as to how and by whom consular papers are made out. When duly signed