

United States, is absolutely wrong and misleading.

The easiest way to reach Oaxaca from the United States is by way of Bisbe, a mining town situated in a mountain about seven miles north of the boundary line between Uncle Sam's domain and Mexico. Bisbe is the terminus of a local railway, of which the other end is at Fairbanks, about 25 miles distant. Another railway connects Fairbanks with Benson, on the Southern Pacific railroad. From Bisby, by way of La Morita (the Mexican custom house town which is 15 miles from Bisby) to Oaxaca there is a good wagon road about eighty miles long. Hermosillo, the capital of Sonora, is about 300 miles from Oaxaca.

The future of our new Sonora settlement will depend upon the success the people may have in controlling the waters of the Bavispe river, which in dry season is simply an ordinary brook, but which in times of flood carries water over twenty feet deep toward the ocean. At such times the people who have settled at the different points of the river are nearly cut off from all communication with each other, as it would even be dangerous to attempt to cross the river in a boat.

In a former communication I noted that Elders Brigham Young, John Henry Smith and George Teasdale visited Oaxaca in March last, and that on the 11th of that month they organized the Saints on the Bavispe river into a ward, with Franklin Scott as Bishop and Geo. C. Williams and James H. Lang as his counselors. Since that time the Saints have taken fresh courage and they are now busily at work extending and improving their water ditches and canals, clearing lands and otherwise preparing to put in crops. They are very hopeful as to the future, but need more strength. Most of them are quite satisfied with their location and think that their little colony is the commencement of something greater to come. It will be remembered that Sonora was the land first thought of, when it was decided a few years ago to plant a colony of Saints in Mexico. There are at present 21 families of Saints, or 141 souls, on the Bavispe river. Geo. C. Williams is building the first house on the new townsite. ANDREW JENSON.

THE INDIANA CONFERENCE.

WOODVILLE, Mich.,
June 8th, 1894.

In a recent issue of the NEWS I noticed an article recommending to the Saints having relatives and friends in localities where the Elders are laboring—and who would like the Elders to visit them—to send names and address, giving town and county. That none may miss an opportunity of having the Elders make these visits, I herewith give you the names of all the Elders laboring in the Indiana conference and their postoffice address, and hope the Saints will not neglect any privileges they may have in this direction. Our first duty, after we have placed ourselves right in the sight of God, is to save as many of our relatives and friends as we can, and then reach out to all and offer them all we have, which is the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

Names and addresses as follows:
Truman H. Barlow and David R.

Roberts; Bloomfield, Greene Co., Indiana.

William A. Garrett and Ira E. Bradshaw, Taswell, Crawford Co., Indiana.

William O. Bentley and Ira R. Allen, Pullies Mills, Williamson Co., Illinois.

Benjamin F. Peel and Nephi N. Rogers, Columbus Grove, Putnam Co., Ohio.

Brigham H. Telford and Hyrum Brimhall, Woodville, Newaygo Co., Michigan.

The Elders would be pleased to make all visits that they can conveniently, and by this means many more might be brought to see and know as we know.

Yours respectfully,

HYRUM BRIMHALL,
Clerk of Conference.

GOD BLESS THEM BOTH.

FAIRVIEW, Utah,
June 12, 1894.

Mrs. Annie D. Stevens, who with her husband, Brother R. M. Stevens, labored as missionaries on Samoa for the past two years, arrived in safety at her home last evening at about 6 p. m. and was met at the depot by numerous friends anxious to greet her and express their sympathy for her in the bereavement of her equally beloved and esteemed husband. The greetings were necessarily brief, for Sister Stevens was feeling ill, and had to retire to bed early; and at 11 p. m. she gave birth to a nice boy. Both mother and child seem to be comfortable up to this hour of writing (1 o'clock p. m.) and by the grace and blessing of God it is hoped that both may live and prove a blessing and comfort to each other.

The body of the late Brother R. M. Stevens must necessarily remain in its present place of deposit, but will in due time be removed to the cemetery here and be placed among those of his kinsfolk who have passed beyond this life.

Respectfully,
FREDERICK CHRISTENSON.

THE WELLINGTON CAVES.

These, almost the oldest discovered of Australian caves, are situated near Wellington, about 248 miles to the west of Sydney, and possess considerable scientific interest. They were discovered by Sir Thomas Mitchell in 1832. "They have always, we are told, had a large amount of interest attached to them, not only on account of their natural beauty and peculiarity, but because of the strange remains of a bygone time that every exploration of their depth brings to light. Remains of men have been found there, and strange tools and weapons; grotesque drawings, indicating a poetic conception and stirring times, tell of a people who have passed away as entirely as has the time in which they lived. Save the deeply-graven lines on the face of the rock, the strange and petrified forms of tools and utensils for household use, the footprints of ages ago firmly fixed in a clay that has long since turned into rock, no record remains of the people or the period when the Wellington caves were places of common resort either for purposes of security or comfort." The interior of the caves has a most striking appearance, the numerous stalagmite

and stalactite columns of massive proportions glittering under an artificial light like innumerable diamonds. Among the fossils discovered were the toe-bones of a large specimen of echidna, the tooth of a diprotodon, and the pelvis. At the beginning of 1867, remains of the long extinct Australian lion were found, consisting of several complete jawbones, with the teeth in an excellent state of preservation. Professor Owen, of the British Museum, London, expressed his opinion that the animal was a marsupial lion, fully equal in size to that now found in Africa. Some of the fossils show in the clearest manner that a very close affinity exists between the fauna of the past and that which has now a place in Australia.

SOON DIE IN PRISON.

It is a remarkable fact though one easily accounted for that imprisonment at Yuma for any term not less than five years of an Apache or any mountain Indian is equivalent to imprisonment for life and the cause of death is invariably consumption.

This is a disease almost unknown among the Apaches under normal conditions of climate and habit. The change, however, from the high altitudes of the mountains and the bracing mountain air to the lower level of Yuma with its more than semi-tropical heat, wears away what mountain storms and exposure cannot even indent.

On March 29th of this year Say-es, a Tonto Apache, died at Yuma. He was a member of the Kid's band, and was one of the murderers of Sheriff Reynolds and his deputy, who were guarding them on a journey to Yuma. The murderers, along with the Kid, escaped. Say-es alone was afterward recaptured, and all the rest of the band except the Kid have since been killed. Say-es was sentenced for life from Pinal county.

Two months before the death of Say-es Dr. Cotter pronounced his case hopeless and recommended his pardon on account of the danger of infection.

The governor decided to grant the pardon, but vigorous protests came up from Pinal, Graham and Gila counties. The pardon was not granted, and Say-es died two months later.—*Phoenix Republican*.

Where is Frank Melbourne, the famous rainmaker? asks the Cheyenne (Wyo.) *Leader*. Nobody has ever heard anything of him since he left. It was supposed that he had gone east to secure some necessary materials to carry on his rainmaking scheme. He had partially completed a contract and it was believed could have consummated it upon terms which would have been quite advantageous to himself. As time passed the rumor got out that he had returned to Australia. Letters were expected from him but none ever came. Instead there came a letter from his wife who lives in Australia and who evidently still believes he was in Cheyenne. There is some speculation over Melbourne's disappearance and hints that he may have been summarily dealt with to get away from him a secret which nobody had been able to secure, but this is likewise simply a theory and the case remains a profound mystery.