SAINTS IN MEXICO.

Conditions and Prospects Among the People in Chihuahua.

GOOD OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE.

The Drouth Over.—Excellent Crops.—Factories and Mills.—Situation of the Settlements.

W. D. Johnson Jr., who presides over Colonia Diaz ward, in Chihuahua, Mexico, in the capacity of Bishop, and who has been in this city attending the annual conference, starts for his home tomorrow. In conversation today he gave the following items regarding the settlements of the Latter-day Saints in Chihuahua.

During 1891 and 1892 the drouth in that part of the country was terrible and almost dried the people out. Thousands of cattle died from lack of water and scarcity of food caused by the failure of the grass. Such a drouth has never been known before in Mexico. Its operations, associated with the failure or inability of J. W. Young to pay for work done on the railway, caused considerable hardship, and almost financially ruined some of the people. Last winter, however, the rains again began, and a marked change has come over the whole scene. The grain and grass are growing nicely, the first crop of beans is now ready to cut, and the fruit crop is in splendid condition. From conditions which caused feelings of serious discouragement there has been a transition to brighter prospects than were ever known before.

There are 6 Mormon settlements in Chihuahua. Diaz and Juarez, with a population of over 700 each; Dublan, with 250 to 300 inhabitants; and Pacheco and Cave Valley, with an aggregate population of about 300.

Diaz and Dublan are located in the Diaz Valley, which is about 50 miles long by 20 to 25 miles wide, and through which runs the Casas Grandes river. Though so much farther south than Great Salt Lake valley, the climate of Diaz valley is no warmer in the summer time. This is owing to the fact that its altitude is 450 feet above that of Salt Lake. In the winter, however, the weather is not nearly so cold. Last winter the heaviest storm deposited about four inches of snow, which lay on the ground a whole day. Usually snow melts as quickly as it falls.

All kinds of temperate fruits except apples do well in the Diaz valley. Apples are grown, but they are not up to the standard of first class Utah fruit. But grapes, peaches, apricots and other small and stone fruits do splendidly. The valley is not warm enough for oranges, though these do well on the west slope of the Sierra Madre, about 125 miles west of Diaz, in Sonora, where the altitude of the valley is much less.

As at Deming, New Mexico, a noticeable feature on entering the Diaz valley is the number of windmills to be seen on every hand. These are used to obtain water for gardens and orchards. There is an abundance of water within four to sixteen feet of the surface, and it is brought up from wells by being pumped by the windmills. But for corn, beans and other field crops the rains have been largely relied on and the failure of these caused the drouth to be felt so severely. A fair supply of water is now obtainable from wells twenty-five miles long, which comes out from the Casas Grandes river, and in which the Mormons have purchased from the Mexicans a one-third interest. They are also working on a reservoir system, by the completion of which they anticipate averting all further danger from drouth. The waters of the river are to be stored in winter in a vast reservoir already partly prepared for this purpose by nature.

Two crops are raised annually; in fact this is a necessity in the case of potatoes if planted early, as the first crop would not keep over for seed; so a double crop is raised. In the case of corn, beans, etc., they are raised as a second crop after wheat. At first the people thought they could not raise wheat, as the seasons seemed so much changed in some respects from Utah, and they depended entirely on the Mexicans for their supply. But the pressure of hard times caused by the drouth compelled to engage in wheat cultivation, and the result is that this year there will be a magnificent harvest in the latter part of May and first of June. The crop will be off in before the summer rains, which begin in July and continue till the early part of September. Mr. Johnson is taking in a thresher and header which will be put in operation next month.

Juarez is located in a canyon through which flows a branch of the Casas Grandes river, which does not fail as the main stream do lower down. It is a splendid place for fruits. A canning factory there did well last year, and it is anticipated will do still better this season. There is a good market among the Mexicans at Chihuahua and other places.

A woolen mill is shortly to be established at Juarez, as there is ample water power there. In fact it is the purpose to make it a manufacturing center for the surrounding country, for which it possesses all the necessary advantages. There is now running there a co-operative store, a shoe factory, and a tannery. In the tanning, or sour vats, which contains 50 per cent tannin, and grows wild in almost inexhaustible quantities they have an article for tanning leather which cannot be excelled. Large quantities of it are shipped to Europe for tanning purposes, as well as to different parts of the United States and Mexico. A Deming company has now commenced the manufacture of a cana sarle extract, and exports it in that form. At this establishment $20 per ton is paid for the root, which the people are now beginning to cultivate because of its marketable value.

The Juarez academy is under the direction of Dennis E. Harris as principal, and has a large attendance. There are a number of Mexican members of the Church, and services are held weekly in Spanish, under the presidency of Elder Henry Eyring.

Pacheco and Cave Valley are located in the Sierra Madre range of mountains, and are conveniently located for raising fruit and vegetables, for the care of stock, and for access to extensive timber tracts for lumber. They now have two sawmills and a planing mill.

Diaz and Dublan are in the valley, in a good locality for grain and fruit. At Dublan there is an orchard, owned by one person, that contains 1000 peach trees. The Diaz academy has an attendance of over 200 enrolled, some of them Mexicans. John M. Mills is principal. The academy is in excellent condition. Every other Wednesday the theological exercises are conducted in the Spanish language.

The best of feelings exist between the Saints and the Mexicans. The latter welcome the former to the country. Eight years ago, when the 21 families first went there, there was not in the town of La Ascuncion a wooden door or a glass window. But in that period there has been a great change and wooden doors and doors and glass windows are very common. The Mexicans have copied after their more advanced neighbors, to whom they will now grant any reasonable privilege.

As yet there is no nearer railway connection to the Mormon settlements in Chihuahua than Deming, New Mexico, 30 miles from Dublan, though the railway is graded for 75 miles, and tracking will probably begin next month. There must be 15 miles laid in Mexican territory before June 10th, to hold the grant, and as the English syndicate paid $100,000 two months ago for it they will not be likely to permit it to be forfeited through further delay.

Mr. Johnson has helped to make three new settlements, at Johnson and Kanab, in Kane county, Utah, and this latest one in Mexico. He says there have been no greater hardships in forming the Mexican settlements than there were in starting those in Utah. Some of the Mexican colonists came from the northern valleys, and had not been used to the frontier hardships of southern Utah. The work of a new settlement therefore seemed to be a little more severe on them than on the others.

The Mormon settlements in Mexico are closely laid out after the general design of those in Utah, the streets meeting the points of the compass. The width of the streets is six rods, while the blocks are fourteen rods square, and each containing four city lots, all on corners. There is an abundance of shade trees in the streets. The people get along well in their relations with each other and their Mexican neighbors, and under the direction of Elder George Teasdale, the progress and condition of the Saints is very satisfactory.

Mr. Johnson invites Utah people to pay the Chihuahua colonies a visit, and promises that they will be met at Deming if desired, and be made welcome. He advises, however, that visits in that section be avoided during the rainy season of July and August, and the early part of September, as the heavy downpour makes the roads heavy for traveling.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE KROUSE RECITAL at the Theater last night was a purely invitation affair, but the house was crowded to the second circle by an extremely handsome audience. While the greater part of the entertainment was furnished by Mr. Krouse's pupils, they are all so well advanced that it took on the character of a professional concert, and when Mr. Weihe, Mrs. Woodrow and Miss Winston were added, there was nothing lacking to make an ideal musical evening. Mr. Weihe gave two numbers in different styles, and of course won a thunderous encore; Mrs. Woodrow sang "Day Dreams" in excellent style, and as an encore song rendered the charming "If Thou Dost Love Me." Miss Winston, a new soprano, comes just in time to recruit our soprano forces, and she will be a decided addition; she rendered the difficult aria from *Poni Ji*, which is looked on as a crucial test for any soprano, in good style and won a recall, when she gave Tosti's "I Dare to Love." Of all Mr. Krouse's pupils Miss Morris displayed most method, and the margin is very narrow that separates her from the professional plane. Her touch is most vigorous and her execution brilliant.

Miss Comerais Smith is another accomplished pupil who did some excellent work. Miss Jule Beatie rendered a little piece by Rubenstein with true feeling, and the other lady pupils Miss Nellie Beatie, Miss Edith Dinwoodey and Miss Katz all acquitted themselves thoroughly well. Master Fred Davidson and little Birdie Thompson shared the general favor. Mrs. Norris' recitation of *Aux Italiens* won a warm recall. The program closed with a duet by Mrs. F. Clawson and Mr. Krouse, excellently executed.

WHAT MAY HAS BEEN LIKE.

Observations Taken by a Government Weather Official for Nineteen Years.

The chief of the Weather bureau directs the publication of the following data, compiled from the record of observations for the month of May, taken at this station during a period of nineteen years.

It is believed that the facts thus set forth will prove of interest to the public as well as the special student, showing as they do the average and extreme conditions of the more important meteorological elements and the range within which such variations may be expected to keep during any corresponding month.

TEMPERATURE.

Mean or normal temperature, 58.8 deg.; the warmest May was that of 1893, with an average of 64.4 deg.; the coldest May was that of 1885, with an average of 54.2 deg. The highest temperature during May was 91 deg. on May 31st, 1887; the lowest temperature during May was 34 deg. on May 1st, 1887; average date on which last "killing" frost occurred (in spring) April 24th.

PRECIPITATION. (RAIN AND MELTED SNOW.)

Average for month, 1.78 inches; average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 7; the greatest monthly precipitation was 4.37 inches in 1876; the least monthly precipitation was .05 inches in 1889; the greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any 24 consecutive hours was 1.35 inches on May 17th, 1876; the greatest amount of snowfall recorded in 24 consecutive hours (record extending to winter of 1884-5 only) was 3.5 inches on May 1st, 1887.

CLOUDS AND WEATHER.

Average number of cloudless days, 11; average number of partly cloudy days, 13; average number of cloudy days, 7.

WIND.

The prevailing winds have been from the northwest. The highest velocity of the wind during any May was 48 miles on May 18th, 1877, May 20th, 1879.

GEO. M. SALISBURY,
Observer Weather Bureau.

WM. FULLER DIES SUDDENLY.

An Old and Respected Salt Laker Passes Quietly and Unexpectedly Away.

It will be a painful shock to the many friends of William Fuller of the Tenth ward, and a surprise to the public generally to learn that he died at his residence No. 715 east Fourth South street this morning. His demise was unknown and unexpected.

Mr. Fuller was always an early riser and usually left his bed in the morning long before his neighbors thought of casting off the mantle of sleep. This morning, however, he made an exception to his faithfully followed rule and when his wife rose at 6:30 he informed her that he was tired and did not feel very well and requested her not to disturb him as he wished to go to sleep again for a little while, and wrapping the cover more closely about him turned on his side and apparently passed off into a quiet sleep.

Careful to avoid arousing him, Mrs. Fuller moved lightly about the house and cautiously looked into the bed chamber two or three times to see if he was awake. At 10 o'clock she came to the conclusion that he had been sleeping long enough and went to his bedside where he lay motionless and cold. She became alarmed and called in a neighbor, saying she believed her husband was dead. On investigation her fears proved to be correct and as a result she was overwhelmed with grief.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

William Fuller was born in London, England, Feb. 22, 1840. He identified himself with the Mormon Church when but a youth and was married by President George Q. Cannon at Liverpool in 1862 and came to Utah soon afterwards and located in the Tenth ward of this city, where he resided up to the time of his demise. He leaves a wife and three adult children to mourn his death.

The deceased was an industrious and enterprising citizen and a business man of good repute. He held many positions of trust during his long residence in the Tenth ward and was much respected by those who knew him. At the time of his death he was a member of the Tenth ward ecclesiastical board, president of the Tenth Ward Co-op, an officer of the A. O. U. W., president of the Salt Lake Real Estate and Property Owners' Exchange and closely connected with a number of other leading and useful organizations. In politics he was an aggressive Democrat.

Coroner Taylor was notified and after carefully inquiring into the case decided it was unnecessary to hold an inquest and announced that in his opinion death was due to heart failure. Mr. Fuller carried three $2,000 insurance policies on his life.

Funeral services will be held in the Tenth ward meeting house on Sunday next at 11 a.m.

He Stole a Fish.

An aged and decrepit individual, who claims to be a miner, was arrested by the police last night on a charge of stealing a fish. The old man was considerably under the influence of liquor at the time, but judiciously refused to disclose his name.

This morning, when brought out of jail, he showed signs of delirium tremens and was given a bath before being taken into court. Justice Geo. Goddard, seeing his condition, postponed action in the case until this afternoon, when the accused will be called upon to plead to the charge of petit larceny.

The New District Attorney.

"Good morning, Mr. District Attorney," was the hearty salutation which greeted Judge Judd when that gentleman today came into the Third district court room and ascended to the bench of the bar. Congratulations and handshakes followed, this being the judge's first public appearance in court since the news of his appointment was received from Washington. The new district attorney seemed to cordially appreciate the compliments extended toward him.

Land Condemnation.

Several members of the City Council are seriously contemplating a scheme to condemn a rod of land on each side of State street north of the Eagle Gate to the Capitol Grounds, thus making that thoroughfare two rods widen than at present.

Should this idea be carried into effect the action will in all probability be an expensive one to the city, as the land in question is made up to a large extent of flower beds and lawns in front of costly private residences that is very valuable.

T. C. ARMSTRONG DEAD.

Another Old Citizen Surrenders the Struggles of Earthly Existence.

T. C. Armstrong, who came to Utah from England thirty-seven years ago and who for twenty years has been a grain merchant in this city, died at his residence, 455 west South street at 11 o'clock this morning.

The deceased for the last four years previous to his death was a sufferer from that terrible affliction known as Bright's disease. For a month or two ago he was engaged home from Los Angeles without any good, spending some time before with view to recovering his health. But he together with his family were disappointed in his expectations and was known on his return that the case was hopeless. Care and medical skill prolonged his life for a time, in the course of which he was the happy victim came off, as it always does—serenely at the end.

A few minutes before death came he called his family to his bedside and one by one he kissed them and bade them farewell and then sank into that sleep from which there is no awakening in mortality. He left a wife and seven children.

His daughter, Mrs. Holmes of Los Angeles, has been apprised of his death by wire, as have also relatives at Logan and Brigham. The funeral will be held on Sunday or Monday next.

INVITED TO SALT LAKE.

Trans-Mississippi Congress Delegates to Visit This City.

Amid an Outburst of Warm Applause They Decide to Come to Utah's Fair Capital.

The first business of the Trans-Mississippi congress this morning was the reading of the following communication which explains itself. This we will be shown by the date was in readiness on Monday last, but one of the leading spirits of Ogden said he should oppose its presentation before today, and out of courtesy to Ogden it was not pressed. The invitation was accepted amid applause and the delegates will be down here in force on morrow:

SALT LAKE, April 24, 1893.

To our visiting friends of the Trans-Mississippi Congress:

Salt Lake City through its Chamber of Commerce, commercial bodies, interesting and enthusiastic citizens, invites, in assuming this grand convention of representatives from the Trans-Mississippi states of our great country, to come and make an opportunity for the history of Utah, commonly called, of which we are justly proud.

Although Salt Lake City and Utah are already the center of many things of a great nature, their history is of that nature which has undoubtedly contributed both to the and also to the prominence of the Territory of which they form such a prominent point. The greatness and prosperity of the one is the progress and greatness of the other, and we join in hearty thanks to you gentlemen who, today, have lighted and made intensely Salt Lake with your presence in this congress. We recognize the fact that you have given long thought to the great subject questions which address your respective states and the country at large and that your commonwealths have asked you to come here and give us the benefit of your experience and thoughts on the Important issues brought forward for discussion and action here and we feel satisfied that the meeting of this congress will be of immense benefit to the Trans-Mississippi states and especially to Utah, which is greatly honored by being chosen as the place for this assembly.

We feel, however, that your mission would not be complete and Salt Lake would not be sufficiently honored unless you extend your tripod to the metropolis and therefore when your deliberations and work shall have ceased and the labors of this congress be terminated, Salt Lake City, through its chamber of commerce, cordially invites you to pay her a visit and promises that if you do so she will be pleased to show you her broad streets, her business men, her business buildings, churches, public schools, her commerce and other things that go to show that she has a progressive people. We cannot guarantee to show you the inside but we can show you the outside of the most substantial built and finest equipped business edifice in the great West—namely the Mormon Temple. It is estimated that during the present month nearly 40,000 people have passed through this building and viewed its magnificent appointments. Our people would be delighted to show you that they are contributing to the material wealth of our common country. They have just completed the erection of the largest copper smelting and refining plant in the United States for which the citizens of Salt Lake have given a bonus of nearly a dozen and Sunny in tank. If you will carry with us but a short time it will give us infinite pleasure to take you on a special train over the eastern division westward, of the Salt Lake and Pacific railroad which is being built with the capitalist Salt Lake people, for the Salt Lake people, and which is to be owned and operated by them and the citizens of the Great Salt Lake to the shores of the Pacific ocean. We do not wish to convey the impression to you that this road is now in operation to the Pacific ocean or even to Deep Creek, but the child is born. It is a very precocious child and will not long wear the swaddling clothes of its early infancy. It has passed the stage where danger is to be feared from measles, whooping cough, scarlet fever, croup, teething, colic and the many diseases to which infants are subject to early years, and reputable insurance companies are now willing to write a risk upon it for less than the usual premiums, so that we feel in proposing that it will attain its majority and accomplish the purposes for which it was launched upon this turbulent world.

Salt Lake City as well as New York has her four hundred. That four hundred have undertaken to raise the money to build the Salt Lake and Pacific railroad. They say it must and shall be built. This statement includes all speculative chances from the calculation—it makes it an assured fact, and if our California and Nevada friends would stay with us a short time, they will see their bark launched on bubbles in the waters of our Dead Sea and they then will be so far from wishing to return to California that we will take them home over our road in special cars of the latest design. On behalf of and in the name of our citizens the Chamber of Commerce extends to you a hearty and cordial invitation to visit us and see us as we are that we may become better acquainted with you and you with us before returning to your respective homes.

W. H. HUNTER, President.
S. W. SEARS, Secretary.

Funeral Postponed.

The funeral of John Worthen has been postponed until next Monday at two o'clock p. m., awaiting the arrival of the deceased's son Charles Worthen from the Southern States.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

THE CULLEN.—Harry Newell, P. H. Tomney, New City; A. J. Sprague, Pocatello; W. S. Hawkins, Spokane; J. E. Ryan, Salt Lake City; Robert Moffatt, Manchester; J. H. Greenwood, Ben Nevis; George Bell, Montana; John Bell, Montana; H. H. Rogers, Iowa; J. Carpenter, Denver; Mrs. Carpenter, Denver; Dashiell Rae, Denver; W. A. Morton and wife, Tacoma; J. Bonnell and wife, Denver; H. T. Wood, Denver; J. W. Stewart, Denver; Mrs. Stewart, Denver; Miss Hazen, Monmouth; I. D. Jones, Kansas.

THE METROPOLE.—Samuel Hammer, Denver; A. Cohen, New Haven; Harry Cohen, New Haven; Miss Holmes, Denver; E. W. Wright, Denver; E. Wormser, San Francisco; E. Wormser and wife, San Francisco; Miss A. Clark and wife, Denver; Miss Clark, Denver; Miss Vernon, Denver; S. Dawson and wife, Cripple Creek; J. Dawson, Cripple Creek; J. D. Wilson, Denver; Miss Dora Gray, Denver; Miss Gray, Denver; S. Wallstein and wife, New York; Miss Wallstein, New York; Miss G. Eugene Carr and wife, Chicago; Miss Frances Carr, Chicago; W. H. McDaniel, Denver; J. T. Calvert and wife, Chicago; Miss Ella M. Taylor, Golden; H. C. Henry, New York; Jas. G. Coyle, Denver; Miss Coyle, Denver; A. Spielberg, San Francisco; E. A. Hoag, wife and child, Denver; H. Peet, S. H. Sherman and wife, New York; H. D. Simonson, Chicago; H. J. Lamb, Denver; Miss Lamb, Denver; Miss Ella Lamb, Denver; Miss Ella Lamb, Denver; Miss Ella