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TWO WAYS TO LIVE ON EARTH.

There are two ways to live on earth;
Two ways to judge, to act, to view;
For all things here have double birth—
A right, a wrong; a false, a true.

Give me the home where kindness seeks
To make that sweet which seemeth small;
Where every lip in fondness speaks,
And every mind hath care for all;

Whose inmates live in glad exchange;
Of pleasures, free from vain expense;
Whose lives beyond their means ne'er range,
Nor wise demands give offense;

Who in a neighbor's fortune find
No wish, no impulse to complain;
Who feel not—never felt—the mind
To envy yet another's gain!

Who dream not of the mocking tide
Ambition's foiled endeavor meets—
The bitter pangs of wounded pride,
Nor fallen power that shuns the streets.

Though Fate deny its glittering store,
Love's wealth is still the wealth to choose;
For all that gold can purchase more
Are goods—it is no loss to lose!

Some beings, wheresoe'er they go,
Find naught to please or to exalt;
Their constant study but to show
Perpetual modes of finding fault.

While others, in the ceaseless round
Of daily wants and daily care,
Can yet cull flowers from common ground,
And twice enjoy the joy they share!

Oh, happy they who happy make!
Who, blessing, still themselves are blest!
Who something spare for others' sake,
And strive, in all things, for the best!

—New York Ledger.

THE MEXICAN COLONIES.

Intending colonists or visitors to the colonies in Chihuahua, Mexico, may be benefited by noting the following suggestions:

To obtain the best rates by railroad, confer with or write to Wm. C. Spence, Box B, Salt Lake City, Utah, who will furnish correct information as to routes and terms and accommodations.

At Deming, wagons, merchandise, and articles of general outfitting, may be bought at about the same prices as in Utah. There is hotel accommodation at this place, and for those who have teams, or may be taking stock

into the country, there is good pasturage at Ranchis and on the range near the town.

Where families have furniture, mechanical or farming tools, or such household effects as they would need when settled, or cannot sell without too much loss, they had better take them along. Two or more persons can unite and charter a car carrying 20,000 pounds, costing \$200.00 from Ogden or Salt Lake City to Deming, N. M., in the western classification of July 15, 1890. The term "emigrants' moveables" applies to household goods, farming 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.

With all colonists going in for the first time to establish themselves, their personal and household effects, with the necessary articles for building purposes, are admitted free of duty. As the law thus provides, a colonist may take with him a team, wagon cover, harness, etc., complete. In having the necessary consular papers made out it is not required to list your clothing or wearing apparel, but all articles admissible should be placed on a "free list," and receive the seal and signature of the Mexican consul at Deming, our place of outfitting. In case you have goods liable for duty to the amount of one hundred dollars another list is required, and great care is needful in having those lists correctly made in the Spanish language, to avoid trouble on reaching the Custom house. If you have not what would reach one hundred dollars duty no list for this class is needed, only to report the articles at the Custom house and pay the duty thereon. There are brokers at Deming who make out these lists, and are acquainted with the requirements of the law and charge you for their services.

Where three or more families could unite to travel together, and we were notified when they would reach Deming, arrangements could be made to have some person acquainted with the road and the requirements of the Custom house meet and assist them, thus saving time, expense, and much in-

convenience that occurs through lack of correct information. Otherwise, before leaving Deming with your outfit, visit the Customhouse in advance and learn from the administrator on what terms you can pass into the country. Colonists require to have our certificates to present to the agents of the government, satisfying them that you have the company's approval; and we wish to be assured that those who ask for certificates are properly recommended from the wards where they have resided.

In carrying money, New York exchange and coin is best. Exchange for Mexican silver can be had at Deming. Visitors need have no trouble in passing in and out of the Republic of Mexico, only "mind your own business," taking notes of the country and its possibilities, which gives the most satisfaction to the intending emigrant. About the 1st and 15th of each month, Elder I. L. Wilson, or William Daines, comes from Colonia Diaz for passengers or freight, ninety miles. If four or more families go together by rail to Deming we advise them to see Wm. C. Spence, and we believe he can secure the benefit of a special car for the party.

In regard to provisions, buy only what you need on the journey, as wheat, flour, beans, corn, etc., can be got cheaper in the settlement than on the frontier; but merchandise, wagons, harness, stoves, nails, glass, paints, hardware or other articles for building, also furniture, can be got at Deming. Lumber is sold at \$15 to \$20 per thousand, at saw mills near Juarez. Buildings are put up of rock, adobes, brick, lumber or concrete, as may be preferred. Grazing lands may be bought for 25 cts. per acre, improved lands with water rights from \$5 to \$25 per acre.

There are good opportunities for new industries to be started. A woolen factory could do well, there being a good wool supply. For fruit canning the opening is good, as many orchards have been planted. The supply of hides and barks to make leather are there. For shoe and hat factories the demand grows with population. The Mexican people are interested and anxious to have such benefits come in their midst.

We are sometimes asked, "Is life and property safe in Mexico?" From our experience, we can say it is as much so as in any place on this continent;