

visitors were arriving from almost every part of the State.

In the early settlement of St. George Pine valley was a thick forest of pine trees, from which nearly all the lumber for building purposes was obtained throughout that State. There is now a thriving settlement there, with land and water sufficient to sustain several hundred inhabitants. It is much higher than St. George, and consequently cooler. Two meetings were held on Sunday, besides a large camp meeting at night. On Monday, the 20th, the morning meeting closed the conference, and in the afternoon there was a meeting of all the officers and teachers. We left Pine valley at 6 p.m., and traveled in the cool of the evening, till nearly dark, camped for the night, and next morning at daybreak resumed our journey, descending rapidly over sand and rock until we reached St. George about 9 o'clock on Wednesday, the 22nd. After breakfast the day was spent in visiting friends, the Temple, Tabernacle, etc. The weather was warm. We were too early for ripe grapes and melons, and too late for gooseberries, currants and cherries. Santa Clara, about four miles south of St. George, was the only place where melons were ripe in Dixie and we did not go there. We held meeting in St. George at 8 p.m.

On Thursday, the 23rd, we left St. George with President McArthur and Wm. Atkin to inspect the mammoth dam and ditch recently completed, to control the waters of the Virgin river. This immense work reflects great credit on the industry, enterprise and skill, that are apparent in its construction. We were then conveyed to Leeds where we held another meeting, and from there to Rockville, Virgin City, Toquerville, Parowan and Paragonah or Red Creek, at all of which places we held meetings, finishing at the last named place on Sunday evening, July 26. Monday, 27th, at 5 a. m. we left by stage for Milford, reaching there at 6 p. m., in time for the U. P. train at 7:30, which arrived in Salt Lake City, Tuesday, July 27, at 9:45 a. m.

We found the Sunday schools in that State in very fair condition, some of them above the average, especially in the observance of good order, and some excellent teachers. Where organs, books and charts were lacking arrangements were made to obtain them. Our visit was very much appreciated, and by the blessing of God good results may be anticipated. GEORGE GODDARD.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 30, 1891.

TO THOSE GOING TO MEXICO.

Editor Deseret News:

To aid our colonists in passing the Frontier Custom House at La Anseñon, we have found it necessary to appoint Senor A. C. Flores as our agent. He has had several years of experience, and is prepared to attend to that business. We recommend our friends when getting consular papers made at Deming, N. M., to be certain that all the effects they purpose bringing in are correctly listed, and the proper weights given; thus avoiding fines and delay at the Custom house, which in several instances have transpired recently. Also be sure

and have your goods consigned to the name of A. C. Flores, who will attend to making the necessary papers to dispatch them through the custom house, receiving and delivering them to you. As few of our people understand the law, or the Spanish language, and still less the varied rulings of the officials, the necessity for a person of experience to protect us is apparent, and Mr. Flores is the first who has offered to do us fair service and to be at his post, provided he can get the patronage of our people. He will do us good, and persons who seek aid from pretenders and volunteer counselors should not find fault when they get into trouble by evading the law and regulations prescribed.

Elder P. C. Haynie has done us good service in the past, and while he remains at Colonia Diaz or vicinity will continue to aid our colonists who may seek his advice.

We incline to the belief that the present administrator is anxious to do his proper duty, and those who speak otherwise have motives and methods questionable in their nature. Those who come here should seek to know the laws of the land, sincerely desiring to honor them, otherwise disappointment may follow.

In making payments for services, such as making out lists and papers, it is well to get receipts. When receipt is accepted in Mexico, see that it is stamped as required by law. Thus, in case of excessive charges evidence to correct may be had. As to the fees of the Mexican consul, they are regulated by law. The consul now at Deming, Senor S. F. Maillfert, is a prompt business man, well disposed towards our colonists who may seek his advice. By the late ruling of the Custom House at La Anseñon, \$25 worth of dutiable goods only can pass without a dutiable list, instead of \$100, as we understand the law.

A more united effort towards sustaining and employing those named to do our business, especially at the Custom House, would enable them better to protect their interests, as also at Deming, where colonists will hear much from irresponsible persons which may be passed unnoticed.

The season here is warm and dry. In the mountains where they have had rains stock is doing well. General good health prevails.

Respectfully,

A. F. MACDONALD.

COLONIA JUAREZ,

Chihuahua, Mexico, July 20, 1891.

ELECTION CIRCULAR.

The Utah Commission has issued the following self-explanatory circular:

OFFICE OF THE UTAH COMMISSION,
Salt Lake City, July 30, 1891.

The Utah Commission, in view of the approaching election on the 3rd of August next, deems it proper to re-issue the following circular, issued July 26, 1890.

To the Officers and Voters of Utah Territory:

The Utah Commission, being charged with the duties of registration and elections in the Territory, after due consideration have thought it advisable to make this public appeal to the registration officers, judges of election and voters at the election to be held on the 3rd day of August next.

The commission is desirous of having, and, so far as it has authority by law, is determined to have a fair and impartial election; that everything like fraud shall be put down; that every lawfully registered voter in the Territory shall have the privilege of depositing his ballot freely as he wishes, and without intimidation, and that none who are not legally registered shall be permitted to vote, no matter what may be the circumstances.

The commission suggests that the judges of election in passing upon challenges at the polls shall do so impartially and fairly, rejecting none who are legally qualified, admitting none who are not, keeping in mind that the presumptions of law are in favor of the elector until the contrary is shown.

Attention is respectfully called to the following section of the election law:

"Any person who shall disturb or be guilty of any riotous conduct at any election in this territory; or who shall disturb or interfere with the making of the returns, or who shall interfere with any voter in the free exercise of the elective franchise shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor."—Compiled Laws of Utah, 1888, Vol. 1, p. 362, sec. 266.

It is suggested that prompt arrests be made for any violation of this statute.

In the interest of fairness the commission further suggests that, in all towns and cities, no person except the county registrar or his deputy, judges of election, the sheriff or his deputies, the United States marshal or his deputies, police officers on duty, and such challengers, not more than two, as may be selected by each party, and those in line as voters, be permitted to remain within one hundred feet of the polls at one time, and that when one has voted he shall immediately pass beyond the limit fixed for approach to the polls and not return.

The commission most earnestly invoke all good citizens of all parties to lend their influence in aid of a fair and honest election; that they frown and stamp upon all frauds or attempted frauds tending to unfairness at the polls or in the returns of the election, ever keeping in mind the great truth that the freedom of the American people depends largely upon the purity of the ballot box.

The commission takes great pleasure in bearing witness to the fairness in all elections heretofore held under its authority and management, and with great confidence looks to the same result in the approaching election.

The manhood of Utah cannot afford to prostitute itself by frauds in elections.

G. L. GODFREY,

Chairman Utah Commission.

JACKSON'S STATUE.

Editor Deseret News:

Yesterday was a great day in the history of this quiet little town, it being the occasion of the unveiling of a bronze statue to General Stonewall Jackson's memory. Elder David Fullmer and the writer being in the country, we determined to witness the proceedings. For several days prior to the 21st numerous visitors and ex-Confederate soldiers from all sections arrived to pay homage to the dead soldier. The inhabitants vied with each other in the decorations, and on the morning of the 21st these presented a lovely sight. Thousands of yards of flags, bunting and other decorations greeted the eye on public and private buildings. They were said to be the most elaborate ever seen in Virginia outside of Richmond. The speakers' stand was at the Washington and Lee