

and true God. There are quite a number of young people gone out from among us because they have felt unpleasantness because of the way things existed at home or in the Church. In some instances perhaps they have been ruled too much, either in the family or by the Bishop, and they have gone off by themselves. Now, the day will come when they will sense the impropriety of this. They will see that they have not found the succor and help that they want. They will come home to the Church and the people of God. I believe, my brethren, that none of us who are parents will ever feel that our joy is complete, or that we have obtained the victory and accomplished our work, until every soul that God has given to come here in the flesh through our loins is saved and gathered with us into the kingdom of God. I do not think we can ever feel our rest and our happiness complete, or ourselves accepted and perfected in a fullness, even in our own eyes, till we attain unto this. The Lord has said that all His judgments are not revealed unto man. I believe that He will reveal unto His people that are faithful line after line and precept after precept, until He shows them all that is necessary to do to save themselves and their kindred and generation in His kingdom, His presence and His glory.

Dear brethren and sisters, may all the good wishes and blessings that have been bestowed upon us here in these holy courts today and in the holy places of the Lord's House be verified and fulfilled in us, through our faithfulness, in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

Written for this Paper.

FOR MEXICAN COLONISTS.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 28.—Existing conditions, with the counsel and spirit of the times, induce many persons to inquire about our colonies in Mexico and the chances for acquiring lands and places on which farms and desirable homes can be made. Answering such, we can say that, at present, an opportunity offers by which a six months' residence on the land will give good title to families or individuals who through the present financial stress may save enough to reach that land and sustain themselves for a season. Also those who may prefer to buy land and pay for it can do so, at the rate of forty cents, coin, per acre—one-fourth down and the balance on nine years' limit of time, with six per cent interest per annum. The benefits of the law of colonization accrue to the colonists for a period of ten years, viz., exemption from state and federal taxes, military duty, etc.; the importation, free from duty, of all clothing, bedding, furniture, or other household effects, a team, wagon, wagon cover, tents, agricultural tools, etc. But for further information on these matters we refer you to Solomon F. Kimball, or address him P. O. box 1174 Salt Lake City. To obtain the best rates by railroad, confer with or write to Wm. C. Spence, P. O. box B, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Where two or more families or individuals can, they might enlist and charter a car carrying 20,000 pounds, costing \$200, from Salt Lake City to Deming, New Mexico; the tourist rate to the same place is about \$35; but

round trip tickets on 30 or 60 days' time may be obtained on better terms. It will benefit intending colonists in Mexico to act upon the following suggestions:

First—Obtain a certificate from a justice of the peace, sheriff, or judge of the county where you reside, of your standing or moral character and profession. The Mexican law requires this, and it should be shown to the consul at Deming or at any place you enter the republic, which entitles you to a certificate or passport from him; also where the colonist has Church membership he should carry a certificate from the ward; this to be presented to the authorities where he may choose to locate.

Second—From one to two months before reaching the frontier of Mexico, the colonist should forward a detailed list to Milton S. Ray, now at the custom house, Las Palomas, Chihuahua, south of Deming forty miles. This list should state the number and class of animals, wagons, harness, tools, furniture, etc., the name of the colonist, number of family—male and female—where from, nationality and profession. Elder M. S. Ray has to report said list to the department of Fomento, at Mexico, and obtain the necessary permit to pass the custom house. He is also appointed to make out the proper consular papers in Spanish, with the papers of dispatch to pass correctly the colonists' effects through the custom house. The fee to the Mexican consul at Deming is regulated by law, but the brokers' charges are regulated by amount of work to be done.

Third—In carrying money (now so very scarce) New York exchange and coin are best; exchange for Mexican silver can be had at Deming.

Fourth—Colonists sending their effects from Utah to Deming by freight train should send them one month before they start for that point themselves, as freight is often detained on the way, and all should be correctly addressed.

Fifth—In regard to provisions: Buy only what you need on the journey, as wheat, flour, beans, corn, etc., can be got cheaper in the settlements than on the frontier.

At Deming hotel accommodations can be got, also merchandise, wagons, harness, stove, nails, glass, paints or other articles for building, also furniture. Lumber is sold at \$15 to \$20, Mexican silver, per thousand at the saw mills fifteen miles from Colonia Juarez. At that place buildings are put up of adobe, brick or lumber, as may be preferred by persons building homes.

Further information can be obtained by addressing President George Teasdale, Henry Eyring, or the undersigned, at Colonia Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico. In this connection we may state that it is unsafe to send or even enclose money in a letter, being contrary to law, and registration affords little or no security. Bank drafts may reach the persons addressed, but in some cases they have been lost, and had to be duplicated. Hence those sending money to friends in the colonies can do so safely by postoffice order on Deming or El Paso, or remitting to the firm of Keteisen & Degstan, El Paso, Texas, who can order payment

at the colonies through Henry Eyring at Co-op store at Colonia Juarez.

We travel by wagon from Deming, N. M., to Colonia Diaz, ninety miles, thence to Colonia Dublan near Casas Grandes fifty-five miles, thence to Colonia Juarez fifteen miles, on very good roads. From the latter place we go southwesterly passing up what is known as San Dugo canyon on a mountain road and dugway into the Sierra Madre mountains, to the Colonia Pacheco, a distance of thirty miles, reaching an altitude of about 6000 feet above the sea level. Southward from this over the pine covered ridges about ten miles, we reach what is known as the Garcia Bros. lands on the head waters of the Yaqui river, running west and south-westerly to the Gulf of California. These lands are now open to colonists and several desirable locations can be obtained. The climate is clear and healthy, although high, the snow when it falls does not lay long, as it soon melts away, stock wintering well on the range, and only work teams, cows giving milk and calves need shelter. The timber on the mountains is long-leaved pine, making excellent building lumber. Oak, ash and walnut grow on the rivers and juniper, cedar, etc. on the hills. The gramma grass and other forage plants afford the best of range pasture, and beef can be obtained at all seasons. This mountain region afforded the best support for stock during the recent drought.

We are respected by the government in Mexico. As President Diaz recently told us, "Mexico needs workers; if you like your homes, invite your friends to come over and join you, and we will give you every facility in our power."

Yours etc.,

A. F. MACDONALD.

FISH PLANTING.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 28, 1893.

It may interest many of your readers to learn that we yesterday planted one thousand catfish in Utah Lake, at the mouth of American Fork creek. These were Bull-heads and it is expected that one-half of them will spawn next season. They were from nine to eighteen inches long. The Bull-head is a hook and line fish, and attains an average weight of two pounds, is very good eating and quite tame. It is believed that this plant will within the next eight months produce many thousands of fry as they multiply very rapidly. I obtained these "cats" from Mr. John A. Hill, Mill Creek, in exchange for other kinds of fish I have agreed to obtain for him.

Of the catfish family there are a great many species which grow to be from one to five feet long, and attain a weight of from two to one hundred and fifty pounds.

The witnesses to this planting were Mayor James Chipman, John A. Hill, M. D. Ryan and your correspondent.

I learn from a number of sources that the black bass planted in Utah Lake in November, 1890, are multiplying very fast. This is very good.

Respectfully,

A. MILTON MUSSER.

CONGRESS HAS adjourned, and the country can enjoy its thanksgiving.