

ance to a mining shaft. Adams and others determined to investigate it, and placed a pole across the entrance, to which they tied a rope, and Adams was lowered. He did not get to the bottom, as the rope was not long enough, so he gave the word to hoist, but they could not get him out and had to dispatch one of their number for help which took some time. When help came they succeeded in getting him safely out.

Determined to see the interior they sent to Diaz for a block and tackle and when it came they returned to the scene of their former failure.

Adams undaunted was lowered and in turn the others descended. Candle in hand they explored.

On their returning to camp, of course, many others had to see the sight, your humble servant included. We found the depth 100 feet to the first landing, and the shaft growing larger as we descended. The cave finally opened up till we could go in any direction nearly a hundred feet.

At the bottom of the incline which is between fifty and one hundred feet below the first landing, we came to a lake of pure water as clear as crystal. The lake is about 40 x 50 feet and by sounding we found 15 feet to be the greatest depth. We took our clothes off, and swimming with one arm carrying the candle, with the other we placed the lighted candles on the rocks all round the lake and took a fresh water bath. We found it very refreshing after the vapor bath we had endured while exploring the many cells and caves.

The ceilings of the rooms are of a clear glassy looking rock caused by the vapor arising from the water. To see the boys swimming in every direction by candle light 175 feet under ground was a grand sight.

Well I have heard of bats, but I never read or heard of bats to compare with what I there saw. We routed them and the sound made by their wings was like the sound of a hurricane. They flew against some of us with great force.

Some think it has been an ancient mine, but I think it was caused by the great upheavals and the moving of the earth while our Savior lay in the sepulchre and when cities were destroyed and all the face of the earth changed. (See 3rd Nephi, Book of Mormon, 8, 9 and 10 chapters.)

My mountain home is the most peaceful place I know of, but the rough road between here and Juarez prevents a good many from coming to visit us. In all probability it will keep out some that are weak-kneed. Our ward consists of thirty-five families, and is presided over by J. N. Smith, Jr., with James Cellers as first and D. B. Heaton as second counselor.

SAMUEL W. JARVIS.

COLONIA PACHECO, Chihuahua, Mexico.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW.

HENRY CLEWS, in his report for the week ending September 19, 1891, says the stock market shows renewed activity and strength. The "bulls" and "bears," however, are resorting to their old tactics, and one is just as sanguine as the other. The "bulls"

have in view a prospect which, if realized, will mean a more active and prosperous condition of business than exists at present.

Within the past week we have had a Government report of the unprecedentedly prosperous condition of unharvested cereals. Large increases are reported in the earnings of railroads. Gold begins to arrive from Europe. The bank statement is favorable to easy money markets, and the Mitylene incident has in no way affected American securities.

On the other hand, the "bears" are cautious. They look with distrust on the grave condition of European politics arising from Russia's coercion of Turkey in relation to the passage of the Dardanelles. But Mr. Clews is of opinion that the situation in Europe can in no way affect the United States except to bring important advantages in an increased demand for our investments, and, in the event of war, for our food products. Nor is the negotiation of Russia's loan in Paris calculated to appreciably affect American investments in Europe, as the loan will be taken almost exclusively by French citizens, who hold but few of our securities.

On the whole the outlook for the "bears" seems depressing, but they are in the fight, and are looking for important developments in Europe.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES

ENGLAND, not content with having her hands full in the Orient, is also running up a little account in the Occident. Report has it in Washington that she is obtaining firm footholds in Central and South America. President Harrison, it is said, has been advised to this effect; therefore he intends to bring about a speedy settlement of the Venezuelan dispute.

There is at present in London a commissioner from Venezuela endeavoring to induce Lord Salisbury to accede to a settlement by arbitration. Should this ambassador be successful in his mission, it is confidently asserted that President Harrison will take the matter in hand. It is not stated in what way he will proceed. The Monroe doctrine does not enter into any treaty stipulations between England and the United States, and should the President take action in the matter, it may lead to some special legislation on this question on the part of Congress.

President Harrison is also stirred up respecting the news from the Sandwich Islands. A very discouraging state of affairs prevails, it is reported, in those islands. England is looking for mastery there. The Hawaiian queen is favorable to England. Her two chief counselors are Archibald Cleghorn and Mr. Woodside, the British Consul-General. Both men are ardent Britishers. Cleghorn's daughter has been made heir-apparent by Queen Liliuokalani. She is now in England, it is said, receiving an English education, and imbibing English ideas.

Great discontent prevails among the native Hawaiians. Foreigners are given the preference in employment, both political and industrial. Coolies are being imported at the rate of 1,000 a month. The result is that the natives

are looking to revolution for a remedy. They talk of deposing the queen and establishing a republic. In the event of interference by England the Nationalist party would ask the United States to prevent English intervention.

The United States have already ordered a war ship to the Sandwich Islands, but whether in anticipation of trouble or not is not stated. Though the Nationals in 1889 felt displeased with the United States for supplying their opponents, the missionary party, with 10,000 rounds of ammunition, yet if foreign protection at all were needed they still favor that of the States.

Conservative opinion, however, holds that there will be no necessity for a protectorate, and that there are abundant elements of stability in the present government, together with enough of reform to meet the wants of the people. The Hawaiians are making great progress in constitutional government, and they have something like an Australian ballot system of voting, which they use judiciously.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

DUN & Co. in their trade report for the week ending Sept. 19, 1891 state that favorable weather in the West is worth many millions a day to the country. Each clear day places millions of bushels of corn beyond harm from frost. In four months ending Sept. 1st, about 26½ per cent. of the mortgage debts on farms in Kansas, or about \$10,000,000, had been paid.

Meanwhile gold is coming from Europe, although foreign banks are working hard to keep gold over there. Foreign investors are also buying American securities quite briskly. With gold coming back for wheat, cotton, stocks and bonds, and with mortgages being cleared away, the farmer's material millenium seems at hand.

At all the principal commercial centres trade shows a marked improvement. At Chicago some decrease in receipts of lard, butter and wool, compared with last year, is reported for the week, but increase in flour, barley, cured meats, cheese, hides and oats is reported, while receipts of rye and wheat are six times those of last year.

Collections are improving and money markets comparatively easy. Wheat receipts at the West average 1,500,000 bushels daily. The price has risen two cents during the past week. Corn has declined rapidly, as fear of harm from frost vanishes, and is 8½ cents lower than a week ago, while oats are 2½ cents lower.

There is an improvement noted in the iron trade. The woolen manufacture is doing remarkably well in some branches, particularly in worsteds and dress goods. It is believed that in all-wool cassimeres as much business is being done as ever.

Business failures, for the week mentioned number in the United States 210, and in Canada 29. For the corresponding week last year the figures were in the United States 164, and in Canada 26.

The memorable anti-Masonic convention was held in Baltimore Se 26, 1831.