

House or Temple) give offense because they are so intensely American.

Yours respectfully,
SCOTT ANDERSON.

OGDEN, Utah, Nov. 25th, 1889.

MEXICAN COLONISTS.

On the seventeenth of last July a new law respecting colonists in the Republic of Mexico was published. It is a liberal measure, and exempts from duty a number of articles that were heretofore taxable. The new law provides for the appointment of an agent to represent the Department of Colonization in dealing with the colonists. We have petitioned for the appointment of such an agent, whose residence we desire to be as near to the colony as possible; but as yet no response has been made to the petition.

As the government at Mexico has concluded to issue no more permits to colonists as they did formerly, leaving their agents to decide the details of each individual case, we shall have to wait patiently for their appointment. In the meantime the custom house officers are disposed to treat the colonists fairly, and will allow them to give bonds to run for six months, on their wagons, harness and teams. Provisions, however, should not be carried in excess of what is needed to bring the colonists to the end of their journey. When they carry more than that, a duty of \$5 per 100 pounds on flour and 12½ cents per pound on bacon will be charged.

The custom house has been re-located at Ascension and abolished at Palomas. Parties from the western part of Arizona can come direct without going by Deming. However, all those who have stock and other property sufficient to cause a duty of \$100 or upwards to be paid on it need to take out consular papers, which can be obtained at Deming. Since November 1st a new law is in force as regards live stock. Heretofore mares, stallions and naules were duty free, now the two former classes pay \$40 each, and the latter \$2. Cows and sheep also pay a moderate duty. It is possible the colonists may obtain better terms on stock hereafter, but at present they will have to pay or give bonds.

For further information applicants will please apply to the undersigned.

A. F. MACDONALD,

HENRY EYRING.

COLONIA JAUREZ, via Casas Grandes, Chihuahua, Mexico.

A SAMPLE OF "FAIRNESS."

It is a well known fact that citizens who belong to the "Liberal" party find ample opportunity for registration, and of course their names are getting on the list in good shape. But with the people's party there is a different state of things, and from every precinct comes complaint of the "Liberal" registrars. They go around in the day time, or are supposed to, when many men are at work, and thus

some are missed. Of course for this the registrar is not responsible. But some of those thus passed by have presented themselves for registration, and it depends who they are whether they are placed on the list or not.

A sample is an instance that occurred this morning. E. R. Clute is registrar for the second municipal ward. He has been going the rounds. We understand that he took the last tier of blocks in his district, the one where the "Liberals" mainly reside; then he skipped to another "Liberal" field—the vicinity of the R. G. W. Railroad. This morning, shortly after 8 o'clock, quite a number who had been missed called at Mr. Clute's residence, two doors east of the county jail. Some wanted to be registered, and others desired to be sure that their names were on the list, as they had previously registered. Mr. Clute answered three of the latter class, and then shut the door in the faces of the others. The crowd, numbering fifty or sixty, waited around, but the registrar kept inside. At last he sent word that he would call at the homes of those who wished to register. He was told that he had already passed by them. The crowd still waited, and at last the registrar, seeing they were likely to stay all day, checked off the names of those already on the list, but he absolutely refused to register those whose names were not there, and they were turned away.

The approaching election is regarded with great interest by the people, and they will not be content unless there is a full and fair registration. Any obstruction to the accomplishment of this purpose, by a public officer, should receive immediate attention. And if the second municipal ward is so large that Mr. Clute is unable to cover the field in a proper manner, he should be given assistance.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

This Conference convened on November 9th and 10th, at Lusk, Choctaw County, Alabama, at the house of Brother Albert M. Moseley. There were among those present Elders Wm. R. See, President of Conference, Hyrum Oakey, David Follick, Samuel Thompson, H. S. Anderson and H. B. Parrish.

On Saturday morning the meeting was called to order by President See. After the opening exercises President See stated the object of the Conference. Elder Follick was the first speaker, and showed the necessity of obeying the the doctrines of Paul and the Apostles. He also stated the mission of Christ. Bro. Samuel Thompson spoke at some length upon the organization of the Church, showing that Apostles, Prophets, Teachers and Deacons were necessary in the Kingdom of God. Benediction by Elder H. S. Anderson. Meeting adjourned until 2 p.m.

At 2 o'clock the afternoon meeting commenced. After singing, prayer was offered by Elder H. R. Parrish.

Elder Oakey offered some interesting remarks on the predictions of the Apostles. He said that those who obeyed the same would be saved, while those rejecting would be under condemnation. Elder H. S. Anderson spoke upon the first principles of the Gospel, and urged the necessity for unity. Meeting adjourned until 11 a.m. Sunday morning after singing and benediction by Elder Samuel Thompson.

On Sunday morning, Nov. 10th, at 11 o'clock, meeting was called to order by President Wm. Lee. Singing, and prayer by Elder Hyrum Oakey. Elder H. B. Parrish delivered an interesting address on the necessity of obedience to the Gospel in order to obtain salvation.

Elder Samuel Thompson addressed the meeting on the fulfillment of prophecy, and bore his testimony that the Kingdom of God was established on the tops of the mountains. He encouraged the Saints to gather.

President William Spry, of the Southern States mission, made some interesting remarks, showing that the judgments of God would be poured out upon those who rejected the Gospel of Christ. He referred to those who rejected the Gospel in the days of Noah, and the judgments that befel them. After singing, and benediction by H. S. Anderson, meeting adjourned until 2 p.m.

At 2 o'clock, after singing, and prayer by Elder Follick, President See spoke of the necessity of having faith in God. He warned men to repent before they were overtaken by the judgments that would befall the human family in these the last days, and encouraged all to seek after the Gospel of Christ.

Elders Oakey, Follick and Anderson bore their testimony to the Gospel of Christ, and exhorted the people to repentance.

President Spry referred to the labors of the Elders and the kindness of the Saints. He encouraged the Saints to gather out to Zion, in fulfillment of the commands of our Savior. Singing, and benediction by President See.

An excellent spirit prevailed during the meetings. At the close of the conference the Elders separated for their respective fields of labor.

H. B. PARRISH,
Clerk of Conference.

SKETCH OF THE LATE G. SNOW.

I send herewith a short account of the life of my late father, Gardner Snow. He was born in Chesterfield, Cheshire County, State of New Hampshire, on February 15, 1793; married in the year 1814, and in 1818 removed to St. Johnsbury, Caledonia County, State of Vermont; in June, 1833, he was baptized, confirmed and ordained a Priest in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. In the winter of 1834 he was appointed to preside over a branch of the Church in St. Johnsbury. In 1836 he removed with his family to Kirtland, Ohio, and in the winter of 1837 was