"UNITED STATES OF MEXICO."

A Letter from Las Palomas Which Will be Perused with Interest and Profit.

[Correspondence of the Deseret News.]

Though but recently admitted among the great powers as a nation—if indeed it is generally so rated today—the Estados Unidos de Mejico (United States of Mexico) has an undoubted standing, in point of natural resources, among the most favored countries of the earth. As its welfare has always been a matter of solicitude to the Latter-day Saints, on account of its native races, and is fast becoming more so by reason of their numbers removing here, a somewhat studied account of the country, its resources and people, may be of interest to a few of your readers.

Lying as it does across the Tropic of Cancer, between the 15th and 32nd degrees north latitude, the domain of Mexico is about equally divided between the tropic and temperate zones. Its greatest length is about 1800 miles; its width varying from 150 miles near the 20th degree, to 140 miles across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The northern frontier of Mexico is 1900 miles long, and its southern, 550 miles; while its entire seaboard reaches the extent of 8088 miles in all, 1577 miles on the side of the Atlantic, and 6511 miles bordering the Pacific. The western coast is very irregular and the water deep, affording splendid harbors at Acapulco, Mazanillo, San Blas, Mazatlan, La Paz and Guaymas; while on the eastern coast, though the same irregularity exists, the water is so shallow, except on the Caribbean sea, where the harbor is unimportant, as to make it impossible for ships of large draught to make land. All the eastern coast, with a slight exception near the mouth of the Tabasco river, is low, flat and sandy, rising at no place for from thirty to forty miles inland more than a thousand feet above sea level; while the low coast on the Pacific, though of the same general character, is relieved here and there by spurs of the Sierra Madre mountains running down to the sea.

A profile of the railway running from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico would probably give one a very good idea of the general formation of the coast region of the entire country. In making sixty miles inland Gila must gain an elevation of 5000 feet above the level of the sea, rising 153 feet to the mile. Once attained this elevation is so regular as almost to form a continuous level plain from the capital north to Santa Fe, in New Mexico, a distance of 1200 miles. To the south, however, the plain, though still holding its way through the middle country, varies in elevation, being from 600 to 3,000 feet above sea level. In the latitude of the City of Mexico, this plateau is about three hundred and fifty miles wide, decreasing width to the south, and, to the north, widening with the country. From this elevated table land, stretching from the isthmus of Tehuantepec to the boundary on the north, the country in general recedes in terraces to the sea.

Great numbers of volcanoes occur throughout the Andes to the south, and there are ten in Mexico, but at about the latitude of the national capital, as if to block the way, drawn up in line east and west almost from ocean to ocean, there are seven towering mountains, bearing the well nigh unpronounceable names of Tuxtla, Orizaba, Popocatepetl, Ixtaccihuatl, Toluca, Jorullo and Colima. As if at this line it had been said, "Thus far shalt thou go and no further," no volcanoes are to be found to the north until we reach far beyond the northern boundary of the republic.

There are not many rivers in Mexico, and on account of a bar at the mouth of each, due to the peculiar formation of the country, few of these are navigable, so that the cheap transportation of this country must be done by railroad.

Varying with the altitude, the climate not found in Mexico is well known on the globe. In this respect the country is divided into *terras calientes*, hot lands, all the low lands not more than 3,000 feet above sea level; *terras templadas*, temperate lands, on the mountain slopes, between 3,000 and 6,000 feet altitude, and *terras frias*, cold lands, on the elevated plateaus. The main annual temperature on the hot lands is 104 degr. Fahr., varying from seventy-five degr. to eighty-five degr. in the temperate region, and on the cold lands fifty-five degr. to sixty degr. in the dry season, and averaging slightly degr. in the wet. On the cold lands the nights are cool the year round. "On the railway from Vera Cruz to the capital," says one authority, "every variety of climate is experienced within the space of a few hours, and the natural productions of each are successively passed in review, from the sugar cane, indigo plant and plantain of the tropics to the pines, firs and lichens of the north." As a rule a clear sky prevails throughout the year, except for a few hours of the day, usually in the rainy season.

There are two seasons, the wet, from the middle of July to the last of October; and the dry, comprising the rest of the year, during which time, however, there are occasional rainstorms. While the hot lands are, in many parts, humid and the climate unhealthy, that of the plateau is in the main salubrious and invigorating.

Throughout Mexico animal life abounds. Bees are easily kept and are very remunerative, and the silkworm thrives extraordinarily. Wild animals fairly swarm the forests of the south, but the animals of the north are confined chiefly to the species used for food. In the hilly country of every section wild fowl are numerous. Over the all but trackless plains, usually covered throughout the year with wild clover or one of the five interlacing varieties of grass indigenous here, cattle and horses run at large the year round; many of them as wild as the original animals of the forest. In the larger rivers and lakes fish are numerous, but in the smaller streams only one, but in the southern streams of two kinds exist, one a species of sucker, and the other much like a cross between the chub and the black bass. Turtle, however, may be found in any of the streams. Ducks, geese and swans frequent the rivers and lakes of the north in great numbers, especially in the colder season.

All the plain lands of Mexico that are not extremely fertile, are those which do not receive irrigation. Growing spontaneously may be found here every kind of soft fruit known in Europe and America; while the forests contain fifty-six varieties of building woods and twenty-one of cabinet woods. One authority places the number of varieties of cabinet-woods and building timber at one hundred and fourteen. At the capital, so it is said, all of the different varieties of fruit may be obtained any month in the year.

Among the natives, especially of the less favored portions of the country, agriculture is carried on almost exclusively with the appliances of their ancestors. "They often plow with a crooked stick, and the hoe is their scythe, sickle and reaper. Even their hay is cut with a hoe." In the south where but two crops are usually raised, irrigation is necessary for the first, which is usually planted in December or January. However, as the native of this section do not as a rule farm at that season of the year, there is an abundance of water. Agricultural implements are supplied free of duty.

Probably the most largely cultivated of the cereals is corn, of which in the hot lands three and even four crops may be obtained in a year. Even in the north, stalks of corn grew to the height of eighteen feet. Corn, chili and beans make up the almost exclusive diet of the native. Chili, or red pepper, is an ingredient of every dish relished by the Mexican, and that in such quantities as to make the "innocent" bean a veritable fire.

What is said of corn, as to thrift, is equally true of all the cereals, as well as of all the common vegetables. Cotton is largely grown as far north as Sinaloa, and experiment has proven the northern part of Chihuahua to be well adapted to its growth. According to Senor Don Zetechleta at *la República Mexicana*, an acre of land will yield about 2000 pounds of cotton as an average. Grapes too, give heavy returns. The vines of Cajaca, where three crops are grown annually, has obtained a world-wide reputation; and Mocha coffee is not much esteemed than that of Mocha, most of the supply of the United States having of late years been drawn from this country.

But the richest resource of Mexico lies in its mineral wealth. Without exception the mineral products of Mexico are richer than those of any other country known; and from the developments being made every year, it may well be said that the richest mines are yet undiscovered. The silver bearing district, as set down on the maps, occupies the southern and middle portions of the country, while the northern States are chosen as being rich in gold. The silver mines of Chihuahua and Sonora are among the best known, a recent discovery in Chihuahua assaying 16,000 ounces of silver to the ton. Authorities hold that the State of Sinaloa will be the great source of supply of the silver of the world for the next century, that State being, it is said, literally covered with silver mines.* Lead is almost everywhere found with the silver, running as high as 50 per cent, in some recent discoveries near Casas Grandes.

Owing to the numerous wars to which the country has been involved during the last three-quarters of a century, many mines have been abandoned, and though some have been of late years reclaimed, many lie untaken today. The recent troubles with the Apaches make this especially the case in the northwestern part of the State of Chihuahua.

Large deposits of iron and kaolinite are found in Chihuahua, and the Cerro del Mercado, in the State of Durango, is said to be a mountain of iron, assaying 64 per cent, of pure metal. A great variety of marbles everywhere abound. Gypsum and slate are very common, and anthracite coal of the best quality, in inexhaustible quantity, has recently been discovered in eastern Sinaloa. After naming a number of the mineral resources of Mexico, Mr. Alfred H. Conkling says: "To these are to be added every other metal which science has enumerated."

In former times the government owned and worked all the mines, and even after the citizens were allowed to hold mines, a tax was levied on the output; but at present there is no title exacted of any restrictions whatever on the ownership of such property. It is, however, required that the claimant shall work his mine the year round, or provide the equivalent of two men working six months or four working three months. If this is not done, the mine may be "denounced," and the claimant ousted unless he can show good cause for its neglect. However, as mines usually pay working expenses from the "grass roots," this regulation is not considered a hardship.

The manufactures of Mexico are comparatively unimportant, most of those of tobacco, cacao, sugar and indigo being in excess of the home consumption.

A description of Mexico and its resources is no more interesting than its history. And this, not more so to many of your readers, from the fact of their ancestors, for the people, thus that their country was once the home of the conquerors of the Aztecs, or Montezumas, as the Aztecs, or Mexicans, as they called themselves, held sway here at the time of the conquest, in their imagination, to the south, are said to have made the shores of the Great Salt Lake one of their stopping places. From there, so tradition has it, they migrated to the Gila River, in Arizona, about where the "Mormon" settlements in that section are located, thence to where the Casas Grandes ruins now stand, whence, it is supposed, they made their entrance and seat and last hall in the valley of the City of Mexico. Here, after a time, they conquered the surrounding peoples and established the magnificent court of the Montezumas.

From the conquest of Cortez in August, 1521, to the movement for independence, in 1810, the history of Mexico presents an almost unbroken narrative of internal dissensions, with the exception of the war of 1846, with the United States, comprising the time from that period to the invasion of the country by the French in 1862, but since the death of Emperor Maximilian in 1867, the Republic has enjoyed comparative peace, and is making prodigious strides towards stability and greatness.

Strictly speaking, there has never been a census of Mexico, but the latest approximation places the population at 10,447,303, of whom, it is estimated, 5,000,000 are those are of pure Indian blood, half of these, still in a savage state, living mainly in the mountains to the south. Half-breeds, or mestizos, Indians and whites, make up about 2,000,000, while perhaps 30,000 are negroes, or hybrids having some negro blood, and the remainder, whites of various nationalities, principally Spanish. The natives are the most despised of all, being the class from which the peons, or slaves, are drawn. For, while there exists no slavery in Mexico, and the constitution notes that slaves, from whatever nation, by the simple act of setting foot on the Mexican soil become free men; yet a man may sell himself as absolutely as one may sell an ox, and from that time for a stated number of years or for life, according to the terms of the contract, he is the absolute property of his master. Among the native skilled labor is very rare.

As a nation the Mexicans are patriotic to the last degree, their national hymn breathing all the ardor of the "Marseillaise" of France.

In the densely populated portions of the country, public instruction receives active support and the educational standard is fair, but in the less favored districts of the north, the proportion of the natives able to read and write is not more than one in ten.

The federal government of Mexico is based on the constitution of 1857, framed after that of the United States, with the variation, among others more slight, that the chief justice stands next in judicial dignity to the Chief Executive of the Republic. The proportion of representatives in Congress is one member to 40,000 inhabitants. The States are more independent of the government than those of the United States.

There is no public land in Mexico. If there is anybody, in all this vast domain, a piece of land that has not been "granted" to someone, it is because the land is worthless or because some of the schemers who "run" the government have missed it out. However, a good title may be obtained to real estate at prices ranging from twenty-five cents to $1 per acre. Tracts of land in every part of the republic are held for sale all the time by real estate agents at Deming, New Mexico. Along with the purchase of the railroad concession recently made by Hon. John W. Young, there was placed at his disposal a tract of land, in the northwestern portion of the State of Chihuahua, of an area of 2,500,000 acres, over three times as large as the State of Rhode Island, and more than twice as large as Delaware. These lands, than which none richer can be found anywhere, will probably be open to purchase by the Latter-day Saints in a short time, through Mr. Young's agent, Bishop William Derby Johnson, Jr., at Deming, New Mexico. Mr. J. Fenton Smith, of your city, chief engineer of construction, informs your correspondent that the laying will probably commence about the 25th of the present month, on the new railway, which, when completed, will place the settlers on those lands in direct communication with the best markets for every variety of rich Mexico products.

Neither is there here any regularity in the division of lands. With no national system of surveying, like the rectangular system of the United States and small tracts and fractions divided, angling and interlocked, a Mexican plat of land presents the appearance of the craziest kind of a "crazy quilt."

Though, as good authority says, "in the northern States the priesthood are comparatively less influential than of yore," the prominent religion of Mexico is Roman Catholic; but all religions are tolerated, and, from being threatened with expulsion on their first arrival, in 1885, the Latter-day Saints are now invited and encouraged to become residents of the republic.

J. L. T.

LAS PALOMAS, Mexico, via Deming, N. M., June 10, 1891.

Notes From Midway.

The daily mail, which we obtained largely through the friendly services of Delegate Caine, while in Washington in the early spring, comes to us in a "tot-tailed" fashion. The Wasatch county mail (Heber, Midway, Charleston and Wallsburg being the recipient offices) gets to the county seat about 4 o'clock each afternoon from Park City. As the big eastern and western mails reach that city at 10:30 a. m., we have been thinking that the mail contractor would do well to get "a move on" a little earlier, and instead of waiting around in the Park until the afternoon, strap Uncle Sam's mail bag to a hackage and leave the camp at an hour that would enable him to reach Mr. Duncan's headquarters at such a time as would give our rural mail carrier the opportunity to go around the "suburban offices, in the afternoon.

Midway has always been a solid "People's party" since I have known it. Thus you may suppose that the action of the Territorial Central committee in June 1889, left us stunned, bewildered and dismayed. But not so. The citizens tell me that they remember well the principles for which they fought, bought and brought their votes—local self-government, equal rights and intellectual development, hoopered by moral restraint. The inhabitants of Midway are still. Therefore scan know which of the two great national parties they prefer to adhere to.

Potatoes are looking well. There will be a large crop, although, as to quality, also a good yield of wheat, for the grinding of which latter commodity the Van Wagoners are about to fit up a new grist mill, and so save our local farmers the trip to the roller mill at Heber.

Some acreage has been planted in the sugar beets, although with, and geographical situation it is not to be expected that our farmers can do much in furnishing raw material for the Lehi sugar works, strongly as they are impressed with the great utility of that great establishment.

The health of the people here, like the sun, is bright, with a few spots. These we call "mumps" just now. They are not fatal, of course, but rather inconvenient.

The Church societies are reported doing a good work, and the private school in the public school house is still going on.

The Schneider health resort, with a large plunge bath of the big mound mineral water, is to be opened this week.

The "boys" will soon retire to the canyon to cut timbers for the mines.

Mining operations are being prosecuted quietly but persistently by men of grit. You will yet hear of strange surprises from the Snake creek district.

Elders Marcus Cutler and Gottfried Buehler are holding the theological classes along.

There's nothing later about the water works, although the water continues bubbling in the big spring.

MIDWAY, Wasatch county, Utah, June 15, 1891.

Unexpected Death

By private telegram to a gentleman in this city we learn that Mrs. Lois Tompkins, daughter of President Jos N. Hinckley, died yesterday morning at Fillmore and will be buried on Thursday. She leaves five children.

How to Cure the Cough Following La Grippe.

For a troublesome cough there is nothing better than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It strengthens the pulmonary organs, allays any irritation and effectually cures the cough. It is especially valuable for the cough which so often follows an attack of the grippe. For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

FINE French Candies at Arbogast's

GARFIELD BEACH.

Commencing May 30th, and until Further Notice,

Trains between Salt Lake and Garfield Beach will run as follows:

Leave Salt Lake.	Arrive Garfield.	Leave Garfield.	Arrive Salt Lake.
9:00 a.m.	10:40 a.m.	11:00 a.m.	12:40 p.m.
1:30 p.m.	3:10 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	5:10 p.m.
4:00 p.m.	5:40 p.m.	6:00 p.m.	7:40 p.m.
7:30 p.m.	9:10 p.m.	9:30 p.m.	11:10 p.m.
11:00 p.m.	12:40 a.m.	1:00 a.m.	2:40 a.m.

Overcoats found on afternoon every train.

Fare for round trip, 50c.

D. E. BISLEY, Gen. Agent.

Buy your drugs of "the boys," Johnson, Pratt & Co., 69 Main st.

Immense Lot of Curtain Net Remnants at Half-Price, at S. P. TEASDEL'S.

For the celebrated Boston Ice Cream go to Arbogast's.

Parties and Festivals

Supplied in any quantity at short notice, 126 Main street and 48 First Southwest.

We are offering our PROVO FLANNEL SUMMER SHIRTS At Greatly Reduced Prices. JOHN C. CUTLER & BRO. No. 36 Main Street.

WONDERLAND

The Century's Newest,

THE BOY WITH A BIG HEAD.

Miss JENNIE BURGESS,

The Sweet Prima Donna.

The Original Swiss Bell Ringers.

The Juvenile Sensations,

The Dutch Duo, and the

Great London Novelty "Mixtures"

10c. ADMISSION. 10c.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

CHAS. S. BURTON, - - - Manager.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY,

JUNE 18, 19, 20.

MATINEE SATURDAY.

The BROADWAY THEATRE CO.

Will present Archibald Clavering Gunter's Best Play

MR. BARNES OF NEW YORK.

The Original Cast! Special Scenery!

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

FRANK W. SANGER.

Sale of seats begins Wednesday, Popular Prices.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

CHAS. S. BURTON, - - - MANAGER.

THREE NIGHTS!!!

MONDAY, JUNE 15.

A Truly Gorgeous Tableau, The Great Second Edition of

WM. A. GILMORE'S

Glittering Scenic, Ballet and Pantomimic Spectacle, TOM

12-TEMPTATIONS-12

JAS. H. LEE, GOLF MANAGER.

70—CAPABLE ARTISTS—70

35—IN THE BALLETS—35

26 TONS OF SCENERY—26

4—STARTLING SPECIALTIES—4

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THE GOLDEN GIRL.

Box of Ryan open daily at Box Office. Popular Prices.

STOREY & HARMON,

SANITARY & GRILL CONTRACTORS.

Pay no rent to-day and day and evening and long and cheap. It is now 7:15.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

The Provo Savings Bank, a corporation, plaintiff,

vs.

George R. Peacock, Henrietta Tanner, Joseph R. Gough, James Hickey, Hugh Anderson and Edward Lewis, defendants.

Order of Sale and Decree of Foreclosure and Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale issued out of the Third Judicial District Court of the Territory of Utah, in and for Utah, in the above entitled action, wherein the Provo Savings Bank, a corporation, the above named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against the above named defendants, George R. Peacock, Henrietta Tanner, Joseph R. Gough, James Hickey, Hugh Anderson and Edward Lewis, defendants, on the 19th day of June, 1891, for the sum of $1,000.00 in lawful money of the United States, besides costs, and costs and costs of suit, which said decree was duly filed in the office of said clerk, recorded in judgment book of said court, I am commanded to sell the real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, costs and costs of suit, and accruing costs of sale, and the interest on said judgment at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from said date, to the highest bidder for lawful money of the United States.

Terms of sale cash.

Dated at Salt Lake City, this 15th day of June, 1891. ANDREW J. HOW, Sheriff.

By John R. Cummins, Deputy. June 17

WANTED.

A STEAM ENGINE IN GOOD REPAIR from 10 to 15 horse power, to be used immediately at the mill of Utah City, and Building Co., in Utah County. Address C. W. & B. Co., P. O. Box 1013. 20

IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD GIRL FOR housework in small family. Apply at this office.

A GOOD COOK. ADDRESS STATING Wage, Box 31, Post Office. 22

FOR SALE.

A THIRTY FIVE HORSE POWER ENGINE, as good as new, but too light for present work. For particulars address P. O. Box 1013, Salt Lake City, Utah. 22

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A HOUSE OF FIVE ROOMS, LOT 50x132, with a barn and small orchard, No 151 Center, Fifth West street. Will sell or exchange for a farm. 23

BARTON & CO

PLEASE NOTE. WE HAVE

REMOVED

BACK TO OUR OLD STAND,

43 and 45 MAIN STREET.

We invite our Friends and Patrons to call and inspect our Stock of

Clothing, Hats and Gents' Furnishings

ALL NEW SINCE THE FIRE.

BARTON & CO

43 and 45 MAIN STREET.

DIRECTORS:

W. H. Taylor, Geo. Romney, Geo. H. Taylor, Jr., Geo. Romney, Manager. Geo. H. Taylor, Assistant Manager. Geo. R. Romney, Sec'y and Treasurer. N. F. Armstrong.

Lumber Yard & Steam Planing Mill

TAYLOR, ROMNEY, ARMSTRONG CO.,

One Block East of the U. P. R. R. Depot.

R. K. THOMAS.

26, 28, 30, 32 E. 1st S.

Grand, General, Genuine

BARGAIN SALE.

DRESS GOODS.

200 pieces	Turkey Red Calicoes at	2½c	per yard
25 "	Plaid Gingham at	5c	"
150 "	Twilled Dress Goods at	5c	"
150 "	Bittamine Bunting at	5c	"
10 "	Seersucker at	5c	"
100 "	Challies at	5c	"
25 "	Figured Zephyrs at	6½c	"
60 "	Sicilian Reps at	8½c	"
50 "	Pacific Lawns at	8½c	"
50 "	Embroidered Zephyrs at	10c	"
25 "	Home-spun Suitings at	10c	"
20 "	Seaside Suitings at	10c	"
10 "	Herring-bone Cashmere at 25c, was 50c		
50 "	All-wool 40 inch Suiting at 45c, was 75c		

50 New Novelty Dress Robes at actual cost, and

500 Remnants (Dress Lengths) of all Kinds.

DRESS GOODS AT ACTUAL COST.

SHOES.

1000 Pair Ladies', Misses', and Children's Shoes and Slippers at a Sacrifice. These are a number of lines of Shoes that we don't intend to keep any more, hence the very low prices we have put on them. It will pay you to look at them.

CLOTHING.

500 Youth's and Boy's Suits to be closed out.

250 Pair of Men's Pants at Real Bargains.

200 Pair Youth's and Boys' Pants cheaper than ever.

One lot of Boys' KNEE SUITS at 70c per suit.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ladies' Beaded Capes at $1.50 each.

Ladies' Silk Capes at cost.

Ladies' and Misses' Blouse Waists at cost.

Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests, 3 for 25c.

Ladies' Chemise, 15c, 20c, 25c and 40c, worth double.

Ladies' Fancy Parasols, 25c, 75c, 90c; former price, 65c, $1.25, and $1.85.

Ladies' Opera Shawls at Cost.

Big Stock Assorted Laces at 5c per yard.

Boys' and Girls' Straw Hats, 15c and 25c, were 40c and 75c

Babies' Lace Bonnets at Half Price.

50 Dozen Men's Jersey Ribbed Shirts and Drawers at 25c each.

500 Pieces EMBROIDERY FLOUNCING included in this sale.

5 Pieces Yard Wide Carpet at 20c per yard.

A few Brussels Door Mats at 50c each.

Rugs, Art Squares, and Remnants of Carpets at Half Price.

BARGAINS

In Silk Curtains, Lace Curtains, Table Covers and Scarfs, and many other Bargains that we have not room to mention.

R. K. THOMAS.