

dency, a brass band, a company of lancers and a large concourse of citizens. Capt. Ellsworth's company had left Iowa city June 9th, and Mr. Arthur's June 11th. When starting they consisted of 497 souls, with 100 handcarts, 5 wagons, 24 oxen, 4 mules and 25 tents.

Nov. 9, 1856—Capt. James G. Williams' handcart company arrived in Great Salt Lake City. It left Iowa city July 15, with 120 handcarts and 6 wagons. They were about 500 souls.

Nov. 30th, 1856—Captain Edward Martins arrived; when the company passed through Florence, it consisted of 576 persons, 148 handcarts and 7 wagons.

Sept. 11 and 12, 1857—Capt. Israel Evans arrived in Great Salt Lake City with 154 souls and 31 handcarts.

Sept. 13, 1857—Capt. Christiansen's handcart company arrived in Great Salt Lake City.

Sept. 14, 1859—Capt. George Rowley's handcart company, which left Florence June 9th, with 235 souls, 60 handcarts and 6 wagons, arrived in Great Salt Lake City.

Aug. 27, 1860—Capt. Daniel Robinson's handcart company, consisting of 233 persons, 43 handcarts, 6 wagons, 38 oxen and 10 tents, arrived in Great Salt Lake City.

Sept. 24, 1860—Capt. Oscar O. Stoddard left Florence July 6, with 126 persons and 22 handcarts.

The above summary is as complete, relating to the crossing of the plains, by handcarts, as history affords. The posterity of those who thus traveled are many thousands in number, and are scattered throughout all the States of Zion. This publication is dedicated for your special benefit. Out it out and preserve it for your future generations.

GEORGE GODDARD.

THE MORMONS IN MEXICO.

Reports from the Mormon colonies in Old Mexico indicate great progress in the establishment of home industries and bright prospects for a successful year, says the Deming, New Mexico, Headlight.

Colonia Dublin now has over six hundred inhabitants and is prepared to handle the native products with a first-class steam flour rolling mill. The people are devoting a great deal of their time to agricultural pursuits, have become self-supporting and are offering the results of their labor for sale at good profit. A brick kiln is another local industry which is proving of great benefit to the colonists.

Colonia Juarez continues to lead the other settlements in point of population, having 1,100 people within its limits. Considerable attention is being devoted in this colony to the cultivation of the canebrake plant, and a paying tanning factory, where the canebrake extract is used in the preparation of leather, is one of the results. A fruit canning factory in which the yield of the season is preserved for sale and winter use is one of the leading home industries, a steam flour mill and a saw mill being others.

Pacheco, thirty-five miles above Diaz, now has five hundred inhabitants and boasts a sawmill among other industries. Some of the finest agricultural and grazing land in the republic surrounds Pacheco, and the

people there take full advantage of their opportunities, it being essentially a farming and cattle raising community.

Colonia Diaz continues as it has been from the earliest settlement one of the most prosperous colonies. The population is estimated at nearly one thousand, and here, too, fruit raising and canning is the leading industry.

Colonia Chregulehupa is the name of a new colony which already has one hundred and fifty persons. It is situated about forty miles above Pacheco. Cienega and is well irrigated by a subterranean flow of water which promises fine farming.

The policy of the early settlers to make the colonies self-supporting by home manufactures and products has practically been accomplished, and articles of clothing, shoes and in fact all the necessities of life are to be had in the colonies. The stockraising industry is in excellent condition and the revenue derived from the sale of cattle brings a great deal of money into the colonies. As an agricultural country the land about the settlements is unsurpassed, being exceptionally fertile and well watered, and the yield of crops and fruits is something remarkable in quantity and quality.

The conditions for a successful year were never better and the colonists are greatly encouraged over the bright outlook. Additions from the northern states are constantly increasing the population, and from less than a hundred who settled in Mexico a few years ago the numbers are now well into the thousands. The worst drawback to the country is the lack of railroad facilities and the people in the colonies are basing great hope upon the now assured construction of the road south from this point.

W. Derby Johnson Sr. died at his home in Colonia Diaz, Mexico, at 11 o'clock p. m. last Monday, April 13, after only 40 hours' sickness. He was a very old man but his exact age is not obtainable. Mr. Johnson was well known in this community, having come here from Utah some eight years ago, and afterwards locating in Colonia Diaz. His son, W. Derby Johnson Jr., was largely interested in the old concessions of the Deming-Mexico railroad. The people of Deming extended sympathy to the bereaved family of the deceased.

The work of building the government telegraph line from Las Palomas to Juarez is being pushed forward with all possible speed by the Mexican government. Forces are working from both terminal points and all the material is on the ground. It is expected to complete the line within the next sixty days.

WIND AND TREES.

MOAB, Grand county, Utah,
April 17th, 1896.

Whoever has charge of the bellows over where you are, I believe Old Nick has charge in this part of the country. There never has been such winds. Sometimes we would be persuaded that the wind was going to stop, but it was only a change of hands. After every lull the wind seemed to blow harder than ever; at times it would be dark from the flying dust. It has turned cold now and snow has

fallen on the foothills. We are looking for old Jack Frost to come along and clean up the rest of our fruit crop.

Now is a good time to rub off sprouts that have started out where they are not wanted. Take a heavy pair of buckskin gloves, and you can easily rub the sprouts off while they are tender. It is a great deal easier to rub them off now than to let them grow and then have to take a saw and saw them off and have the limbs to clear away. You cannot help having plenty of fruit to eat, after taking all the care you can where sprouts start out on the body of the tree; if rubbed off they will not leave such ugly scars as if left and then sawed off.

I tried setting out trees last spring by cutting some off six inches above ground and some by shooting the top. Others I left as dug up. It has given best results by cutting the tree off, say six inches. As I was troubled some with the grasshoppers that eat off some of the new growth, some were killed. I am trying the plan of cutting off all trees I set out from four to six inches above ground. The trees have to be looked after and see that only one sprout is left. It will grow up and make a natural tree with a straight trunk, while the old way you do not have a tree as nature designed it to grow.

Where the frost has killed the peach crop, it is a good plan to cut off the limbs of old trees and grow a new top. I would not cut off all for fear of killing the tree.

I would like to hear from others how they set out trees and care for them. One item I learned of a man that had not had any experience but gave his idea of setting out a tree, so by exchanging ideas we can learn off from each other. Do not be backward but give us your experience through the DESERET NEWS, as it reaches more farmers than any other paper in the State.

O. W. WARNER.

STEVENSON IN IDAHO.

SALT LAKE CITY,
April 23, 1896.

On the morning of Tuesday, April 21, at Grover, Bingham county, Idaho, the beautiful sun smiled lovely, sending its bright rays over the waters of Donelson's springs, which soon empty their never ceasing clear, cool stream into Snake river, so essential and necessary in this desert country. So very attractive this morning is; that for the past six days which I have spent in Idaho the weather has been cloudy, cold and windy, and to make a variety of light snowstorm nearly every morning. Yesterday, however, the usual morning snowstorm broke away about noonday, so that the latter part of our thirty mile ride from Blackfoot became more pleasant to the Grover flats, where we held a meeting last evening in private rooms. Horse men rallied the scattering settlers who are located on homestead and desert claims of from 160 to 320 acres of land throughout this part of the country. It certainly was rather astonishing to see a crowded house gathered together in so short a time after our arrival, and still more satisfactory to see the happy greetings of those who thus gathered. The little folks were especially pleased to look on the