

lation will be recognized as of any account in the great future which is before us all. The time will come when man's laws will melt and vanish as does ice under the heat of the summer's sun. When thousands of the laws of man will virtually flee to the mountains, praying that men will forget them. The time is coming to all of us when manhood and womanhood based upon and growing into correct principles will live, survive, flourish and rejoice, not over the legislative acts of ignorant and prejudiced humanity, but because of the possession of the genuine principles of good will to man, love to all humanity, and a willingness to trust in God and to obey the eternal rules for men's guidance which the ordinary man in his money-making materialism entirely ignores.

So it is that the people of Utah, and all other peoples who are trying to lead honest, useful lives, according to the lights that are before them for their guidance, will in the future be monarchs of all they survey, and teachers to those who now cannot comprehend the great duty of man. Were every man in Utah a polygamist, and Utah admitted as a State, with plural marriage not only a privilege where one man and two women thus agree, but a demanded condition, the blot on the page of American history would be less than the one made by the political parties in this country in 1888, by the wholesale buying and selling of votes in which men of both parties, and all other than Mormon religion, engaged.

In this connection attention is called to the following fact: The American Bible Society is canvassing this country by States, to see that every family is supplied with the Bible. As a result of the canvass, it finds that Maine, a stronghold of Republicanism and bitter against Mormonism, is the most ungodly state in the Union; that Maine has more than seventy towns in which religious service of any kind is seldom if ever held. That miles of children are growing up without any teaching of God or their future. That in even the best towns the majority of people are living outside of any Bible Christian influence. In Utah there is not a school district, no matter how remote or how poor the pioneer, where the Bible and religious teaching are not foundations on which parents are living and educating their children.

In Maine, Neal Dow says that for the past twenty years he has been before the State Legislature in his efforts to promote temperance, and at last is forced to admit that temperance as a principle makes no headway in that State, and that liquor selling and its work of pauper-making goes on with increasing momentum. In Utah a loving belief in God; a determination of religion and a foundation of temperance, are the three great principles which never yet failed mankind, are underlying silk on which their social and business fabric is based and growing.

In the New England States the majority of the people are in favor

of drunkenness, and inclined to what is called smartness; that is, getting there, even if you must run over the weak and go through a man's garden rather than to helping of neighbors. *Advance Thought* cites all the statements in this article as facts that cannot be successfully denied, again calling attention to the truth that the laws of man are not final. — *Advance Thought*.

#### FROM EAGLE ROCK TO TETON.

Much interest is manifested in this large and new country, and I thought a short sketch of it would interest the numerous readers of the News. It is all in Bingham County, Idaho. Eagle Rock is a station on the Utah & Northern where the railroad crosses the Snake River. There the traveler leaves the railroad train for the wagon and turns his face to the northeast. Toward the hills is Iona Ward, while on the direct line of travel is Lewisville, presided over by Bishop R. F. Jardine. The last named place is on the south of what is called here the dry wash, but not so dry but that it is a menace to life to ford it at this season of the year. The settlers at Louisville have made a good start, and are now erecting a meeting house.

From Louisville the traveler crosses the dry wash to Menan. This place, with La Bell, is situated on what is called the Island, formed by the dry wash and the south fork of Snake River. The farms on the Island are rich, producing excellent crops. The distance from Eagle Rock to Menan is twenty miles.

Leaving Menan there are two routes, one by the upper ferry and ford and one by the ferry at Big Buttes. The former way cannot be traveled at the present owing to the high water, so the latter is the preferred road. The whole country is of volcanic formation, and the Big Buttes are extinct craters. I made the ascent of one, and found myself well paid for the effort by the magnificent scene presented from its summit. A magnificent view of the whole country, from Eagle Rock that I had left to Rexburg in the distance can be obtained. The rivers meandering through green meadows and fringed by cottonwood timber constitute a most interesting picture, exhibiting a rich country, capable of sustaining thousands of inhabitants. The south fork of the river comes into the valley from the southeast, and forms a junction with the north fork at the Buttes. About eight miles further to the northeast the north fork is joined by the Teton, and southwest of this junction is the north ferry, distant about six miles from the Buttes. From the ferry to Rexburg is six miles of good and almost straight road.

The Burg, as it is popularly called here, is the principal town. Quite a business is carried on, there being three stores for general merchandise, one drug store, one for wagons and agricultural imple-

ments, one for musical merchandise, and one, of course, in the shape of a saloon.

From Rexburg to Teton Basin the distance is forty miles; five miles to Moody Creek, where the road starts over a rolling country. Until Canyon Creek is reached it is a gradual ascent. To this last point from Moody is fifteen miles.

At Canyon Creek I saw a lot of teams at work making a canal to out that stream on to a large tract of splendid land above the present site of Teton, which is about seven miles northeast of Rexburg. It is a heavy undertaking, but will develop some excellent country.

Leaving Canyon Creek the road again runs over rolling hills for a distance of fifteen miles, to the basin. The Teton basin, is a valley about thirty miles long by twelve miles wide. The river's course is along its west side. The valley lies a little west of north, the river runs through to the northwest, then changes its course to the southwest until its junction with Snake River. The basin is well watered by large streams from the east. The stream farthest to the north is called Badger Creek, and work is being done to take this stream out on to some fine land. The next stream to the south is Leigh's Creek, where some of the water is taken out and some of the land claimed. To the south again is the Teton, coming from those magnificent peaks crowned with perpetual snows. This last named water is quite a stream, and on its border is located the future town of Pine Arbor, which now consists of a store, three cabins, a tent and several covered wagons. The locators are scattered over a large tract of country. To the south of Teton Creek is Darby Creek, on which there is some good land and a fine stream of water. South of Darby is Sioux Creek, where some settlers have made a location, built a cabin without door or window, and got the water on to the land. To the south again are Trail and Warm creeks, and a number of smaller streams which have not been named by the pioneers. The south end of the valley is surrounded by high mountains and is full of grass, being well watered, but it is said the snow falls very deep there in winter. The north end is surrounded by rolling hills and one of the best stock rangers I have ever seen. Timber is handy to get at present, the creeks being lined with cottonwood and pine, while the canyons are well supplied with poles and house logs. There is not, however, a great abundance of saw timber. But little attempt has been made to raise grain in the Teton Basin, but potatoes have been produced successfully for the last seven years. Stock raising has been the occupation of the settlers up to this year. There are various opinions as to the climate, but there is every evidence that it will be cold enough for anything.

There is said to be coal in the south end of the Basin. The water is very nice and soft. The streams are well supplied with fish, and game is quite abundant. This latter