

Louisville, east to the Iona and south to the Taylor Ward. West it extends across the river as far into the adjoining county as there are any Latter-day Saints. Most of the Saints residing at Eagle Rock are employees of the branch houses of the Z. C. M. I., the Consolidated Implement Company and the Co-op. Wagon and Machine Company. Others are employed by the railway company, and a few are in business for themselves. There is in the ward a fully organized Sunday school, a Relief Society, a Y. M. M. I. A., a Y. L. M. I. A., and a Primary Association.

The town of Eagle Rock, containing about 2000 inhabitants, is situated on a sandy tract of land on the left or east bank of Snake River and on the Utah & Northern Railway, 240 miles north of Ogden, Utah, and thirty-four miles by way of the Big Butte ferry southwest of Rexburg. It is the important market town of the surrounding country. The streets, although straight, have been laid off like most of other railway towns, with a view of conforming to the direction of the railway tract, ignoring the cardinal points of the compass. The Utah & Northern Railway here crosses the river on a substantial iron bridge, built immediately below the renowned old Taylor bridge. At the point where these bridges span the Snake River this immense stream is suddenly contracted from a width ranging all the way from five hundred feet to half a mile to the space of about eighty feet in the main channel, and about thirty-five feet in a side channel. The water is forced between two perpendicular walls of solid rock and is said to have a depth of 160 feet immediately under the bridges. It also has quite a fall for several hundred yards, which gives Eagle Rock most excellent facilities for water power. So far this has only been taken advantage of in the erection of a first-class flouring mill, standing on the right bank of the river, at the point where the bridges cross it.

HISTORY.—Eagle Rock was originally the name of a ferry located about eight miles north of the present Eagle Rock Station. The name was suggested by a rock in the river near that point frequently visited by eagles. In 1865 and 1866 James W. Taylor, Robert Anderson and William Bartlett built the first wagon bridge at the point where the town of Eagle Rock now is situated. This bridge was washed away in July 1867. Soon afterwards the present bridge was constructed, which, before the advent of the railroad, proved very profitable to its owners, it being on the main road of travel to Montana. The toll charged was \$1.50 per wagon.

In 1879, the Utah and Northern Railway was built through that part of the country, and in 1880 the railway company built a round house and machine shop at Eagle Rock, which made that place at once an important centre. These shops were subsequently removed to Pocatello.

Among the men employed by the railway company in erecting the buildings at Eagle Rock were a number of Latter-day Saints, and in 1882 James Thomas, John D. Evans and other brethren located there with their families with an eye to business. There being a desire manifested for holding

meetings, President William B. Preston, who visited the Snake River Valley in October, 1882, appointed Gideon Murphy to take charge of the meetings, of which a few were held at different times in the winter of 1882-83. In the meantime Elder Murphy moved away, and no meetings were held until later in 1883, when Thomas E. Ricks, who had been appointed Bishop of the Bannock ward, authorized John D. Evans to call the brethren at Eagle Rock together and hold meetings with them, which was done. No change was made at the time of the organization of the Stake in 1884, but on January 10, 1886, a more complete branch organization was effected, with John D. Evans as presiding Priest; he was to act under the direction of the Louisville ward bishopric.

In May, 1886, when Apostle John W. Taylor visited the Stake, Joseph B. Hawkey was appointed and set apart as presiding Priest of the branch. He acted for a few months until the ward was organized.

At a special meeting held at Eagle Rock November 13, 1886, at which Apostle John Henry Smith was present, a ward organization was effected at that place, with James Thomas as Bishop, and William Thomas as his First and John D. Evans as his Second Counselor. This is still the bishopric of Eagle Rock.

The Saints' meeting house at Eagle Rock, a frame building, 16x28 feet, standing a little north of the centre of the town, was built by donations in 1885; it cost \$450.

(To be continued.)

DEATH OF SECRETARY WINDOM.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The announcement of the sudden death of Secretary Windom in New York tonight was so terrible, sudden and unexpected that all who heard the news were profoundly shocked, and so overcome as to be unable to express the grief they felt. As soon as the telegram bearing the sad intelligence was received by the Associated Press, its contents were immediately communicated to President Harrison at the White House. He was in the library at the time talking with Mrs. Harrison, and when the message was read to him he was greatly distressed and almost completely overcome. He immediately ordered his carriage and went at once to the house of the Postmaster-General, but a few blocks away, where a cabinet dinner had been in progress and from which he had returned but a few moments before. A reception had followed the dinner, so the guests had not all dispersed. Mrs. Windom and her two daughters and Mrs. Colgate of New York, who is visiting them, were among those present. As soon as the President arrived he had a hurried conversation with Secretaries Blaine and Proctor and the Postmaster-General and told them of the grief that had befallen them. They then privately informed Mrs. Colgate of Mr. Windom's death, and she, without exciting the suspicion of Mrs. Windom and her daughters, succeeded in getting them to their carriage and home. The President, Secretary Proctor and Postmaster-General Wanamaker entered carriages and followed directly after.

When Mrs. Windom and her daughters reached the house, Mrs. Colgate gently broke

THE DREADFUL NEWS

to the bereaved widow and daughters. Mrs. Windom was completely overcome and had to be assisted to her chamber. The shock was a terrible one, as when the Secretary left Washington this morning he seemed in the best of health and spirits. The President and members of the Cabinet, who were present, extended sympathy to the stricken family and offered their services to them.

The news of the death spread with wonderful rapidity, and, although the hour was late, a large number of friends went to the residence of Mrs. Windom to express sympathy with her and her daughters.

No official action will be taken until tomorrow.

Probably no member of the President's official family was more highly esteemed than Secretary Windom, and

EXPRESSIONS OF SORROW

from the President and those of his Cabinet in Washington indicate how highly they prized his friendship and valued his counsels. As the bulletin, announcing somewhat in detail the Secretary's death, was read to the President, while still at the Postmaster-General's house, he covered his eyes with his hand and moved away without uttering a word, so greatly was he moved. He subsequently said that he regarded it as a great calamity, which afflicted him sorely.

THE POOR IN EUROPE

The accounts of the suffering of the poor in Europe are soul-sickening. The following recently came over the cable to this country in the form of a dispatch:

"From all parts of Europe comes the cry of the suffering poor. London is as much in need of the Balfour relief fund as Ireland. The poor boxes kept in the Magistrate's Court are exhausted in answering the calls of respectable and well-recommended hungry people, and thousands are known to be starving at home sooner than accept the alternative of going to the workhouse.

"The Salvation Army quarters are crowded and for several nights many have had to be turned away for lack of accommodations. The charge at these shelters for supper, a bed and breakfast is 4 pence, but those without money are received and are allowed to pay in labor.

"In Paris the authorities are hiring additional buildings for the reception of the destitute, numbers of whom wander all night in the streets. Warming rooms for their comfort is very successful in alleviating misery, and a movement is on foot to add a bowl of soup for each person.

"A petition has been presented to the German Emperor representing the terrible condition of the inhabitants of Schweidnitz and other districts in Silesia, where typhus fever, which is brought on by hunger, is claiming many victims."

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 30.—A committee of the General Assembly agreed to report a bill with an appropriation of \$300,000 for California's exhibit at the World's Fair.