

Written for this Paper.
SNAKE RIVER.

EGIN, Fremont Co.,
Idaho, Feb. 28, 1896.

The Egin ward is located west from St. Anthony, the county seat of Fremont county, nine miles on what is known as the Egin bench, running parallel with the river a distance of fourteen miles, and on the north side of the north fork of Snake river. The bench is very level and of a sandy nature, which we think is an advantage in this far away north country. Grain does well here, such as wheat, oats, barley and corn; potatoes yield well and we get two good crops of alfalfa in a season; vegetables do well also. Here is an abundance of small fruits, and we believe that the larger fruits will be a success in the near future, for we find that the seasons are getting better every year. The more we cultivate the earth, and the more shrubs and trees we plant, the longer the seasons will be. I can remember in an early day in Utah when it was a hard matter for the people of Cache and Sanpete valleys to mature wheat, to say nothing about fruit. How is it today in these places? Two of the best grain producing valleys of Utah, with an abundance of fruit.

Although this is comparatively a new country, and I do not think that half of the bench is cultivated, still last season, if I have been correctly informed, there were raised on the bench 100,000 bushels of grain, and if the people had sufficient of water, this bench would be one of the best grain producing places in the West. It is only a matter of time and labor to get the water to supply the demand. There are already two large canals on the bench of 20,000 inches water capacity, and two more in progress of the same capacity; and as soon as these canals are finished it will be a great source of revenue to the people here. This bench takes a great deal of water at first, but after the water has been applied for a while on the land it sub-irrigates; that is to say, the land fills up with water, and then it takes out a little water to supply it. It appears that there is a hard pan underneath which holds the water and as soon as it fills, a little water run through a furrow from six to ten rods apart, and left there, will suffice. We have a good country here for being so far north, and what we need is more settlers to help develop the country; people with a little means can do well here—people that are able to buy. The lands are all taken up that are worth anything, but land can be bought cheap, from eight to twenty dollars per acre, with good title. Now is a good time for people to locate while their new canals are going out, to work and get their own water. It will cost something like one dollar an inch in work at three dollars per day for men and teams. We would like to see some good Latter-day Saints come in to this part of the country—good thrifty industrious men and women that are able and willing to work, full of integrity and good works, and who will not only work for themselves but are also willing to work for the advancement of the Kingdom of God here upon the earth. These are the kind of people we admire, and those

are the ones that will make themselves good names, and that will prosper, not only in the goods of this world but also in the riches of eternity.

The people here are living in a scattering condition each one on his own quarter section of land; but we had a townsite laid off about two weeks ago and people that have proved up on their land will be now moving in on the site. Town lots can be bought for about twenty-five dollars per lot containing one and a half acres. Some one with an eye to business could do well with a small store, for we have to go to St. Anthony, nine miles, or Rexburg, fourteen miles, to do our trading; and as this ward is centrally located, I think it would be a good enterprise. We have a full ward organization with Sunday services every Sunday and a good Sunday school and the other organizations that compose a complete ward organization.

Our ward conference convened here on the 22nd and 23rd of the present month, and our meeting house was too small for that occasion; still we had a good time of rejoicing with many good instructions. There were present on the stand, President Thomas C. Ricks and his Counselor Thomas Bassett, of the Stake Presidency; Brother J. T. B. Masun, first assistant Stake Sunday school superintendent, and Elder J. Stordart, with our Bishop and other visitors.

The winter has been very mild. The snow in the first part of the winter was light and when we had the thaw in January the snow all left, and people on this part of the bench could have been plowing had it not been for the frost in the ground.

If any one wishes to inquire more in regard this place and will write to me, I will gladly give any information that is within my reach.

Ever praying for the welfare of Zion,
I remain your brother in the Gospel,
WILLIAM L. HJORT.

AGAIN IN BEREAVEMENT.

MESA CITY, Arizona,
February 14, 1896.

At Mesa City, Arizona, there died of pulmonary consumption, on Feb. 12th, George William Ingram; born 17th of May, 1867, at Wheatfield, Jasper county, Indiana. Bro. Ingram was religiously inclined from childhood and in early youth earnestly applied himself to the study of Bible religion, to qualify himself to become its exponent and defender. He joined the Christian church and at the age of 19 was preaching repentance and baptism for the remission of sins, and at 23 had become prominent as a preacher and was called by the mission board of his church, with salary of \$1,000 per year, as mission president, to organize, increase and take charge of all the branches and interests of that church in both New Mexico and Arizona, with headquarters at Phoenix. He visited J. N. Cosby, a fellow laborer, then pastor of a branch of the same church at Tempe. He was then investigating the claims of "Mormonism" and presenting the subject to Elder Ingram, he also gave himself to its investigation, became convinced of its truth, and at once threw down his other calling, and on the 14th of June, 1890, with Elder Cosby and others, was

baptized and confirmed a member of the Church. It was a nine-day's wonder to all the region round about. He was ordained an Elder and with Brother Cosby and others soon visited St. George for Temple blessing; after which Brother Ingram engaged as school teacher and in other industries, to obtain means wherewith to return to his native state to acquire a more thorough education. To this mission he was set apart by Presidents Cannon and Smith at the Pluetop conference July 4, 1892. From there he returned to his parents at Valparaiso, Ind., attending the college there for over two years, and being outstripped in education by none. He was respected by all and beloved by all who really knew him, but he made the mistake feared by those who knew him best—he wore himself physically too weak to stand the strain he had undergone. After attaining all hoped for in scholarship, he returned to his friends here to grieve them with his worn and broken physical condition. He was invited to a chair and salary in the Latter-day Saints' college in Salt Lake City, which, while waiting improved health, he still hoped to accept. As home missionary, as teacher in the various callings, and as a true Latter-day Saint he was vigilant in all duties, and an example to all; and he died in full assurance that in his calling as a Seventy a broader and more glorious field of missionary labor awaited him on the other side of the veil, in the society and under the direction of those who have gone before.

B. F. JOHNSON.

TETON BASIN.

RAYMOND, Teton Basin,
Feb. 21, 1896.

Winter in this valley began very rough with high winds and cold snow storms. From the 10th of December to the 1st of January, '96, was a series of cold storms, with high winds that made us think we were going to have a hard winter. But not so, for January was charming, with many warm, sunny days. February up to the 5th was a little rough, but the 6th brought beautiful weather, which continued up to the 20th. One of the oldest settlers told the writer that he had not seen such a winter for many years. It is just what was needed for the valley; we had a large number of new comers, and not enough hay for a long, hard winter. In consequence no stock has suffered, and the health of the people has been excellent—three deaths are reported up to date. I believe this valley to be one of the most healthy localities on the Pacific slope, no malignant disease of a y nature has visited us except once, and that was in the winter of 1894, diphtheria. We give the credit of our health largely to the beautiful streams of water that comes from the grand old Teton range of mountains on the east side of the valley. The largest streams are Trail creek, coming into the valley on the southeast, and forming a junction with the main river Teton. The next largest is the Teton creek, coming from the grand Teton canyon; still further north is Lee's creek. The two last named are among the most picturesque of all our mountain streams. The most of the season they