

and board of commissioners mentioned in section nine of the act of Congress approved March twenty-second, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, entitled "An act to amend section fifty-three hundred and fifty of the Revised Statutes of the United States in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes," in said Territory, as soon as practicable after the result of the census of said Territory to be taken in the year eighteen hundred and ninety shall be made known, to redistrict said Territory, and apportion representatives in the same in such manner as to provide, as nearly as the same may be, for an equal representation of the people, excepting Indians not taxed, being citizens of the United States, according to numbers, in said legislative assembly, and to the numbers of members of the council and house of representatives, respectively, as now established by law; and a record of the establishment of such new districts, and the apportionment of representation thereto, shall be made in the office of the secretary of said Territory, and such establishment and representation shall continue until Congress shall otherwise provide; and no person other than citizens of the United States, and otherwise qualified, shall be entitled to vote at any election in said Territory.

Sec. 2. That the offices of territorial auditor, treasurer, commissioners to locate university lands, probate judges, county clerks, selectmen, assessors, recorders and superintendents of district schools in the Territory of Utah are hereby vacated; and all such officers shall hereafter be appointed by the governor of said Territory, by and with the advice and consent of the board of commissioners mentioned in section nine of the act of Congress approved March twenty-second, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, entitled "An act to amend section fifty-three hundred and fifty-two of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes." *Provided*, That where any officer above named shall now hold his office by virtue of appointment or commission from the President of the United States for a definite term the provisions of this section shall not apply until the expiration of said term.

Sec. 3. That the board of commissioners mentioned in section nine of the act of Congress, approved March twenty-second, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, entitled "An act to amend section fifty-three hundred and fifty-two of the Revised Statutes of the United States in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes," is hereby authorized and empowered in its discretion to cause new registrations of voters in said Territory of Utah, or any part thereof, to be made instead of revisions of previous lists, as now required by the laws of said Territory; and said board is also hereby authorized to make and enforce rules and regulations not inconsistent with the laws of the United States for the conduct and registration of elections in said Territory.

THROUGH IDAHO.

For several years after Dr. Fellows, in the fall of 1865, had located his ranch on Bridge Creek, in the south end of what is now called Gentile Valley, the locality was known as Fellows Valley, but when the first ward was organized in 1874, it was named Mound Valley, because of the numerous mounds and ridges with which the valley abounds. Soon after this, when a number of Gentiles began to locate ranches on the west side of Bear River, they took a determined stand that no "Mormon" should ever settle on that side of the river; and when a postoffice was established, they managed to have it named Gentile Valley postoffice, and got a bitter apostate appointed postmaster. So determined were these outsiders that their pet name should gain the day, that the postmaster refused to deliver any mail matter that happened to be addressed to Mound Valley. At this time there was a regular ward organization on the east side of the river and meetings were held every Sabbath. The Gentiles on the west side declared that no "Mormon" meeting should ever be held on their side of the river, and threatened that if it should be attempted, they would break it up in disorder. Solomon H. Hale, now a member of the Oneida Stake Presidency, had just bought the oldest Gentile claim on the west side, of which Mr. Isaac Burton was the original owner, and hearing of this determination on the part of the outsiders, he immediately invited Bishop Robert H. Williams, who presided over the ward on the east side, to come over and hold a meeting in his house, which consequently was done March 14, 1876. The outside element turned out almost to a man and came to the meeting, but instead of disturbing it, as they had threatened, they paid the strictest attention to the preaching, and since that time no general effort has been made to keep the "Mormons" out. Soon afterwards a number of Gentiles sold their claims to the brethren, who continued to increase in number on that side of the river until it was found necessary to give them a separate ward organization in the beginning of 1881. Solomon H. Hale was then appointed Bishop of the new Ward, and there are now only five Gentile families on the west side of the river.

Mound Valley, or Gentile Valley, is a strange spot to describe. In traveling along the river the stranger might be tempted to call it a mere canyon, with an average width of one mile, which would include the bottom lands along the river; but including the bluffs, mounds, ridges and high benches, which extend all over the valley to the base of the mountains on either side, I should describe it as a valley measuring about twenty miles in length, with a width of about eight miles at the upper or north end and tapering off to a canyon at the lower end. The Bear River, which meanders through it from north to south, divides it into an eastern and western

part, the eastern portion being the largest. In its course, entering the valley from the north, the river receives as tributaries from the east side Whiskey Creek, Trout Creek, Warm Creek and Bridge Creek, besides a number of smaller streams. From the west it takes in the waters of Burton Creek, Cottonwood Creek and a number of other streams named after the respective ranches located on them. Trout Creek, on the east, and Cottonwood, on the west side, are the two largest tributaries of Bear River in this section of country. The ranches and farm houses are scattered all through the valley and are mostly situated near the points where the many streams put into the river. Water for irrigation purposes, so far, has been supplied from these streams, but efforts are now being made to take out the river on both sides, which, however, will be very expensive, as a great deal of blasting and fluming will have to be done. In the extreme north end of the valley, on the east side of the river, there is a fine level bench country, consisting of very rich soil, and sufficient of it to contain a town of considerable size. It is with a view to bringing this tract of country under cultivation that a few enterprising brethren from Salt Lake County are taking out the river a short distance below Soda Point, or a few miles west of the famous Soda Springs.

Gentile Valley abounds in natural wonders and curiosities. The numerous crags, crevices, chasms and other volcanic formations met with in the north end of the valley prove that at some period in the world's history this country has been subject to a most terrific shaking up or earthquake disturbances. On the east side of the river there is a wonderful cave about a quarter of a mile in length, through which a very cold current of air is continually passing, and also a stream of water flowing which freezes at certain points all the year round. On this account this subterranean passage is known as the Ice Cave.

In the south end of the valley, on the east side of the river, and about half a mile east of Bishop Robert H. Williams' residence, is another of Nature's wonders. Bridge Creek, a stream of considerable size, here "shoots" through a large hole in a solid rock wall spanning the canyon, and then leaps to the depth of 40 feet within a horizontal distance of about 50 yards. It is a most beautiful sight both when viewed from the natural bridge above and the level below. It is quite certain that the creek formerly passed over the ledge of rock already mentioned, and that the fall at that time was nearly sixty feet high, but that in course of time the water forced a hole through the wall, which gradually increased in size until it became large enough to admit the whole stream. This natural bridge thus formed immediately above the falls is what has given the name to the creek. Within a distance of a mile above this wonderful place there are a number of other falls, but none so high as the one described.