

## THE WORK IN MONTANA.

LIMA, Beaverhead Co., Montana,  
June 30, 1896.

After our excellent conference in Bingham State, and parting with Elders F. D. Richards and S. B. Young, Aunt Zina D. Young, Sister F. D. Richards and Sister Monch, Elder M. F. Cowley and I took the train for Lima, Montana, while our near friends took the train for Salt Lake. This parting will not soon be forgotten by us. Our field lies open before us. New scenes and unknown friends are in the distance far away. But we have many times before put our trust in God and faced a frowning world, proclaiming a Gospel new, yet old, and our success in the past gave us renewed courage.

At Idaho Falls the Snake river is high and widespread, and swiftly foaming, pressing its way over the falls, rapidly rushing through the two bridges which rest on high natural abutments as if provided by design for both the railroad and wagon road bridge, capable of withstanding the mighty torrent seemingly for ages.

The stream is raging at this season of the year when the melting snows of the mountains often overflow its banks both above and below those narrow falls. What makes these falls all the more wonderful is the great depth of the water. No one has ever been able to ascertain its depth.

Before passing over on the train we went over the bridge to witness the roaring, furious body of water in its madness leaping through those two deep chasms below the trembling, yet substantial iron bridges. Many came to view the wild, furious and almost awful scene. We gilded swiftly over and away, leaving the roar of the falls which could be heard miles away, and soon passed Market Lake, which spreads out miles in width, and up to the railroad track. This is the same Snake river which contracts itself into, and over the roaring Idaho Falls.

Soon we sped on past Market Lake, leaving Snake river, and over an open country to Beaver canyon, 288 miles out from Salt Lake, and at an elevation of 6,023 feet. From Beaver canyon we enter a narrow gorge with some small timber climbing up, thirteen miles to Montida, where we find ourselves at an altitude of 6,807 feet, or 784 feet higher than we were thirteen miles back, and the highest point between Salt Lake and Helena, or Great Falls. Our train from Montida descended sixteen miles over the Idaho line into Lima, Montana, and we found that we had dropped down 216 feet from the divide, and that we were 2,005 feet higher than Salt Lake City, Utah.

The chain of mountains capped with snow, which divide Idaho and Montana, although so high, look much lower than they really are, by reason of our altitude, which is 6,265 feet. The scenery here in Lima is lovely; and what makes it to me all the more attractive, is that here are the headwaters of the great Missouri river. These small streams from these mountains run into Wisdom river, which empties into the Jefferson, thence into the Madison river, which forms a junction with the mighty Missouri river.

While gazing upon these mountains and streams, the valley and small railroad town, I fancy myself in my teens at the junction of the two great rivers—Mississippi and Missouri—and in 1837, helping to build up Fort Leavenworth on the banks of the great Missouri river. I am almost lost in thought while reviewing my checkered Mormon life of 63 years. Indeed it is a "marvelous work and a wonder"—Isaiah, 29th chapter. Mormon missionaries on the headwaters of this wonderful river; and here, saith the Spirit, is a work for you, Elders M. F. Cowley and E. Stevenson, to do. Then, as a remembrance, we take a picture of this romantic place—the round house and variegated streaks of brown earth and snow look lovely.

We now have our satchels in our hands and are at the station, perfect strangers. The train steams away and we are left alone. However, we soon found a Brother William F. Hopkins and wife, who received us with open hearts and a room prepared for our comfort and rest.

In the evening we held our first meeting with about fifteen souls present, and on the following evening, the 10th of June, we held our second meeting in a two-story brick district school house. The tolling bell brought about fifty persons out to hear what the strangers had to say. We continued our meetings every evening and visiting day by day.

President T. E. Ricks of Bannock State, Idaho, last fall had organized a branch of the Church here. But the transient Elder who was presiding Elder of the Lima branch had moved away. In our meetings we offered the renewal of the covenants by baptism and also to baptize others and to bless children, and more complete organization of the branch, on Saturday, the 13th, in those headwaters of the Missouri river. We baptized three new members and administered five rebaptisms. On Sunday, the 14th, we confirmed the eight members and blessed five children, and set apart Elder William T. Hopkins to preside over the Lima branch. We also set apart John M. Burt and Austin W. Child, both Seventies, to act with Elder Hopkins, to teach and strengthen the branch. On the Sabbath we held services, and have continued our meetings in the schoolhouse and have an increase of strangers to meet with us, and on Friday the 26th we had another meeting in the schoolhouse—the best place of meeting in the town. There are about ten baptisms applied for. We feel encouraged with our labors in Montana, and hope to continue on through Montana, Washington, Oregon and Northern Idaho.

With love and prosperity for all Israel, and the love and salvation of souls, we are your brethren and fellow laborers.

EDWARD STEVENSON,  
M. F. COWLEY.

## THE WEATHER IN JUNE.

The month of June 1896, was notable for its high temperature and deficient precipitation in all sections of the State. The departure from normal conditions was greatest throughout the southern

portion of the State where it was excessively warm and dry during the entire month. In the northern portion the temperature was slightly above the normal, while the precipitation was about half an inch below the usual amount for the month of June.

The average temperature for the State was 70 degrees, which is about two degrees above the normal of Salt Lake city computed for seventeen years. The highest monthly mean was 84.8 degrees at St. George, and the lowest monthly mean, 58.6 degrees at Soldier Summit and Park City.

The highest temperature recorded during the month was 112 degrees at St. George, Washington county, on the 16th, and the lowest, 21 degrees at Soldier Summit, Utah county, on the 10th, making the range of temperature for the State 91 degrees. At the majority of stations the highest temperature occurred about the middle of the month, and the lowest from the 3rd to the 11th.

The average precipitation for the State was .20 of an inch, which is about half an inch below the normal. The greatest amount recorded was 2 inches at Thistle, and the least amount none at St. George, Pahreah and Park City. A trace of rainfall was recorded at Giles, Mantli and Scipio.

There was an average of 16 clear days, 11 partly cloudy days and 3 cloudy days during the month. The average number of days on which .01 of an inch or more of rain fell, was 2.

The prevailing winds during the month were from the southwest. The total movement of the wind at Salt Lake City was 4,460 miles, and the highest velocity 30 miles per hour on the 26th, from the south.

Thunderstorms occurred at Fort Du Chiesne on the 20th, 23rd, 24th and 25th; Giles, 29th; Grover, 14th, 22nd, 23rd, 27th and 28th; Heber, 20th and 27th; Levan, 17th, 22nd, 23rd 24th and 29th; Mammoth, 16th; Loa, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 28th and 29th; Moab, 23rd, 24th, 26th and 29th; Parowan, 23rd and 24th; Thistle, 18th and 29th; Snowville, 16th, 17, 18th and 21st; Scipio, almost daily last two weeks of the month.

Hail fell at Grover on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd; Levan, 22nd; Mammoth, 22nd; Snowville, 18th, and Soldier Summit 29th.

Light frost occurred at Heber and Mantli, on the 11th; Loa, 4th, and Scipio, 10th.

Parowan—The warmest June for many years. No frost during month. Our water supply holding out good, considering the dry month.—James Conbell.

Grover—A generally propitious month, the extreme heat causing vegetation to grow fast and rank. Haying earlier this year, cutting began 22nd June—general by end of month.—Henry Cullum.

J. H. SMITH,  
Section Director, Salt Lake City,  
Utah.

## UTAH WEATHER AND CROPS.

The following reports as to the condition of crops throughout the State, and the general effect of the weather on the cultivation, growth and harvesting the same, have been received from correspondents for the week end—