

and parties along Utah lake; my position was confirmed by a late ruling of Judge Smith in the Peay case. The commissioners removed the boards to the level of the cut, and then, by the consent of the presidents of two canal companies, two other boards, five and one-half inches wide, were taken out and have remained out ever since. Now, if there has been any obstruction placed in the dam since that date, it was without my knowledge, and further, if Mr. Wilson knew of any obstruction it was his duty, as a commissioner, to report to the commissioners of Salt Lake county.

As to the statement that "Salt Lake parties had tampered with the Lehi monument, raised it $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches," I need only state that if the monument has been moved it can easily be shown by a "survey mark" made on one of the logs in a fisherman's cabin near the lake, at the time the survey was made and compromise point determined from which the monument was established from the "low water mark" made on the Lehi bridge by Israel Evans, in 1879, by three of the Utah lake commissioners, Israel Evans and James Aiken, of Utah county, and Francis Armstrong, of Salt Lake City.

Again, Andrew Knudsen said, "after we have been robbed of all the rights, they want us to keep our mouths shut. I think that as a community, we should not stand this last aggression. We have treated them as brethren and now they want to go back on their agreement. Salt Lake seems to want it all, and we must take nothing and be satisfied."

When the agreement referred to was made Salt Lake canal companies paid parties along Utah lake \$8,000 for the privilege of raising the water 3 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches above low water mark, as shown on the Lehi monument. The Utah county people have disputed this monument and having claimed damages from the canal companies, the recent injunction was served on parties interested along the lake restraining them from any further action until the monument could be established by the courts and our rights determined according to the agreement.

J. S. RAWLINS.

STAR VALLEY AND BEAR LAKE.

On a trip to Star Valley and Bear Lake, I left home on the 2:40 train on Friday afternoon, June 22nd, in company with Elder George Reynolds. The Salt Lake Temple workers were on the same train on their way to Brigham City, and with whom we had the pleasure of mingling as far as Ogden. Here we stayed for a few hours in company with Superintendent R. Ballantyne conversing on Sunday school matters. We left Ogden at 9:25 p.m. and arrived at McCammon at 1:30 o'clock a.m. on Saturday. McCammon is 148 miles from Salt Lake City, and there are no accommodations for travelers to Montpelier, who are detained here for about four hours. Nearly twenty passengers had to amuse themselves that length of time as best they could, there being no chance of horizontalizing, except on the bare floor without a blanket. A universal complaint is freely expressed against the railroad

company for the absence of any provisions for the comfort of the traveling public thus detained.

We left McCammon at 5:25 and soon passed through Soda Springs, reaching Montpelier at 8:30. Here a team was in waiting to take us to Brother Burgoyne's, at whose house we had the pleasure of meeting our friends, Sisters Elmina S. Taylor and Sarah Eddington. They were on the way to Star Valley to hold a conference of the Young Ladies' M. I. A. After breakfast we all four traveled together on a journey of fifty miles, conducted by Stake Superintendent of Sunday Schools Edward McLatchie over a mountainous country, where chuck holes and sideling places abounded more or less. But having such unlooked for good company we measurably forgot the roughness of the roads, only when our heads came suddenly in contact and not knowing which it was that hit the other.

We reached Afton, Star Valley, at 8 o'clock p.m. Our traveling companions were welcomed at the house of Sister Roberts and our home was under the roof of A. V. Call of the presidency of the Stake. Our visit here was for the purpose of holding a Sunday school conference. Its meetings commenced at 10 o'clock a.m. and at 2 p.m. on Sunday, besides a teachers' and a Seventies' meeting. One of the most interesting exercises we ever listened to was from the Auburn second intermediate class, whose teacher was one of our returned normal Sunday school students from the B. Y. Academy at Provo. The chief points of excellence were their thorough acquaintance with their lesson, and every question and answer was so loudly and distinctly rendered that all the congregation could hear.

On Monday, June 25, a conference of the Young Ladies' association was held at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. On invitation of Sister Taylor we attended both meetings and much enjoyed the instructions there imparted.

Tuesday, 26.—We left Afton at 9:30 for Glencoe (20 miles), at which place we held a meeting at 2 p.m., and returned again to Afton same day, in time for supper, after which we bade adieu to Afton, and proceeded to Fairview (5 miles) where we found a congregation presided over by Sister Taylor. Here our labors in Star valley ended. President George Osmond and his counselor, A. V. Call, extended every courtesy and were present at all our meetings.

Afton is the largest settlement in Star Valley, containing 76 families, or 515 persons. It is 110 miles from Evanston, the county seat, Wyoming; 350 miles north of west from Cheyenne, about 100 miles north of Fort Bridger, 6 miles east of the Idaho line and about 275 from Salt Lake City, per railroad travel. A fine tract of bench land on the eastern portion of Afton will afford a beautiful site for a Temple hereafter to be built, as per prophesy of Elder Moses Thatcher. This bench lies at the mouth of Swift Creek canyon, from whence flows a large stream of pure water, flanked on either side by a park of beautiful swamp pines, many of which are more than 100 feet high. Afton is supplied with water sufficient for a city of many thousands. The

franchise is enjoyed by both sexes, and women can not only vote but hold office, hence all the county superintendents of schools in Wyoming are women.

Wednesday, June 27, after a good night's rest at the house of Brother Barrus, we left Fairview for Montpelier (45 miles), at 11:30, and reached our destination about 9 o'clock p.m., after the usual joltings of a ten hours' travel over a canyon road. Our companions we left at Brother Burgoyne's and we were welcomed at the house of Bishop Wilford W. Clark.

Thursday, June 28.—Here we found a letter from President Budge, of Paris, that a meeting had been appointed for us to hold this evening at Bennington, and tomorrow night at St. Charles. But owing to a previous arrangement having been made for a Republican meeting at Bennington, ours was postponed for the time being. Wm. L. Rich, of the Bear Lake presidency, came to Montpelier to convey us to Paris and there we were the guests of Brother W. Hoge.

Friday, 29.—Visited the Paris Institute, where we found our mutual friends from the B. Y. Academy of Provo, Professors Cluff and Brimhall. In the afternoon Stake Superintendent Galloway and his assistant M. Sorenson came to Paris and conveyed us to St. Charles. They also drove us to Fish Haven, giving us a magnificent view of Bear Lake, which is the most delightful sheet of water in this western region. It is about 22 miles in length north and south and averages eight miles wide. In the evening we addressed a good sized audience in St. Charles on Sunday school matters.

Saturday, 30. We returned to Paris in time to commence our two days' conference. We held three meetings, at 10 a.m., 2 p.m. and 6 p.m. At the two former meetings reports were given from Sunday school superintendents, exercises from various classes of Sunday school children and remarks by J. H. Hart and W. L. Rich, of the Stake presidency, etc., and in the evening addresses by the two visiting brethren and Stake Superintendent Andrew Galloway.

Sunday, July 1.—Teams from the surrounding country brought a host of children and parents, who, with those of Paris soon filled the large tabernacle; when class exercises, reports, organ solo (by a son of Superintendent Shepherd, a promising young musician just returned from a two years' musical education at Boston), besides remarks from various speakers on Sunday school methods and improvements, also an able essay on the benefits derived from the grading system recently introduced in our Sunday schools by C. L. French. A meeting of teachers, superintendents and other leading authorities was held after the morning session.

After the close of our two days' conference we accompanied Bishop Clark (10 miles) to Montpelier, where we held our final meeting in Bear Lake Stake, after which we expected to leave Montpelier for home by the midnight train, but to our dismay we found that no trains would be running for the next twenty four hours, being tied up on account of a general strike. Our only chance was to accept the