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J. C. French

HISTORY
OF
IDAHO

A Narrative Account of Its Historical Progress, Its
People and Its Principal Interests

BY
HIRAM T. FRENCH, M. S.

VOLUME I

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PREFACE

This history has been prepared with a view of preserving for the benefit and inspiration of future generations some of the facts and incidents which are intimately associated with the founding, perpetuity and magnificent growth of one of the younger commonwealths of our nation. It has been the ambition of the compilers of this work to make the information herein contained of equal interest to those who are now actively engaged in furthering the state's progress.

The profound ignorance manifested by many people regarding the West as a whole is astonishing, and especially is this true regarding the growth of the state of Idaho. In traversing the state by rail, especially the southern portion, a most uninviting picture greets the eye nearly the entire distance; but this does not prove that the entire state is thus void of Nature's gifts or of developments which are little less than marvelous. These results have been attained through the untiring efforts of the early pioneers and by the application of skill and industry, coupled with a generous distribution of Nature's energy which has recently been harnessed and made to contribute to the growth and development of many enterprises.

Numerous incidents and narratives herein portrayed are found inscribed only in the memories of the old pioneers, and were obtained at the expense of much labor and effort. Important facts have undoubtedly escaped the writer's notice; however, every effort has been put forth to make the record as complete as possible.

I am indebted in no small degree to those who have contributed to the successful prosecution of the work, and to such I return sincere appreciation of the assistance thus rendered. I wish to recognize with special emphasis the valuable services of Mr. Robert H. Baker and Mrs. Margaret Farquhar Cook, who were actively engaged in compiling the data used in the book; and to the advisory board of editors, several of whom contributed their services in no small degree, I wish to acknowledge my sincere gratitude.

H. T. FRENCH.

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HISTORY OF IDAHO

CHAPTER I

IDAHO—ITS NAME—ELEMENTS OF GREATNESS FROM FIRST TO LAST—NATURE'S STUPENDOUS WORK SUPPLEMENTED BY THAT OF MAN—CIVILIZATION AND PROGRESS JUSTIFY IDAHO'S MIGHTY MOULD.

From the prospectus on the basis of which this history was projected may consistently be taken for perpetuation the following significant statements: "Of what may be accomplished by courageous enterprise there is no better example than that furnished in the history of Idaho, whose name has consistently been interpreted as designating 'Gem of the Mountains.' Here the spirit of American progress is shown in unrivaled glory, and an unknown and trackless wilderness has been brought under the cognizance and dominion of civilization. The travois of the Indian and the fur trader has given place to the ox cart, and that in turn to the wagon of the farmer, the network of railroads, the electric lines and the automobile. Social and commercial growth have kept pace with this advance, and everywhere can be seen and heard evidences of progress, voicing the energy of an aspiring commonwealth. The annals of Idaho stand exponent of both progress and promise. Much has been wrought and much shall be, for opportunity finds gracious cradle-room amidst the giant mountains, the generous valleys, the enlightened civilization of a noble and pros-

perous state. Here nature has been lavish to prodigality; here mountain and valley yield forth their generous stores; and here are the homes of a loyal, appreciative and progressive people, who honor and receive honor from the whole noble sisterhood of states."

None in the least familiar with the history of Idaho can fail to bow his head in humble reverence for those great and valorous souls who laid broad and deep the foundations for the now great and vigorous commonwealth. Conception of all that was ventured and endured is impossible on the part of those of the later generations, and it should be a matter of civic gratitude that there have been spared a goodly number of the sterling pioneers who bore their full share of the hardships, trials and dangers that marked the early days and who have transmitted to posterity many valuable records of the formative period in the history of the state. Worthy of reproduction in this connection are the following words, written by one whose study of western history has been that of circumspection and definite interest:

"Whichever way you turn; whatever you

may say of valor or endurance; whatever you may see in the magnificence of nature, be it river or mountain, lake or high-heaved chain of frost, Idaho stands matchless, peerless and alone as the Gem of the Mountains. Garbed in silver and in gold, a diadem of precious stones, a mantle of white or green or gold about her stately figure as the seasons come and go—here she stands above the world. To her doors she welcomes all who are worthy, and her benefices are showered forth upon all who seek those worthy ends which represent the true values in the scheme of human life. There is no portion of our national history more thrilling in adventure, more interesting in its record of heroic endurance and indomitable effort than that which defines the advance of civil life from the slopes of the Alleghenies to the coast line of the Pacific. Only the self-reliance, the high privilege to conceive and execute, that is inspired by the very spirit of our American civilization, could have accomplished such magnificent results as now appear in the proud and opulent domain of the state of Idaho. A half century ago this was a veritable wilderness, austere and forbidding; unsurveyed and practically unexplored. The savage tribes, with characteristic vigor, disputed all advances of peaceful or industrial life. Within virtually a generation this broad area has become an empire of active industry and great prosperity. There is no record that portrays in greater degree such courage of manhood, such faith in power to accomplish, such a wealth of patriotism, such a development of civilization and social advancement."

This prefatory chapter can exercise a no higher function than to give estimates that have been made by those to whom Idaho has been near and dear, and especially those who figured in the thought and action of the early

period of its history. Thus there is special satisfaction in making the following quotation from a published article by that pioneer of pioneers, Hon. John Hailey, who has contributed in large and generous measure to the civic and material development and upbuilding of Idaho, who is an authority in matters pertaining to its history, and who is one of the distinguished and revered citizens of the city of Boise at the present time. He is the author of a most admirable history of Idaho and is at the time of this writing the incumbent of the office of librarian and secretary of the State Historical Society, from his official report of which for 1911-12 are taken the following brief extracts:

"Let those who have arrived in recent years—who came quickly, safely, cheaply and easily, without having to encounter dangers or privations on the route, or having to battle against hostile Indians and want for the necessities of life—remember that it was these good and brave old pioneers that opened up this wild country and wrenched it from the grasp of the savage Indians. They blazed the trails, made the roads, subdued and tamed the wild Indians, opened up the mines, built the towns, reclaimed the wild land and brought it to its highest producing power, built the homes, laid the foundation for a great state and prosperous people. These pioneers gave to the reclaiming of this country their best services, and many of them gave up their lives. They builded well for this and future generations. In short, they inaugurated in 1863 what may properly be called genuine progression without any political attachment, and this has been kept up. Most of these noble old pioneers have passed away, but a few of them remain with us yet. For each one of them my earnest wish is that peace, plenty

and happiness may be their daily companions through all their remaining years."

Authorities do not agree as to the derivation and meaning of the word Idaho, and there is no unanimity of opinions relative to the causes that led to its being applied to the state. Greater picturesqueness and apparent consistency are conserved in the assertions that the word is derived from one of Indian origin and signifying the shining crests of the mountains—a significance amply justifying the interpretation of the attractive name applied to Idaho to-day, "Gem of the Mountains." The late Joaquin Miller, the "Poet of the Sierras," insistently proclaimed that Idaho had its signification as noted above. On one of his visits to Idaho in the pioneer days he made a prospecting trip in company with Colonel Craig, whose name is prominent in connection with early mining operations in the state. In an account of this trip Miller has written as follows:

"For reasons sufficient to the old mountaineer we set out at night and climbed and crossed Craig's mountain by moonlight. As we approached the edge of Camas prairie, then a land almost unknown, but now made famous by the battlefields of Chief Joseph, we could see through the open pines a faint, far light on the great black and white mountain beyond the valley. 'I-dah-ho,' shouted our Indian guide in the lead, as he pointed to the break of dawn on the mountain before us. The exclamation, its significance, the occasion and all conspired to excite deep pleasure, for I had already written something on this name and its poetical import, and made a sort of glossary embracing eleven dialects. * * * Strangely like 'Look there!' or 'Lo light!' is this exclamation, and with precisely that meaning.

"I do not know whether this Indian guide

was Nez Perce, Shoshone, Cayuse or from one of the many other tribes that had met and melted into this half-civilized people first named. Neither can I say certainly at this remote date whether he applied the word i-dah-ho to the mountain as a permanent and established name, or used the word to appoint the approach of dawn; but I do know that this mountain that had become famous in a night and was now the objective point of ten thousand pilgrims, became at once known to the world as I-dah-ho. * * * And, alas for the soft Indian name! The bluff miner, with his swift speech and love of brevity, soon cut the name of the new mines down to 'Idao!' And so, when the new gold fields widened out during a winter of unexampled endurance into 'Warren's Diggins,' 'Boise City,' 'Bannack City,' and so on, and the new territory took upon itself a name and had a place on the map of the republic, that name was plain, simple Idaho."

Miller touches this matter again in an article in another publication, in which he says: "The name of the great northwest gold fields, comprising Montana and Idaho, was originally spelled I-dah-ho, with the accent thrown heavily on the second syllable. The word is perhaps of Shoshone derivation but is found in similar form, and with the same significance, among all the Indians west of the Rocky mountains. The Nez Perce Indians, in whose country the great white and black mountain lies which first induced the white man to use this name, are responsible for its application to the region of the far Northwest."

Another authority states that Idaho Springs, in Colorado, were known long before the organization of the territory of Idaho. Still further data bearing on the subject are to the effect that the name was taken from

that of a steamboat called "Idaho," and operated on the Columbia river in the early days. The late W. A. Goulder, an honored pioneer of Idaho, saw this steamboat in 1860 and was told that the name was an Indian word meaning "Gem of the Mountains." Hon. John Hailey, in his history of Idaho, gives considerable credence to the theory that the word is of Arapahoe Indian origin and that it was applied to the spring in Colorado before it was known elsewhere. He is also authority for the statement that the word does not seem to appear in Nez Perce dialect or that of any other Indian tribe of the Northwest. The late Senator Nesmith, of Oregon, gave the following statements: "The bill first passed the house of representatives designating the present territory of Idaho as Montana. When it came up for consideration in the senate, on the 3d of March, 1863, Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, moved to strike out the word Montana and insert Idaho. Mr. Harding, of Oregon, said: 'I think the name Idaho is

preferable to Montana.' Idaho in English signifies the 'Gem of the Mountains.' I hear others suggest that it meant in the Indian tongue 'Shining Mountains,' all of which are synonymous. I do not know from which of the Indian tongues the two words 'ida-ho' come. I think, however, if you will pursue the inquiry among those familiar with the Nez Perce, Shoshone and Flathead tribes that you will find the origin of the two words as I have given it above."

Idaho demands a metewand of gigantic scope, both in its geological and topographical outlines and in its magnificent record of development and progress since the pioneers here put forth initial efforts to advance the stately march of civilization. It is a state of large things to-day, physically and industrially and socially, and it is hoped that the following chapters may serve in a measure as an outline of its history and as an earnest for its still greater prestige in the days to come.

CHAPTER II

EARLIEST EXPLORATIONS—INFLUENCE OF SPAIN, FRANCE AND ENGLAND —CONTROVERSIES OVER POSSESSION OF TERRITORY—SETTLEMENT OF OREGON DISPUTE, GIVING THE UNITED STATES THE NORTHWESTERN TERRITORY, EMBRACING IDAHO, OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

By virtue of exploration and discovery, Spain was the first nation to lay claim to the territory now composing Idaho. However, that country was not of sufficient power to hold the territory, finally relinquishing her rights to England, which nation held on tenaciously until the settlement of the Oregon dispute in 1846.

Little trace can be found of any early visits by white men to the portion of this country now within the limits of Idaho, and the first account which can be given all credence is that of the trip of Lewis and Clark in 1805.

Perhaps the earliest white men to come near the present boundaries of Idaho were Francisco Vasquez De Coronado and Don Herando De Alvarado, 1540-1545. These two Spaniards set out with a party from Mexico City to explore the northern countries, and, according to the best accounts, traversed what is now New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma, Kansas and Colorado. The definite route of the party is not known, though it is thought unlikely that it was sufficiently far north to reach any portion of Idaho, or to see any of the Indians then frequenting its plains.

Sir Francis Drake of England visited the north Pacific in 1579 and, according to the best accounts, made explorations along the coast between parallels of latitude 42 and 48 de-

grees. The extent of these explorations is unknown, though it is not probable that any excursions were made inland. The tale of the expedition of Juan de Fuca, a Spaniard, in 1592, to the Northwest, is discredited by the best authorities.

In 1774, a Spanish vessel commanded by Perez, sailed along the coast from latitude 55 degrees south to the California coast. In 1778, an English expedition, under Captain Cook, saw the land from 44 degrees 30 minutes as far north as Oregon was claimed to extend. In 1788, American vessels, commanded by Captain Gray, traversed not a far different course.

In these three trips little exploration inland seems to have been attempted, as nothing was known at that time regarding the Columbia, other than a Spanish Heceta, in 1755, had discovered that some river had its outlet on the northwest coast.

Captain Gray, in 1792, entered and named the Columbia river, marking the first inland exploration of the Northwest of which there is any record.

In 1682 Robert Cavalier, Sieur de La Salle, of France, gave the name of Louisiana to the vast territory lying east and west of the Mississippi, including all land drained by it and its tributaries, and took possession in the name

of Louis XIV of France. No attempt was made to name the boundaries of this great empire, a matter which was never settled and which caused considerable trouble before the final adjustment of the territory of the United States in 1846. The general northwest boundary of what was later known as the Louisiana purchase, which has been accepted by the authorities, is the summit of the Rocky mountains north to the 49th parallel of latitude.

After La Salle's death, La Verendrye, an energetic Frenchman, and who perhaps did more to open up the mysteries of the Mississippi valley than any other one man, journeyed west, in 1742, from the Great Lakes on a tour of discovery. He traversed the plains and came within sight of the Rocky Mountains, probably somewhere in the vicinity of Wyoming or Montana. However, it seems unlikely that he reached as far west as Idaho, or that he penetrated into the mountains at all.

Upon the defeat of Montcalm by Wolfe, Louis XV ceded the country west of the Mississippi to Spain, November, 1762, to prevent English supremacy and to gain Spain as an ally. From this time, until the final sale to the United States, Louisiana had many owners and many governments.

Napoleon Bonaparte secured the retrocession of Louisiana, in a treaty with Carlos IV of Spain, in exchange for a kingdom formed of states captured by Napoleon in northern Italy. This treaty, as signed by Carlos, allowed passage to the Pacific on the far North, so probably included the territory now occupied by Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

The next move was in 1803, when Thomas Jefferson authorized the Louisiana purchase for \$15,000,000. Napoleon had found his new acquisition too much for his tottering power; hence sold it, using the money to further his interests in Europe. The treaty, as

signed by the representatives of this country, is vague and little can be gained from it regarding the western boundaries of the purchase.

In 1804, President Jefferson decided this territory should be explored, and Meriwether Lewis and William Clark were selected and equipped by the government for the trip.

The sovereignty of the coast, adjacent to the Columbia and Fraser river valleys, was first claimed by Spain. These rights were ceded, in 1790, to Great Britain at what is known as the Nootka Sound Convention, which strengthened the hold that nation already maintained because of English explorations. The United States disputed English ownership, basing its claim to this region, which came to be known as the Northwest or Oregon Territory, on the discovery of the Columbia by Captain Gray, and on the explorations of Lewis and Clark; Russia also had some color of title because of her possessions on the Pacific coast farther north.

The explorations to these waters had made known the wonderful wealth in furs existing there, and as early as 1792 upward of twenty vessels, under flags of various nations, were trafficking with the natives along the coast. The pelts were, for the most part, disposed of in China, and teas and other oriental goods brought back to America and Europe. It was on one of these expeditions, sent out by Boston merchants, that Gray discovered the great river.

In 1811, John Jacob Astor founded Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia, as a fur trading depot; and the Northwest Company and later the Hudson Bay Company, British concerns, pushed their trading posts westward through Canada and on to the coast.

Conflicts and disputes were numerous, owing to the common occupancy and unsettled do-

minion of this region. The general aim of the United States and England seems to have been to keep the country open for trade, but to resist attempts of any other nations to make settlements. In 1818 an agreement was entered into between these two governments that this territory was to be open, for a period of ten years, to settlers of both nations.

The treaty with Spain, in 1819, relative to the ceding of Florida to the United States, stipulated that Spain relinquished all rights on the Pacific coast north of the 42d parallel, while an agreement with Russia (1824) specified that that country claimed no territory south of latitude 54 degrees 40 minutes.

Negotiations for a settlement of title were again opened between the United States and Great Britain, 1824-1827, but nothing was agreed upon, the latter wanting all of the territory along the north bank of the Columbia westward from where it crosses the 49th parallel. Upon the termination of the negotiations, the agreement of 1818 was again entered into for an indefinite period, with the proviso that either country might terminate it upon twelve months' notice. This understanding was adhered to until the popular agitation in the '40s.

William H. Ashley, of the American Fur Company, and Jedediah Smith, of the Rocky Mountain Company, continued the exploration of the country, and intrepid missionaries followed. The general policy of the fur com-

panies had been to keep the country closed to settlers, as with the advance of civilization, the denizens of the forest and prairie rapidly disappeared.

However, colonization was forwarded by the Oregon Question coming up in Congress in 1838, although American settlers, generally speaking, confined themselves to the region south of the Columbia, forming settlements on the Willamette and at Astoria.

The demands concerning this great territory grew insistent and in 1845 the "Oregon Question" became of national interest, forcing the government to take action. Paackenham in that year, while representing Great Britain, made the suggestion that if this government would offer to accept the Oregon territory, as far north as the 49th parallel, it would be satisfactory to Great Britain. At the time this was rejected, but in 1846 President Polk gave Paackenham to understand that, if such a proffer were made by England, this country would consent to the compromise. This England did, and the treaty was submitted to the senate for its consideration before the president affixed his signature. The senate signified its willingness to accept the treaty thirty-seven to fourteen, and later it was ratified by a vote of forty-one to fourteen.

This finally decided the fate of the Oregon territory, which had been the bone of contention in political fights and in congress for more than thirty years.

CHAPTER III

EARLY EXPEDITIONS—LEWIS AND CLARK—SACAJAWEA—PROJECT OF JOHN JACOB ASTOR—THE FUR INDUSTRY—CAPTAIN BONNEVILLE—NATHANIEL J. WYETH—IMMIGRATION—THE FIRST SETTLER.

There is a charm in giving rein to the imagination and picturing this portion of the great country of the Northwest as it was before the coming of the white man. Nature held complete sway. The towering pines of the north; the mountains, inaccessible and austere; the limpid lakes and purling streams; the plains with the mighty Snake river leaping and dashing through them—from none of these had mankind wrested their riches and latent power. Through them roamed the red man, without molestation save by those of his own race, and without progress; content with the subsistence afforded by the game of the land and water, and the roots and berries of mountain and plain.

A century has seen marvelous changes brought about by the white invasion, and it is interesting to know whose feet, of the conquering race, first trod this soil and what eyes beheld the beauties of nature and the places now teeming with an industrious, prosperous people.

Lewis and Clark, the first men of the United States to reach the Pacific by an overland route, came up the Missouri to its westernmost source. They crossed the mountains at the Lemhi pass and reached the headwaters of the Columbia. In honor of Captain Lewis, who first crossed the Divide, the stream was named for him, but was later called Salmon river.

The knowledge gleaned from the Shoshone Indians, who dwelt here, as to the possibility of forcing a way down this river was not reassuring, so Captain Clark with a few men and an Indian guide descended the river, finding the path difficult and the stream swift and un-navigable. He continued until in the distance loomed lofty mountains, through which the river cut its course, and beyond which, the guide told him, his people had never gone.

Captain Clark returned to the main company above the forks of the Salmon. On August 30, 1805, the entire party resumed their journey, following the route of Captain Clark and passing, at the forks, the site of Salmon City. Where the river veers to the west they left it and followed a tributary in a northerly direction, crossing the mountains in the vicinity of Crow's Foot pass. This brought them to the headwaters of the Bitter Root river, which, because Captain Clark was the first to view it, was given his name.

Passing down this valley they came to a bold, clear stream entering the river from the west, which they termed Traveler's-Rest creek, but which now bears the less euphonious title of Lou Lou fork. Up this stream they pursued their way, again entering Idaho over the Lolo trail and coming upon the waters of the Kooskooskee or Clearwater river. For several days they struggled through the mountains

toward the west until, on September 20, the vanguard came in sight of the plain with the villages of the Chopunnish or pierced-nose Indians. They conferred with a minor chief, Twisted-Hair, who informed them that the great chief, with his warriors, had departed three days before to attack their enemies to the southwest.

The white men tarried with these Indians several days, learning of the country through which they were to pass and purchasing provisions. While not hostile, they did not show the cordiality and generosity of some of the tribes previously met.

After distributing gifts and leaving for the absent chief a handkerchief and a United States flag, the Lewis-Clark party went on to the main forks of the Kooskooskee. There, grateful for the opportunity of again traveling by water, they felled trees and fashioned their canoes. In these they started down the river, passing the place where later the Spaldings were to give to these Nez Perce Indians the message of divine love; on to the spot where Lewiston now is, and then, on October 10, glided into the waters of the Snake river, which, in honor of the leader of this party, is also called the Lewis.

These Indians hold an important place in the state's history, as among them was done the first missionary work, and with them later was waged Idaho's most serious war. The white men's first impression of them is given here: "The Chopunnish have very few amusements, for their life is painful and laborious, and all their exertions are necessary to earn even their precarious subsistence. During the summer and autumn they are busily occupied in fishing for salmon and collecting their winter store of roots. In the winter they hunt the deer on snowshoes over the plains. Their treatment to us differed much from the kind

and disinterested services of the Shoshones; they are indeed selfish and avaricious; they part very reluctantly with every article of food or clothing; and while they expect a recompense for every service, however small, do not concern themselves about reciprocating any presents we may give them."

From their trip down the Columbia Lewis and Clark returned to the Clearwater river in May of 1806. They went up the river and on to the Indian villages where, standing near a staff on which was displayed the American flag, Chief Broken-arm received them with due form. Owing to the snow in the mountains, their sojourn among these people was prolonged till late in June.

With some difficulty owing to rivalry among the chiefs, they collected their horses which, the previous fall, they had entrusted to the care of Twisted-hair, and began securing provisions for the trip across the mountains.

They had gained some renown as "medicine men" and many of the Nez Perce Indians came to them for relief from physical ills. Finding their simple remedies effective, the white men bartered these services for needed supplies.

As the time of departure neared, Captain Lewis called together the influential men of the villages and, aided by interpreters and rough charcoal drawings, carefully explained to them the desire of his government to be friendly with the Indians and to establish among them trading posts for their mutual benefit. After much talking and smoking, the council decided that their relations with the United States should be harmonious and peaceful. Accordingly a pot of mush, concocted from pounded roots, was prepared, and the announcement made that all who would abide by the decision of the council should join in the feast.

During the meeting the women, with femi-

nine distrust of innovations, had been much distressed, tearing their hair and wringing their hands, but the invitation to the festal board was irresistible and all partook. Then the chiefs were seated and their white brothers gave to each, as pledges of good faith, a flag, some powder and balls.

Evidently these Indians improved on acquaintance for the diary contains this comment on their second leave-taking: "The Chopunnish are among the most amiable men we have seen. Their character is placid and gentle, rarely moved into passion, yet not often enlisted by gayety."

A touch of romance, as interesting as the story of Pocahontas, is given the Lewis and Clark expedition by the presence of Sacajawea, the Bird-woman, who belonged to the Shoshone Indians whom Lewis and Clark met near the Divide. She was captured, when a child, by a hostile tribe, and later was taken as a slave and wife by Chaboneau, who, although of French blood, had sunk to the level of the savages with whom he associated.

Captain Lewis discovered Sacajawea on the Missouri and, realizing the benefit she would be to them as an interpreter among the Indians they were approaching, persuaded her husband to join their band. With her papoose on her back, this Indian girl cheerfully and uncomplainingly bore her full share of the labor, hardships and dangers of the trip, winning the esteem and respect of the company. There is no doubt that much of the success of this venture was due to her loyalty, tact and knowledge of Indian nature. Chaboneau, on the other hand, was soon regarded as an asset of doubtful worth, as he proved to be both cowardly and inefficient.

On their first meeting with the Shoshones, Sacajawea joyfully recognized in one of the young women a companion who had for a time

shared captivity with her, but who had managed to escape and return to her own tribe. Shortly after, when the red men and the white were assembled in council and she was acting as interpreter, Sacajawea discovered that the chief, Cameahwait, was her brother. The warmth of her greeting refuted the stoicism that is usually attributed to her race.

From the method of compensation, it is evident that this Idaho girl lived in too early a day to have the rights of her sex recognized, for her husband received \$500 for her services, no part of which was given to her, and she remained his slave-wife. Of the manner or time of her death there is no record.

The early development of the Northwest is so intricately interwoven with the fur industry that it is impossible to consider one apart from the other. The British had been very aggressive in this line, steadily pushing their posts to the west and south. The hold they had, by means of this traffic, gotten on the Indians within the borders of the United States, was viewed with uneasiness by the government, which, as early as 1796, sent out an expedition to establish trading points on the frontier. This enterprise, however, met with indifferent success.

After the trip of Lewis and Clark across the continent, John Jacob Astor, who had already made a fortune in fur, conceived the gigantic plan of linking the Atlantic and Pacific by a chain of trading posts established along the Missouri and Columbia rivers, with a mammoth central depot at the mouth of the Columbia.

In 1810, with the approval of the government, the Pacific Fur Company was formed for the carrying out of this project. Two expeditions were outfitted, one by water and the other by land, the latter under the guidance of Wilson Price Hunt, of New Jersey, who,

after his arrival at the Columbia, was to be Mr. Astor's personal representative in this vast scheme of commerce and colonization.

Mr. Hunt's party wintered on the Missouri, continuing the ascent of the river in the spring of 1811. On the way they met John Hoback and two companions, who had been in the employ of the Missouri Fur Company, but who were then returning to Kentucky. The Missouri Fur Company had, in 1808, established a post at the headwaters of the Missouri in charge of a man named Henry. The Indians

not to follow the course of Lewis and Clark, but to permit them to show him a more direct and better route. Accordingly they approached Idaho through what is now Wyoming, following Hoback's river to its junction with the Snake, which, from its tempestuous course, they named the Mad river. Here they camped almost within the shadow of the three mighty Tetons, by which they had for many days directed their way.

Finding the Snake river unnavigable, they made their way to Fort Henry, reaching there



THE THREE TETONS

became so menacing that this post was abandoned. Mr. Henry and his companions, including the three above mentioned, had gone over the Rockies and located on Henry's Fork of the Snake river, near where St. Anthony now is. They remained there several months and, so far as known, were the first white men to occupy this part of Idaho.

Learning of the intent of the Hunt party to penetrate to the Columbia, these three men could not resist the lure of such an adventure, and faced about. They advised Mr. Hunt

October 8, 1811, in a storm of wind and snow. Although deserted, the travelers found the log cabins a most welcome refuge.

The men were tired of over-land travel and anxious to complete the journey by boat, although the little information they had been able to elicit from the Indians as to the nature of the river discouraged such a plan. Henry river, however, was navigable, so fifteen canoes were constructed and on October 18th were launched.

For two or three days their course was un-

eventful. Then the river grew brawling and wild. On the 21st they reached American Falls, where they had to unload their canoes and carry them and their goods by land. Returning to the river, they were enabled to reach Twin Falls, where they camped.

These men, the first of our race to see southern Idaho, with their lives hanging in the balance, were not attracted by the wild beauty of the river, nor could they foresee what a boon its mighty force would be to future generations in making the barren land fruitful and furnishing the motive power for great achievements. They had traveled many, many miles without seeing a human being. Just before making camp they had espied some tents, but the savages, on seeing them, fled. A little later they conferred with some Indians, but so great was the fright of the aborigines at the sight of white men, that from them could be gained no knowledge of the confronting conditions and dangers.

The following were days of toil and little progress. On the 28th, while attempting to run some rapids, one of the canoes was wrecked and five men were thrown into the water, one of them perishing. This accident greatly depressed the men and they were fearful of attempting to continue the descent of the river by boat. To these seething, turbulent waters they gave the name of "The Caldron Linn."

It was decided to send out from this point reconnoitering parties, while the main company remained in camp, maintaining a very uncertain food supply by fishing and trapping. The returning parties brought nothing but discouraging reports; below them the river was still swift and unavigable, the country was barren, there was not enough game to furnish them with food, and winter was near.

Confronted by the merciless waters that had

caused them so many hardships and had wrenched from them a comrade, and filled with despair as to their future, these men, in exasperation, took back the appellation they had first given our beautiful Shoshone Falls and dubbed them "The Devil's Scuttle Hole."

The company was divided, each division to pursue a different course. Mr. Hunt's party kept on down the river on the north side, following it from the 9th to the 19th of November. Then, on the advice of an Indian, they took a trail over the plains, which added thirst to their other sufferings. The third day brought them to "the banks of a beautiful little stream, running to the west, and fringed with groves."

This is the first description of the Boise river, and as these men followed it for fifty miles to its mouth, they doubtless passed the place where in after years was located the town which was chosen as Idaho's capital.

Again following the Snake, they crossed the rivers now known as the Payette and Weiser, and then, on the 27th of November, "the river led them into the mountains through a rocky defile where there was scarcely room to pass." During the succeeding days the rigors of winter, the difficulties of the way and hunger rendered their condition pitiable to the extreme. For almost sixty miles they struggled through the canyon. Their chronicler says that on December 4th, "After toiling in this way all day, they had the mortification to find that they were but four miles distant from the encampment of the preceding night, such was the meandering of the river among these dismal hills." Here, wearied and worn, these men beheld the site provided by nature for the Oxbow tunnel, destined to be one of the big engineering feats of the succeeding century.

Defeated, they retraced their steps to the mouth of the gorge and made their way over

the mountains, at last reaching the Columbia. The next summer (1812) six of the men, under the leadership of Robert Stuart, undauntedly turned their faces eastward to carry messages to Mr. Astor. Following their return through southern Idaho the narrative states: "On the 25th of August they reached a great fishing place, to which they gave the name of the Salmon Falls. The salmon are taken here in incredible quantities as they attempt to shoot the falls."

Ashley and Mr. Henry, before referred to, secured a footing on the Yellowstone, and the next year pushed across the mountains to Green river. By 1825 an extensive system of trapping was in operation beyond the mountains.

Instead of maintaining central forts or depots, as did the British companies, the American dealers appointed a rendezvous for each summer at the time when beaver fur is least valuable. To this rendezvous came the em-



SHOSHONE FALLS

The Astor enterprise was a failure and was sold to the Northwest Company, a British concern, which was in turn forced to yield to the Hudson's Bay Company, which managed its affairs so adroitly as to secure a monopoly of the fur business from the Pacific to the Rockies.

In the meantime our government had abolished all British posts within the confines of the United States, and American companies were steadily working westward along the Missouri and its branches. In 1822, General

ployes of the companies and the free or independent trappers, with their pelts; and with them congregated Indians and half-breeds, with an interspersing of Canadians from the north and those of Spanish blood from the south.

These, indeed, were motley companies. Representatives of fur companies were on the ground, having with them not only the supplies for the coming year, but an ample amount of fiery fluid, and the gauds and trinkets that these people were wont to affect at

times of gayety. The beauties of the Indian lodges were present in force and by no means averse to receiving the attentions of the white men. This one break in the solitary lives of the trappers became a time of unrestrained revelry and carousal. With utter abandon they danced, drank, sang and made love, and many a poor fellow squandered in a few days all he had earned during the preceding months of toil and privation. Then the supplies were distributed and the keen competition for the year's business was again on in full swing.

These meetings were usually held on Green river, in northeastern Utah and near the lines of Idaho and Wyoming, and from this as a center the trappers spread in every direction where beaver could be found.

The next expedition of note which concerns Idaho was that of B. L. E. Bonneville, captain in the United States army. With a train of wagons and more than one hundred men, he reached Green river at the time of the rendezvous of 1832. To this place also came Nathaniel J. Wyeth, of Boston, with his company of "down-easterners," intent on founding a fishing industry on the Columbia. The Wyeth party soon went on down the Snake river, reaching Vancouver, on the Columbia, in October.

The representatives of the Hudson's Bay Company, while showing every courtesy to new-comers as guests, could successfully block any attempt to secure a business footing on the Columbia, so the Wyeth company retraced their steps, baffled but not disheartened.

After the 1832 rendezvous, Captain Bonneville made several divisions of his party for the purpose of trapping, while he turned his especial attention to gaining a knowledge of the country and the nature and customs of the Indians. The following winter he camped on the upper Salmon river, the first encampment

being five miles below the forks of the Salmon. In January he left the mountains for the plains of the Snake river, where a most beautiful winter scene met his view, the three snowy peaks of the Tetons standing guard in the east. Here his men found a milder climate and less danger from roving bands of hostile natives as the open country afforded them few hiding places.

During this winter he was closely associated with the Nez Percés and found them eagerly interested in religious topics. The worthy captain devoted some time to inculcating moral and religious ideas among his Indian companions. On Christmas, 1832, Captain Bonneville received and gladly accepted an invitation to dine with Chief Kowsoter in his wigwam.

The following spring was spent in trapping along various streams in Idaho until time to go to the rendezvous on Green river. Captain Bonneville had also set his heart on business connections on the Columbia. He spent some time at the rendezvous and went on to the Big Horn country to make arrangements for sending his pelts back east. On his return he established a winter camp near the Port Neuf river, and on Christmas morning, 1833, he and three companions started down the Snake river on the long trip. The winter journey was necessarily one of great hardship and met with the same fate, so far as the business venture was concerned, as that of his predecessors. He reached the Columbia only to again turn his face eastward, arriving at the Port Neuf the following May.

Bonneville had appointed a meeting for his men in the Bear river valley and to that place he directed his steps. On the way they passed the mineral waters near the present town of Soda Springs. These had been called by the trappers Beer Springs, as they claimed to

detect in the waters some resemblance to that beverage. On reaching them Captain Bonneville's men threw themselves into a mock carouse. "Every spring had its jovial knot of hard drinkers, tin cup in hand, quaffing, pledging, toasting and singing drinking songs. They were loud and extravagant in their commendation of the 'mountain tap.' It was a singular and fantastic scene, suited to a region where everything is strange and peculiar: These groups of trappers, hunters and Indians, with their wild costumes and wilder countenances; their boisterous gayety and reckless air, making merry around these sparkling fountains; while beside them lay their weapons, ready to be snatched up for instant service."

This summer at Green river Wyeth was again in evidence. After his return to Boston in 1833 he had organized the Columbia River Fishing and Trading Company, and was headed for the Columbia. Captain Bonneville was also determined to again visit the Columbia and establish a post on the lower waters. The two parties left Green river near the same time in July, 1834, but Wyeth stopped and built Fort Hall near the mouth of the Port Neuf as one of the trading posts for his company. With Wyeth were missionaries to whom reference will be made later.

Bonneville and his twenty-three men pressed forward, but were soon harassed by prairie fires and later by the conflagrations in the mountain forests. Their sufferings from the hot weather, dust and fire were keen. On reaching the Columbia, so well organized were the Hudson Bay interests that they found it impossible to secure any supplies or to prevail upon the Indians to traffic with them. Again Bonneville faced about and for the fourth time traversed the plains of southern Idaho.

His third winter was spent in the Bear River valley, amid an abundance of game, the plentiful food supply being in marked and agreeable contrast with the scarcity of the preceding winters. Near him were camped Shoshone and Eutaw Indians. These two bands were hostile, but through the offices of the captain, they remained neutral during the winter. Bonneville returned to Washington, D. C., in the summer of 1835.

In 1834, shortly after Wyeth built Fort Hall, the Hudson's Bay Company established Fort Boise on the Snake river near the mouth of the Boise, but it was not occupied until the following year. In 1809 or 1810 the Missouri Fur Company built Fort Henry, which has been previously mentioned, and the Astor people had, in 1812, placed a trading point on the Salmon river, but both these posts were abandoned after a few months, so that Forts Hall and Boise were the first trading centers on Idaho territory that persisted. On the failure of Wyeth's enterprise Fort Hall was, in 1836, turned over to the Hudson's Bay Company.

The travelers across Idaho, during the years 1835 to 1842, were chiefly missionaries and men who were bent on adventure or profit. Immigration had not yet started. Joel P. Walker, with his wife and five children, has the distinction of being the first avowed emigrant to cross the plains of Idaho. He went to Oregon in 1840, going on to California the following year.

In 1842, Elijah White was appointed sub-Indian agent and was instructed to take west with him as many settlers as he could induce to try the unknown country. His company consisted of over one hundred persons, almost half of whom were men more than eighteen years old. This was the first emigrant train, although, because of greater num-

bers and more publicity, the exodus to Oregon usually dates from the following year.

In 1843, those who bravely took the "Oregon trail" numbered almost one thousand men, women and children, with their wagons, oxen, cattle and horses. These plucky men and women, as well as those who in the ensuing years followed their steps, had their courage and endurance severely tested before they finally made for themselves homes near the Pacific, and along their path were many mounds marking the resting places of those who fell by the way.

Following closely the 1843 emigrant train came the John C. Fremont expedition, sent out by the government to observe and survey. Much valuable information was in this way obtained and put in a form available for use.

During the years of immigration Fort Hall and Fort Boise became important points on the route as depots for supplies and as resting places. Fort Hall grew to be a center from which radiated many roads and trails. The famous emigrant road lay for many miles on the south side of Snake river, then crossed to the other side and continued to Fort Boise, the river being forded near Salmon Falls.

Thus Idaho became a great highway, but nothing more. In no sense of the word was it an abiding place. Its barren stretches and treeless plains did not attract these seekers

for western homes. The comments of those who wrote of their travels are very disparaging, and the omnipresent and ever useful sage brush is referred to as "a miserable growth of wormwood," and "the artemisia, whose sombre appearance is so discouraging."

When the American Fur Company dissolved, its employes, most of whom had spent years amid the solitudes in its service, were left to shift for themselves. In 1840, a number of these trappers met at Fort Hall and determined to betake themselves, with their Indian wives and children, to "the settlements." Of these all but one went down the Columbia. The exception was William Craig, who took up land on the Clearwater about ten miles from the Lapwai Mission, becoming for the time not only Idaho's first but its only settler, which distinction, so far as early annals disclose, he retained for many years. William Craig was a man of strong character and common sense, and exerted a wise influence in adjusting Indian troubles and in shaping the early course of events in his part of the country.

Not until the gleam of gold, in 1860, caught the eyes of the few did Idaho become a place to *come to* instead of to *go through*; and then thousands followed fast on the heels of the discoverers of the yellow metal.

CHAPTER IV

RELIGIOUS HISTORY—PLEA FOR THE BOOK—METHODIST MISSIONARIES—
REVEREND PARKER—THE SPALDINGS AND WHITMANS—LAPWAI MIS-
SION—WHITMAN MASSACRE—DAUGHTERS OF REVEREND SPALDING
—CATHOLIC MISSIONS—FIRST MORMON SETTLEMENT—BISHOP TUT-
TLE—PRESENT DAY CHURCHES.

About the year 1831 or 1832, native chiefs of the tribes on the headwaters of the Columbia journeyed to St. Louis and petitioned William Clark, who was stationed there as Indian agent, to have sent among them white men who would tell the Indians of their God and "The Book" He had given them. They reminded Clark that their fathers had heard of the white man's God through him and Captain Lewis years before.

Tradition also has it that as early as 1820, Iroquois Indians, educated in the Catholic faith, had visited these tribes. Several early travelers mention having seen among these Indians forms of worship resembling those of the whites; and the Flatheads and the Nez Perce evinced great interest in religious topics when Captain Bonneville was encamped with them.

While historical authorities differ as to the particulars of this pilgrimage, some of them being inclined to look on the story as pure fiction, there is trustworthy evidence that in some way the Indians made known their desire for The Book, which resulted in arousing an interest in mission work among the Indians, and was a direct cause of so many missionaries going west during the next few years.

The Methodists were the first to enter the field. Rev. Jason Lee, his nephew, Daniel Lee, and two laymen accompanied the Nathaniel J. Wyeth party in 1834, their destination being Oregon. At Fort Hall on Sunday, July 27th, Jason Lee conducted the first religious service held in Idaho, attended by Wyeth's men, fur trappers and a company of Indians and half-breeds in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company. The missionaries remained at the fort until the following Wednesday before proceeding on their journey.

The next year Rev. Samuel Parker, sent out by the Dutch Reform church of Ithaca, New York, was joined at St. Louis by Dr. Marcus Whitman. They traveled with the American Fur Company party as far as the rendezvous on Green river, at which place they met a number of Indians. Seeing their desire for religious instruction, it was decided that Dr. Whitman should return to the east and secure other workers. Parker went forward as far as Pierre's Hole with some fur hunters and from there journeyed alone with the Indians. Their course lay down the Salmon river, over the Salmon and Kooskooskee river mountain ranges, and on to the plains where the Nez Perce had their villages, where they arrived the latter part of September, 1835.

The trip was a hard one and severely taxed the endurance and health of Parker, who was not a young man. On the way he taught his Indian companions the Ten Commandments, which he says they understood and obeyed; and it is also claimed that through his teachings, many gave up polygamy and returned to their first wives, whom they had previously discarded. Parker went on to the Walla Walla river and selected a site for the Whitman mission.

Dr. Whitman, who was a Presbyterian, appeared before the mission board with his plea for more helpers, and urged that married men be sent, as woman's work and influence were needed fully as much as the services of men. He followed the advice he gave and married in February of 1836. At Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, he met the Rev. H. H. Spalding and wife, also recently married, who were on their way to the Osages as missionaries. It was at length determined that the four should go west together, traveling with a Fur Company party.

Mrs. Spalding, who kept a diary from the day of her home-leaving, writes, on the 4th of July, 1836, of reaching the Great Divide, near which they met the Indians, who had come to the rendezvous and were anxiously looking for the missionaries. They were overjoyed at seeing their teachers, and the Indian women were not content until they had saluted with kisses Mrs. Whitman and Mrs. Spalding, the first white women they had ever seen.

One pauses reverently in contemplation of the self-sacrifice and religious fervor which prompted these brides, the first white women to cross the continent, to undertake the dangers and hardships of the long journey, and to cast their lot in the wilderness among savages.

The Indians were greatly disappointed on learning that the Spaldings must first go down

the Columbia, instead of proceeding directly to the Nez Perce country. One chief declared his intention of accompanying them, so that by no mischance should they fail to return; although, as Mrs. Spalding comments, such a trip would prevent him from procuring his winter supplies. Such evidences of loyalty must have been a comfort and a pledge for the future to this woman, whose frail body was then sorely tried by the strain of travel, but whose spirit never faltered. Mrs. Spalding notes their arrival at Fort Hall on August 3rd, and the pleasure of once again having bread to eat.

Credit is given to Dr. Whitman for bringing through the first wagon, but there seems to be some difference of opinion as to just what point it reached on this first journey. Bancroft states that at Fort Hall two of the wheels were removed, making it into a cart, and that this was abandoned at Fort Boise.

On the 12th of September they arrived at Fort Vancouver, on the Columbia, where the women remained until buildings could be erected. The Whitman mission was located at Waiilatpu, a few miles from Fort Walla Walla, in the present state of Washington. The Spaldings were to go to the south side of the Clearwater river, about twelve miles above its mouth, the place being known as Lapwai. This was the first mission established within the borders of Idaho. Before Christmas, 1836, both families were settled in their new homes.

Mr. and Mrs. Spalding learned the Nez Perce language, which, with the co-operation of Rev. Asa B. Smith and Lawyer, an Indian, so named because of his shrewd dealings with the whites, was reduced to grammatical rules.

In 1839, Lapwai received from the Honolulu mission a printing press, the first in the entire Northwest Territory. On this were

printed in the native language some primers, selections from the Bible and hymns. Pictures, made by Mrs. Spalding in water colors, were also of great aid in teaching Bible lessons.

But the instruction at Lapwai was not confined to this line. The women were shown how to keep house, spin, weave, knit and sew. The men were taught farming. The patience required for this department of the work was great, because of the roving habits of the Indians, the necessity of their collecting provisions, and their natural disinclination toward manual labor.

A branch mission at Kamiah, sixty miles up the Clearwater, was begun in May, 1839, in charge of the Rev. Asa B. Smith; but the Indians would not allow the ground to be cultivated and showed such hostility that it was abandoned in 1841.

In a few years the Lapwai mission presented a very substantial appearance. There was a large building, with rooms for the family, as well as for the school work; also a church, saw mill, blacksmith shop, granary and farm buildings. As early as 1838, Spalding tested the fertility of the soil, and in the years following potatoes, grains and vegetables were grown there in abundance. The *Boston Missionary Herald* states that, in 1842, one hundred and forty of the Nez Perce Indians cultivated from one-fourth of an acre to five acres of ground each; and that one chief raised one hundred bushels of corn, one hundred and seventy-six bushels of peas, and between three hundred and four hundred bushels of potatoes. Bancroft, in his history, refers to Reverend Spalding as "the most successful of the missionary teachers."

Eliza Spalding Warren and Martha Spalding Wigle, daughters of Reverend and Mrs. Spalding, were at Boise, Idaho, on Pioneers'

Day, September 24, 1913. They granted an interview during which they related interesting details of their childhood days. Mrs. Warren was the first white child born within the present borders of Idaho, and of those now living, is the first born in the entire Northwest Territory. Her birth occurred at Lapwai on November, 15, 1837.

For two or three winters Dr. and Mrs. Whitman conducted a school. Some of the emigrants, worn with the long overland trip, wintered at Waiilatpu before going on to the Willamette. The Whitmans had adopted a family of seven children whose parents had died on the Oregon trail, and in addition had entrusted to their care several half-breeds. For these and for the children of the emigrants they had the school.

The Spaldings, desiring that their little daughter should have associates other than the Indian children and become familiar with the customs of her own race, sent Eliza to this school. In November, 1847, Reverend Spalding took her, for this purpose, to Waiilatpu. After their arrival, Dr. Whitman was called to minister to some sick natives at a distance of thirty miles or more, and Spalding accompanied him. Dr. Whitman returned to his home on Sunday evening, Spalding remaining with the Indians.

On Monday, November 20th, the little school opened, the children being in the Whitman home. Two Indians came to the doctor with a request for medicine, and while he was preparing it, the savages tomahawked him. Then at a preconcerted signal, the Indians rushed in, killing all the men encountered. Mrs. Whitman was wounded, dying a few hours later.

The children were huddled together in one room, Dr. Whitman's bleeding body before them, every moment expecting the Indians to

sweep in upon them. Mrs. Warren believes that at first the Indians intended to kill all, but an old chief dashed up and commanded them to save the women and children. Knowing their language, Eliza understood this order and wondered at it. Later she realized

in a large building occupied by the emigrants and were held there thirty days, the prisoners of the savages. Here they remained, not knowing what their fate would be, the young women forced to submit to the most revolting indignities from their captors.



MRS. ELIZA SPALDING WARREN (at left) born at Lapwai, Oregon Territory, in what is now Idaho, November 15, 1837. MRS. MARTHA SPALDING WIGLE (at right), born at Lapwai, March 20, 1845. They are daughters of REV. H. H. SPALDING, the pioneer missionary, and both now reside at Prineville, Oregon. MRS. WARREN was the first white child born within the borders of the present state of Idaho.

that the chief, well aware that such an outrage would not go unpunished, wanted the women and children held for the purchase of immunity.

The survivors, fifty-nine in all, were placed

Peter Skeen Ogden, one of the officers of the Hudson Bay Company, immediately upon receiving the news, hastened with a small party of men to the scene of the terrible slaughter, and entered into negotiations with the Indians

for the release of the prisoners. He succeeded in ransoming them, the price paid, according to Hailey, being about fifty blankets, fifty shirts, some handkerchiefs, a quantity of tobacco and a few guns and ammunition.

He had boats prepared and lost no time in starting down the Columbia with his company of helpless women and children. And subsequent events proved there was no time to be lost. Within a few hours after their embarkation, the Indians were again on the warpath and without doubt, had their victims been within reach, another bloody chapter would have been added to this grewsome story.

Spalding, hearing of the massacre, hastened toward Waiilatpu, his heart cruelly torn between the peril of his daughter and the possible fate of his family at Lapwai. Warned by a friendly Indian to avoid the Whitman mission, and realizing that alone his presence there would only precipitate more disaster, he hurried toward the Clearwater. In order to escape from the Indians in the vicinity he had been forced to abandon his horse, so that the journey was made almost wholly on foot.

News of the massacre came to Mrs. Spalding at Lapwai with the suggestion that knowledge of the slaughter be withheld from the Nez Perce Indians; but she, knowing their nature, deemed it better to tell them of the situation and trust to their loyalty. She and her three children, Mrs. Wigle being then but two and one-half years old, were taken to the home of William Craig, and there the distracted father found them, unharmed.

The cause of this terrible attack has been attributed to the scourge of measles which, arising among the emigrants, spread to the Indians, among whom it proved very fatal; but it was doubtless the culmination of many causes, direct and indirect. It is claimed that

Joe Lewis, a half-breed in the employ of Dr. Whitman, helped to ferment the trouble by telling the Indians that the whites were trying to poison them and would either kill them or drive them away from their lands and homes. The large number of emigrants and the spread of disease had no doubt seemed to confirm these statements.

Troops were sent from the Willamette valley and remained until the following year, the details of the pursuit of the murderers belonging to Oregon history. Finally, in May, 1850, five of the Indians who instigated the massacre were brought to trial, found guilty and executed.

This terrible tragedy and the consequent unrest even among the natives who were thought to be friendly made it unwise for the Spaldings to remain at Lapwai, so they, too, went down the Columbia. William Craig was named as an agent among the Nez Perce, with whom an agreement was made that no whites should settle on their land without their consent. Years after Reverend Spalding returned to the Nez Perce Indians and among them his life work ended.

Mrs. Warren and Chief Joseph, leader of the Nez Perce in the war of 1877, were children together at the mission. As proof of the entire confidence her parents had in the Indians, Mrs. Warren cited the fact that when she was nine years old, she was placed in the care of a squaw who safely conveyed her to the Whitmans, where she was to attend school.

Through all the years these two daughters of the missionaries have remained firm friends of and loyal to the Nez Perce Indians, and are proud of the progress that tribe has made toward civilization. They had with them, on their visit to Boise, their mother's diary, its leaves yellowed with age—a precious relic of the past.

The Catholics, in 1840, established a mission among the Flathead Indians in what is now Montana territory. Passing through northern Idaho in the spring of 1842, Father De Smet gathered about him Coeur d'Alene Indians at the place later to be known as Fort Sherman and remained with them three days. These Indians had heard of the arrival of the "Black Robes" among the Flatheads and desired to be equally favored.

Father De Smet's methods of teaching were unique and effective. By the help of an interpreter he translated into the Indian tongue several selections, among them being the Apostles' Creed and the Ten Commandments. Gathering about him the young men of the tribe, he taught to each one a single sentence. By the audible repetition of these sentences they all, in a short time, became familiar with the whole context.

The following fall Father Nicholas Point and Brother Charles Huet were sent into that region. They founded, on the south fork of Coeur d'Alene river, a mission under the patronage of St. Joseph, the St. Joe river deriving its name from this first Catholic mission.

In 1844 Father De Smet converted and baptized a number of the Kootenai Indians, and in the following spring asked for instruction. This mission was, however, abandoned in 1846. While this place was in many ways an ideal location, the spring freshets had proven destructive and because of them farming had been carried on under difficulties. Feeling that the cultivation of the soil was a necessary part of their work, they sought another place.

Their second mission was established on the Coeur d'Alene and became known as Old Mission or Cataldo. Here, in 1853, was built the first Catholic church in Idaho. The work was done by the fathers and the Indians and

was truly a labor of love, as all served without compensation. There were many obstacles to overcome. Their tools were few, and many of the needed supplies and materials could not be secured. Lacking nails, they contrived wooden pins, and so well was the work of construction done that the building has endured to this time.

In 1878 this mission was moved across the line into Washington. A ruling of the Department of the Interior had decreed that the mission was outside of the Indian reservation. It was, also, near the route to the mines which were then being opened, and the contact with the whites made the work among the natives more difficult.

In the summer of 1863, Fathers T. Mesplie and A. Z. Poulin were sent to Boise Basin, mining then being in its first glory, gold having been discovered there in the fall of 1862. These fathers were evidently indefatigable workers, for in six months they had built four churches, located in Idaho City (then known as Bannock), Placerville, Centerville and Pioneer City. The buildings were, of course, small and constructed of wood, but with lumber at \$100 a thousand, and wages proportionately high, they represented quite an achievement. Services were held in all of the four churches on Christmas day of '63.

The next religious sect, in order of time, to enter Idaho was a colony of Mormons. People of this belief had several years before come to the Salt Lake valley, and by their industry and methods of agriculture had laid the foundation for the prosperity which later years were to witness. By means of irrigation they reclaimed the barren country in which they had determined to make their homes.

The men who came to Idaho settled in what is now Lemhi county on a tributary of

the Salmon river in 1854. There they built old Fort Lemhi as a protection against the Indians. They constructed irrigation ditches and commenced the cultivation of the soil. The following year they were joined by others who brought with them their families, livestock, seeds and implements for farming.

Brigham Young, who was then head of the Mormon church, and a party of Mormons, visited this colony in 1857 and found the people prosperous. His keen eye did not fail to make note of the fish supply afforded by the streams, the abundance of the crops, and the evidences of mineral wealth.

About this time the upper Nez Perce, who had claimed this region, became suspicious and jealous, fearing, no doubt with good cause, that the increase in numbers of the settlers would result in the loss to the Indian of his home. They destroyed the crops and became so aggressively hostile that the Mormons returned to Salt Lake.

More than passing mention should be given, in this account of the early religious development of the state, to Rt. Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle, of the Protestant Episcopal church, who for nineteen years was missionary bishop of Idaho. When first assigned to his western work, Bishop Tuttle's territory embraced what are now Idaho, Montana and Utah.

Stepping backward for a moment, Rev. St. Michael Fackler had, in 1864, come from Oregon to Boise City, then one year old. This was in the height of the gold excitement, but Fackler, knowing that a mining town was most apt to have an ephemeral existence, selected Boise City as the center of his labors in preference to its more flourishing neighbors. In 1866 a little frame church was built, costing in gold about \$1,500, and for several years this church supplied the only regular pastorate in the town. When Bishop Tuttle

took charge of his field, this was the only church building in his vast domain, and the only point where religious services had been regularly conducted.

The bishop's first arrival in Boise was on October 2, 1867. With the assistance of G. D. B. Miller, the resident missionary, a parish school was opened on the 4th of November. On this same visit he secured for the church a city block, on which the School of St. Margaret now stands.

The bishop covered his field once each year, but owing to its extent and the slow means of travel, he could spend but little time in any one section. For a time his labors in Idaho were confined to Boise, Idaho and Silver cities. Later his services were extended to all parts of what now constitutes Idaho, there being at least fifty points which he visited personally.

He was a man scholarly and refined, but not afraid to work with his hands if there be need, and possessed a breadth of character and sympathy that put him in appreciative touch with the people among whom he labored. By stage, on horseback and on foot he visited the remote mining camps, and at many of them his were the only religious services held during the entire twelve months.

His duties were manifold. In some places he served for some time as a regular pastor. He taught at the various schools which he established. He married the young people, baptized the children, and uttered the words of consolation when the fathers and mothers who had undergone the hardships of a new country, passed to the Beyond.

In the summer of 1870 he spent several weeks in Boise City as pastor and teacher. In his reminiscences he writes with as much enthusiasm of digging the cellar and cloth lining the little parish house, as he does of his

visit with the governor and of his teaching and pastoral duties.

Unassuming in dress and manner, practical in both word and deed, Bishop Tuttle endeared himself to and commanded the respect of the men of the mountains and diggings, the hardy pioneers, and the drivers who guided the stages over the hundreds of miles beset with hostile Indians and highwaymen.

Newspaper reports of his experiences may have been sensational, but the gist of one is given here as typifying the hold he had on the people, even if the facts are not literally true.

In the spring of 1860 Helena, Montana, was visited by a most disastrous fire. The story has it that, after futilely fighting the flames, the men in despair made their last stand at a building which housed a large stock of provisions, the destruction of which meant danger of starvation. The position of greatest peril was the roof, and as day dawned among the men, who had valiantly held this place, were to be seen Bitter Root Bill, otherwise William Bunkerly, a noted desperado; Gentle Joe, a leading gambler, his real name being Joseph Flowerce and said to be of an aristocratic Virginia family; and Bishop Tuttle. The account says: "The good bishop was soon at the height of popularity. The mountaineers had tested his manhood and they were ready to love and trust him for the friend and counselor he proved to be, and the popular verdict was solemnly announced by Mr. William Bunkerly when he declared:

"He's full jeweled and eighteen karats fine. He's a better man than Joe Flowerce; he's the biggest and best bishop that ever wore a black gown, and the whitest man in these mountains. He's a fire fighter from away back, and whenever he chooses to go on a

brimstone raid among the sinners in this gulch he can do it, and I'll back him with my pile."

It is true that at this fire, a store of goods had, by the hardest work, been removed to a fire proof cave at the rear of the store building. The fierce flames had driven from the building all save the owner, who was vainly trying to close the iron door to the cave. Bishop Tuttle, seeing his plight, dashed through the fire to his aid, closed the door, and both escaped.

Years after he refers to his farewell to Idaho in these words: "Idaho is rich in minerals, farms and lumber. She alone greeted me with some church work done when I went to the mountains. All the nineteen years of my association with her I found her and her people kind and loyal and helpful. I hung my head as if I were a deserter, and tears accompanied the good-by I whispered within. I love her still. I wish to her and her people now and always, health, wealth and happiness."

In Boise stands an attractive building of stone with this inscription:

1867 Bishop Tuttle Church House 1886

Erected to the Glory of God Commemorating the Work of Bishop Tuttle in Pioneer Days and for the Upbuilding of the Church in Idaho.

1907

In 1871 Rev. H. H. Spalding returned to the Nez Perce mission, which was still under Presbyterian management, and spent the last three years of his life there. During that time he baptized six hundred and ninety-four converts. His body rests near the scene of his early labors.

But space forbids further details. Each mining camp and pioneer community could

contribute to the early religious history of Idaho, its interesting chapter, telling of the earnest efforts of men and women to bring into the lives of those around them the uplift of religious belief and influence. Not more to one than to another of the different church organizations is credit due for this pioneer work. All labored and all achieved results. They battled against heavy odds, for in the early mining days, there was practically no restraint due to home ties and influence, while temptations abounded on all sides.

These early Christian workers deserve praise not alone for their church activity, but because through them, quite generally, schools and educational interests received their start.

Idaho has closed her doors to none, and within her borders all creeds and denominations have their ardent supporters, and each,

in its own way, is working for the further upbuilding of the best interests of the communities and the development of a still higher standard of life and citizenship.

A canvass of the towns and cities shows that there are more than three hundred church buildings within the state, this number not including those in the country districts. In all the villages of Idaho having a population of one hundred and fifty or more, there is but one that does not possess at least one church edifice. This solitary exception is Elk City, one of the mining towns of 1861. The ministers in the state number almost four hundred. Everywhere the neat and attractive places of worship greet the eye, while the larger towns and cities are justly proud of their beautiful churches and imposing cathedrals.

CHAPTER V

DISCOVERY OF GOLD—PIERCE FINDS GOLD ON THE CLEARWATER—FOUNDING OF LEWISTON—NEW GOLD FIELDS—BOISE BASIN—DEATH OF GEORGE GRIMES—TRANSPORTATION—QUARTZ MINES.

Up to the year 1860 the whites who maintained anything resembling a permanent residence within the present confines of Idaho, have been mentioned in the preceding chapters. In this year the United States built a military post at the old Lapwai mission and one or two companies of troops were kept there.

The gold excitement of the days of '49 in California had naturally spread from that territory and, as men penetrated the different parts of the Northwest, they were constantly on the alert for traces of the precious metal. Placer gold, subsequent to the California discoveries, had been found in what are now Oregon, Washington and adjacent British Columbia territory.

E. D. Pierce, who had traded extensively among the Indians, had known that gold was found to the east of the great bend in the Snake river, and Father De Smet, through his association with the Indians, at a still earlier date was aware of its existence.

Pierce, because of the hostility of the Indians, made no attempt to locate the gold beds and for some years thereafter lived in California. In 1858, he again went into the Nez Perce country but found no chance to do any investigating until after the ratification of the treaty of 1855. Early in 1860, he prospected along the Clearwater river and found gold,

reporting his discovery in April, although it seems, from press reports, that his news was not generally believed.

Owing to the opposition of the military authorities, who feared a renewal of Indian troubles should there be an influx of miners on reserved territory, Pierce did not return to this section until the following August, when, with ten men, he made further examination of the ground. The tests showed 8 to 15 cents to the pan. They came out the following November and gave full information as to what had been found. The route to the new gold fields went through the Nez Perce reservation.

Pierce desired to spend the winter at the mines with a large party, but owing to the fear of provoking another Indian war, he was able to enlist less than forty men. They founded and spent the winter at Pierce City, on Oro Fino creek, building cabins and preparing for the spring work. The conditions were not all favorable. The general level of the diggings was such as to make it difficult to dispose of the washed-out gravel: the gold was fine, requiring quicksilver to collect it, and black sand was present. Pierce recognized these drawbacks, but believed in the richness of the ground, and also that further prospecting would reveal gravel of still greater wealth.

Parties entering the reservation in the following February were turned back, but the authorities, realizing that it would be impossible to prevent the rush in the spring, held a consultation, and the Superintendent, E. R. Geary, called the Indians together and proposed a treaty which would meet the exigencies of the situation.

Despite the military regulations, miners entered the region, and Portland merchants took a stock of goods to Pierce City to be ready for the spring trade. At the time the Indian treaty was agreed to, three hundred men were already on the ground; within another month there were one thousand, and the rush was on.

A line of steamers was put on the Columbia to care for the traffic, and in May, 1861, the "Colonel Wright" made the first trip ever accomplished by a steamer to the mouth of the Clearwater, and up that stream to within twelve miles of the forks. At this landing within less than forty miles of Pierce City, a town was immediately established, named Slaterville after its founder. In May it consisted of "Five houses of canvas, two of which were provision stores, two private dwellings, and the other a drinking saloon. The saloon was roofed with two blankets, a red and a blue one. On its side was written the word 'whiskey' in charcoal, and inside a barrel of the liquid constituted the stock in trade. Two bottles and two drinking glasses constituted the furniture." Slaterville boasted a population of about fifty people. The "Tenino" made a few trips to this point, but the rapids in the river made the route impracticable and it was soon abandoned.

The succeeding cargoes were landed at the mouth of the Clearwater and, of necessity because of the mountains, on the south side, which was in direct violation of the treaty so recently consummated. Prior to this time the

extreme head of navigation had been the mouth of the Tucannon river. By the 10th of June, it was determined by the newcomers that here was the most suitable place for a town, which was straightway named Lewiston, complimenting Captain Meriwether Lewis. Within two weeks of the first landing, Lewiston was doing a thriving business, although wholly a city of tents, and pack trains left each day for the "diggin's."

The military at first would not permit the erection of permanent buildings, but they were powerless before the pressure of the incoming hordes. In fact, neither the Indians nor the whites in authority were greatly opposed to giving a passage to the mines through the reservation, as it was thought in no other way would the agreement with the natives be broken; although the better portion of both races disapproved of the consequent introduction of intoxicants.

In October, permit was given to lay out the townsite of Lewiston, and within a year it boasted of being a full-fledged city, with the accompanying mills, gambling houses, churches, hotels and mercantile establishments. The *Golden Age*, Idaho's first newspaper, appeared August 2, 1862.

The restlessness of the gold hunter compels him ever to press onward, and as the year 1861 advanced new discoveries were made. Pierce City soon had a rival in Oro Fino, which, in June, had sixty log buildings, ten stores and other business places, and a population of five hundred, which included three families. Building lots sold for \$100 and \$200 and, with a log house, as high as \$1,000. Carpenters received nine to ten dollars per day and common laborer from three-fifty to six dollars. Lumber was twenty cents a foot and nails forty cents a pound.

The yield from the mining claims naturally

varied. The later discoveries were richer than those made by Pierce. Ground near Pierce City paid from \$10 to \$25 a day for each man, while some claims turned out \$50, \$75 and \$100 per man. By July there were five thousand men in the mining region; two saw mills were being constructed; supplies, in some lines, were in excess of the demand; and a wagon road from Lewiston to Pierce City had been completed.

In May fifty-two men left Oro Fino for the south fork of the Clearwater and its minor streams. This was virgin territory into which even the fur trapper had made little or no invasion. On the south branch of this fork they came to an Indian village, the chief of which denied them further progress, insisting that the terms of the treaty, which prohibited white men from entering the land south of the Clearwater, should be observed.

After an extended interview with the chief, thirty of the party turned back, but the remainder crossed the river and proceeded on the forbidden ground, reaching the head branches of the south fork. Testing the earth, they found from 12 to 25 cents to the pan.

About one-third of the men returned to Oro Fino, where they arrived the 6th of June, and after purchasing supplies, immediately returned. Several hundred miners stampeded to the new territory and other diggings were found, but owing to the opposition of the Indians, many returned. Continuing good reports, however, overcame this restraint, and in September Elk City was laid off, it having at its birth a population of two thousand, with forty buildings either completed or in process of erection. One hundred and twenty miles lay between it and Oro Fino.

Game abounded in the nearby mountains,

principally elk, which gave the town its name. Being up in the mountains, the working season was short, and many determined to winter there. A six-foot trail was cut and supplies rushed in, and by October, regardless of the rights of the Indians, a white man had taken up a farm and had made of his cabin a wayside inn, known as the Mountain House.

It was the opinion generally that there existed a central deposit richer than anything yet found, and parties of prospectors were pushing toward the east and south. The men who found the prize constituted a party of twenty-three, who left Oro Fino early in July for the Salmon river, along which they prospected for a distance of one hundred miles. Returning to a point some seventy-five miles south of Elk City, the party divided, nine men remaining to hunt and explore a practicable route to the Clearwater. While traveling over a boggy flat on top of a mountain, one of the men made a jesting wager that no color of gold could be found in that country. A pan of dirt was taken from the roots of an upturned tree which yielded a value of 5 cents. Surprised, they immediately examined the streams in the vicinity, finding values in every pan, some running as high as 75 cents.

This was in September. By October the town of Millersburg was founded on Miller creek, where the dirt was the richest. The first pan washed from this stream produced \$25. Miller, in one afternoon, took out \$100.

Such reports caused the wildest excitement and by the first of November one thousand men were on the ground. Supplies were hurried in, but owing to the lateness of the season, many miners were forced to return to the Clearwater for fear the winter would bring starvation.

The working of the claims only served to

confirm the first values. From Baboon gulch one pan produced \$151.50. On the same claim two men, working with a rocker, secured \$1,800 in three hours. This ground was owned by a man named Weiser, after whom the Weiser river was named.

Before winter closed in, new diggings were discovered at Florence, thirty miles away. The fore part of the winter of 1861-1862 was mild and, regardless of the fact that provisions were limited, many men pressed through the mountains to the Salmon river. The suffering that ensued cannot well be overstated. By the last of January no supplies, except flour, could be purchased, and it was \$2 a pound.

Up to this time most of the men had come from Oregon and Washington, but early in 1862 California miners commenced to pour in, one steamer landing 700 as early as February. The stream of gold-mad humanity pressed forward giving no heed to the warnings as to the impassable condition of the trails and the scarcity of food. The first supply trains did not reach the Salmon river until May, the goods having to be transported the last ten or twelve miles on the backs of starving men.

The Florence diggings produced from \$30 to \$250 per day and some great strikes were made. In one day Weiser took out of Baboon gulch \$6,600.

About the first of August, James Warren, described as a "shiftless individual, a petty gambler, miner and prospector," organized a party in Lewiston to prospect the Salmon river basin, and in less than a month reported another rich find. The Warren diggings proved to be both rich and deep. In November four hundred men were mining there, taking out from \$14 to \$20 a day.

Estimates of the number of people in the

entire mining region in the summer of 1862 vary from twenty thousand to twenty-five thousand.

The second chapter in the history of Idaho's placer mining was begun in the fall of 1862 and resulted in the discovery of the Boise Basin, which proved to be the largest producer in the territory. Hon. John Hailey, in his history of Idaho, gives an account of this great find by one of the exploring party, and it is here reproduced:

"While mining in Elk City, Idaho, in the summer of 1861, there often came to our camp a Bannock Indian who would watch us clean up the sluices and gather the gold after the day's work was done. The latter part of the summer, I left Elk City and went to a new discovery near Salmon river.

"I was among the first arrivals in the camp of Florence and here I again met this Indian, who still showed his interest in the yellow metal that was being taken out of the ground. When the early snows had come and further mining was difficult, I saddled and packed my horses and started for Walla Walla, where I intended to pass the winter. While camped at the mouth of Slate creek, on Salmon river, I again met the Bannock Indian. We had met so many times in the past few months, we had become quite friendly. While we talked and smoked around the camp fire that night, he told me of a basin in the mountains far to the south, where he had, when a boy, picked up chunks of yellow metal such as he had seen me working out of the gravel. His earnest look and painstaking description made me believe the story, and I felt, if I ever came near, I would recognize the mountains that surrounded the rich basin. In the following spring, 1862, I determined to find, if possible, the country described by my Indian friend. It was no easy matter, as the Indians were

well known to be hostile, and it was necessary for a reasonable number of men to travel together to insure any degree of safety.

"On reaching Auburn, we found Captain Tom Turner with fifty men from the Willamette valley going to Catherine creek above the Owyhee in search of the Blue Bucket 'diggin's,' a lost mine supposed to have been seen by a company of emigrants in 1845. The name was derived from the fact that the emigrants claimed that they could have picked up a blue bucket full of the yellow metal. (This blue bucket was a large kind of bucket used in those days.) We agreed to join Captain Turner's company provided if he failed to find the lost mine, he would then join us and go on the north side of Snake river in search of this rich basin. This agreement was accepted by both parties, and we started on our journey.

"Arriving at the country where the lost mine was supposed to be, diligent search was made, but it was of no avail. But here we found what was known later as the Silver City 'diggin's.' The men who found here the gold were Jordan, Jack Reynolds and some others of Turner's party.

"All this time it seemed to me that something kept telling me that I could look into the distance and see the mountains for which I was searching. I asked Turner at this place to fulfill his part of the agreement, to cross the Snake river to the north side. I made a speech to the company, reminding them of their agreement and telling them what I believed we would find. My position was then voted upon. Several of Turner's men voted to go with us. Turner then said: 'If you will go with me to the next creek emptying into Snake river above here, and we fail to find what we are searching for, I then agree to go with you on the north side of Snake river.'

Agreeing to this, we went with him to the creek named. The next morning, hearing Turner giving orders to move on farther up the river, I called his attention to our agreement. He made no reply. I then made another speech and called for a vote. Only seven men answered. With these seven men I turned back and below the Owyhee river we met George Grimes with seven men, hurrying on to overtake and join Captain Turner's company. We explained our experience with him and dread of his total failure, and why we wanted to go north of Snake river and near the Payette. Mr. Grimes and his party turned back with us, making sixteen in our company. That night we camped on Snake river just above where old Fort Boise stood on the opposite side. We made up our minds to cross here. We could see cottonwood trees along the banks of the Boise river opposite us, and we determined to build a raft with our tools, cross Snake river and build a boat.

"We crossed the river safely on our raft, but landed on a bar just below the mouth of Boise river. We tied the raft and waded a slough before reaching the main shore, and we here discovered that all our guns were wet, excepting mine. To add to our dismay, we saw an Indian boy riding over a hill not far distant. This brought the question to our minds, what might be behind us? We were without ammunition save that in my musket, and knowing that to guard the men who were to build the boat we must have ammunition, we resolved to return to camp. Going back to the raft, we shoved it out into the stream. We landed on an island, tied our raft to a pole we stuck into the ground for that purpose, and made camp. We cooked our supper and went to sleep, leaving one man on guard.

"After breakfast next morning, we went out to the point where we had left our raft. It

was gone and there were five of us on the island and one could not swim. There were only a few sticks on the island, so we were only able to construct a small raft. It was so very small that when we put our outfit on it, and Silvi, the man who could not swim, got on top of the raft, it sunk so low that the water came up to his knees. There was another island just below us, and we had to float down to the lower end of it before we could commence swimming to the opposite shore. Swimming and shoving the raft, we passed down to the lower end of the island without experiencing extreme cold, and still the broad, cold, silent Snake river lay between us and the shore we must reach. The cold water began to have an effect on us, and soon we became chill and numb. Two Portuguese, who were with us, grew tired of helping push the raft, and swam to the shore. Grimes soon followed but returned to help me push the raft with Silvi on it. We took turns pushing the raft. While one swam and pushed the raft, the other would rest, beat his breast and throw his arms to keep up the circulation. In this way we reached the shore, more dead than alive. Seeing an alkali lake near, we ran and jumped into it. Fortunately this was the month of July, so the waters of the lake were warm. The Portuguese who had deserted us in the river, now came to us and we returned to camp.

"When we were rested, a debate arose. Part of the men wanted to continue the trip and others wanted to return to their homes. D. H. Fogus and I held out to continue and cross the river, but all the others positively refused to attempt crossing the river again. I stated that I had every reason to believe we could go back to Owyhee and find timber to make a boat so we could cross safely. It was finally decided that Fogus and I should

return to Owyhee and see if we could find suitable timber for a boat. If we could, they would help us build the boat and we would all cross the river.

"We found the timber and all returned to Owyhee excepting John Casner, Silvi, Martin and one other, who returned to Walla Walla. We camped on the Owyhee about five miles above the mouth. We were twenty-one days building the boat. We then ran it down to the Snake river and crossed just below the mouth of the Owyhee. We led one horse beside the boat, the others swimming loose.

"Grimes, the two Portuguese and myself were the last to cross. Having the riding saddles, our load was very heavy, water was constantly coming in and we had to bail continually with a bucket. When about twenty feet from the shore the boat went down. The men who had crossed before came to our rescue and we saved everything on board. I had all along stated that I wanted to go to the Payette river and follow it up, but on leaving here, our course was up the right bank of Boise river in quest of a ford. Coming to the first canyon, we saw granite hills. Here we constructed a raft and crossed to the north bank. I was asked if we should go towards Payette. I said 'No, for in this granite formation, we may find what we are looking for.' So we went up to the hills and camped.

"Here something occurred that made me uneasy. Grimes and Westernfelter were in advance of us and I heard the report of a gun. When they returned, I asked if they had shot anything. They said no, but I had my doubts and made up my mind to be on my guard. We hobbled and staked our horses, dug holes in the ground for a defense and put out a double guard that night, for I believed the men had shot or fired at an Indian while ahead of us. At daylight we were up and brought

in our horses and tied them good and fast in the camp. I then told the party I would go to a butte near by and take a view of the country, and if they saw me start to run towards the camp, to get out their firearms and make ready for battle, as I would not run unless I saw danger. While standing on the hill, I saw a party of Indians, stripped naked, all mounted and riding at full speed up the creek towards our camp. I ran for the camp, barely getting there before the Indians. Our men were all in line to do battle. With both arms outstretched, I cried 'Don't shoot until I tell you.' On came the Indians not twenty yards away. Unmoved I stood there, and our men waiting, with guns drawn, for the word. Our nerves were well tested, for the Indians did not halt until within twenty feet of us. Had we been less firm, there would have been one more fearful tragedy enacted on the frontier. After standing still and watching us a moment, one of the Indians called out in good English, 'Where are you going?' This Bannock Louie. I replied that we were going to the mountains to find gold. He asked if we did not think he spoke good English, to which we replied he did. We invited them to have breakfast with us and they very readily accepted the invitation.

"The Indian who spoke English told us that the trail we were following would lead us over the mountains to a large basin. Those words sank deep in my heart, for I had been thinking how much these mountains and surroundings tallied with the description given me by my Bannock friend. He also told us that in this basin there were over one hundred warriors of the worst type, and if we were not on the lookout, we would lose our scalps.

"After breakfast we saddled and packed our horses and moved on to the top of the mountain, where we camped for noon. When

the time came to start out after dinner, Grimes and I differed as to the route we should take. He wanted to follow the ridge leading to Payette, which I had all along spoken about, but I had now discovered that in this basin to the right of us was the spot described to me by the Indian on Salmon river. Grimes and I differing, we called for a vote. All the men but one voted with Grimes, so we followed him. We had not gone far, however, when Westernfelter, who had been behind, overtook us and riding up to Grimes, asked where we were going. After Grimes told him, he said: 'I understood Splawn wanted to go down into the basin and we are following him now and not you, and we will follow him, and I want you to remember he is the one to say where we are to go.' Some sharp words passed between them and both dismounted and leveled their guns, the barrels coming in contact. I jumped off my horse and got between them and succeeded in making peace. Both of them were brave men and we did not have any men to spare. Grimes was asked why he did not want to go down into the basin when Splawn said it looked just like the place described by the Indian. He answered, 'I am afraid of the Indians.' Westernfelter said, 'If we are afraid of the Indians, we should not have come here at all and we had better return home.' This remark of fear from Grimes struck me as strange, for he was well known to be the bravest of the brave. I spoke to Westernfelter, saying we had put the question of our route to a vote and Grimes had won, so I would follow him. After traveling for a short distance, Grimes stopped and said: 'I will get behind and bother no more.' Then I turned back on the trail, the pack horses driven behind me, and went down into the basin and camped. I walked on to look out our future trail and see if there were any

signs of Indians, for I remembered the words of caution given us that morning. I soon saw freshly blazed trees and returned to camp to get my horse, for I was on foot. Joe Branstetter went back with me. Riding to the top of a little hill, we saw Indian lodges. We turned back and concluded to go around the lodges, but seeing an Indian dog, we thought the Indians were in their lodges ready to shoot. We made up our minds to have it out and rode full speed toward the lodges, but we did not find any Indians. The lodges, however, were well filled with salmon, both fresh and dried. Going on further up the creek, it occurred to me that the squaws had probably seen us and had gone to tell the bucks. We went back to the lodges and I took all the salmon I could carry, and we returned to camp. We had only been there a few minutes, when looking back from whence we came, we saw about fifty warriors riding at full speed towards our camp. Some of our party were in favor of giving them blankets and so try to make friends with them, but I had been raised in an Indian country and knew too much of their nature to even think of such a thing. I said: 'Get your guns, and remember to be firm and no gifts.' Insisting upon this display of bravery, I took up my gun and went forward to meet the Indians, as I had no intention of allowing them to run into camp. I waved my hand at them, thinking they would stop, but on they came. I leveled the gun on them and they halted. Branstetter and Grimes were soon by my side. Grimes could talk good Chinook jargon and I asked him to tell them that if they wanted to come into camp, they must lay down their arms, take off their blankets and leave them where they were, and not over ten at a time come into camp. This they agreed to do. The two chiefs, each wearing a plug hat and cut-

away coat (doubtless the spoils from some massacre of defenseless emigrants), came first, and Grimes, stepping some little distance in front of us, smoked the pipe of peace with them while we stood guns in hand.

"The parley was soon over and we packed up, prepared to move again. Here another disagreement arose as to which way we should go, some wanting to return the way we came, and others to go on. The majority was for going on. I again led the way, the pack horses driven after me. We had gone only a short distance when I heard the clattering of horses' feet just over a small hill to our right. I expected trouble when we came to the crossing of the creek a short distance above. At this place Branstetter rode up beside me and said: 'We see Indians on our right, riding at full speed, and they may intend cutting us off somewhere.' I said, 'We are in for it, and the only way to act is with total indifference. Be on the alert; ride on, and if we have to, we will fight.' A little further on, near the crossing of the trail, stood an Indian. I asked him how far it was to the stream. He pointed in that direction, knowing I had been there before, for our horses' tracks could be plainly seen on the same trail an hour before.

"At the crossing there were some more Indians, but we paid no attention to them. We continued on our way and camped on this creek at the place where the town of Centerville now stands. And it was at this place Fogus put his shovel in the dirt and gravel and from that shovelful worked out about 15 cents' worth of gold. I then felt we had found the basin of my dreams, so accurately described by my Indian friend.

"His story was true and this basin has proven a benefit to mankind and a direct cause

of the birth of a new and great state, and this story should have its place in its history.

"We moved on to where Pioneer now stands, stopped at this camp two days, then over Pilot Knob and camped on the creek at noon. Mounting a horse, I rode up to the head of the creek, where I climbed a tall fir tree and cut a Catholic cross in the top of it. From this tree I could see a cut-off which we afterwards used in our retreat. On coming down from the tree to where my horse stood, I saw an Indian and bear tracks. I mounted my horse quickly and rode down the hill and over the underbrush to the creek. In passing through this fearful entanglement, my trousers were torn off, my shirt in shreds, my limbs and body cut in many places. I arrived in camp after dark, bruised and sore. The men put plasters on my back and gathered pitch from the firs and put on the cuts on my body.

"The next day the men were busy sinking prospect holes. Provisions were getting low about this time. About three o'clock in the afternoon, while the Portuguese were making me a pair of pants out of seamless sacks while I was asleep, Grimes came into camp and wakened me, saying, 'There is trouble here. These Portuguese say the Indians have been shooting at them while they were sinking prospect holes.' I got up and looked around and seeing nothing, again laid down, as I was still sick and sore from my wounds received the day before. I fell asleep but was soon awakened by the sound of voices and firearms. I got up and saw George Grimes with his shotgun in his hands close by. Taking up my gun I went to him and together we made a charge up the hill in the direction of the shots. When we reached the top, it seemed as if twenty guns were fired in our faces. Grimes fell just as we reached the top. The last and

only words he said were, 'Mose, don't let them scalp me.' Thus perished a brave and honorable man at a time when he stood ready to reap his reward.

"I called for the rest of the men to come to the top of the hill. We left a guard there and carried Grimes to a prospect hole and buried him, amid deep silence. He was our comrade and we had endured hardships and dangers together and we knew not whose turn would come next.

"We then commenced our retreat. It was almost dark and we had nothing to eat. I decided to take the route I had seen from the tree the day before. Riding in the lead for about a mile, and when near Pilot Knob, looking down on the creek I saw a small camp fire. When the men came up, I pointed it out to them and told them it was necessary for us to know if this was a band of warriors. I said, 'You wait here and I will go down on foot and see if I can learn for certain.' I left my rifle and took only my pistol, and told them that if they heard firing and I did not return within a reasonable time, for them to go on as I would have been killed, but that if I was not hurt, I would return within a short time.

"I took down a ravine, crawling within a few yards of the creek, but no signs of life did I see. I became impatient and made up my mind to end this anxiety. I raised up and walked rapidly to the bank of the creek and to my surprise and joy, found only fox fire, the first I had ever seen in the mountains. I hurried back to where the men were waiting, and we rode on to where Centerville now stands and tied our horses until morning.

"We then climbed a steep hill where our horses had been grazing a few days before and had made tracks all over the hillside.

This put the Indians off our trail, and they failed to find the route we had taken.

"Arriving at the top of this hill, I climbed a peak nearby and below I could see the Indians riding in a circle, their faint war whoops reaching my ears from the valley we had just left. We went on towards Boise river, taking the same route we had in going in.

"In a little valley on the way down, we saw some squaws digging camas. Looking a little farther on, some of the men pointed out a wonderful sight. A thousand Indians, they said, on white horses, were ready to bar our way. I stood dazed for a few moments, then it occurred to me that there could be no such number of white horses, and taking a good look, saw that the seeming Indians and white horses were only white rocks. Turning around to speak to the men, none of them were in sight. I hurried after them and asked them where they were going. They answered that they were going to avoid those Indians. I told them there were no Indians, only squaws, and succeeded in persuading them to turn back.

"We rode down the valley, passing the squaws, and camped on Boise river, still without anything to eat. Early the next morning we were on our way and went on down the river until we came to the place where we had crossed on our way to the basin. Looking back we saw a great dust. Through our field glass it seemed to be a string of Indians about two miles long, and there was also a cloud of dust on the opposite side of the river, going down. We thought a band of Indians must be going to attack Auburn. Seeing dust in front of us and behind us, we concluded to get into a bunch of timber nearby on Snake river and fight it out until night. While reflecting on the situation, I was startled by the report of a gun behind me. Looking backward, I

saw Joe Branstetter, who called out that he had killed a rattlesnake. The report of the gun brought out from the opposite shore several white men, who were camped behind some timber. Some of them came down to the river bank and we learned from them that the dust was caused by emigrant trains. Tim Goodell, captain of the train. We constructed a raft and crossed over to where the emigrants were camped. We had been without food for two days. Captain Turner came to us and told us the people of the emigrant train thought we were allies of the Indians and would not permit us to come into their camp or give us anything to eat. The next morning they relented and let us go into the camp and gave us something to eat.

"From this place we went to Walla Walla. Fifty men joined us at Walla Walla and we returned to the basin, located mining claims, held and worked them, having good success.

"It was in August, 1862, when we discovered Boise Basin."

(Signed) "MOSES SPLAWN."

The above party reached Boise Basin in October and on Grimes creek was founded Pioneer City. It is said that, owing to some selfishness displayed by those first on the ground, this place was at times call Hog'em. Other miners followed and in a few weeks Centerville, Placerville and Bannock (afterwards changed to Idaho City) were flourishing. By the first of the year there were probably two thousand or three thousand people on the ground preparing for the spring work, and a quantity of supplies were on hand. One authority states that in the first ten days of November, \$20,000 worth of provisions had gone to the Boise Basin from Walla Walla alone.

This territory proved to be of extraordi-

nary richness, \$18 a day were ordinary returns. The dry gulches yielded \$10 to \$50, and on Grimes and Placer creeks as high as \$200 and \$300 a day were taken out. It is estimated that in the summer of 1863 there were fifteen thousand people in the Basin.

As in all new mining camps, there was displayed an almost incredible swiftness in building towns, establishing business of different kinds, making roads, etc. Realizing that one of the first necessities was a saw mill, B. L. Warriner had one on the ground in the winter after the basin was discovered, and by June two more were installed. In the following July the first steam saw mill was in operation.

At first the only method of conveying provisions was by the pack trains, the goods being roped on donkeys or bronchos and made fast by the famous "diamond hitch." As roads were built, freight wagons largely took the place of the pack trains. And this is the method still used to reach the interior where railroads have not yet penetrated. Two or three wagons are fastened together and drawn by from eight to twelve horses, the driver guiding his team with a single line.

Almost all of the supplies were brought in from the Columbia river, being landed at Umatilla or Wallula, distant from Boise Basin three hundred miles. The cost of transportation by pack trains was high, ranging from sixteen to thirty cents a pound, according to the season and the condition of the roads and trails. In 1864, roads were completed and the rates for freighting by wagon were lower, although through the winter months the pack trains still had to be resorted to.

Passenger travel underwent the same process of evolution. In the beginning of a mining stampede, some men simply strapped their

packs on their backs and "hit the trail," while others secured pack animals to carry their outfit. Next came the saddle train, a passenger accompaniment to the freighting pack train. The first of such trains was brought into Boise Basin in April, 1863, with sixteen passengers in the saddle, under the management of Ish & Hailey, the second member of the firm being John Hailey, so well known throughout Idaho. Later, when roads were built, there were put on stages, of the Concord type, which have given a picturesque touch to numberless stores of the early West.

Within a year of its founding, Idaho City had six thousand people, two hundred and fifty business places, numerous and ornate gambling palaces and saloons, Protestant and Catholic churches, a hospital for miners, and a theater. Three additional theaters were established during the ensuing winter, one of them known as the Jenny Lind.

Through the heat of the campaign of 1864, Idaho City boasted of three newspapers, all issued from the same office. The first paper published in the basin was the *Boise News*, which first saw the light of day September 29, 1863. The printing press was secured at Walla Walla and was the one on which the *Portland Oregonian* had first been printed. Much inventive genius was required to furnish the needed equipment. The composing stone, for instance, was made of a pine log covered with sheet iron. But all obstacles were overcome and a creditable sheet issued. One of the carriers of the *Boise News* was a young boy named James H. Hawley, who later was known as the governor of Idaho.

For the first two years all letters and papers from the outside world were brought in by the "pony express," and cost, for each piece of mail, from fifty cents to \$1. In the spring of 1864 Ben Holladay & Co., of Over-

land Stage fame, secured a contract to carry the mail tri-weekly from Salt Lake City to Walla Walla by way of Fort Hall and Boise City.

In order to protect the miners and emigrants from hostile Indians, who were a constant menace in the southern part of the territory, a military post was established, July 1, 1863, on the Boise river, about forty miles above its mouth, and called Fort Boise. This had no connection with the old Hudson Bay trading point, previously mentioned, which was also termed a fort. The location of these barracks was the direct cause of the laying out of the town of Boise City, which in time became the capital of the territory.

In the preceding March a company of volunteers had been organized at Placerville, under the captainship of Jefferson Standifer. They made two expeditions against the Indians, one to Salmon Falls and the other across the Snake river to the west.

Placer mines are, as a rule, short lived, and a few years find them either abandoned, or settled down to a normal and unexciting production by means of hydraulics or dredges. In Idaho, after the best paying ground had been worked, the claims were usually turned over to Chinamen, who were content with much smaller returns than Americans. The Idaho legislature had passed a law imposing a tax on all alien miners. This measure was expected to keep the Chinese out of the territory. But as labor became scarce, or the ground grew lean, the whites were not averse, for a consideration, to yielding possession to the yellow race, while the tax swelled the public coffers.

Much quartz was found in southern Idaho, some of the specimens showing free gold. This led to the belief that the greatest wealth would eventually come from the quartz rather

than the placer deposits. Even in the height of the excitement of 1863, many miners left the diggings and prospected for quartz lodes. During the summer good veins were found on Granite creek, near the placer ground, and on the headwaters of the south fork of the Boise. More than thirty claims were located at the latter place that fall, and the discoveries on Granite creek were fully as good.

The greatest excitement of the year, however, came from a party who went in search of the "lost diggings" of the immigration of 1845. This party set out from Placerville and traveled over one hundred miles to the southwest. Here in May, on Jordan creek, at a point they named Discovery Bar, they found a hundred "colors" to the pan.

Within two days after this news was received, twenty-five hundred men left Boise Basin for the new gold field, but many returned disappointed, as the prospected ground was not extensive and was soon taken up. Further prospecting led to the most important find of the year, however, when on the streams emptying into Jordan creek were found the rich silver-bearing ledges.

The first town laid out on Jordan creek was Boonville, soon followed by Ruby City. Silver City, now the chief town of the county, had its birth in December.

The rich placer deposits could be profitably worked by hand with the aid of cheaply constructed rockers. With the quartz mines, the situation was different, and either machinery to crush the ore at the mine must be brought in, or the ore shipped out to some milling plant.

During the succeeding years, new veins of quartz were discovered until most of the best known mineral sections of southern Idaho had been prospected. The first quartz mill in Boise Basin was installed in the summer of

1864 and was in operation the following September. It had ten 600 pound stamps and a capacity of about one and one-half tons a day. On the south Boise river a large number of arastras, run by water power, were being worked with good results.

The most notable mining event of 1865 was the discovery, in the Silver City district, of the Poorman mine, so named because the men who found it did not have the capital to work it. The ore was phenomenally rich and could be cut out like lead. It was a silver ore, heavily impregnated with gold, and was worth \$4 an ounce as it came from the mine.

No accurate figures can be given as to the amount of gold taken out of the Idaho placer mines. While some of it passed through the hands of express companies and other carriers, of which some record has been preserved, a vast amount was carried out by individual owners.

The estimate is made that from \$7,000,000 to \$10,000,000 were mined in the Nez Perce country during the first two years. In Hailey's History we find the statement that the season of 1863, in the Boise Basin, would average about \$1,000,000 monthly, while the estimate for 1864 is \$7,000,000, and for the following year, \$10,000,000. By 1866, although the placers were failing, the quartz mines had become an important factor and the output of the entire territory is placed at \$12,000,000.

The following, from the same authority, gives an idea of the method of transporting this wealth, the comments being made in connection with the mines near Silver City: "Several quartz mills had been brought in and all seemed to do good work and turned out a large amount of what was called silver bullion, but it contained gold enough to make the value of the bullion worth from \$2.50 to \$4 an ounce. This bullion was usually run into

large bars weighing about one hundred pounds apiece and shipped through Wells, Fargo & Company's Express via Boise City, Umatilla to Portland and on to San Francisco. We hauled the most of this bullion from Boise to Umatilla on stages; each bar was put into a strong, leather grip which fitted snug and buckled up tight. We had to have iron bars put the full length of the coaches on the under side of the bed to save these bullion bars from breaking through. We have no record of the amount hauled on the stages but it came quite often in lots of from eight hundred to sixteen hundred pounds. One time we hauled twenty-one hundred pounds of this bullion at one load, together with two express messengers, two treasure boxes well filled with gold dust, one hundred and twenty-five pounds of mail and seven passengers from Boise City. This was the best paying load ever taken over the stage road and was taken through without accident and on regular time."

Thus reads a brief account of the discovery of gold, a forerunner of the vast mineral wealth that succeeding years would bring to light, not only in gold and silver, but in lead, in the production of which Idaho stands first.

But not in mineral wealth alone is the value of these years to be reckoned. The glitter of gold brought thousands to Idaho territory, which previous to that time had remained unpopulated. While it is true that a great number of the people either made their "stake" and returned to former homes to enjoy it, or drifted elsewhere in the hope of richer fields or to take up other pursuits, many remained to make homes and till the soil.

The conception of Idaho as an agricultural region came slowly. Its physical aspect was in marked contrast to well known farming countries. It took time to discover that the

magic touch of water changed barrenness to fruitfulness. The first ranchers, who bravely undertook the subjugation of the land, were seriously handicapped by the high price of all supplies, the lack of marketing facilities,

and the loss of stock and crops due to prowling Indians. But the start was made which in after years would result in Idaho ranking as a commonwealth of grains, fruits, hay and livestock, as well as of minerals.

CHAPTER VI

THE INDIANS OF IDAHO—CHARACTERISTICS—EARLY DEPREDATIONS— CONFLICTS WITH VARIOUS TRIBES—OBEYING THE VOICE OF MANI- FEST DESTINY—CONDITIONS AT PRESENT TIME.

Throughout the Pacific coast region the first settlements made by representatives of the white race were those effected by the noble and self-abnegating missionaries of the Catholic church, and previously to 1803 there had been made within the boundaries of Idaho as now constituted, but two or three settlements save through the medium noted. In spite of the influence of both Catholic and Protestant missionaries it naturally proved impossible to curb the inimical tendencies of the Indians when civilization began to gain more secure foothold, and records of the pioneer days show how thoroughly Idaho met its baptism of blood, how bravely its early settlers passed through the period of danger and travail. Of all the Indians in Idaho the Nez Percés had the highest measure of intelligence and morality, the men being of fine stature and the women showing manifest superiority to those of other tribes, though it is well understood that all tribes east of the Cascade mountains were of better physical and mental type than those who were to be found established under the more enervating climatic conditions west of the range mentioned.

Though they were brave in war, yet a long period elapsed before the Nez Percés took up arms against the white man. When conflict was precipitated, however, the leaders of the Nez Percés proved equal in bravery and

generalship to their white opponents. From an official report issued, for 1909-10, by Idaho state commissioner of immigration, labor and statistics, are substantially taken the following statements:

"The early settlers of Idaho had no little trouble with the Indians from time to time. The principal Indian tribes within the boundaries of the state were the Snakes, the Weisers, the Malheurs, the Bruneaus, the Shoshones and Bannocks, in the southern part of the state; the Nez Perce and Coeur d'Alene Indians were principally in the north. These Indians had had undisputed sway for many years and they thought that the country belonged to them. They were very jealous of the encroachment of the settlers on what they considered their own territory. They shot from ambush and killed George Grimes, who led the first party of white men into and discovered gold in the Boise Basin, in the summer of 1862. A volunteer company, under Captain Jeff Standifer, went out after the band responsible for the shooting of Grimes and, after chasing them many miles, finally came upon them in their camp near Goose creek, where they charged and captured the band, killing fourteen of their number.

"In the spring and summer of 1864 there was some Indian trouble in Owyhee county. The Indians were in the mountains and would

frequently sally down and run off with the settlers' stock; and now and then they would shoot a settler found away from his home, as well as persons traveling on the road. The stealings of the stock of Michael Jordan, who was one of the discoverers of the mines in Owyhee county, and who had settled on a ranch in Jordan valley, aroused the miners and settlers, and fourteen volunteers started out after the Indians, whom they overtook near the headwaters of the Owyhee river. The reds outnumbered the whites and, after a fierce skirmish in which Mr. Jordan was fatally shot, the white men retreated, returning to Ruby City and Booneville and reporting what had taken place. Two companies were soon raised, about sixty men in each company, and these sallied forth again to give battle to the marauders. They overtook the band the second day out and routed them completely, finally killing the entire band and losing only two of their own men."

It is but consonant that this history give within its pages further generic and specific data concerning the Indians of Idaho, and in this connection the writer has recourse to a somewhat comprehensive article previously prepared by him, so that no formal marks of quotation are demanded.

The Nez Perces have withstood contact with civilization better than any other tribe of the Northwest, and have taken on not a little of the spirit of progress. They have many farms, with improved implements of husbandry; many homes with the comforts and even luxuries of civilized life. What Lewis and Clark found them in 1805 and what Booneville described them as he found them a quarter of a century later they have been found up to the present time, insofar as general characteristics are involved. The Nez Perces have had some chieftains worthy in

all respects to take rank with Brandt, Tecumseh, Keokuk or any other of the chieftains of the eastern states. Ishholhoatshoats, or Lawyer, as he was named by the whites, was both a statesman and a lawyer. Timothy, the first Indian male admitted to membership in the church under H. H. Spalding, for many years the teacher of this people, had a commanding manhood and was the brave and steadfast friend of the whites. Joseph the younger, who never forgot that he was an Indian, and as such cleaved to his people to the last, was a consummate soldier; and though his forces were much smaller than those of General Howard in the great Nez Perces war, he proved that on the battlefield or in the march he was as brave and resourceful as that able and indefatigable general, and that he could hold his warriors to the rifle's front as steadily and long as General Howard could his trained forces.

Of the tribes closely related to the Nez Perces may be specially mentioned the Cayuses. Their country lying contiguous and offering no difficult natural barrier between them, the tribes had intermarried to a considerable extent. Still the character of the Cayuses was not as noble and truthful as that of their relatives. They were more treacherous and warlike, and less susceptible to improvement. It was among these people, on the northern margin of their territory, that Dr. Marcus Whitman established his missionary station in 1836, and, after he had given them eleven years of the most devoted instruction in the arts of peace and in the principles of Christianity, it was they who barbarously murdered him and his devoted and cultivated wife.

The early French voyageurs gave to the Skizoomish Indians the name of Coeur d'Alene (awl-hearts), indicating that their

spirits were small and hard, as shown by their shrewdness in trade. The native tribes of Idaho are now chiefly of historic interest. The existing remnants are confined to reservations and are rapidly learning the arts of peace and civilization. As shown by the report of the commissioner of Indian affairs in Idaho, the total number of Indians remaining within the borders of this state in the summer of 1910 was 3,988, dispersed as follows: Coeur d'Alene reservation, 633; Nez Perce reservation, 1,033 and Fort Hall reservation, 1,722. Hon. John Hailey, that venerable and distinguished Idaho pioneer, gives the following pertinent statements in his biennial report, 1911-12, as secretary and librarian of the State Historical Society of Idaho: "Most of these Indians have taken land under the Indian severalty act within the limits of their reservations, have settled down and are improving their locations. They seem to have abandoned their former warlike habits and are taking on civilization, industry and education. Many of them can read and write. The United States government furnishes good schools for them; most of their children, of school age, attend school and seem to make reasonable advancement in education. Many of them have taken to religious worship and seem to be trying to live Christian lives. While the improvement seems slow it certainly is sure and in the right direction for the better. While these Indians show a small decrease in numbers it is caused, to some extent, by their different mode of living, in leaving their comfortable homes and exposing themselves to bad weather for long hours, without sufficient food and clothing. They will learn to be more temperate in their habits by experience."

The Indians inhabiting the most northern portions of Idaho were the Kootenais, whose

territory was largely across the line in British Columbia; the Pend d'Oreilles, who dwelt about the lake of the same name and for fifty to seventy-five miles above and below the lake on Clarke's Fork; and the Coeur d'Alenes, who dwelt on Coeur d'Alene lake and its tributaries. The remnants of these last named Indians now in Idaho are on the Coeur d'Alene reservation. The Pend d'Oreilles and Coeur d'Alenes belong to the Selish family, which dwelt between the forty-seven and forty-ninth parallels and on the Columbia river and its tributaries. Of the Sahaptin family the Nez Percés, the purest and strongest of its nations, dwelt on the Clearwater and its branches and upon the Snake river, about its forks. Ross, in his work entitled "Fur Hunters," says they derive their name from the custom of boring their noses to receive a shell, like the fluke of an anchor. Most writers accept this theory substantially, though there is no tradition to warrant the inference. Other writers have attributed the name to a misinterpretation of the words *nez pres*, meaning flat nose, a title given by the old French Canadian trappers of the early days. Methods adopted by other tribes to create deformities of the head were virtually unknown to the Nez Percés, who were generally better clad than most of their neighboring tribes. They constructed houses of straw and mats, and the Lewis and Clark narrative refers to one of these as 150 feet long and about fifteen feet wide, closed at the ends and having a number of doors on each side. War and hunting were the chief occupation, but they were frequently compelled to resort to roots, berries and mosses for provender. The women were generally more kindly treated among the Nez Percés and Pend d'Oreilles than among the generality of aboriginal tribes. Early records give information to the effect that in

their personal habits, as well as in the care of their lodges, the Nez Perces and Kootenais were neat and cleanly. De Smet, however, represents the Pend d'Oreille women as untidy, even for savages. From H. H. Bancroft's valuable work on the "Native Races of the Pacific Coast," are gleaned much of the data appearing in the following paragraphs.

"The Inland families," says Bancroft, "can not be called a warlike race. They seldom resort to arms, yet when fighting becomes necessary, the Cayuses, Nez Perces, Flatheads and Kootenais are notably brave warriors for defense or vengeance against a foreign foe. The two former waged both defensive and aggressive warfare against the Snakes of the south, while the latter joined their arms against their common foes, the Blackfeet." The following statements apply, as a matter of course, to early conditions: "The Nez Perces have more and better stock than other nations. Individuals often own large bands of horses. The Kootenais are the most northern tribe accustomed to the horse. It is supposed that these animals were introduced among the northern tribes by Shoshones from the south, the latter tribe being connected with the Comanches, who obtained horses from the Spaniards within the sixteenth century. The rights of property are duly respected, but it is said that among the Selish nations on the death of the father his relatives would not scruple in the least to seize the most valuable property, regardless of the rights of the children too young to protect their own interests. With the Pend d'Oreilles, when reduced to severe straits, it was not uncommon to bury the very old and very young alive, as they were held incapable of caring for themselves. On approaching his majority the young Pend d'Oreille would be sent to a high mountain, where he would have to remain until he

dreamed of some animal, bird or fish which was thereafter to be his medicine, and a claw tooth or feather from which was to be worn as his perpetual charm. Among the Nez Perces it was the custom to overcome the spirit of fatigue, or *maelish*, by a certain ceremony which was supposed to confer great endurance and which was repeated yearly from the age of eighteen to that of forty, the performance lasting from three to seven days. It consisted of thrusting willow sticks down the throat into the stomach, a succession of hot and cold baths, and fasting. Medicine men were supposed to acquire wonderful powers by retiring to the mountains and conferring with the medicine-wolf, after which they became invulnerable. Steam baths or sweat-houses were used for the purpose of purification in their religious rites. These sweat-houses usually consisted of a hole in the ground, from three to eight feet deep and about fifteen feet in diameter, a small hole being left for entrance and the same having been closed after the bather entered. In this oven-like receptacle, heated to a suffocating temperature, the naked native wallowed in the steam and mud, singing, yelling and praying; and at last he rushed forth dripping with perspiration and plunged into the nearest stream."

Commendation of the good qualities of the Kootenais and Nez Perces has been given by all who have had acquaintance with them. "Honest, just and often charitable; ordinarily cold and reserved, but on occasions social and almost gay; quick-tempered and almost revengeful under what they consider injustice, but readily appeased by kind treatment; cruel only to captive enemies, stoical in the endurance of torture; devotedly attached to home and family,— these natives probably come as near as is permitted to flesh and blood sav-

ages to the noble red man sometimes met in romance." The Nez Perces left on the reservation at Fort Lapwai, Nez Perce county, belong to the treaty Indians, as opposed to the non-treaty Nez Perce who, under Chief Joseph, were banished to Indian Territory after the close of the Nez Perce war.

A further review of the characteristics of the other Idaho Indians can not fail of enduring interest and the record that follows gives an estimate of their condition and manners principally in the days before they had felt the restricting influences of rapidly advancing civilization. The Shoshones, Bannocks and Sheep-eaters have represented the Lemhi type in this state. The Shoshone or Snake Indians are fairly honest, peaceable and intelligent, the Bannocks showing more of slyness, cunning and restlessness, and the Sheep-eaters naturally less active and demonstrative than either of the others. The Shoshone family is one of supposedly California origin and its territory formerly included southeastern Oregon and southern Idaho, besides extending into Utah, Arizona and eastern Idaho. One of the several tribes of this family was originally the Bannock, and the word Shoshone is commonly interpreted as meaning Snake, though one authority has given it significance as "inland." The Snake Indians were marked by more pretentiousness in garb and ornamentation than were the tribes farther south and their dwellings were superior to those of the Utahs, besides which they showed some facility in the manufacturing of cruder forms of pottery. Ross is authority for the following statements: "The Snakes have been considered as a rather dull and degraded people, weak in intellect and wanting in courage. And this opinion is very probable to a casual observer at first sight or when they are seen in small numbers, for their apparent timidity,

grave and reserved habits, give them an air of stupidity. An intimate knowledge of the Snake character will, however, place them on an equal footing with that of other kindred nations, both in respect to their mental faculties and moral attributes." Another writer has given the following estimate: "The Shoshones of Idaho are highly intelligent and lively, the most virtuous and unsophisticated of all the Indians of the United States." The Bannocks are essentially a brave and warlike race. They inhabited the country between Fort Boise and Fort Hall. The Tookarikkas, or Sheep-eaters, are likewise a probable offshoot of the Shoshone Indians, and they occupied the Salmon river country, the upper part of Snake river valley and the mountains near the Boise Basin. The Bannocks were far inferior to the Shoshones or Snakes proper.

In an ethnological way the Snake river divided the Indians of Idaho into definite and distinctive parts,—the Nez Perces occupying the territory north of the river and the Shoshones the southern portion. The Nez Perces took no part in the five years' war, from 1863 to 1868. They had their grievances and fully estimated every injustice shown, with the result that they naturally had dissenting parties,—the one in favor of war and the other of peace. The former element violated the treaty which had been signed and went forth on the warpath, but they were soon suppressed and the country was opened for settlement by the whites. It has been justly said that the discovery of gold and other valuable minerals in the Nez Perce region caused many white adventurers to overrun this country, contrary to the provisions of the treaty, and it was due to this condition that the war party of the Nez Perces was formed. Actual war was averted by the combined efforts of government officials and Lawyer, the great chieftain and head

of the Nez Perces. The establishment of a military post at Lapwai likewise did much to promote pacific relations.

The importance of the Indian situation as touching the early advances of civilization in Idaho demands that the subject be here considered somewhat more at length. The troubles were virtually initiated as early as 1855, when there was a strong party of Indians who were opposed to entering into a treaty of any character. Looking-glass, the war chief became too old to lead in battle, and Eagle-from-the-Light coveted the honors of the old chief, with the result that he gave his voice for war at a council held at Lapwai, in August, 1861. Lawyer opposed the project and the council adjourned without definite action. Congress was asked to appropriate \$50,000 for the purchase of a part of the Nez Perce reservation and thus insuring a satisfactory treaty. Forty thousand dollars were granted but there is no record showing that this considerable fund was ever applied to the object for which it had been appropriated. In 1862 a permanent military post was established at Fort Lapwai. In November of the same year the Indians began to assemble for the promised council, and they were naturally displeased when the white commissioners reported that no money had yet arrived from the government and requested deferment of the council until the following May. William Craig and Robert Newell put forth herculean efforts to pacify the Indians, who had become uniformly bitter. The results of the council which followed have been well described in terms essentially as follows.

When the time fixed for the conference arrived, May 15, 1863, the whites had prepared for the eventful occasion by stationing at Fort Lapwai four companies of the First Oregon Cavalry and by making as great a display as

possible. Eagle-from-the-Light, Big Thunder and Joseph were present with twelve hundred followers and represented the head and front of the part opposed to another treaty. Lawyer, the diplomat and man of peace of the tribe, was present with about two thousand of his people. On the part of the United States there were Superintendent Hale, the agents Hutchins and Howe, and Robert Newell, in addition to the military force already mentioned. When all was ready a delay of two weeks occurred, because the Indians would accept no interpreter other than Perrin B. Whitman, who had to be called from a considerable distance. The Palouses, taking advantage of this period of idleness, invaded the Nez Perces' camp, bent upon mischief, and one of their number even struck Commissioner Howe with a riding-whip. They were then ordered off the reservation, and Drake's company of cavalry was assigned the duty of keeping them away. The delayed council began its sessions about the last of May, and the lands in question aggregated about ten thousand square miles. The chiefs put in their claims to certain parts of the former reservation, Big Thunder laying claim to the spot on which was situated the white agency and which had also been claimed in part by other white persons. Eagle-from-the-Light laid claim to the country on White Bird creek, a small branch of the Salmon river and adjacent to the Florence mines, while Chief Joseph declared his title to the valley of Wallowa creek. Each of these chiefs, as representative of his respective band, declined to sell. The first proposition of the commissioners was that the Nez Perces should sell all their lands except five or six hundred square miles on the south side of the south fork of the Clearwater, embracing the Kamiah prairie—this to be surveyed into allotments, with the understanding that

a patent was to issue to each individual holding land in severalty, with payment for improvements abandoned. But to this the nation would not agree. The whites next proposed to enlarge this boundary to double the size with the provisions of the treaty of 1855 to be continued; and \$75,000, in material utilities, was offered to be expended among the Indians by way of indemnity. Lawyer made a shrewd speech, in order to get ahead of the United States, as well as all other chiefs of his nation. For several days negotiations were continued and finally Lawyer made propositions that were acceptable to the commissioners, with the result that a treaty was signed by him.

By the terms of the treaty about one and one-half million acres were reserved to the Nez Percés and the consideration to be paid for the relinquished lands, in addition to the annuities due under the former treaty and the goods and provisions distributed at the signing of the new treaty, was \$200,000. But the government of the United States had at this time such great demands upon its attention in connection with the Civil war that it had no time to look after the Indians of the northwest. The natural result was general dissatisfaction and constant danger of an Indian uprising. In 1867 the government attempted to inculcate in the Indians a clear understanding of the provisions of their treaty, and for several years thereafter matters remained unsettled and unsatisfactory, the culmination being a definite conflict. After the close of the Modoc war, in 1874, General Davis ordered a march of seven hundred miles by the cavalry through the country threatened by the dissatisfied tribes, in order to impress upon them the magnitude or power of the military force of the United States. The Indians continued to roam at will, regardless of

reservations, and finally, in 1875, the government annulled the reservation clause of the treaty. At this juncture a government commission was sent to Idaho for consultation with Chief Joseph and others, in order to learn the exact status of affairs. There was adopted, at the advice of the commission, a decisive policy of action, the main provision being that which compelled the removal of the Indians to their reservation. The government stationed two companies of cavalry in the Wallowa valley, and in May, 1877, Joseph and White Bird, for their own and smaller bands, agreed to remove to the reservation at a given time, there to select their lands within thirty days. On the 29th of the same month "the war-whoop was sounded, and the tragedy of Lost River valley, in Oregon, was re-enacted along the Salmon river in Idaho."

For the purpose of preparing for their great polemic protest the Indians had been gathering on Cottonwood creek, at the north end of Camas prairie, at the foot-hills of the Florence mountains (or Craig mountains), with the ostensible purpose of removing to the reservation. General O. O. Howard was at Fort Lapwai, and on the last day of grace he sent out a small detachment, under Colonel Perry, to learn the purposes of the Indians, who had not gone on to the reservation, though they had assembled in its vicinity. On the morning of the 15th of June, 1877, the detachment started out toward Cottonwood creek, meeting two reservation Indians who excitedly bore the news that four white men had been killed on John Day creek and that White Bird was going about with declarations that the non-treaty Indians would not go on the reservation. It will be seen that hostilities were precipitated by the murders committed by the implacable band of Indians, several white men having fallen victims, includ-

ing the Norton party, between Cottonwood and Grangeville; Richard Divine, an old man living above John Day creek on the Salmon river; and Messrs. Elfer, Bland and Bickerage, who were on their way to work in the hay fields. The best authorities agree that Chief Joseph was in no way responsible for these atrocities, as he was not yet ready to begin his campaign of warfare.

Two companies of cavalry, numbering ninety-nine men, were stationed at Fort Lapwai. On the night of the 15th, Perry, in command of Troop F, set forth on his hazardous mission, and early on the morning of the 17th, the command, including a number of volunteers from the Camas Prairie district, encountered the Indians in Whitebird canyon. He immediately made an attack, but with most disastrous results. In about an hour thirty-four of his men were killed and two wounded. He retreated to Grangeville, sixteen miles distant, leaving his dead upon the field, the Indians having captured a considerable amount of arms and ammunition.

Conditions were now such as to call forth the most vigorous action on the part of the military forces and the white settlers, as the menace was of no uncertain order. General Howard, as well as the governors of Washington, Oregon and Idaho, issued orders for the raising and equipping of volunteer companies with all haste. By the 22d of the month General Howard was enabled to take the field with a force of two hundred and twenty-five men and with artillery equipment. The war thus inaugurated on the 23d of June continued until the 4th of October and has passed on to record as a thrilling phase of Indian warfare in the West. Chief Joseph continued to run from one point to another and marvelously escaped capture until his surrender to Colonel Nelson A. Miles, on the 5th of October. Gen-

eral Howard had pursued the Nez Perces under Chief Joseph for a distance of more than one thousand miles. From another authoritative source are taken the following data touching the military operations after the rout of the forces under Colonel Perry, as noted in a preceding paragraph:

"The next important battle of this war was at Cottonwood, where Captain Whipple was surrounded by the entire Indian band. When the news of the serious condition of Captain Whipple and his men reached Mount Idaho, sixteen brave soldiers, under the command of Lieutenant D. B. Randall, went to his relief. When they reached the heights just below Cottonwood they found themselves surrounded by about one hundred and fifty Indians, who began a murderous fire upon them. Lieutenant Randall and B. F. Evans were killed and three others of the volunteers were wounded. Notwithstanding the government troops at Cottonwood—for whose relief the volunteers were organized and for whom they risked their lives—saw the fierce conflict of the volunteers with their savage enemies, they did not go to their relief. But this was the fault of the commanding officer and not of the troops. Colonel Perry, who was then in command, although importuned by those under him and by F. D. Vansise, one of the volunteers who escaped and rode in for help, refused to go to their assistance for many hours, but * * * finally gave reluctant consent and ordered Captain Whipple to take charge of the rescuing party, and they easily put the Indians to flight. The next battle was on the Clearwater, where General Howard, with four hundred men, engaged three hundred Indians and defeated them, after which they took flight across the mountains to Montana. They were finally captured by General Miles, at Bear Paw, Montana, October

4. 1877, after being chased for more than a thousand miles by General Howard."

Miles lost two officers and twenty-one killed and forty-four wounded. The number of persons killed by Joseph's people outside of battle was about fifty; volunteers killed in war, thirteen; officers and men of the regular army, one hundred and five, and the wounded were not less than one hundred and twenty in number. Thus, to capture three hundred warriors, encumbered with their families and stock, required, at various times, the services of between thirty and forty companies of United States troops, aided by volunteers and Indian scouts. The distance covered by Howard's army from Kamiah to Bear Paw mountains was over a thousand miles, as already noted, and constitutes one of the most famous military marches on record. The fame of Chief Joseph became widespread on account of the military skill he had shown and by reason of the great outlay of money involved in effecting his capture. When the Nez Perces surrendered they were promised permission to return to Idaho, but instead of this disposition they were finally taken to the Indian Territory, near the Ponca agency.

Exclusive of the followers of Chief Joseph, the number of Nez Perces still off the reservation in 1878 was about five hundred. The progress of those on the reservation was assisted by their separation from the non-treaty Indians. In 1880 the Stevens treaty expired by limitation, and with it chieftainships and annuities were abolished.

The Indian war just described was confined to the northern part of Idaho insofar as its operations touched this state. The Indians of the southern part of the territory soon afterward began to manifest unrest and warlike attitude. During the Shoshone war of 1867, Governor Ballard made an informal treaty

with the Bannock branch of this nation in the eastern part of Idaho. In consonance with this treaty all of these Indians were, in 1868, established on the reservation about Fort Hall, although a few afterward returned to their former homes. In the same year a formal treaty was made with the Bannocks, by which over a million and one-half acres were set apart for their use and that of kindred tribes. Matters in general thereafter progressed favorably until the death of the principal chief, Tygee, in 1871, and the Indians then "began to evince signs of restlessness, suspicion and even hostility." In 1872 an Indian from the Fort Hall reservation attempted to shoot a farmer at work in a hay field on the South Boise river. During the summer several murders were committed by the Indians, who also indulged in other misdemeanors.

In 1873 the government made a modification of the treaty in force with the Bannocks and Shoshones, by which the latter relinquished their right to hunt on the unoccupied lands of the United States without a written permit from the agent. By an oversight no curtailing of the privileges previously granted on Big Camas prairie was made, and the Indians soon gathered in large numbers on that prairie, especially in the Weiser valley, where there were many white settlers. When the number of Indians assembled had reached an aggregate of about two thousand the white settlers began to manifest alarm. In 1874 further discontent among the Indians was caused by the order from the Indian department to remove about one thousand Indians from the Lemhi valley to the Fort Hall reservation. The Indians refused to be thus removed and the next year the order was rescinded, a reservation of one hundred square miles being set apart for these Indians.

By the summer of 1877 the Bannocks, in-

flamed by the Nez Percés and other revolts, became so excited and turbulent as to require a considerable military force at the agency. The ensuing spring there was not enough food to keep them on the reservation, and in May they began shooting white people on Camas prairie, which they claimed, under the treaty,

that quite a number of the Bannock Indians that belonged to the Fort Hall reservation were camped about thirty miles east of Boise, all mounted and well armed. In accordance with a proclamation issued by Governor Brayman, calling for volunteers, a company was organized to go to the relief of the settlers,



CHIEF JOSEPH, OF NEZ PERCÉ TRIBE

equally with the United States. The following record of the difficulties and troubles that ensued is substantially that which was published in the sixth biennial report of the Idaho commissioner of immigration, labor and statistics (1909-10).

In June, 1877, word was brought to Boise

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who were very much alarmed throughout that entire section, as they feared a general Indian outbreak in Idaho and the adjoining states and territories. However, this did not amount to much, as the leaders of the band of Indians were easily induced to return with their followers to Fort Hall. But later, in 1878, there

was a serious engagement with the Bamock Indians. This war occurred over a dispute as to whether what is known as the Camas prairie country was a part of the Indian reservation or not. This prairie was valuable to the Indians because of the large quantities of the camas plant that grew there and that furnished an important article of their food.

George Nesbet, Lou Kensler and William Silvey had driven some horses and cattle on to the prairie, in what is now Blaine county, near Hailey. The Indians objected and two of their number visited the camp of the white men, where they finally shot and wounded Kensler and Nesbet, who, with Silvey, finally escaped and brought the news of the outbreak. This was the definite inception of hostilities. An Indian warrior named Buffalo Horn finally rallied about two hundred warriors and started on the warpath against the whites,—to murder, steal and destroy property. They robbed the stage at Kind Hill, took all provisions, blankets, etc.; robbed a number of wagons loaded with merchandise for Boise merchants, capturing among other things a wagon loaded with cases of liquor, through the medium of which they had a prolonged spree. On their way down Snake river they killed John Bascom and two other white men, and they then went across the Bruneau, where they killed a few settlers. Volunteer companies from Rocky Bar and government troops under Colonel Bernard, together with a small company of Owyhee volunteers under Captain Harper, started for the hostile camp, which was only a few miles south from a small mining camp called South Mountain or Battle Creek. The Owyhee volunteers were the first to attack these Indians, and the result was virtually a drawn battle. The savages finally broke camp and moved on west, after committing a number of depredations and murdering

McCutcheon and capturing large bands of horses and cattle belonging to settlers in Camp Harney, killing Mr. Smith and his son, who resided in Happy Valley, after having taken his family to Harney and returned to his ranch to look after his stock. The Indians, to the number of about two thousand, made a camp on Silver creek, where they were finally attacked by Colonel Bernard and the volunteers and defeated after a fierce conflict, the Indians taking flight toward the John Day river, in Grant county, Oregon.

Chief Egan was the principal bad actor in this war, when he and Colonel Rube Robbins, a noted Idaho pioneer and Indian fighter, a volunteer scout in government employ, had a little duel all to themselves in the Silver creek canyon. Egan was an Indian of large stature, a man noted for his bravery and expert horsemanship, and, knowing Colonel Robbins personally, and mounted on his favorite horse with a very fine repeating rifle, made a dash for him. Egan would fire at Robbins, throw himself on the opposite side of his horse, rise quickly and then fire again. The bullets pierced the colonel's clothes, and one grazed one of Robbins' fingers, but the colonel was an expert marksman himself, and finally shot Egan through the wrist, breaking it, which brought him to the ground. He then gave him another shot through the right side of the breast and another scout shot him near the groin. Egan was finally dragged away by some of his followers and later killed, together with a number of his warriors, who had been called into conference by Chief Homily of the Umattilas and about ninety of his Indians. These had come to Chief Egan's camp to recover some horses they had stolen from them, getting about thirty of his warriors, together with Egan himself, into conference. As they were quietly seated, Chief Homily and his men at

a given signal attacked Eagan and his blood-thirsty warriors and killed them all. They took Eagan's scalp and returned to the reservation. This was the end of Eagan and practically of the war, for the Indians after Eagan's death became discouraged and only conducted a bushwhacker and marauder campaign, breaking up into different bands, all of which were finally, one by one, brought into subjection.

The next Indian war of any importance was what is known as the Sheep-eater Indian war of 1879. A small band of Indians of that name were roaming around the Salmon river mountains, the head of Weiser river and on Big creek and Loone creek. They were a mixture between the Bannock and Shoshone Indians, and were mere scabs, so contemptible and mean that the other tribes would not allow them to remain in their camp. They lived mostly by killing game, catching fish, robbing prospectors' camps and stealing stock. They numbered about one hundred.

About the 22d of May, 1879, a party of them made a raid on Hugh Johnson's ranch on the south fork of the Salmon river, fourteen miles from Warrens, killing Johnson and P. Dawson, burning the house and haystack and driving away a number of good horses. The troops stationed at Lapwai, Vancouver, Fort Boise and Walla Walla started to attack these Indians on or about the 1st of August. Lieutenant Catlin, from Fort Lapwai, with forty soldiers, attacked the Indians near Big creek, but the battle was unimportant. Colonel Bernard, with his Boise troops, marched to a point on Loone creek about one hundred miles north of Idaho City, where they found that the reds had murdered all the Chinamen engaged in mining there and destroyed their houses and sluice boxes.

After several unimportant engagements, they were pursued into the Seven Devils coun-

try, where they surrendered. There were only about sixty in the band, and they were taken to Vancouver. This was the last of the Indian wars in Idaho.

Appreciative of the best in Indian character, citizens of Idaho pay special tribute to the memory of Too Lah, who was one of the most interesting characters in the Indian history of this commonwealth. This friendly and intrepid Nez Perce squaw rode her pony twenty-five miles in the night to give warning to the miners at Florence that the Indians were massacring the white settlers. She covered the distance in so short a time that her pony died from the effects of the hard ride. Her noble mission accomplished, she returned on foot to her home on McKenzie creek. She died in 1898, uniformly respected and admired, and was buried at Meadow creek.

A final recapitulation of Indian conditions in Idaho at the present time is that drawn from the 1911-12 report of the state commissioner of immigration, labor and statistics and is as follows:

"A total population of 3,791, consisting of remnants of what were once five great and powerful tribes, reside within three Indian reservations in Idaho. The number is rapidly decreasing, and ere long the red man of Idaho, who not more than forty years ago was held in continual fear by the white pioneer, will be known only in story. Yet the memory of the race will be everlasting, because of the many beautiful words the white man has adopted from the Indian language and has given to the mountains and the valleys, the lakes and the streams, the counties, cities and towns.

"The Coeur d'Alene reservation, comprising 104,077 acres, is located in Kootenai county. It is inhabited by 623 Coeur d'Alene and Spokane Indians. The office of the superin-

tendent is located at Tekoa, Washington. The Fort Hall reservation, in Bingham and Bannock counties, with headquarters at Ross Fork, Idaho, includes 454,239 acres of land. It is set apart for the Bannock and Shoshone Indians and for the Lemhi tribe, which was moved from the reservation in Lemhi county several years ago. There are 1,179 Indians on the Fort Hall reservation.

"The Nez Perces at Fort Lapwai, near Lewiston, are considered the most highly civilized Indians in Idaho. The tribe numbers 1,389, all of whom have discarded their native attire and have adopted modern customs. There are 212,390 acres in the Fort Lapwai reservation.

"Agriculture is the principal occupation followed by the Indians of Idaho. Sufficient land is set apart for them to insure each Indian a liberal income should he choose to cultivate the soil. However, much of the land is rented to white farmers, the Indians cultivating only small garden patches. This work is done mostly by the women. Houses have been built for the Indians, but in most instances they prefer their tepees. In northern Idaho the native dwellings may be seen erected near the houses,

while on the Fort Hall reservation fully three hundred Indians live in tepees. Of the Nez Perces 235 live in permanent houses with floors and 240 live in houses without floors. Many of the Indians of the state have discarded the costume of the savage. However, on the Fort Hall reservation there are 1,233 Indians who wear native attire. Extensive agricultural development has taken place on the Fort Hall reservation during the past few years. Approximately 47,800 acres of land on the reservation are under canals. Schools are maintained on each of the reservations, both by the federal government and by the churches. Missions also are located among the Indians, the majority of whom are favorable to education. The average enrollment at the Fort Hall school is two hundred and at Fort Lapwai there is an enrollment of one hundred and fifty-eight, while fifty-seven children attend the school on the Coeur d'Alene reservation. Idaho and Nevada share in the Duck Valley reservation, which is inhabited by the Piute and western Shoshone Indians. The Idaho portion of this reservation is in Owyhee county. The Indian affairs in general are under the direction of the Department of the Interior.

CHAPTER VII

IDAHO UNDER TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT—FIRST LEGISLATURE—CAPITAL LOCATED AT BOISE CITY—EXTRA COMPENSATION TO FEDERAL OFFICERS—SUCCEEDING LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS—INSANE ASYLUM—UNIVERSITY OF MOSCOW—LIST OF TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS AND SECRETARIES.

Idaho had its beginning as a part of a vast region which, as has been stated, was known as the Northwest territory. Its boundaries, as finally determined, were the forty-second and the forty-ninth parallels of latitude on the south and north, respectively, with the Pacific ocean on the west and the Rocky mountains on the east. For a half century after white men first entered this country, its ownership was undetermined. The claims of title at last narrowed, as outlined in a preceding chapter, to those of the United States and England. By the agreements between these two nations of 1818 and 1828, this region was open to both English and American settlers, but no provision was made for any form of government or for laws. The country did not belong wholly to either the United States or to Great Britain; neither was it independent and free.

For many years this condition worked no hardship, for few people had penetrated the wilderness. The whites occupying the territory were connected with the great fur companies. In 1812, John Jacob Astor attempted to establish an American fur trade on the Columbia, but was forced to give way to the English concerns, of which the Hudson's Bay Company became supreme, and which, for

twenty years or more, held almost undisputed sway over this Northwest country.

The attempts in the early '30s, by Captain Bonneville and Nathaniel J. Wyeth, to establish trading posts on the Columbia met with defeat, so perfectly organized was the monopoly of the Hudson's Bay Company. So far this company had virtually been a law unto itself. Its system of regulating the conduct of its employes, the trappers and the Indians with whom it traded, seemed to be adequate and to work with surprisingly little friction.

With the coming of the Methodist missionaries to the Willamette valley and of others, associated with them or brought there through missionary influence, conditions changed. These whites, together with those connected with the Hudson's Bay Company, formed quite a community, and where people congregate there arises a demand for some form of government. The employes of the fur company were, for the most part, English and Canadians. The missionaries and their adherents were Americans. Both the Protestant and Catholic religions had been introduced. The future value of the land became apparent, and the people were anxious to secure holdings and get titles to them. In short there were many causes, amid these conflicting in-

terests, for a feeling of unrest, which resulted during the following years in the sending to congress of many memorials which insisted on a settlement of the boundary between the possessions of Great Britain and the United States, and the establishment of a government.

It was inevitable, also, that the original claimants of this territory, the American Indians, would in time resent the encroachment of the white men and begin to feel that, in exchanging their hunting grounds and lodges for the religion and civilization of the whites, they had made a bargain of doubtful value to themselves.

In a sense, all this had little direct effect on the country later to be known as Idaho, as there were few if any people within her limits to be governed, but in theory, at least, the history of the evolution of government in the Willamette valley is also the history of the first steps in the government of Idaho.

Early in the valley, the Methodist Mission had provided minor officers, such as magistrates and constables, but nothing more. As early as 1840 there was agitated the need of some coherent organization of the people. A circumstance which brought the subject up at that time was the death of Ewing Young, who was the possessor of a large estate but of no heirs. In some way this estate must be probated, but how was it to be accomplished with neither court nor judge? This emergency brought about the selection of a judge with powers of probate, but no definite organization was effected.

The agitation continued, with alternating periods of quiet and activity, for three years. The people were, as a rule, peaceful and inclined to respect the rights of others. They had been able, so far, to successfully deal with all offenses committed, and many believed it

was better to let good enough alone and not anticipate the needs of the future.

The advocates of government were, however, not to be denied and a convention was called for the 2nd of May, 1843, at Champoeg, which was about ten miles from where Salem, Oregon's capital city, is now located, and was where the Methodists had founded their first mission station. A report was submitted favoring the setting up of a temporary government. The vote was close. It was difficult to determine whether the decision went to the ayes or noes. A separate vote was called for with the result still in doubt. Then it was demanded that those in favor of a government should range themselves on one side of the room, and the opponents on the other. Joseph L. Meek strode forward, asking all in favor of organization to stand with him, and by a small majority he and his followers won the day.

Meek was one of the company of trappers who, including William Craig, were left without an occupation upon the dissolution of the American Fur Company. They met at Fort Hall and decided to adopt a different mode of life, and all except Craig went to the lower Columbia. Although in many ways a unique figure, Joseph L. Meek possessed a character of sterling worth and had the coolness, daring and keen judgment developed by his mountain life. His associates trusted him and his influence over them was marked, as evidenced by the result of the Champoeg convention.

The deliberations of the convention resulted in the selection of a judge and other officers, Meek being chosen as sheriff; and in the naming of a legislative committee which was to draft a code of laws. This committee reported in July and right bravely had they done their work. With possibly one exception, none of the committee had had any legal train-

ing or knowledge. While containing many imperfections, the outline of laws presented by these men gave to the colony a foundation on which to build its structure of law and order.

Among other things, provision was made for the executive power to be vested in a committee of three. The expenses of government were to be met by subscription, each signer pledging himself to pay a certain sum. Regulations for filing on land and securing title thereto were specified.

In some paragraphs there was a subtlety and farsightedness not generally recognized at the time of adoption. A closer study of the provisions disclosed the fact that all claims of Great Britain were virtually ignored, and that slavery was forever excluded from the territory.

It may be stated that some years later the Iowa code of laws were adopted, some additions and changes being made to meet local conditions. These pioneers are to be commended for taking into their own hands the administration of affairs. Their attitude was not one of defiance toward the United States; but the nation had failed to furnish them with what was needed, and with true American initiative they were equal to the emergency. When at last congress did make provisions for this territory, the United States officers found a smoothly working organization, which came under national control without any discord.

At a convention held in 1845, it was decided to choose a governor as the executive head. The Hon. George Abernathy was elected to fill the position. He was re-elected in 1847. Shortly after the election came the Whitman massacre. Oregon responded nobly and quickly furnished troops and supplies for

the war that was waged to punish the miscreants.

England and the United States reached an agreement in regard to the boundary line between their respective territories in 1846, but congress, to the bitter disappointment of the people in the newly acquired region, took no steps toward providing them with a government or giving them protection.

Many other matters held congressional attention at this time, and the Oregon country was a long way off. The Mexican war had been an absorbing interest and a heavy expense. Slavery was already looming large on the horizon and southern people were jealously watching any action that would admit more free territory.

Many memorials had, during the preceding years, been sent to congress, setting forth the needs of this great Northwest, but they had apparently received scant attention. It was decided to once more entreat the national government to take action and this message, it was determined, should be in charge of a personal representative. Joseph L. Meek was chosen for this mission.

He left the Columbia in March, 1848, and traveled overland, arriving at Washington, D. C., in May. On the journey he had, of necessity, to resort to diplomacy instead of cash in securing transportation by boat and stage. He wore his wolfskin cap and his mountain garb which, on his arrival in the capital, was worn to tatters by the long trip.

Probably there never was a breezier, more rollicking or more dilapidated envoy received in Washington than he. Making the most of the attention that his bizarre appearance gave him, Meek lost no time in seeing President Polk before civilizing influences had done their work. He had the tact not to carry eccentricity too far, however, and later con-

sulted a tailor and conformed to the dress of those around him. Mrs. Victor, who wrote of Meek's life, described his arrival at Washington in these words:

"He felt that the importance of his mission demanded some dignity of appearance; some conformity to established rules and precedents; but of the latter he knew absolutely nothing, and concerning the former he realized the absurdity of a dignitary clothed in blankets and wolfskin cap. 'Joe Meeks I must remain,' he said to himself as he stepped out of the train and glanced along the platform at the crowd of porters with the names of their hotels on their hat bands. Learning that Coleman's was the most fashionable place, he decided that to Coleman's he would go, judging correctly that it was better to show no littleness of heart even in the matter of hotels.

"After an amusing scene at Coleman's which at once introduced him to the cognizance of several senators, he repaired to the presidential mansion, where his cousin, Knox Walker, was private secretary, to whom also he made himself known in his peculiar style of badinage. Walker insisted on his being seen by Mrs. Polk as well as the president. Says Meek: 'When I heard the silks rustling in the passage, I felt more frightened than if a hundred Blackfeet had whooped in my ear. A mist came over my eyes, and when Mrs. Polk spoke to me, I couldn't think of anything to say in return.'"

Very soon he was at ease in the White House, and his presence gave President Polk an additional reason for urging upon congress some action. On May 29th the president sent special messages to both houses, insisting upon the organization of a territorial government. President Polk had been elected on the issues of the "Oregon Question" and was, therefore, doubly interested in securing defi-

nite results before the expiration of his term of office. The bill was buffeted about in both houses, finally passing in August, and was signed by the president on the 14th of that month.

President Polk immediately appointed a governor of the newly born Territory of Oregon, his choice being Joseph Lane, of Indiana, a Mexican war general. Meek was named as United States marshal. By the last of August he and General Lane were on their way westward.

Because of the lateness of the season, a southern route was taken to California; thence by boat to the Columbia. Great must have been the satisfaction of the people when Meek arrived having with him not merely promises and postponements, as had been their previous experience, but a live governor. On March 3, 1849, the day after his arrival, Governor Lane issued his proclamation establishing the territory, and on March 4th Polk ceased to be president of the United States.

Thus Idaho first became part of a commonwealth with an authoritative government. Her connection with the Oregon administration, however, was confined to Indian affairs. After the massacre of 1847, negotiations were had with the Nez Perce Indians to insure their continued friendliness. Some protection, also, from the depredations of the red men, was afforded the emigrant trains as they came across the Idaho plains.

Governor Lane was a man of force and was vitally interested in the welfare of the people whom he had been chosen to govern. He secured the capture and conviction of the Whitman murderers, and took an active part in the field in the Indian troubles, which were a menacing feature during his term of office. Afterward in the halls of congress, first as delegate and later as senator, he continued to labor for

the good of his adopted state. Oregon was General Lane's home, in all that the word implies, and there, loved and revered by the people he had so long served, he ended his earthly career.

Had Idaho really been an entity, she must have been puzzled, at times during the ensuing years, as to where her filial allegiance belonged, so many were the changes in the family circle of this Northwest country. In 1853, Washington quit the hearthstone and took with her all the family except the parent Oregon, which was then reduced to present boundaries.

Washington's first governor was I. J. Stevens of Massachusetts. He was a man of aggressiveness and marked ability, and took a keen interest in shaping the destinies of the new commonwealth. He was prominent in the settlement of the Indian difficulties within his territory. In 1885 a treaty was made with the Nez Perce and a reservation established for them on Idaho soil. After serving as governor, Stevens was elected delegate to congress.

Governor Stevens was a Democrat and an advocate of slavery, but did not favor secession. He returned to the territory and announced that he felt it his duty to support the union. This course did not meet with the approval of his party, and he withdrew his name from the list of delegate aspirants. He again went to Washington City and offered his services to the president. Commissioned brigadier-general, he was stationed on the defences of Washington, and was later transferred to the department of the south. At the battle of Chantilly, as his men were faltering, he snatched the flag when the color bearer fell stricken, and pressed forward, only to himself receive a fatal wound, dying on the field. His bravery and courage had much to do with saving Washington from devastation.

On the news of his death, party differences were forgotten and throughout Washington territory the people mourned their former leader.

Governor Lane and Governor Stevens were both men of a very different mould than the majority of their successors. They are shining examples of the power for good federal appointees might have been had they had at heart the welfare of the struggling, new territories.

Governor Stevens' successor was Fayette McMullin, of Virginia, who came in 1857 and was removed the following year, his place being taken by Richard D. Gholson, of Kentucky. Next in order was William H. Wallace, appointed in 1861, but on receiving the nomination as Washington's delegate to congress, he resigned. Illinois supplied the next governor in the person of William Pickering, during whose administration, which was both longer in duration and of greater merit than those of his immediate predecessors, Idaho attained territorial dignity.

The wand of gold brought about rapid transformations. Prior to 1860, the region east of the Cascade mountains had made slight demands on the law-making and law-enforcing bodies nearer the coast, nor had it been a factor in shaping either legislation or the material development of the country. Then, presto, all was changed. By December of 1861 there were two-thirds more people east of the mountains than in the Willamette and Puget Sound sections, where settlement had started sixteen years before.

And this newly acquired population was not quiescent, but clamored for its rights, for greater representation, for a more centrally located government, for judges and courts and, in fact, for an independent political existence.

Washington territory did not look with

favor on these demands, the granting of which would mean the loss of the rich mines that were then being opened; but direct appeals to congress gave better results and on March 3, 1863, Idaho was declared a territory, and included within her borders was a large section of country lying east of the Bitterroot and Rocky mountains. In 1864, a portion of this adopted region was included in Montana, and later, in 1868, the remaining territory lying east of these mountains was given to Wyoming, reducing Idaho to her present boundaries and, it must be confessed, leaving her with a peculiar outline. Idaho's extreme length north and south is four hundred and eighty-seven miles; from east to west along the southern border the distance is three hundred and nine miles; while the width on the northern boundary is but forty-eight miles. But within these lines are most wonderful scenery and abundant natural resources, while over and around her are the bluest of skies and the bracing, stimulating air.

The territory embraced in Idaho had already received partial political organization at the hands of the Washington legislature. A county at first called Shoshone had, as early as 1858, been designated, with indefinite limits, and was attached to Walla Walla county for judicial purposes. Changes had been made in both its name and boundaries, but from the domain of this original county were subsequently carved Nez Perce and Idaho counties. The Washington legislature also created Boise county, January 12, 1863. As previously stated, a large area east of the mountains was included in Idaho, of which the only portion having a political designation was Missoula county. In the legislature of 1861-2 Walla Walla county, with Shoshone attached, had four members. In the session of 1862-3, Nez Perce and Idaho counties were repre-

sented. Missoula county had taken steps to secure recognition at this term, but its member elect preferred looking after his mines in the Boise Basin to legislating.

After the passing of the act making Idaho a territory, President Lincoln appointed William B. Daniels, of Yamhill county, Oregon, territorial secretary, and selected as governor William H. Wallace, formerly governor and congressional delegate of Washington territory. Governor Wallace show no haste in reaching his field of labor and not until September 22, 1863, did he issue his proclamation organizing the territory and setting a date for the election, at which were to be chosen a delegate to congress and members of the territorial legislature. In the meantime the people had become exasperated with the delay and in July an election for delegate had been held in Boise Basin, but this action, of course, had no legal standing.

For judicial purposes Governor Wallace organized the territory as follows: First district, Nez Perce and Shoshone counties, A. C. Smith, judge; second district, Boise county, Samuel C. Parks, judge; third district, Missoula county and the country east of the Rockies, Sidney Edgerton, judge. Florence, Bannock (changed in 1864 to Idaho City) and Hellgate were named as places for holding the United States court.

The day named for the election was October 31st. Wallace, evidently preferring life in the nation's capital to existence in the young territory, made it known that he was willing to relinquish the governorship and accept the nomination for delegate to congress, and took definite and efficient steps toward insuring the desired result.

In the organic act creating the Territory of Idaho there is this provision: "That in case of the death, removal, resignation or absence

of the governor from the territory, the secretary shall be and is hereby authorized and required to execute and perform all the powers and duties of the governor during such vacancy or absence or until another governor shall be duly appointed and qualified to fill such vacancy." In making this stipulation, congress displayed a most beneficent foresight, for the habit of being absent seemed to be an uncontrollable one of many of the governors with whom Idaho was to be blessed. In this chapter only incidental mention will be made of the territorial governors, a more detailed account of them appearing later.

This was during the Civil war, and while Idaho was far removed from the actual scenes of battle, the people there, as elsewhere, were partisan, and political lines were largely drawn by the national issues. The first Republican convention held in the territory convened at Mount Idaho, in Nez Perce county, a town near the present city of Grangeville. The Democrats held their convention at Idaho City, the mining center of Boise Basin. For delegate to congress William H. Wallace received the nomination of the Republicans, and John M. Cannady was the choice of the opposing party.

The result of the election was a surprise, as it was generally conceded that the Democrats were numerically stronger and the victory of Cannady was considered assured. The first returns supposed this theory, but when the remote regions were heard from the count stood 3553 for Cannady and 4404 for Wallace. Charges of fraud were freely made but no contest proceedings were instituted.

At this election, also were chosen the members of the first territorial legislature, which convened December 7, 1863, at Lewiston, that city being named by the governor as the place of meeting. The legislative council, or upper

house, was composed of seven members, while in the legislative assembly there were thirteen. The names of the men who launched Idaho on her voyage of independence, are given below:

COUNCIL.

- E. B. WaterburyFirst District
- Stanford CappsFirst District
- Lyman StanfordFirst District
- Joseph MillerSecond District
- Ephraim SmithSecond District
- William C. RheemThird District
- A. J. EdwardsThird District

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

- Joseph TuftsBeaverhead District
- C. P. BodfishBoise County
- M. C. BrownBoise County
- R. P. Campbell.....Boise County
- Milton KelleyBoise County
- W. F. KeithlyBoise County
- L. C. MillerEast Bannock District
- Alonzo LelandIdaho County
- John WoodIdaho County
- L. BaconNez Perce County
- James A. OrrShoshone County

Much has been said, both for and against, the work done during the session of sixty days by these twenty men. The task before them was greater, in many ways, than that of any succeeding legislature, for some provision had to be made for all the main departments of government. Statutes were enacted relating to criminal practice, civil practice, the time of election and number of precinct and county officers together with their duties, and the definition of crimes and their punishment.

One of the crying needs of their day, as

of the present, was roads. The country was so new and the settled districts at such great distances, that the transportation of people and supplies from one point to another was one of the serious obstacles to advancement. That the members of this first legislature were alert on this matter is evidenced by the number of franchises for toll roads, bridges and ferries which they granted.

They also, in a memorial to congress, asked for an appropriation of \$50,000 for the building of a military wagon road from the navigable waters of the Columbia to those of the Missouri. The memorial also contained the request that a mail route be established from Salt Lake City to Lewiston.

Permanent settlements and cultivation of the soil were forwarded by the passing of a law exempting homesteads from forced sales.

The moral interests of the commonwealth were not neglected. One law was entitled "An Act for the Better Observance of the Lord's Day." It provided that no theatres, racing grounds, games of chance or noisy amusements should be kept open on the first day of the week, and stipulated a fine, in case of violation of the law, of not less than \$30 nor more than \$200. Another law prohibited marriage between whites and Indians, Chinamen and Negroes.

According to the organic act the salaries, to be paid by the United States, were as follows: Governor, chief justice and two associate justices of the court, \$2,500 each a year; territorial secretary, \$2,000 per annum; members of the legislature and chief clerks \$4 per day and 20 cents for each mile traveled; assistant clerks and other attaches, \$3 per day each.

Deeming this compensation inadequate, the legislature passed a bill providing that salaries, in addition to those guaranteed by the federal

government, should be paid from the territorial treasury in the amounts specified therein: Governor and three justices, \$2,500 each yearly; secretary, \$1,500 per year; legislative members and chief clerks \$6 per day; and to assistants, chaplains and other attaches, an increase ranging from \$3 to \$5 per day. These salaries were paid in warrants which, after registration, drew 10 per cent interest until liquidated.

The bill around which centered the greatest interest was one locating the state capital at Boise City. The governor had selected Lewiston as the seat of the first legislature, presumably because that point would have been the most convenient for him had he continued to hold the governorship. Lewiston was not blind to the advantages of a capital city, and the northern members at this session successfully blocked the passage of the bill.

Counties were created in a rather wholesale fashion, but considering the area at their disposal, the legislators probably felt there was no demand for economy in this direction. The boundaries of Owyhee county were set forth in these words: "All parts of said territory lying south of Snake river and west of the Rocky mountain chain, be and the same is hereby organized into a county to be called Owyhee." This embraced a domain extending from east to west over three hundred miles. Before the session closed, however, the eastern portion was cut off of Owyhee and organized as Oneida county.

Another act created ten counties east of the mountains, generously devoting one section to each county and therein defining the boundaries, county seat and all other details. But here congress soon interposed and swept the ten counties into Montana.

Another act defined the boundaries of and organized the four counties already existing,

viz.: Shoshone, Nez Perce, Idaho and Boise; and also created the new county of Alturas with the county seat at Esmeralda.

The secretary and the legislature had not worked in harmony, and a still greater breach occurred when Daniels threatened to give the territorial printing to a San Francisco firm, although the legislature had named as public printer Frank Kenyon, publisher of the *Golden Age*, Lewiston's first newspaper. Daniels resigned in May, 1864, leaving Silas Cochrane to perform the duties of secretary until another appointment should be made.

Congress had provided for annual legislative sessions, so that political warfare was again in full swing in the summer of 1864, augmented by the national issues. Candidates were to be chosen for delegate to congress and for the lower house of the legislature. Members of the legislative council held their office for two years.

The Democrats again held their convention at Idaho City, which by this time was quite a metropolis and could give comforts and even luxuries to the visiting delegates. For some reason not explained, the Republicans chose as their meeting place Packer John's cabin. It has been quite generally stated and believed that the first territorial convention in Idaho was held in this very unpretentious building, but as authority for the statements here made we cite W. A. Goulder, one of the earliest pioneers, who came to northern Idaho in July, 1861, and remained continuously in the mining region near Oro Fino and Pieree City for several years. As Mr. Goulder was, at the fall election, chosen as a member of the second legislature, we will give the description of the meeting place and an account of the proceedings of the convention in his own words, which reflect the spirit of those early days:

"The Republican delegates met in 'Packer

John's cabin,' about one hundred miles off in the depths of a primeval wilderness on the trail leading from Idaho City to Lewiston. The cabin still stands near the town of Meadows. Why those brave and loyal black Republicans and Abolitionists chose this remote and isolated spot in the woods for the scene of their deliberations has always remained an unsolved mystery. The historians will have it that here was held the first territorial convention that met in Idaho. The first Republican territorial convention was held at Mt. Idaho in what then was Nez Perce county, when W. H. Wallace was nominated. 'Packer John's cabin' was a small, rude log pen, roofed with shakes, which was built by the old packer for a temporary shelter while packing between widely-separated mining camps. The delegates came to this spot on horseback and with pack animals, there being in those days no other mode of travel through that section of the wilderness.

"The old cabin afforded just sufficient room for the few delegates to assemble around the little old dining table of the venerable owner of the premises, who, fortunately for himself, was absent.

"The horses grazed peacefully in the limitless pasture that surrounded the temporary meeting place of assembled wisdom and statesmanship. What remained of the first day, after arriving on the scene of action, was devoted to the preliminary work of organizing the convention, receiving and adopting the report of the committee on credentials, and cooking and eating supper. To this may be added the task of selecting and engaging sleeping apartments under the trees, which proved sufficient in number to accommodate all the distinguished guests there assembled.

"From the time that it had become known that the Republicans of Idaho were to elect

another delegate to congress to succeed W. H. Wallace, the number of aspirants for the coveted honor had been constantly increasing. Young and inexperienced persons, when they commence that study of our wonderful and complex system of politics and the willingness of men to shoulder the responsibilities and make the sacrifices needed in holding office, are often surprised at the great number of patriotic Americans who find themselves perfectly competent to the task of representing a constituency in congress. The old ones know that the number embraced very nearly the entire adult population.

"A little tact and good management had enabled us to elect Wallace in 1863, and our leaders saw no reason to fear that a like result might not attend the effort in 1864. But the sequel proved that we had been counting without our host, and a most formidable host in this case it showed itself to be. During the interval that had elapsed since the election of Wallace, what was then known as 'the left wing of Price's army' had been scattering its red plumes and feathers all over the vast intermountain region, at that time embraced within the boundaries of Idaho territory.

"The warriors composing this contingent of the Confederate army, having become tired of the restraints and hardships of military life and the apparently hopeless task of confronting the hordes of northern Abolitionists, who continued to invade and overrun the fair land watered by the 'Big Muddy' and its tributaries, had concluded to resign in a body and migrate westward, where the easier and more congenial task awaited them of taking charge of the political destinies of Idaho. And so they came and continued to come, with the ox-whip in one hand and the ballot in the other, and by frequent and persistent voting soon changed the complexion of things political. They were

all from Missouri and all Democrats by birth and lineage, and had voted from time immemorial for Andrew Jackson until in the later days they had transferred their allegiance to Jeff Davis. This invasion, with the operation of some other causes, fixed the political status of Idaho, so far as the two national parties were concerned, for several decades.

"Among the assisting causes was the fact that the disciples of Brigham Young, who formed a growing power in the southeastern section of the territory, and continued an important factor in the settlement of that section of the young commonwealth, were also all Democrats from patriotic impulses and conscientious principles that accorded perfectly with both reason and revelation. If, in after years, these saints of the latter days proved fickle and false to their first love and deserted the banner of their allies, they did it so quietly, adroitly, and gradually as to excite no alarm in the ranks of their quondam friends until they were all safely across the Rubicon and had blended their forces with those of the enemy.

"But whither are we drifting? This seems to me like an unpardonable digression. Where were we when last heard from? Oh, yes! we were at 'Packer John's' cabin, when the delegates to the convention were enjoying their peaceful and innocent slumbers under the big pine trees. But they were not all asleep. There were two who had kept awake and kept talking until a late hour. These two were Dr. Robert Newell and Colonel William Craig, both of Nez Perce county and both residents of the section about Lewiston. They had both been mountaineers, hunters, and trappers in the Rocky mountains. Together they had hunted buffalo, trapped beaver, and fought Indians and knew all the passes and trails through the mountains and across the

great wilderness from St. Louis to Fort Vancouver, on the Columbia. They had both married daughters of Indian chieftains and had raised families, thus blending the blood of the two noble races, the Anglo-Saxon and the Nez Perce, in a common current. Both were now delegates to the convention and were both using the same blankets under the same tree. Dr. Newell was a hopeful aspirant for the nomination for delegate to congress, which nomination we all considered equivalent to an election. Newell's friends in Lewiston had assured him of the certainty of his nomination, and before going to bed that night he thought he had enough votes pledged to him to make the event certain. This kept him awake and kept him talking, while Craig was both tired and sleepy and ready at any moment to have tumbled into the arms of Morpheus. At last, Newell, nudging his bed-fellow to make sure that he was awake, said, 'Craig, if this convention does tomorrow what I have every reason to believe it will do, and what I feel certain it will do, I'll go to congress and all hell can't stop me.' Craig, with patience worn out and very sleepy, replied, 'Newell, my dear old friend, let me tell you a secret and then we'll both go to sleep. If this convention does tomorrow what I know damned well it will do, you'll go to hell and all congress can't stop you.' This closed the confab, and silence reigned in Warsaw.

"But little time was required on the following day to finish the work of the convention. The principal, and nearly the only business in hand, was to nominate a Republican candidate for the position of delegate to congress from Idaho. Only one name was mentioned in connection with the position, that of Judge S. C. Parks, who was nominated by acclamation. Then the committee on resolutions was

called on to report, when the chairman of that committee drew from his pocket a neatly and substantially built platform that had been carefully constructed in Lewiston, which was immediately adopted without a dissenting vote. This important work accomplished, the convention adjourned without day, and soon the forest resounded with the notes of the trumpet calling 'boots and saddles,' and the happy and patriotic delegates took up their respective lines of march to the remote and widely scattered homes, there remaining for them now only the pleasant and easy task of electing their chosen candidate."

The second session of the Idaho legislature met at Lewiston on November 14, 1864, its duration being limited by congress to forty days. Considerable time was spent in repealing and amending the laws passed the previous year.

Of the new bills enacted, one provided a system of common schools for the territory. Another bill named the first Monday in December as the time of meeting of subsequent legislatures.

This legislature passed the measure placing a tax on foreign miners. Portions of this law read as follows:

"Section 1. No person not being a citizen of the United States or who shall not have declared his intention to become such, shall be allowed to take gold from the mines of this territory or hold a mining claim, unless he shall have a license therefor as hereinafter provided."

A following section states that those desiring the license to mine shall pay \$4 per month.

"Section 6. That all Mongolians, whether male or female, and of whatever occupation, shall be considered foreigners and shall pay a license tax of \$4 for each and every month they reside in this territory."

From another section this excerpt is taken: "The provisions of this act shall be construed only to such persons as are inhibited from becoming citizens of the United States by the laws thereof."

As passed the law applied only to the Chinese, against whom it was aimed. Chinamen had been coming into the placer mining regions in such numbers that it was thought some deterrent element was needed. W. A. Goulder states, in his *Reminiscences*, that he introduced this bill, and says that before returning to his mining claims he received a letter from his partner with this comforting assurance: "The Chinese are grinding their long knives for the scalp of the man who introduced that bill for their benefit."

The real battle of the second session, however, raged around the bill for locating the capital permanently at Boise City. The previous year a similar bill had been introduced, but late in the session, and its opponents had been able to prevent its passage. Now, the Boiseites took time by the forelock. The bill was introduced on November 23d and on December 7th received the approval of the new governor, Caleb Lyon.

Much bitterness was engendered over the location of the capital and factional lines were drawn between the northern and southern portions of the territory. From a reading of the organic act there seems to have been no just ground on which Lewiston could base her claims. Section 12 of the organic act reads as follows: "And be it further enacted that the legislative assembly of the territory of Idaho shall hold its first session at such time and place in said territory as the governor thereof shall appoint and direct, and at said first session, or as soon thereafter as they may deem expedient, the governor and legislative assembly shall pro-

ceed to locate and establish the seat of government for said territory at such place as they deem eligible; provided, that the seat of government fixed by the governor and legislative assembly shall not be at any time changed except by an act of the said assembly, duly passed, and which shall be approved, after due notice, at the first general election thereafter, by a majority of the legal votes cast on that question."

Lewiston, in the interval between the first and second legislatures, agitated changing boundaries so as to include some of eastern Washington and give to her a more central location. Similar suggestions have been made at intervals since then, but Idaho's western boundary has remained unchanged.

At the time of this dissension, Boise basin had a larger population than the northern mining sections, and the situation of Lewiston, on the extreme border of the state, would not commend it as a capital city. Congress, in determining territorial lines, has not always considered the formidable boundaries established by nature. North and south Idaho are separated by lofty mountains, not yet pierced by the iron rails which in time to come will inevitably bind together the two portions of the state. Northern Idaho has, in many ways, had a greater community of interests with eastern Washington than with the other part of its own commonwealth, just as southeastern Oregon is more closely associated by nature with Idaho than it is with that portion of its own state lying west of the mountains.

Not even on the passage of the bill did Lewiston acknowledge defeat, but instituted legal proceedings to prevent the removal of the public records. We again quote W. A. Goulder, who was on the ground during the hottest of the fight and who, looking back over the decades, has emphasized for his

readers the humor of the situation and eliminated the bitterness:

"To use the classical French phrase, the *piece de resistance* of the second session was the bill providing for the removal of the capital of the territory from Lewiston to Boise.

"The anxious friends of this measure, who constituted a good working majority in both branches of the legislature, took care to introduce the bill at the earliest practicable moment. The bill had been before the preceding session, but was introduced too late to withstand the obstructive tactics of the opposition. It failed to reach the point for the final vote until the last evening of the session, when it was talked to death by Alonzo Leland, then a member of the house, and a most determined opponent of the measure. This time the bill had nearly the whole session of forty days before it, which left nothing to fear from the worst kind of filibustering. It was pushed rapidly through and was soon among the finished products. 'And so the bill passed,' leaving its enemies only the forlorn hope that possibly the governor would veto it. But Caleb was no worshiper of the setting sun. He had seen southern Idaho, he had seen Boise, and he had been seen by the people who knew how to see him. He signed the bill without apparent scruple or regard for consequences, and then—Lewiston went into the air. Desperate and hopeless as the case looked, we still thought that something might be done. Leland and the other legal lights of the town counselled immediate action. A writ of *ne exeat* was sued out of the probate court of Nez Perce county, *ne exeat* meaning, when interpreted, 'Don't let him go.' This involved the immediate arrest and detention of the governor, and the detention of the archives in Lewiston until the case

could be judicially settled. Then we had a case at law on our hands. The case went into the district court of the first judicial district, Judge Aleck Smith presiding.

"The successful prosecution of our law suit for the retention of the capital at Lewiston seemed to demand the arrest of the governor, but to arrest that dignitary meant, in the first place, to catch him. In the meantime, Caleb learned what was on foot and what was in store for him; so, bright and early next morning, taking with him Hon. Sol Hasbrouck, of Owyhee county, and his shotgun, he embarked on a frail canoe, with the avowed purpose of shooting ducks on John Silcot's ranch, just across the Clearwater. Mr. Hasbrouck was for many years clerk of the supreme court, and died in Boise in 1906. When in mid-stream, the canoe became unmanageable, and was borne away by the current down Snake river to White's ferry, where a carriage was found in waiting on the Washington territory side of the river, which took Caleb and his shotgun to Walla Walla, where he took the stage for Boise. This was the last that was ever seen of Caleb Lyon of Lyonsdale, governor of all Idaho, on our side of the Salmon river mountains.

"The accident that had befallen the governor was soon known in Lewiston, as he could be seen from the town hopelessly drifting at the mercy of the rapid current of Snake river. There remained, for *ne exeat* purposes, the acting secretary, Silas D. Cochran, who was promptly arrested and made a close prisoner in his office, under the custody of the sheriff of Nez Perce county and his deputies. There was a goodly number of these deputies, of which I had the honor of being one. We kept a close guard over Cochran day and night, leaving no opening for another duck-hunting disaster. Cochran, at

the time of his arrest, made a full exhibit of the public property and papers in his office, which showed that the archives, together with the great seal of the territory, were all intact and safe.

"Mr. Hasbrouck, when the canoe drifted ashore at White's ferry, parted company with the governor and returned to Lewiston, where he was permitted to retire to his room, after giving a graphic account of the perilous journey down the river. He belonged in the camp of the enemy, but we bore him neither malice nor ill-will. He was one of the staidest and most exemplary members of the second session, which is saying a great deal for him, though he was young and inexperienced at the time, and but slightly versed in the ways and wiles of high diplomacy.

"Silas D. Cochran, I think, never held any official position by federal appointment. He had been a clerical attache of the secretary's office under William B. Daniels and became acting secretary, or secretary by brevet, after Daniels resigned. Whatever may have been his true legal status, Cochran was all that Idaho had left of governor or secretary when Caleb Lyon came upon the scene, in 1864, and continued the young man in the discharge of the duties of secretary.

"It did not look now like much of a grip that we had upon the executive department of the territory, or upon the capital, but we had Cochran and the archives, and we had our case at law in the court, with Judge Aleck fairly and squarely on our side of the question at issue. Our contention was that the alleged second session of the legislature was illegal and invalid *ab initio*, and that nothing that was done at that session could have the force of law. We claimed that the session commenced on a day other than that fixed by the law, and that many other irregularities

in the proceedings, each one of which was more than sufficient to vitiate the whole business, could be made evident to the satisfaction of any court in the land. The law suit, like all other sub-lunary things, came to an end at last, when a decision was promptly handed down by Judge Aleck Smith.

"The decision was a remarkable document and quite a model paper in its way. It was lengthy, elaborate, complex, and involved, but there was one sentence that stood out in luminous distinctness and in vivid contrast to the mass of legal abstruseness. That sentence was this: 'The capital is still at Lewiston.' With this decision in our favor, with Cochran a closely guarded prisoner, and the archives and the great seal of the territory in our possession, we felt that we could safely rest upon our oars and calmly await results. If this decision was ever judicially reversed, it is one of the facts of history, of the truth of which I am by no means certain. I think that decision still stands, clothed with all the legal force that a court of justice could give it. In spite of all that was afterwards said or done, I yet believe that the capital of Idaho 'is still at Lewiston.' "

The court proceedings left affairs in a chaotic condition. Governor Lyon had gone away, leaving the governorship in charge of the newly appointed secretary, C. De Witt Smith, who favored the Boise side of the controversy. Smith died at Rocky Bar in August from the effects of dissipation. For a time Idaho was without governor, secretary or capital. Finally orders came from Washington, D. C., instructing the United States marshal to remove the archives to Boise City, and this was accomplished the following October.

Horace C. Gilson was appointed secretary upon the death of Smith. Shortly before the convening of the third legislature, he received

about \$25,000 from the treasury department of the United States with which to pay the expenses of the coming legislative session. He took the money and departed for parts unknown. Lyon had been reappointed governor, but later his misuse of public funds made necessary an investigation. He was succeeded by David W. Ballard.

The third legislature, 1865-6, again took up the matter of extra compensation to territorial officers and legislators. The United States paid in currency which, according to the gold basis which controlled business in Idaho, was worth about fifty cents on the dollar. The \$4 per diem granted by the United States to the legislative members and chief clerks were, manifestly, not enough to meet actual expenses; but it would seem, considering the financial condition of the new territory and its small amount of assessable property, that the law makers helped themselves rather liberally from the public crib, and worked a hardship on the tax payers that endured many years.

This legislature passed a bill, approved January 9, 1866, which confirmed the law enacted by the first legislature in so much as it applied to members of the legislature and to clerks, but increased the amounts to be paid to assistants and to minor employes. This measure was construed as annulling that part of the old law which provided extra pay to the governor, secretary and the three judges. An act passed January 12, 1866, restored to the governor and secretary their compensation from the territorial treasury.

Besides the extra per diem granted employes, resolutions were passed giving additional amounts to employes, among which were \$400 to the chief and assistant clerks of the house; \$150 to extra clerks for enrolling bills; and \$150 to sergeant at arms.

One bill, which became a law, provided for the election of a territorial printer, fixing very liberal remuneration for certain work; while another authorized the printing of the laws of the third session in a newspaper, which created an expense which was heavy when compared with the benefit derived. The statute for the taxing of the Chinese was amended so as to increase the monthly tax from \$4 to \$5.

A bill was passed authorizing the funding of the territorial debt at twelve per cent per annum. Another measure had the effect of making officials of Boise county preferred creditors to be paid from funds due the territory from that county. This county had, at the time, a much larger population than any other one in the territory and was represented by one-half of the membership of the council, and possessed eight out of the nineteen house members. Its mines were then in the height of production, so that a large part of the revenue for territorial purposes came from this county. It was, therefore, not difficult for Boise county to control legislation, nor to find ample justification for so doing.

The fourth legislature of Idaho met December 3, 1866, and adjourned January 11, 1867. Several important amendments were made to the revenue law, after which the entire subject matter, together with the amendments and repeals to which each legislature had contributed, was properly arranged in a form convenient for reference.

A bill was passed at this session which, it would appear, was to supersede the law providing for a common school system. It authorized, for the benefit of sectarian schools, the issue of territorial bonds amounting to \$30,000, in favor of F. N. Blanchet, archbishop of Oregon. These bonds bore ten per cent interest and were redeemable from funds aris-

ing from the sale of the thirty-sixth section of school lands. This bill and some others were passed over the veto of the governor but were later disapproved by congress.

Through the research of Hon. John Hailey, the reports of territorial officers made to the governor and this legislative assembly are available. From them may be gleaned an idea of the financial standing of the territory.

The comptroller's report covers the period from December 4, 1865, to December 1, 1866, and shows, among other things, that the total valuation of assessable property in the territory for 1866 was \$4,158,157.88, the tax levy for the year being 70 cents on each \$100 valuation; that the amount paid into the treasury, including delinquent taxes for 1864 and 1865, was \$33,511.86; that there was a balance due from different counties of \$1,400.11; that there was due from retired county treasurers \$8,745.75; that the amount of warrants drawn during the period reported was \$43,081.13, of which \$15,714.60 were for the extra compensation to territorial officers, legislative members and attaches; that the territorial indebtedness December 1, 1866, amounted to \$95,046.99, with cash on hand of \$7,089.91, making the net indebtedness on the date named \$87,957.08.

The report also gave the following statistics: The estimated population of the territory in 1866 was 18,000, of which 17,000 were whites, and the balance Chinamen, the number of Indians not being included; taxpayers were estimated to be 3,480; in 1864 the vote cast for delegate to congress was 8,689 as against 6,634 in 1866.

The report of the prison commissioner shows that for the eleven months ending December 1, 1866, the total cost of that institution was \$12,624.32, and that the number of

prisoners cared for averaged about seven and one-half during the period stated.

The second legislature had established territorial prisons and placed the management thereof almost exclusively in the hands of a prison commissioner. There was considerable criticism as to the conduct and expenses of this department.

The territorial tax was increased from 70 cents on the \$100 to 100 cents, and an increase was also made in county taxes for school purposes.

Again the subject of extra compensation was taken up and an act was passed which repealed all former provisions for the governor and secretary to receive any pay from the territory. This bill was also passed over the governor's veto.

During this session the friction between the legislature and the governor and particularly the secretary, S. R. Howlett, became acute, and some extreme measures were resorted to before peace was finally established.

At this time congress ruled that the Idaho legislature should meet biennially instead of annually. This action was a benefit to the territory not only in reducing expenses, but also in giving a sufficient interval of time for the people to become acquainted with the laws passed before the next law-making body should repeal or amend them.

In 1868, E. D. Holbrook, delegate to congress, secured an appropriation for a United States prison located at Boise City. The superintendent of construction was Hon. Thomas Donaldson and the contract was let to Charles May. This building occupied the site of the present penitentiary, about two and one-half miles east of Boise.

It was completed and in April, 1872, the territorial prisoners were transferred to it from Idaho City. The prison was in charge of a

United States marshal. The United States charged the territory \$1 a day for each prisoner, this amount being in full for board, clothing, medical care and the necessary officers and guards. This effected a great saving to the territory over its previous outlay for the care of law breakers.

Holbrook also got an appropriation of \$75,000 for a United States assay office to be erected in Boise City. Hon. John R. McBride was appointed construction superintendent. This building was finished in 1872 and opened for business, and is still in use, located near the center of the city on its principal business street.

The members of the fifth legislature assembled at Boise on the 7th of December, 1868. One of the most important measures of this session was the passing of an entirely new revenue law, all former ones being repealed thereby. They also reduced the territorial tax levy from 100 cents to 80 cents on the \$100 valuation.

Another bill appropriated the sum of \$2,500 to be paid to Charles Ostner for the statue of George Washington which he had presented to the people of Idaho. For many years this statue was one of the features of Boise. It was equestrian and full size, showing Washington in military garb, and was carved out of native wood. It was unveiled in 1869 with imposing ceremonies. Ostner came to Idaho in 1862 and was in the Florence diggings for a time. Two years later he settled on land in the upper Payette valley and it was there, during winter months, that with ordinary tools he fashioned the figure.

At this session a bill was passed which restored to each of the three judges and to the governor the extra yearly compensation of \$2,500, and allowed the secretary \$1,000 extra annually, the increase to date from December

7, 1868. This bill was approved January 14, 1869, the day on which the legislature adjourned.

This called for territorial funds in the sum of \$11,000 annually. The two houses of the legislature now had a membership of thirty-three. The extra compensation to legislative members for the session of 1868-9 amounted to \$13,019.25, while incidental expenses added about \$1,400 more. For one year, therefore, the total to be paid by the territory amounted to over \$25,000, although all of the included items were provided for by congress. It seems to be a fact, however, that the appropriations received from the federal government were not enough to cover the salaries and per diem recompense authorized by it and the necessary expenses incident to legislative sessions and the printing of the laws passed.

The comptroller's report submitted at this time gave the assessed valuation of property within the territory at \$4,621,980.49.

The burden of extra compensation for its federally appointed officers and legislators was lifted from the people of Idaho in 1870. Congress, by an act passed July 15th, of that year, annulled the laws in all territories providing for such additional remuneration.

The sixth legislature convened on the 8th of December, 1870, and adjourned on the 13th of the following January. No measures of especial importance were passed.

Reports submitted to this body gave the value of assessable property for 1860 as \$5,544,501.36, and for 1870, \$3,665,705.55. The great difference in the two years must be largely charged to the falling off in the production of the mines in southern Idaho. The vote for delegate to congress in 1870 was 4-724. The territorial indebtedness, including bonds and warrants with interest due, amounted to \$146,770.17. Cash on hand

amounted to \$16,576.00, making the net indebtedness on November 30, 1870, \$130,199.21.

These figures show a decrease in both population and the value of assessable property, while the public debt was larger than at any previous time.

The seventh legislature, 1872-3, made a better record than any of its predecessors for careful, business-like financial enactments. These legislators were limited to the compensation paid by the United States and they devoted their time and energies to the business in hand. Much credit is also due to the influence of Thomas W. Bennett, then governor. In his message he voiced, in a sensible direct manner, the needs of the territory. His remarks are as applicable now as then, and a portion of his address is here given:

"The subject of retrenchment and reform is an old one, so far as discussion is concerned, and always forms the chief stock in trade of the aspiring legislator while before his constituents, and is an inevitable paragraph in every governor's message. But as a practical question, it has not been so altogether worn out, with constant use in legislative enactments, as to render all further attempts useless.

"Taxation, at best, is one of the heavy burdens of any people, and when it is laid recklessly, and unreasonably, it becomes almost unbearable, and kindles a spirit of insubordination and distrust. Public confidence becomes weak, enterprise dies out, and business stagnates. And especially is this the case in a territory like ours, where settlements are sparse and the people poor. That representative of the people will do himself most honor who labors most assiduously to lighten, as far as possible, the demands on the pockets of the tax payer. He cannot be a wise, patriotic legislator who acts in the interest of

moneyed corporations, private individuals or office-holders at the neglect and expense of the people he pretends to represent. Corporations and officers were made for the people, not the people for them. And such privileges and aid only should be granted them as will subserve, enrich and prosper the people. There is always more danger of governing a people too much than too little. A multitude of salaried officers are an expensive luxury that enrich the few at the impoverishment of the many. The people of this territory are poor, and 'times' with them are 'hard.' And experience has convinced me that they are a people easily governed, well disposed to obey the laws, and are very much in need of the simplest and cheapest government that can be devised, consistent with sound sense and justice. And every representative of the people who fails to use his utmost endeavors to accommodate himself to this condition of affairs will prove himself recreant to the trust imposed in him by a confiding people. I therefore submit to your candid consideration whether, in many cases, offices may not be consolidated, and in other cases entirely abolished, while in nearly all of them the fees and salaries may not be largely reduced. These fees and salaries were generally fixed at times of general prosperity, when money was plenty and prices high, and when, too, there was a great deal more labor to be performed by the officer. Now I submit whether these fees and salaries should not be made to conform to the changed condition of the people who have them to pay. The recipients of these favors of the people will doubtless object and complain, but if the people demand it, you should not shrink from the responsibility. If the object of the legislator is to foster a system of political rewards, then let it alone; but if, as I believe, the object should be to foster the

interest of the people, then I urge a change. I would recommend the raising of a joint committee of the two houses, on fees and salaries, whose special duty for the session should be to make a careful and deliberate investigation of the fees and salaries of all the officers—territorial, district, county and precinct—over which you have jurisdiction, and see which of them can be abolished, which of them consolidated, and which of them reduced in emoluments. And when this examination is made, let the committee report a bill, which, with its plain provisions and adequate penalties, will accomplish the will of the people. I would not be understood as intending to reflect on any officer—territorial, district, county or precinct—for, so far as I know, they are all honest men, and perform their duties well; nor do I say that all are overpaid, nor that some are not paid too little, but they are all the servants of the people you represent, and if they are honest, and recognize their accountability to their masters, they will not object to the closest scrutiny."

The reports show the property value in 1872 to be about the same as that reported two years previously, while the public debt had increased about \$5,000.

A glance over the list of legislators who assembled December 7, 1874, shows the names of three men who were afterward to serve Idaho as governors. Edward A. Stevenson and George L. Shoup were members of the house of representatives, while James H. Hawley was in the council or senate.

Again the revenue law was tackled and a new law passed. There was also a lengthy habeas corpus act and some legislation pertaining to divorce.

The territorial secretary, E. J. Curtis, had compiled the enactments of previous legislatures, and his manuscript was offered for sale.

The legislature purchased it for \$3,500. Before the end of the session, however, it was decided that this compilation was not sufficiently complete, and a law was passed creating a revision board of three members, who should serve without pay. An appropriation of \$1,400 was made to cover expenses connected with the work. This revision was to include all the laws passed at the eighth session, but in this respect the printed laws were not complete.

The assessable property in 1874 is given at \$4,513,022.49. The public debt, after deducting cash on hand December 1, 1874, was \$123,529.76, showing for the first time a decrease.

While undoubtedly getting on a better basis, the territory's finances were still far from satisfactory. The old debt, incurred largely through the extra compensation feature previously explained drew 12 per cent interest. Since this expense was created at the first session of the legislature (1863-4), the amount of the principal of at least a part of this debt had already been paid out in interest. None of the public debt bore less than ten per cent interest.

Another leak had not yet been stopped. A portion of the revenue from each county was payable to the territory, but no uniform provision had been made as to the amount to be allowed county officers for collecting the part belonging to the territory. This cost had varied in the different counties, the rate charged by some being exorbitant. Lemhi county headed the list, demanding forty-five per cent of the amount collected. The tax levied for this service by Ada county, in which the capital was located, amounted to sixteen per cent. The charges made by all the counties averaged thirty-one per cent.

The ninth legislature, 1876-7, took cogni-

zance of the extortion mentioned in the preceding paragraph and passed a law establishing a uniform rate for the collection of territorial moneys, as follows: six per cent to assessor and tax collector; three per cent to treasurer, and three per cent to auditor, or a total of twelve per cent to be retained by county officers.

There were also passed acts which reduced salaries and fees of county officers, giving to the counties relief from taxation. Another law empowered county commissioners to levy a tax of not less than five mills nor more than eight mills on the dollar for the benefit of the common schools, and also to turn fines and forfeitures into the school fund.

Ada county was the beneficiary of a law which provided for the creation of a redemption fund from which to pay all outstanding warrants. For this purpose there was set aside thirty-five per cent of all the county money, the remaining sixty-five per cent being held as a current expense fund. This plan put the county on a cash basis, and quickly worked a very satisfactory revolution in the conduct of county finances.

The report states that the assessable property in Idaho in 1876 was valued at \$4,381,277.46. The net indebtedness December 1, 1876, was \$130,913.60.

One of the striking features of the tenth legislative session, 1878-9, was the difficulty experienced in getting the lower house organized. The members in both branches were quite evenly divided between the two leading political parties, but the council was ready for work on the third day. In the house of representatives there was a complete deadlock and it was not until the afternoon of the twenty-fourth day that an organization was effected. There was no notable legislation, but

the members observed the rule of economy in the voting of appropriations.

The treasurer's report, dated December 20, 1878, gives the net indebtedness of the territory as \$121,939.74.

The deliberations of the eleventh legislature began December 13, 1880, and ended February 10, 1881. The first legislature had remained in session sixty days, but by the organic act of congress subsequent sessions were limited to forty days. Congress now made a new ruling, extending the period to sixty days.

A revision of the Code of Civil Procedure was an important act of this legislature. The greater part of the work of revision had been done previously by Hon. R. Z. Johnson and Judge John S. Gray, members, respectively, of the council and house of representatives. Knowing the ability of these gentlemen, both houses accepted their work with very few amendments.

There was important school legislation, which granted to Boise City and Lewiston independent graded schools. A license was imposed on insurance companies for the benefit of the school fund.

One bill provided that the governor and one citizen, acting as commissioner, should contract for the care and maintenance of the insane.

The financial condition was such as to cause the utmost satisfaction. Hon. John Hailey was a member of the council during this session and the following statement as to this feature is taken from his History of Idaho:

"It was discovered at this session that our territorial tax levy of seventy-five cents on the \$100 of taxable property was bringing in more money than was necessary to meet current expenses and to pay interest on the bonded debt, the principal of which would not become due for several years. So the legislature

passed an act amending our revenue laws by reducing the ad valorem territorial tax on property from seventy-five cents to forty cents on each \$100 of assessable property.

"At this time a report, made by a committee of the council to investigate the treasurer's accounts, shows that on February 21, 1881, after all outstanding warrants were paid, there remained in the territorial treasury \$18,915. This did not include the bonded debt, which amounted to \$69,248. This would not become due for several years."

The Idaho legislature convened for the twelfth time on December 11, 1882. Its members passed an election law, which required the registration of voters and which contained other regulations aimed at the prevention of election frauds.

Another bill established a comprehensive system of public schools and provided for its maintenance and supervision.

The territorial tax was again reduced, the rate being lowered from forty cents to twenty-five cents on \$100.

The report of the treasurer, bearing date November 11, 1882, shows that the total bonded indebtedness, part of which was due in 1885 and the balance in 1891, was \$69,248.60, while the cash on hand was \$41,816.97.

The thirteenth legislative body met December 8, 1884, and adjourned February 5, 1885. These members, in view of the financial condition of the territory, felt justified in taking steps to provide suitable quarters for the territorial government. A bill was passed authorizing the issuance of \$80,000 worth of bonds and the erection of a capitol building from the proceeds thereof. This act also provided for bonds to the amount of \$20,000 to be used in building an asylum for the insane, which should be located at the town of Black-foot.

Another act pertained to the revision of the laws of the territory, and empowered the governor to appoint a commission of three, the members of which were to revise the statutes and submit their work to the succeeding legislature.

At this session the office of attorney-general was created, the incumbent to be appointed by the governor and to receive a yearly salary of \$2,000.

The bonded indebtedness remained at the figures reported two years before, which represented the entire territorial debt. The total cash in the treasury on November 14, 1884, was \$56,490.54, and there was due and unpaid from various counties the sum of \$35,980.54.

The prosperity which the territory had attained in a single decade is evidenced by a comparison of the assessed property value of 1874, which was \$4,513,022.49, with the same item for 1884, which amounted to \$15,479,598.38. The number of tax payers in 1884 was estimated to be twelve thousand two hundred and seventy-two.

The fourteenth legislature, held in the winter of 1886-7, was composed of twelve council members and twenty-four representatives.

One of their first duties was the consideration of the revision of the laws authorized by the preceding legislature. The governor, Hon. William Bunn, had appointed on this commission Hon. R. Z. Johnson, Hon. H. E. Prickett and Hon. John S. Gray. Hon. James H. Beatty was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Prickett. The work done by this commission was meritorious and was classified as follows: Part I, Political Code; Part II, Civil Code; Part III, Remedial Code; Part IV, Penal Code. The work was adopted, a resolution being passed to include the laws of the current session, and the sum of \$4,000 was appropriated to pay for the publication.

As to the indebtedness, the provision made for a capitol building and for the insane asylum had made necessary a bonded obligation of \$100,000. Both of these buildings were completed and occupied. The bonds payable in 1885, amounting to \$22,533.54, had been liquidated. The report submitted showed a total indebtedness of \$151,502.08, with cash on hand of \$12,051.40. The tax rate was increased to thirty-five cents on \$100.

The fifteenth was the last territorial legislature, as Idaho was soon to enter statehood. It met the 10th of December, 1888, and continued until the 7th of February.

At this session the state university was established at Moscow. The bill provided for a board of nine regents to be chosen by the governor, with the advice and consent of the legislative council. An appropriation of \$15,000 was made to enable the regents to secure suitable grounds and plans for the buildings. A tax was authorized for the creation of a building fund.

Among other appropriations were: \$15,000 for the improvement of the asylum for the insane; \$14,630 for the beautifying of the capitol grounds, which was to include fence, walks, lawn and trees and shrubbery; \$50,000 for a road to be constructed between Mt. Idaho, in Idaho county, and Little Salmon Meadows, in Washington county.

The report of 1888 gives the property valuation as \$21,624,747.74.

This ends a brief outline of the territorial government. During these years there were, doubtless, many mistakes made. The circumstances of its birth as a territory, due to the discovery of rich gold deposits and the consequent excitement and lavish expenditures, were not conducive to a conservative conduct of public affairs.

The territory was held back and injured because of the character and indifference of

many of the officers bestowed on it by the United States, and much money was lost through misappropriation and embezzlement. But Idaho had paid into the national treasury a larger amount than the government had expended on her, even including the defalcations of the federal officers. Governor Edward A. Stevenson, in a report which he made to the secretary of interior, emphasized this fact, and also stated that no one selected from the people of the territory for a federal office had been guilty of peculation.

Following is a list of Idaho's territorial governors and secretaries, with dates of appointment:

Governors: William H. Wallace, March 10, 1863. Caleb Lyon, February 26, 1864. David W. Ballard, April 10, 1866. Samuel Bard, March 30, 1870. Gilman Marston, June 7, 1870. Alexander H. Conner, January 12, 1871. Thomas M. Bowen, April 19, 1871. Thomas W. Bennett, October 24, 1871. D. P. Thompson, March 16, 1875. Mason Brayman, July 24, 1876. John P. Hoyt, August 7, 1878. John B. Neil, July 12, 1880. John R. Irwin, March 2, 1883. William B. Bunn, March 26, 1884. Edward A. Stevenson, September 29, 1885. George L. Shoup, April 1, 1889.

Messrs. Bard, Marston, Conner and Hoyt never came to Idaho, their claim to the governorship resting entirely on the appointment.

Secretaries: William B. Daniels, March 10, 1863. C. DeWitt Smith, July 4, 1864. H. C. Gilson, September 4, 1865. S. R. Howlett, July 26, 1866. E. J. Curtis, May 4, 1869. Reappointed, February 5, 1874. R. A. Sidebotham, April 29, 1878. Theodore F. Singiser, December 22, 1880. Edward L. Curtis, March 3, 1883. D. P. B. Pride, July 2, 1884. E. J. Curtis, February 12, 1885. Reappointed February 12, 1889.

CHAPTER VIII

IDAHO'S TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS—A REMINISCENCE

By Ex-Governor James H. Hawley

The governors of the territory, like the United States attorneys and higher judges, were appointed by the president, and until 1884, when Mr. Cleveland made a new departure in this regard and appointed Colonel Stevenson to the position, all the governors had been appointed from distant states and had been given the position as a reward for party services in other places. They came to Idaho then as strangers, totally unacquainted with the territory or the habits and customs of its people, induced as a general proposition to take the position either for the sake of the salary attached or with the hope of possible future political preferment if they became residents.

It is not surprising the gentlemen so selected had slight sympathy with the territory or its people, and that the people were equally without particular feeling of friendship or regard for their governors and cared little for their wishes or ideas. Besides, Idaho, until the construction of the Oregon Short Line in 1882, was to many not a desirable place of residence, being isolated so far as railroad communication was concerned. To reach its capital required a stage ride of two hundred and fifty miles over roads that, once gone over, were always remembered; and upon reaching there, the only communication with the outside world was through the slow process of the

mails, there being no telegraph lines within the limits of the territory.

The long continued practice of selecting non-residents for the most important territorial offices was one of the disadvantages borne by Idaho in common with the other territories. The custom was absolutely indefensible, and only political exigencies and the necessity of rewarding small fry politicians, who had contributed to party success in the older states, was ever urged in its justification.

These remarks equally apply to the territorial judges, who with two exceptions, until the close of the territorial days, were all appointed from other states. The salary of the judges was small, many hardships attached to the position by reason of the supreme court justices also acting as district judges and being compelled to travel either by stage or horseback to reach the county seats of the various counties, and it is really surprising that lawyers as intelligent and capable as many of our territorial judges proved to be were found to fill the positions.

The disabilities labored under by the people of Idaho in this regard are very well exemplified by an incident of the first term of court held in Boise county. The presiding judge opened the term, and as usual most of the civil cases stood on demurrer. After listening to the arguments pro and con for two days on

these demurrers, the judge, so the legend goes, took them under advisement and the next day announced his decision upon them all, overruling the first demurrer and sustaining the second, and so alternating to the end of the list.

"Ned" Holbrook, one of the prominent lawyers of the early days, was particularly hard struck by these rulings, and rising in his place suggested to the presiding judge that he should give the reasons upon which his decisions were based, so that the lawyers could profit by them and amend their pleadings accordingly. The judge straightened himself up, and casting a withering look upon the attorney, said: "Mr. Holbrook, if you think that a man can come out here from the states and act as one of the judges of this territory on a salary of \$3,000 a year, paid in greenbacks worth forty cents on the dollar, and give reasons for everything he does, you are entirely mistaken."

This judicial comment applied equally to other territorial officers.

I am warned, however, if I keep rambling on in a general way in regard to past events, my space will be occupied before I reach the real text upon which I am to write. With all the governors of Idaho territory I had some acquaintance; very slight so far as several were concerned, but quite intimate with others. What I have to say with reference to these gentlemen must be taken as mere reminiscence, based perhaps upon imperfect recollection.

WILLIAM H. WALLACE

The enabling act creating the territory of Idaho was approved by President Lincoln March 3, 1863. Prior to this what is now included within the boundaries of the state had been part of Washington territory.

William H. Wallace was at the time delegate to congress from Washington. His term expired March 4, 1863, and six days later he was appointed Idaho's first governor, but did not make his appearance in the territory until July of that year.

William Daniels, who had been appointed secretary, really acted as governor. In September the Republican territorial convention was held at Packer John's cabin near Meadows in what is now Adams county, and the governor so manipulated matters as to secure the nomination for delegate in congress and, in pursuance of his authority, called an election to be held in the succeeding October.

The eastern boundary of the territory, as originally created, was the main line of the Rocky mountains, thus making a large part of Montana and most of Wyoming part of Idaho. John M. Cannady was named by the Democrats for delegate in congress.

The election returns came in and showed Cannady's election by a few hundred majority. But in the course of a couple of weeks what purported to be returns from Fort Laramie were received. While there was a government post at that place, situated at the foot of the western slope of the Rocky mountains, there was not a real settler within five hundred miles, but still the returns showed a majority of over six hundred in favor of Wallace, being just enough to defeat Cannady's election.

Wallace took his seat as delegate in congress, and, although there was considerable talk of a contest, it was not commenced and he retained his place, being succeeded as governor by Caleb Lyon. Another election under terms of the organic act was provided for in 1864. Mr. Wallace returned to the territory with the hopes of securing a renomination, but the former election was such a transpar-

ent swindle that he received little support, and in the succeeding election Edward H. Holbrook of Boise county, the Democratic candidate, was selected. Mr. Wallace continued to act as representative of Idaho in the national congress until March 4, 1865, but never again honored Idaho with his presence.

CALEB LYON

"Caleb Lyon of Lyonsdale," as he always signed himself, was the most picturesque figure in Idaho's early history. Appointed governor of the territory in February, 1864, he remained in office until April, 1866. The most notable event of his administration was the removal of the territorial records from Lewiston and the establishment of the capital at Boise City. The people of the northern part of the territory generally referred to this change as a larcenous proposition and charged that Governor Lyon "stole the capital."

The various messages and proclamations of Governor Lyon are worthy of study by any one interested in novel forms of gubernatorial enlightenment. Never did an official weave into his official utterances so many weird and fantastic sentences, although occasionally those utterances bordered on true eloquence. I have never forgotten an expression once used by him in a state paper, wherein referring to Idaho's climate he spoke of "our Siberian summers and Italian winters."

The office of governor in those days carried with it the control of Indian affairs within the territory and Governor Lyon, in 1866, was charged with dereliction of official duty in handling funds of the Nez Perce Indians, and made the subject of an official investigation in Washington, pending which he died.

Despite his idiosyncracies, Governor Lyon

had many good qualities and considerable ability. The people of the territory were rather fond of him, although they laughed at his messages and were generally more amused than instructed by his ideas. His was certainly a strange figure to be interjected into the official life of a community consisting of an aggregation of mining camps in our mountains and a very few half cultivated ranches in our valleys.

DR. DAVID W. BALLARD

Dr. Ballard was appointed from Oregon in 1866 and served until 1869. A good-natured sort of a fellow, he drew his salary with commendable regularity and did little else to inform the people that he held high office or was alive at all. One distinguishing characteristic singling him out from the rest of the "carpet-bag" governors was the fact that he actually stayed in Idaho during his term. He wasted no time here, however, upon its expiration, but immediately departed, and from that time never reappeared within the boundaries of the territory he once governed. If he did no particular good for Idaho, it is to his credit that he did but little harm.

EDWARD J. CURTIS

Reference to our territorial governors would be incomplete without mention of "Ned" Curtis who, although never actually appointed, acted as governor for a longer period than any of them by virtue of his being secretary of the territory and the fact that under the organic act the secretary was acting governor whenever a vacancy existed in the latter office, or the incumbent was absent. Curtis was appointed in 1869.

One Gilman Marston, unknown, was named

for the position in June, 1870, but became strayed or stolen and failed to show up.

Alexander H. Conner, from the Lord only knows where, was the next venture of the president, who named him as governor in January, 1871, but for some unknown reason he, too, failed to appear.

President Grant must have grown desperate by this time over the inability of those selected to reach the scene, and insisted on the next appointee at least seeing the territory, as Thomas M. Bowen, appointed in April, 1871, actually came to Idaho, but after staying less than a week, shook the dust of the territory from his feet and, greatly to the satisfaction of our people, left, never to return.

During all this time Secretary Curtis acted as governor and filled the office so acceptably that everyone wished he could have the title and draw the salary as well as do the work. Governor Bennett came late in the fall of 1871 and for the next three and one-half years Mr. Curtis simply ran the secretary's office.

D. P. Thompson supposedly took the office of governor in March, 1875, and drew the attendant salary until Governor Brayman came in July or August, 1876, but after qualifying spent practically none of his time here, and again did Mr. Curtis act as chief executive.

In August, 1878, John P. Hoyt, another name entirely unknown to fame in Idaho, was appointed as Governor Brayman's successor, but he, like so many of his illustrious predecessors, also failed to put in his appearance, but Mr. Curtis, whose second term had expired, had been succeeded by Secretary R. A. Sidebotham, who, of course, acted as governor in place of the delinquent Hoyt.

Edward L. Curtis, son of Governor Curtis, was appointed secretary in the early spring of 1883 and served until the summer of 1884,

giving away to D. P. B. Pride, "Alphabetical" Pride as he was often called, who filled the office until February, 1885, when Governor Curtis came into his own and was again appointed and remained territorial secretary until statehood came in 1891, serving as governor much of the time by reason of the continued absence of those appointed to the position. His fitness for the position is shown by the fact that he served throughout Mr. Cleveland's first administration, Congressman Hailey insisting that such course would be more agreeable to the people of Idaho than would the appointment of an eastern Democrat who had been promised the position whenever a change was made.

"Governor" Curtis, as we always called him, was an able lawyer and made a magnificent officer. An old-timer of the Pacific coast, he was known in every part of it and universally liked. He was jovial and good-natured, with a pleasant greeting for all, and I don't believe he had an enemy. The world is better and brighter because of men like him having lived in it. The whole state mourned when he died shortly after statehood.

Governor Curtis had all the virtues and but few of the besetting vices of the pioneers. Of one thing only did I ever hear complaint made in reference to his acts. His memory was extremely uncertain with reference to current events or even promises made. The whole territory, all of us knowing his peculiarity, laughed over an incident occurring during the winter of '70 or '71 while Curtis was acting as governor. Some of the Boise ladies were preparing a set of tableaux as an incident of a church festival. Among other things it was intended to represent a scene from the career of George Washington, and the question was whom to select to represent the cen-

tral figure. One or two ladies suggested Governor Curtis by reason of his strong resemblance to the Father of His Country, but little Mrs. H— immediately spoke up and said: "Oh, no, that will never do; George Washington never told a lie, you know."

Governor Curtis was not only a most lovable man in every respect and extremely popular wherever he went, but was an orator of no mean ability as was well illustrated in his Oregon career. Coming up from California, intending to go to the Willamette valley in 1856, he stopped over at Jacksonville in southern Oregon for a day. A Democratic convention was being held there and Curtis dropped into the hall where someone, with whom he had become acquainted, called upon him for a speech. Nothing loth, he complied and so electrified the convention that although a non-resident, and really a Republican in politics, he was nominated for the legislature, stopped over and made the campaign, was elected and served the term.

But enough in this recollection of governors of a man who, never in theory holding the position, actually served as such longer than any one before or since, and who throughout retained the loving regard of all who knew him, regardless of sect or party.

THOMAS W. BENNETT

The most jovially reckless gentleman who ever sat in a gubernatorial chair was, I believe, Governor Bennett. From the day he landed in Boise in the fall of 1871 until he left, nearly four years later, there was always something doing. He had been a gallant soldier in the Civil war, attaining upon merit the rank of brigadier-general, and was as careless of public opinion in civil life as he was of rebel bullets in war times.

His first appearance in Boise was the keynote of his actions during his entire stay. Alighting from the stage coach, dusty and travel stained, no one having the least suspicion as to his identity, he immediately walked down to Oldham & Taylor's saloon, a half block above the old Overland hotel, and stepping to the bar turned around to those present and said: "Is there a s— of a — here who will take a drink with the governor of Idaho?"

General Joe Oldham, who was present, immediately responded: "Yes, there is one that will," and they imbibed.

In three days he knew every one in Boise and in three weeks was equally well acquainted with every one in southern Idaho. He readily took to the conviviality then characteristic of the extreme West and added a few features from the East theretofore unknown. There was a continuous scene of hilarity wherever he was present.

But while always a "jolly good fellow," Governor Bennett was besides a man of acute intelligence, with broad ideas, and respected even by those who deplored some of his actions. His popularity was unbounded and in the fall of 1872 he ran as an independent candidate for congress against Stephen A. Fenn, the Democratic nominee, and made a remarkably close race in our, at that time, strongly Democratic territory. His campaign was unique in many ways, especially in regard to his oratory, and as part of his policy he dealt considerably in ridicule of his opponent, who was an old pioneer of the Pacific coast, absolutely untainted with the habits and customs of the effete East, but a man of strong convictions, excellent judgment and undoubted courage.

I came down to Boise City shortly after the campaign committee started to arrange for

Mr. Fenn's campaign in Boise county, where I was chairman of the Democratic committee, and called of course on Governor Bennett, with whom I was personally very friendly.

"Say, Jim," said the governor after exchanging greetings, "you were chief clerk in Boise last season when old Fenn was speaker, and I want to know what sort of a man he is any way?" I inquired what the matter was. "Look there," said the governor, handing me a letter, "just because I made a little amusement in my speech at Silver City as to the effect it would have on society in Washington if the old man was elected, he sends me a challenge to fight a duel; do you think he means it?"

"Sure he does," said I, "and the worst of it is he is a dead shot and will shoot you full of holes if you accept."

"Well," said the governor, "I wouldn't mind being shot at, but all the fun would be taken out of the election if one of us got hurt, so I guess I'll square it." It was fixed up amicably and they got to be good friends afterwards.

It would fill a volume to tell all the funny happenings during Governor Bennett's term of office. When he finally left us, all were sorry. He returned to his old home in Richmond, Indiana, and his popularity there caused him to be elected almost continuously as mayor of that city until his death many years afterwards. I believe no old-timer in Idaho, in thinking of Tom Bennett, does so with any but the pleasantest recollections.

DAVID P. THOMPSON

This gentleman succeeded Governor Bennett, his appointment being made in March, 1875. A resident of Oregon, he differed from his predecessors in that he was not an entire

stranger to all the people of Idaho when named for the position, as he had been here several times in connection with government surveys in which he was interested.

John Hailey was serving his first term in congress at this time, and it being useless to attempt to secure the appointment of a real Idaho man, he thought the next best thing was to have a governor from an adjacent state, and uniting his influence with that of Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, had Thompson named.

He duly qualified, and that was about the only official duty he performed, as outside of two or three short visits, his time was spent in Oregon and Washington City during his entire incumbency of the office.

President Grant became dissatisfied with his methods, and especially with the generally accepted rumor that he had retained his interests in the United States surveys, and in July, 1876, requested his resignation, which was promptly forthcoming, and for a few days the people of Idaho were content, being without an outsider as their chief officer. Their good fortune did not continue long, as Governor Brayman soon appeared upon the scene and their troubles commenced anew.

MASON BRAYMAN

An old man when appointed governor of the territory in the summer of 1876, Governor Brayman, during his two years' incumbency of the position, never seemed able to rid himself of the ideas he had brought with him from the East and adopt our western methods, and, therefore, was unpopular with the people.

His term of office was characterized by the most stirring events in the history of Idaho, as at that time the Nez Perce Indian war

was carried on and was followed by the Bannock war. Governor Brayman had been, I understand, in the army. Whether true or not, he was inclined to military methods, and was a veritable martinet in military affairs. In fact his position as commander-in-chief of the Idaho militia overshadowed, in his estimation, all other duties of the governor's office. As it was probable for a time that the scene of the Nez Perce war would include other sections of the state besides the northern counties, his suggestions for the organization of voluntary military companies were adopted in many places. Amongst others we organized a military company at Placerville, of which J. R. Witt was captain and Fred Campbell, now of Boise, and myself were lieutenants.

The governor busied himself with frequent orders and proclamations as to our duties and movements, of which, I regret to say, we took slight notice. As a result the company practically dissolved after the conclusion of the Nez Perce trouble.

The peculiar characteristics of Governor Brayman and his extreme views of his authority as commander-in-chief were displayed the next year. In 1878, shortly after the breaking out of the Bannock war, the Indians cut off all communications to the east and south, killed several drivers of stages and teamsters and terrorized the entire section.

The governor continued to send out his military orders, but no attention was paid to them by anybody. Thinking Boise itself was in danger and that our services would be needed, forty or fifty of us who had belonged to the Placerville and Idaho City companies got together and rode down to Boise. Reaching there we found the threatened danger had passed, and desiring to be of some use, we called upon Major General Howard,

who was in command of the troops engaged in the Bannock war and had reached Boise, and tendered our services to go out with an expedition he was about dispatching, without pay and under his orders.

I was spokesman for the officers of the company and while I was speaking, Governor Brayman came in and seemed greatly agitated as I proceeded, and upon my concluding, rose to his feet and said to General Howard:

"General, these men are here under my orders, armed with my guns and clothed with my commissions, and still they report to you instead of to me as commander-in-chief. Such conduct, sir, is reprehensible, and in time of war like this it is treasonable."

I immediately responded: "Governor Brayman, we want nothing to do with you or your orders, so you had better start your court martial going if you think we are guilty of treason."

This rather set the old gentleman aback and he turned upon Judge Milton Kelly, who had accompanied us to General Howard's headquarters and introduced us, and charged him with being responsible for our alleged derelictions.

Judge Kelly hotly retorted and it looked for a few moments as if there was going to be a pretty little scrap with Howard as umpire. The general called me into his back room while it was going on, laughed heartily over the incident and made me a flattering offer to accompany the expedition, which I declined unless the company went.

While Governor Brayman was heartily disliked by most of our people, I now believe it was mainly because he was not better understood. His finely marked features indicated a man who might be too zealous in

what he undertook to do, but whose honesty of purpose could not be doubted.

JOHN B. NEIL

The territory, having been relieved of Brayman's presence in the summer of 1878, we wondered for nearly two years with whom it would be next afflicted. One John B. Hoyt from somewhere, no one in Idaho seemed to know the place, was named for governor upon Brayman's departure, but with a consideration for the feelings of our people, as rare as it was commendable, failed to make an appearance.

John B. Neil, of Iowa, was nominated for the place in July, 1880, and immediately came to Boise. He was a distinct improvement on his predecessors, with the sole exception of General Bennett. If, however, the possession of brains had been a crime, Neil, even if convicted, never would have served more than a jail sentence.

Still, he was a good fellow in many ways and was seemingly actuated by a desire to do right in his official actions and, I believe, made an honest effort to do right in accord with the people of the territory. He was somewhat inclined to be theatrical in his methods and, had he been an actor, would have insisted on occupying the center of the stage whenever the spotlight was turned on.

The Ridgeway case was a good illustration of this. As district attorney of the second district in 1881, I convicted Sam Ridgeway of murder in the first degree, in old Alturas county, and he was sentenced to be hanged. The governor at that time had the entire pardoning power.

Two weeks before the day of execution I became satisfied the extreme penalty should not be inflicted and promptly wrote the gov-

ernor to that effect and asked him to commute the sentence to imprisonment for life. As the governor generally acted on the advice of the district attorney in such matters, I had no fear but what my request would be promptly complied with, and took my departure from Hailey to attend court in Lemhi county. I returned the evening of the day set for the execution and found the community had experienced an unusual sensation.

Governor Neil had reached Bellevue, five miles below Hailey, the county seat, the night before and going to bed slept late. The execution was set for ten o'clock in one of the small gulches back of Hailey. About nine o'clock the governor appeared upon the street and was asked if he had come up to attend the hanging. He apparently became excited and stated that he had sent a reprieve several days before. His informer told him none had been received, as he had just come from Hailey and he knew the execution was about to proceed.

Neil jumped into one of the hacks plying between Hailey and Bellevue and immediately drove to the jail. There he found that Ridgeway had made and signed his last statement to be delivered after his death, that the conveyance was awaiting at the jail to take him to the place of execution, and in less than half an hour the extreme penalty of the law would have been visited upon him.

The governor hurriedly stopped the execution by reprieving the condemned man for two weeks. Upon reaching Hailey and ascertaining these facts, I immediately asked the governor to commute the sentence to imprisonment for life, which he did. As I was going to Boise in two or three days, I brought Ridgeway over with me at the request of the sheriff and consigned him to the warden.

It was charged afterwards that Governor

Neil was simply playing to the gallery in this matter and that he had purposely come to the Wood River country to deliver the reprieve in person and make a sensational episode of an affair that otherwise would have been commonplace. I do not know whether this was true or not, as he insisted to me that he had sent the reprieve by mail and also stated sometime after that it had been returned to him, after being sent to Ogden.

Personally I always had the kindest feeling toward Governor Neil and believe he would have made a valued citizen of Idaho had he taken up his residence here after the expiration of his term of office. There were no scandals of any kind connected with his administration and I never heard his honesty questioned.

JOHN R. IRWIN

John R. Irwin, also a resident of Iowa, was appointed as the successor of Governor Neil. Mr. Irwin gave somewhat more attention to this appointment than did some of the gentlemen who had been similarly honored, as he came to Idaho and actually qualified. After so doing he spent about thirty days traveling in different parts of the territory, visiting Owyhee, Wood river and other points, but seemingly was impressed after this tour either with the fact that Idaho had no use for him or that he had no use for Idaho, for he immediately took his departure and the territory knew him no more.

Our citizens who met Governor Irwin were generally well impressed with his personality and, in common with others who made his acquaintance, I rather hoped that he would stay with us. What the real inducements for his departure were I never heard. That he was honest in his dealings was shown by the

fact that upon his leaving the territory he had a leave of absence, but never presented a bill for his salary. This is worthy of record in view of the inordinate desire on the part of some of the territorial governors to take everything they could lay their hands on in the shape of either salary or perquisites.

WILLIAM M. BUNN

Many of his predecessors had been called harsher names, but before Mr. Bunn came to Idaho none of our governors had been correctly styled a "dude." He deserved the title. An extraordinarily handsome man, his faultlessly neat attire was in marked contrast with the costume of the average man of the territory. A newspaper man of experience, popular in his native city of Philadelphia, a writer of reputation, I often wondered what inducement had prompted him to take an office in the far West, when much more desirable positions were certainly within his reach in the East. I rather imagine it was the title which he coveted, rather than the hope of future preferment.

Governor Bunn was very much in evidence during his term. There never was any doubt as to who was governor while he filled the position. He was not, however, satisfied with marching in the lead, but wanted to be the whole procession. It followed almost of course that while he had a few fast friends, he made many bitter enemies.

His arrogant way of treating all but his few intimates was well displayed in his treatment of several of us in the Ridgeway case. I have already in writing of Governor Neil spoken of Sam Ridgeway's close escape from the gallows. After he had served in the penitentiary nearly two years, I ascertained beyond a doubt that I had unwittingly used per-

jured evidence in securing his conviction. As was my duty, I immediately informed H. E. Prickett, the judge before whom Ridgeway had been tried, of the facts as they had developed.

John Hailey, then our congressman, had taken, after the conviction, considerable interest in Ridgeway, upon ascertaining that the latter had formerly been in the employ of the stage company of which Mr. Hailey was the head.

Fred T. Dubois was then United States marshal, and by virtue of his position as warden of the penitentiary, had Ridgeway in charge, and was greatly interested in the matter. I made an appointment with these three gentlemen to meet with them in Boise in the early summer of 1885, upon the Ridgeway matter, and together we called upon Governor Bunn to request a pardon in his behalf.

The governor received us in his inner office, failed to ask any of us to take a seat, but coldly inquired our business. I immediately stated the facts as they had developed. Judge Prickett confirmed these statements, and Mr. Hailey added his testimony to ours upon the matters which he had investigated, while Mr. Dubois gave information as to the uniform good conduct of the prisoner and reasons that prompted him to believe in his innocence.

Each of us requested, in the interest of justice, that an immediate pardon be granted. Governor Bunn heard us through, all of us standing patiently in his presence throughout the time, and at the conclusion of the interview gave a lordly wave of his hand toward the door and said that he would take the matter under advisement.

We immediately took our departure and held an indignation meeting on the sidewalk, and an eavesdropper would have failed to have heard any complimentary allusions to

Governor Bunn, who was the subject of our discussion.

As we were all prominent citizens of the territory, who had been actively engaged in the prosecution of Ridgeway, and were simply attempting to see that the injustice done him was cured, we thought our treatment was absolutely unwarranted, especially in view of the fact that Ridgeway hadn't a dollar to help himself, or a friend in the territory.

I believe this incident had much to do with the prompt removal of Governor Bunn by President Cleveland and the appointment of Colonel Stevenson in his stead, as all of us bent our energies in that direction, and Mr. Hailey's position as delegate in congress enabled him quickly to have the change made.

So incensed was Mr. Dubois over the matter, in connection with other real or fancied wrongs to which he had been subjected, that he attempted to force a personal difficulty upon Governor Bunn, which, if the latter had not declined, would undoubtedly have resulted in a tragedy that would have been talked of until this day amongst the older residents.

I also felt very unfriendly towards Governor Bunn on account of this incident, as none of us at that time was accustomed to be treated by our officials in such cavalier fashion. This prejudice continued with me for a long time and until I ascertained that Governor Bunn had many good qualities for which we had never given him credit, and was very highly regarded by the people of his own state. I think the harsh feelings entertained against him by many of us were probably due to our misunderstanding of his motives and methods, as much as to any intentional discourtesy personally or disregard for his duties on Governor Bunn's part.

It may be of interest to the reader to know

the conclusion of the Ridgeway case. Governor Bunn departed for the East a few weeks after this incident and our old friend, Secretary Curtis, was left in charge. I immediately came down from Hailey to see the acting governor and called his attention to the Ridgeway matter.

Curtis informed me that Governor Bunn had specially requested him not to issue a pardon to Ridgeway while he was gone. I insisted upon it, however, and had the evidence of his innocence so convincing that Curtis overlooked the instructions of the governor and issued a full pardon, and that evening Ridgeway was released. When he went into the prison he was one of the finest looking men I ever saw in the state, not over thirty years of age, straight as an arrow and with hair dark as an Indian's. At the end of his confinement he was a broken old man apparently, and his hair had turned completely gray.

This was the most notable instance of the miscarriage of justice that ever came under my official notice as a prosecutor, and it was for years to me a source of extreme regret that I had been the innocent means of almost sending a man to the gallows through perjured testimony, supplied by personal enemies attempting to secure a conviction.

EDWARD A. STEVENSON

For me to write of Governor Stevenson or of his successor, Governor Shoup, calls up a host of pleasant recollections saddened by the thought that they are no longer with us, assisting in building up the state each loved so well, and the foundations of which each so materially helped to permanently lay.

Coming to Idaho in 1864 from California, where he had long been one of the prominent

figures of that state, he at once took front rank amongst our people and impressed himself in greater degree than any other citizen upon the affairs of Boise county, his place of residence, and of the entire territory; and when in 1885 President Cleveland announced that the indefensible policy of appointing citizens of the older states as our governing officers should no longer prevail, but there should instead be "Home Rule" in the territories, John Hailey, then our delegate to congress, so well impressed the practically unanimous wishes of our citizens, regardless of their party feelings, upon the president, that Colonel Stevenson was appointed governor.

His rugged honesty, supplementing a deep knowledge of the necessities of the territory, enabled him to successfully meet and fully overcome the many difficulties presented during the crucial time in the history of Idaho extending over his four years' term, and when a change in the national administration necessarily caused a change in the leading officers of the territory, the regrets of the people over Governor Stevenson's retirement were only lightened by the equally high character of the distinguished citizen selected to replace him.

Governor Stevenson's life was almost a romance, so filled was it with stirring incidents. Of a prominent New York family, his adventurous spirit lured him to the "Golden West" shortly after the treasures of California came to the knowledge of the world, and there he at once became one of the notable figures.

One of the saddest incidents in the history of that state happened when Colonel Stevenson, as he was always called until his selection as governor, was in charge of an Indian reservation in northern California. Called away to the county seat on official business, leaving wife and children at their agency home without thought of possible danger, there

not having been the slightest indication of unfriendly feeling upon the part of the Indians, he was hastily summoned back in less than forty-eight hours to find his dear ones and every employe of the reservation foully murdered and their mutilated bodies partially consumed in the agency building, which had been fired by the red fiends as part of their dastardly work.

One employe, fatally wounded, had managed to escape the burning building and lived long enough after help came to inform his horrified listeners of the details of the tragedy and showed that a young Indian, who had been partly raised and implicitly trusted by Colonel Stevenson, had been a leader in the outbreak and was responsible mainly for the death of his family.

Overwhelmed as he was with grief, stern determination, always his chief characteristic, at once asserted itself, and he divided the men, who had flocked to the scene of disaster, into two parties to pursue the Indians, who had already fled to the mountain fastness, himself taking charge of one and giving positive orders to the other to bring in alive the young savage mentioned.

Fearful vengeance was taken, by the party Stevenson led, upon the Indians they overtook, and when satisfied no others of the murderers remained in their direction, the party returned to the county seat. There they found the other party had returned, and, in compliance with the order given, had brought in, as the only prisoner taken, the young Indian referred to, and that an examination was being held before a justice as a preliminary to his trial in the proper court.

Colonel Stevenson walked into the court room and confronted the prisoner. All present, recognizing that primitive justice was about to be done, gazed silently on. Even the

officers seemed paralyzed by the ensuing events, the machinery of the court ceased to move, and none interrupted the proceedings, of which Colonel Stevenson had become the central figure.

Sternly questioning the trembling criminal, Stevenson soon drew out a confession that the information given by the dying man was correct, and then ordering the Indian to precede him from the court room to a live oak tree standing in the street of that little California town, and refusing help from the many willing hands anxious to assist, himself adjusted the rope, hastily taken from his saddle, and unaided swung the murderer of his dear ones into eternity.

Unlawful this act may have been, but it was a fitting sequel to the awful events that had preceded, and even the enemies of Colonel Stevenson never charged him with lack of justification for his part in the tragedy.

Such in substance was the story as related to me by Governor Stevenson himself, one night in 1895, as we traveled to Pocatello, the sole occupants of the smoking compartment of our car. In a reminiscent mood, various subjects having been discussed, he detailed the tragedy and the recollection agitated him to a degree never before observed by me.

I had heard before of this dark shadow cast upon his life when comparatively a young man, but although on most intimate terms with him for many years, never before had I heard him refer to it, nor did I afterwards. Its relation made an impression upon me that I will never forget, and being made a sharer in his great sorrow intensified the high regard I entertained toward him.

The great esteem in which Governor Stevenson was held by the people of every community in which he lived was shared by all

the citizens of the state, and is fully evidenced by the fact that three successive times he was selected by the Masons of Idaho as grand master of that great fraternity.

Actively engaged in many important business enterprises in various sections of the state, he maintained his leadership in public affairs and in 1895 was nominated by the Democratic party, of which he always had been a member, as its candidate for governor. He was defeated, after a stirring campaign, by Hon. W. J. McConnell, and the hardships of the campaign seemingly affected his health to such an extent that the succeeding year he died, leaving a host of mourning personal friends, and bearing throughout his life the veneration and respect of all the people of Idaho.

He had married a second time after the tragedy to which I referred before, and one son, Charles C. Stevenson, who served as city attorney for Boise in 1893 and 1894, resulted from the union. His estimable wife, and his son also, died shortly after the governor had passed away and I know of no relative now remaining.

A curious coincidence of Governor Stevenson's life was that during his term as governor of Idaho territory, his brother, Charles P. Stevenson, was governor of the State of Nevada, and many of the older residents of Boise will remember the visit of the latter to Boise in 1887, where he remained for some days, the two governor brothers, constantly in each other's company, welcoming the many friends calling upon them.

GEORGE L. SHOUP

Of all the men with whom I have been acquainted to my mind, the two best examples of the true western type were George L.

Shoup and the late Governor John Sparks of Nevada. I first met Colonel Shoup in 1869. He was then a resident of Lemhi county, having removed from Colorado, where he had established an enviable reputation as a brave soldier and efficient officer in the Indian wars succeeding the War of the Rebellion. From the start he took a leading part in all the affairs of his section and through his efforts, more than from all other causes combined, were the settlement and continuous prosperity of Lemhi and Custer counties due.

In 1875 I commenced attending the terms of court in Lemhi county, riding across the mountains from my residence in Boise county, and continued so to do until 1882, and my constant association with Colonel Shoup attached me to him as a true friend and gave me an ever-increasing admiration for him as a man.

Hospitable almost to a fault; ever ready to listen to the cry of distress and relieve the wants of the needy; as brave a man as ever trod the sod of this or any other state; foremost in all matters tending to the improvement of his county or his state; with keen business acumen that soon secured him a competence, he not only became the leader in his own county in all things, but his reputation spread throughout Idaho as well.

It was only natural when Mr. Cleveland was defeated by Benjamin Harrison and a change in the governorship of Idaho became a certainty, that all eyes were turned to Colonel Shoup as a worthy successor of Governor Stevenson; and President Harrison, following the "Home Rule" theory of President Cleveland, listened to the universal request of the people of Idaho and appointed him governor.

He filled the position so acceptably and retained the confidence of the people so completely that, when in 1891 statehood became

an accomplished fact, he was overwhelmingly elected as the first governor of the state, a position which he left, when a few months later he was transferred to the United States senate, where for two terms he honored both state and nation by his valuable services.

By the death of Governor Shoup in 1904, Idaho lost her foremost citizen and our people were all mourners. His high character and invaluable services have not been permitted to pass without the fullest recognition, and in statuary hall of the national capitol at Washington, amongst those other great men who have honored their several states, stands a most notable statue, placed there by the grateful people of Idaho, as a continual reminder of the great services he performed for both the nation and state.

I have referred to all of the territorial gov-

ernors to greater or less extent. What I have written will serve to arouse memories of almost forgotten days in the minds of the old-timers of Idaho. It will also show the present generation the disadvantages under which the pioneers labored at a time when not only were they without the privilege of electing their own chief officers, but had them selected from strangers in distant states as equally unacquainted with our own people as our needs were unknown to them. Thank God, this condition was happily ended when Idaho took her place in the galaxy of states and so insured the selection of her officers from those who would assist their fellow citizens in building up the great commonwealth, which bids fair soon to take the proudest position amongst the ever advancing communities of the Northwest.

CHAPTER IX

LOOKING TO STATEHOOD—INFLUENCE OF THE MORMON QUESTION—CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION—CIVIC AND MATERIAL ELIGIBILITY OF IDAHO AS A SOVEREIGN COMMONWEALTH—REVIEW OF CONDITIONS—LAST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE—IDAHO ADMITTED TO THE UNION.

The fifteenth and last legislative assembly of the Territory of Idaho convened at Boise on the 10th of December, 1888, and its adjournment occurred on the 7th of February, 1889. At this time the most vital problem attracting popular interest in Idaho was that pertaining to the Mormon question. In all contested elections the Mormon candidates were excluded and an undue prejudice was manifested against this element in the citizenship of the territory that was preparing for the dignity of statehood. By this last territorial legislature congress was memorialized to refuse Utah admission to the union and also to require of homestead and preemption settlers an oath touching their attitude and practices in connection with polygamy. Apropos of the Mormon status in Idaho at this time the following pertinent statements have been written: "Already the local law required superintendents of schools to subscribe to an affidavit that they were neither bigamists nor polygamists, but at this legislative session the law was so altered that in case the person challenged were a woman the objectionable term should not be included in the oath."

From Hailey's valuable History of Idaho are taken the following excerpts:

"The last territorial legislature did not enact as many laws as some of our former leg-

islatures. They gave us only seventy-seven pages, including laws, memorials and resolutions, but they managed to increase both our current expenses and our bonded debt; also our territorial taxes. Among the important bills passed at this session was 'An act to establish the University of Idaho at Moscow.' This act provided for a board of nine regents, to be chosen from the territory at large, which board the governor should appoint by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council, and \$15,000 was appropriated out of the territorial treasury to enable the regents to procure suitable grounds, plans for the buildings, and for the expense of the regents, and an additional ad valorem tax of one-half mill was levied by this act on each dollar of assessable property in the territory, to create a building fund to pay for the construction of the university buildings, this tax to be collected and used for this purpose for four years.

"Another act was one creating and organizing the counties of Elmore and Logan, and defining the boundaries of Bingham and Alturas counties. This act caused an abundance of litigation and expenses amounting to many thousands of dollars, and a great deal of ill feeling among some of the people of Alturas county; after several years this re-

sulted in more litigation and the wiping out of old Alturas county and Logan county and creating in lieu thereof the counties of Blaine and Lincoln, with a readjustment of the boundary lines. The heavy debt that was hanging over old Alturas, together with the expensive litigation, made taxes very oppressive in these counties for several years."

Looking to the encouragement of settlement within the prospective state the last territorial legislature provided for the establishing of a board of immigration. This was done at the recommendation by the committee on territorial affairs whose report asseverated that the natural wealth and resources of Idaho were less known to the world than those of any other part of the union. This legislature appropriated \$50,000 for the construction of a long-needed road between Mount Idaho and Little Salmon Meadows, more closely connecting the Panhandle with the main body of the territory. Congress was also memorialized for an amendment to the alien act, so as to exempt mines from its provisions and encourage the immigration of miners. There was also an act appropriating \$15,000 for improvements to the Idaho insane asylum. Another enactment provided for the appointment of four commissioners to effect and supervise the improvement of the grounds about the territorial capitol.

Fortified by large and definite achievement, unrivaled advantages and adequate and loyal citizenship, Idaho moved forward in stately dignity toward the goal of statehood. In preparation for this end a bill was introduced in the territorial legislature, by Representative Bruner, of Boise, providing for a constitutional convention. Perkins, of Alturas county, gave notice to the council that a joint memorial to congress would be presented for adoption in due time for an act

enabling the people of Idaho to form a state government. Concerning this important period in the history of the state the following record bears its own significance:

"The citizens of Lewiston held a mass meeting and adopted resolutions, which they forwarded to the legislature, demanding of congress admission into the union, and incidentally endorsement was given to Delegate Dubois and others who were zealously laboring to achieve the desired end. Accordingly, on the 29th of January, 1889, the council approved a house joint memorial for the admission of Idaho, without a dissenting voice; and on the 4th of February, six days before the adjournment of the council, the special committee appointed to examine the house bill providing for the calling of a constitutional convention made a favorable report. Statehood was unanimously regarded as a great help to the investment of capital in Idaho and the year 1889 was marked by definite prosperity and great promise. Both mining and agriculture were making rapid advances, aided by the opening of routes of travel and transportation, and also by plants for irrigation. Prosperity was in the air. Nearly all of the old political acrimony had died out. Even the scheme for annexing the Panhandle of Idaho to Washington was not heard of, except to be denounced. The only definite opposition to statehood was that shown by certain representatives of the agricultural industry, who feared increased expenses without adequate compensation."

On the 2nd of April, 1889, Governor Stevenson issued a proclamation providing for the election of delegates to a constitutional convention, which was designated to meet at Boise on the 4th of the following July, although congress had as yet passed no enabling act. Governor Shoup, who assumed office on

the 30th of April, issued another proclamation endorsing that set forth by his predecessor, and the result was that seventy-two delegates were elected. The constitutional convention assembled on the date assigned and continued in session for thirty-four days. An admirable constitution was framed, and the same had no special features of unusual order save that which emphasized the prohibition of polygamy within the borders of the new commonwealth. The constitution provided for the popular election of state justices, three in number. Exercise of the right of franchise was made contingent upon a residence of six months in the state; taxes for state purposes should never exceed ten mills on the dollar, and when the assessed valuation should reach \$50,000,000 the rate of taxation should not exceed five mills, this to be reduced to three mills as an ultimate after the assessed valuation should have reached \$100,000,000. Provision was made that the capital of the new state should be located at Boise for a period of twenty years.

The population of Idaho in 1880, as designated on the authority of Governor Shoup, was 113,777, and of the number it was estimated that about twenty-five thousand were of the faith of the Latter Day Saints. The legislature of 1884-5 had passed a registry law requiring voters to take an extremely rigid oath to the effect that they were opposed to polygamy both practically and theoretically, the principal opposition to the Mormons having been by reason of the fact that the leaders of the church maintained that all laws enacted for the suppression of polygamy were an interference with religious liberty, and thus unconstitutional.

On the 5th of November, 1889, was given the popular vote on the constitution, the result showing 12,398 votes in its favor and 1,773

in opposition, and the territory having at that time been about equally balanced between the two leading political parties. From a previous publication are taken the following interesting statements: "In order to settle the question raised by the Mormons as to the constitutionality of the registry oath, a Mormon voter was arrested, charged with conspiracy and imprisoned. A writ of habeas corpus was denied and the case was taken to the United States supreme court. Pending this case, Delegate Dubois was taking the opinion of congress on the admission of Idaho, and was met by the assertion of the Mormon leaders that the effort to disfranchise twenty-five thousand people would prove a stumbling block in the way of statehood. Dubois rejoined that rather than have the territory come in without the anti-Mormon clause in its constitution he would prefer that it should remain out of the union. He said: 'We want a state for those whose highest allegiance is to the United States, or else we want no state at all.'

"There were several other complications besides the 'Mormon test oath' in the way of a smooth admission of Idaho into the relation of a state. One was the objection raised by the Democrats as a partisan measure, that Idaho should not be admitted without Wyoming and New Mexico at the same time. Another was that should there be, by this means or any other, any delay in the admission of Idaho, the near approach of a new federal census would occasion a new basis of representative apportionment and thus postpone Idaho's admission for a number of years. Thus fears and hopes alternated."

The material and civic advancement of Idaho within the year 1880 had transcended all previous records and proved a strong factor in justifying the claims of the territory for eligibility to statehood. Irrigation schemes

that would cost millions of dollars had been projected; new mining camps were being rapidly established and properly equipped; homestead filings for the year were 861; homestead proofs, 463; desert filings, 294; desert proofs, 841; preemption filings, 841; preemption proofs, 441; timber-culture filings, 293; timber-culture proofs, 5; mineral filings, 72, and proofs, 62. The total amount of land surveyed in Idaho was 8,500,000 acres; amount of land patented or filed upon, 4,500,000 acres; land in cultivation, 600,000 acres. Altogether Idaho contained about 55,000,000 acres, of which 12,000,000 were suitable for agriculture, while nearly as much more could be made so by irrigation. There were 5,000,000 acres of grazing land, 10,000,000 acres of timber and 8,000,000 acres of timber land. "Idaho had, indeed, advantages unsurpassed in the world."

At the national capital there was but apathetic feeling relative to the admission of Idaho to the union and this attitude was changed only when there came the definite assurance that the new state would lawfully control and exclude from power its polygamous population. The bill admitting Idaho as one of the sovereign states of the federal union was reported to the house of representatives in congress and was passed by this body on the 3d of April, 1860, the approval of the senate having been given on the 1st of the following July, and the signature of the president having been affixed on the 3d of July, when Idaho realized in fact the great result for which she had striven, with all earnestness and with full appreciation. The boundaries of the new commonwealth were defined as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the 39th meridian with the boundary line between the United States and the British Possessions, then following the meridian south until

it reached the summit of the Bitter Root mountains, then southeast along the crest of the Bitter Root range and the Continental Divide until it intersects the meridian of thirty-four degrees of latitude, thence west on this parallel of latitude to its intersection with the meridian drawn through the mouth of the Owyhee river, thence down the mid-channel of the Snake river to the mouth of the Clearwater river, and north on the meridian which passes through the mouth of the Clearwater to the boundary line between the United States and the British Possessions, and east on said boundary line to the place of beginning.

It is but consonant that this record of Idaho history be made specially full in connection with the period marking the admission of the state to the union, and from authoritative sources are obtained the data which follow. The new state was granted one representative in congress, besides the two senators, at the time of its admission. It was provided that in the first election for state officers the territorial laws for registration, including the test-oath law, should apply. The sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections of the public lands in each township, or sections in lieu thereof, were granted to the state for the support of common schools, the proceeds from the sale of such lands to be preserved as a permanent school fund. The fund was entitled to receive also 5 per cent of the net proceeds accruing to the United States from the sale of public lands in the state. Fifty sections of the public lands were granted in aid of the erection of public buildings at the capital, and ninety thousand acres were granted for the establishment and maintenance of an agricultural college. In lieu of the general grant of lands for internal improvements usually made to new states, the following special grants were made: For the establishment and mainte-

nance of a scientific school, 100,000 acres; for the state normal schools, 90,000 acres; for the maintenance of the insane asylum at Blackfoot, 50,000; for the maintenance of the state university, at Moscow, 50,000; for the penitentiary at Boise, 50,000; and for other state charitable, educational, penal and reformatory institutions, 150,000 acres. None of the lands granted was to be sold for less than \$10 an acre.

On the 18th of July, 1890, in harmony with the admission act and the provisions of the new constitution, Hon. George L. Shoup, the last territorial governor of Idaho, as well as the first governor of the new commonwealth, issued a proclamation directing a special election to be held on the 1st of the following October, to choose a full corps of state and county officers and a representative to the Fifty-first and Fifty-second congresses. Nomination conventions were at once called by the Republican and Democratic state committees. The Republican state convention met at Boise, August 20th and nominated a ticket as follows: Governor, George L. Shoup; lieutenant-governor, Norman B. Willey; secretary of state, A. J. Pinkham; auditor, George Robethan; treasurer, Frank R. Coffin; attorney-general, George H. Roberts; superintendent of public instruction, J. E. Harroun; justices of the supreme court, Joseph W. Huston, John T. Morgan and Isaac N. Sullivan; member for congress for both terms, Willis Sweet. In their platform, besides the customary declarations, the Republicans demanded a repeal of the national law which placed the public domain of the state of Idaho within the arid region and reserved the same from settlement, which law "retarded the growth of the state and worked a great injustice to the people."

At Boise the Democratic state convention

met on the 26th of August, and its respective nominations were as here noted: Governor, Benjamin Wilson; lieutenant-governor, Samuel F. Taylor; secretary of state, E. A. Sherwin; auditor, James H. Wickersham; treasurer, T. A. Regan; attorney-general, Richard Z. Johnson; superintendent of public instruction, Milton A. Kelly; justices of the supreme court, I. N. Maxwell, F. H. Ensign and Hugh W. Weir; representative in congress, Alexander E. Mayhew. In their platform the Democrats declared for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, for an eight-hour system of labor, for laws restricting Chinese immigration and prohibiting the employment of Chinese, and for the election of United States senators by popular vote.

The ensuing election resulted in a decisive victory of the Republican ticket, on which the name of Silas W. Moody had been substituted for that of George Robethan. The state legislature was composed of fourteen Republicans and four Democrats in the senate, and thirty Republicans and six Democrats in the house. The new legislature convened in Boise on the 3d of November, and its session terminated on the 14th of March, 1891. On December 18th the legislature elected Governor Shoup as representative of the new state in the United States senate for the term ending March 4, 1897, and William J. McConnell for the term ending March 4, 1893. Hon. Frederick T. Dubois, who had served with distinction as territorial delegate from Idaho to congress, was elected senator to succeed Governor Shoup at the end of the latter's term. Concerning the difficulties that ensued in connection with the election of Dubois the following record is worthy of perpetuation: "The ballot for Dubois was taken in joint session, without having first taken a separate ballot in each house, as required by the

statute. His Republican opponents took advantage of this and, combining with the Democrats, protested against the election as illegal. They passed through both houses a resolution under which, on February 10th, each house separately voted for a senator in place of Dubois. This resolution declared that great doubt of the validity of the former election existed, because it took place in advance of the time fixed by law and without a separate ballot in each house. On February 11th both houses, in joint session, finding that no choice had been made on the preceding day on the separate ballot in each house, proceeded by joint ballot to elect William H. Clagett to the United States senate, by a vote of twenty-eight to four for all other candidates. Seventeen Republican members were present and refused to vote, and four were absent; but the Republican minority and the Democrats (who voted for Clagett) formed a majority of both houses. Subsequently Acting Governor Willey signed the certificate of Clagett's election, but the secretary of state refused to countersign it or to affix the state seal. Dubois had previously obtained a certificate of election, signed by the governor and the secretary of state and duly sealed. It then became the duty of the United States senate to pass upon the validity of both these certificates."

At this initial session of the Idaho legislature the Australian ballot system was adopted, to apply to all elections in the state excepting those of school districts. In connection with elections a registration law was adopted and the usual restrictions placed upon qualifications of voters. For the purpose of funding the bonded and floating debts of the state an act was passed authorizing the issuing of six per cent state bonds, redeemable December 1, 1911, or at any time after

December 1, 1900, at the option of the state. At the time of the adoption of this law the bonded debt of the state to be refunded amounted to \$51,715.06, with accrued interest, and the floating debt, with accrued interest was about \$76,000. The ad valorem state tax to be levied annually for general purposes was fixed at eight and one-half mills on the dollar, and a further annual tax of three-fourths of a mill was levied in aid of the state university building fund. A law was passed making the school system conform with the requirements of the state constitution and provided for an annual tax levy in each county for the support of schools, this levy to be not less than five or more than ten mills on the dollar. Appropriations were made for restoring the buildings of the insane asylum at Blackfoot, which had been destroyed by fire, and for providing proper representation of the new state at the World's Columbian exposition, in Chicago, in 1893.

At this session of the legislature Canyon county was created, the same having been segregated from Ada county. A state penitentiary was established at Boise, in the buildings previously used for this purpose under the territorial government and situated two miles east of the city. Congress gave to Idaho the United States penitentiary with its equipment, including one hundred and sixty acres of land.

Touching the transition from the territorial regime to that of statehood, Hon. John Hailey has given, in his *History of Idaho*, the results of his summing up of the situation, after a careful investigation, and certain of his sapient statements are entitled to further perpetuation, as his words of counsel can not fail of value:

"It will be seen by the governor's message that the total amount of territorial indebted-

ness at the time we took on statehood, less cash in the treasury, was \$230,170.00, and that when the territorial portion of the taxes for 1890 was paid in, a month later, the indebtedness would be reduced to \$169,560.00. This certainly shows that the financial condition of the territory at the time it was transferred to and came under state government was in a good, healthy state. Had the expenses of state government not exceeded what our governor estimated, to wit: 'For the first year, \$177,535.00, and second year, \$130,000.00,' with our rapid increase of taxable property, we should long since have been out of debt, had taxes lowered and had money in the treasury to meet all demands on a cash basis. But this has not been done. While our population and our taxable property have increased since 1890 about three hundred per cent, the current expenses of our state government have increased at a more rapid rate, and the tax levy for state purposes was raised the first year of statehood from forty cents on each one hundred dollars of assessable property to almost double that amount, and has continued so ever since. It seems that this high rate of taxation on all of the three hundred per cent increase of property since statehood is necessary to pay the current expenses of the state government, and to pay the interest on several hundred thousand dollars of bonded debt incurred since statehood, the principal of which the people will have to pay sooner or later by taxation. I respectfully suggest that it is about time to call a halt on the issuing of any more bonds and to try to pay up rather than to increase the debt. We have a fine state with great resources; we want people with wealth, brains, energy and muscle to come and settle here and help us to develop the God-given resources of our new state. We will drive or keep them away

by running extravagant state and county governments, which always oppress the people with high taxation. We think it is about time for our law-makers and state officers to pause and look around and see if they have not loaded onto the taxpayers about as much as they can bear up under, and try in the future to lessen their burden rather than increase them, . . . Had our law-makers followed the suggestions made by this grand and patriotic governor (Shoup), who believed that no more state offices should be created than were actually necessary and that every officer should earn his salary, the burdens of taxation would have been very much lighter on our people and our public debt would now be very much less than it is."

The personnel of the corps of state officers who were officially declared elected, on the 1st of November, 1890, was as follows: Governor, George L. Shoup; lieutenant-governor, Norman B. Willey; secretary of state, A. J. Pinkham; auditor, Silas W. Moody; treasurer, Frank R. Coffin; attorney-general, George H. Roberts; superintendent of public instruction, J. E. Harroun; justices of the supreme court, Isaac N. Sullivan, Joseph W. Huston and John T. Morgan; Justice Sullivan drew by lot the shortest term and thereby became the first chief justice of the supreme court of the new state.

The population of Idaho in 1890 was 84,385 this being an increase of more than fifty thousand within a decade. As the admission to statehood marked the initiation of the era of greatest development and progress in Idaho it is but consistent that certain statistical data be entered as applying to the year which marked the admission of the state to the union. The original counties of the new commonwealth were as here designated: Ada, Alturas, Bear Lake, Bingham, Boise, Cassia, Custer,

Elmore, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Lemhi, Logan, Nez Perces, Owyhee, Shoshone, and Washington. The total indebtedness of the counties when Idaho became a state was \$1,320,795, of which \$858,700 was bonded. The state debt October 1, 1890, was: Bonds of 1877, due December 1, 1891, \$40,715.06; capitol-building bonds of 1885, \$80,000; insane-asylum bonds of 1885, \$20,000; outstanding warrants unpaid, \$92,552.89; total debt, \$239,267.95. The large amount of outstanding warrants was due to appropriations made by the preceding legislature for improvements upon the capitol grounds, the insane asylum and the university lands, and to expenditures caused by the burning of the buildings of the insane asylum at Blackfoot, November 24, 1889. Before the end of December the wagon-road bonds, amounting to \$50,000, authorized by the preceding legislature, were sold at a premium. The section of public highway for which this appropriation had been made was the wagon road from Mount Idaho to Little Salmon Meadows, and after it was completed it was for a long period the only means of communication within the state between the northern and southern counties. The balances in the various funds in the state treasury in 1890 showed a total of \$33,864.12. Governor Shoup estimated the necessary expenses of the first year of statehood at \$177,535, to meet which a tax levy, for 1891, of six and a half mills, would be necessary, exclusive of the half-mill levy for the state university and the one-fifth-mill levy for the wagon roads.

The state university was established at Moscow by an act of the fifteenth legislature, and the sum of \$15,000 dollars appropriated for the purchased of a site for procuring plans and specifications for a building.

The growth of the public schools during the two years ending August 31, 1890, was

indicated by the following figures: The number of school districts increased from 337 to 410; school houses from 269 to 315; schools from 376 to 497; children of school age (between five and twenty-one), from 20,433 to 25,471; the amount received for school purposes from \$158,512 to \$202,235.

The assessed valuation of property for the year 1890 was: Real estate and improvements, \$11,173,511; railroad property, \$5,358,338; live stock, \$4,744,276; goods, wares and merchandise, \$1,612,615; money, bank shares and other securities, \$763,284; other personal property, \$1,929,281; total, \$25,581,305. The rate of taxation upon this valuation was four mills,—three and a half mills being for general purposes, and half a mill for the university.

The mineral production for the year 1890 by counties, was:

| | Gold. | Silver, at \$1 per ounce. | Lead, at 4 cts. a pound. |
|------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Ada | \$ 16,000 | \$ 500 | \$ |
| Alturas | 140,000 | 300,000 | 240,000 |
| Bingham | 66,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Boise | 410,000 | 125,000 | ..... |
| Cassia | 45,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Custer | 260,000 | 893,000 | 145,000 |
| Elmore | 200,000 | 18,000 | ..... |
| Idaho | 485,000 | 37,000 | ..... |
| Kootenai | 166,500 | 325,000 | 110,000 |
| Lemhi | 725,500 | 150,000 | ..... |
| Logan | 75,000 | 550,000 | 125,000 |
| Owyhee | 651,000 | 325,000 | ..... |
| Shoshone | 340,000 | 2,750,000 | 3,890,000 |
| Washington | 15,000 | 60,000 | ..... |
| Total | \$3,595,000 | \$5,594,000 | \$4,510,000 |

Besides, Custer county produced \$75,000 worth of copper, and Washington county \$50,000 worth, making the grand total \$13,824,500.

During the year ending March 31, 1890, crops were raised in the state by irrigation on

217,005 acres of land, or 339.07 square miles, —about four-tenths of one per cent of the area of the state. The number of farms on May 31, 1890, was 6,654, of which 4,323, or about two-thirds, irrigated areas, the remaining third being farms in the northern counties or stock ranges requiring no irrigation. The average first cost of water right was \$4.74 an acre, and the average cost of preparing the soil for cultivation, including the purchase price of the land but excluding the cost of water right, was \$10.56 an acre. The average annual cost of water was eighty cents an acre. The average value of the irrigated land was \$45.50 an acre.

On August 1, 1890, there were seventy-five prisoners in the state penitentiary, which is located two miles east of Boise, on a tract of one hundred and sixty acres. Of these six were United States prisoners. There is no employment for the inmates of this institution, but occasionally some were employed in a quarry near by. During the year 1889 congress made an appropriation of \$25,000 for the support of this prison, consisting of an addition to the building, on which work was begun in March, 1890, and completed before the close of the year. In 1893 it was reported by the officer in charge that the cost of keeping each prisoner was about seventy-three cents a day, the convicts not being employed at profitable labor. Indeed, nearly all of them had never learned a trade. On December 1, this year, there were one hundred and thirty-two prisoners. The cost of their food per diem was fifteen cents per capita.

The Idaho national guard, in 1890, consisted of six companies, aggregating about three hundred and fifty men, supplied with uniforms by the national government.

The legislative act of 1891 for the creation of Alta and Lincoln counties out of the coun-

ties of Alturas and Logan was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court, on the ground that the state constitution forbids the division of a county and the attachment of a part thereof to another county without a vote of the people in the portion to be separated. In 1891 the attorney-general of the state returned an opinion of importance in connection with the qualifications of women for voting at school elections, and in this opinion he maintained that to vote on the proposition as to whether a special tax shall be levied for school purposes, a woman must possess, with male suffragists, the additional qualification of being "an actual resident freeholder or head of a family."

A succinct record of political affairs in Idaho during the first several years of statehood was prepared for an edition previously issued by the publishers of this history and its reproduction is justified, as the matter could scarcely be again canvassed with greater effectiveness.

On May 5, 1892, the Republicans held a state convention at Pocatello, and a nominating convention in August following, at which they advocated the free and unlimited coinage of silver, the creation of a federal department of mines and mining at Washington, protection of labor and capital, prompt action in allotting lands in the Nez Perce Indian reservation, certain amendments to the immigration laws, and the holding the Democrats responsible for the crippling of western industries. For the state ticket they nominated, in August, W. J. McConnell for governor, Frank B. Willis for lieutenant-governor, James F. Curtis for secretary of state, George M. Parsons for attorney-general, Frank Ramsey for auditor, W. C. Hill for treasurer, J. S. Brandon for superintendent of public instruction, and Willis Sweet for congressman.

During the same season the Democrats, also holding state conventions in May and August, at Pocatello, declared, like the Republicans, in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, but unlike them declared in favor of several reforms which have ever since characterized their party. In August they nominated A. J. Crook for governor, J. B. Wright for lieutenant governor, B. F. Chaney for secretary of state, T. J. Sutton for treasurer, J. H. Anderson for auditor, J. R. Westen for attorney-general and L. L. Shearer for superintendent of public instruction.

Meanwhile the Prohibitionists, representing three counties, met to the number of twenty-five and nominated a full state ticket.

The entire Republican ticket was elected, by a majority of two thousand and more.

The state officers for the year 1893 were: William J. McConnell, governor; Frank B. Willis, lieutenant-governor; James F. Curtis, secretary of state; William C. Hill, treasurer; Frank C. Ramsey, auditor; George M. Parsons, attorney-general; B. B. Lower, superintendent of public instruction; Isaac N. Sullivan, chief justice; and Francis E. English and Thomas M. Stewart, associate justices.

The second session of the legislature, which meets each alternate year, began January 2, 1893, and continued until the evening of March 6. The delays brought about by the Democrats and Populists in the senate defeated many important measures. By them a rule of obstruction was inaugurated, and bills were held back until the last days of the session, when it became too late to consider them in the house. Among the bills held back was one reducing the state-tax levy from eighty-five to sixty-five cents on the one hundred dollars. The levy of eighty-five cents had already produced a surplus and there was no law providing for the lending of the funds. Another

bill failing to pass was that which provided for a reapportionment of the representation of the state. Much time was spent in an effort to pass a general law for the division of counties and the removal of county seats.

The governor withheld his signature from a bill that reduced the liquor license from five hundred dollars a year in the large towns to three hundred dollars, making the cost of license uniform in large and small towns. The bill was passed over the governor's veto in the senate, but the house refused to act with it. The Coeur d'Alene city school of mines bill was not approved, because several of its provisions conflicted with the state constitution, and several were of doubtful meaning. The act authorizing county commissioners to issue bonds for the purpose of refunding the indebtedness of their respective counties was held to give too much latitude to the commissioners, and it was not signed nor was the bill defining the property relations of husband and wife. Just before the close of the session an appropriation bill to cover the state expenses for the years 1893-4 was rushed through the senate, and the house was forced to concur and pass it without amendment. A bill was passed enfranchising the Mormons not guilty of polygamy. Thirty thousand dollars more was appropriated for the Idaho exhibit at the World's Fair at Chicago. Acts were passed organizing the state normal at Lewiston, providing for the establishment of a soldiers' home, for the protection of game and fish, providing for the destruction of coyotes, wild-cats, foxes, lynxes, bears, squirrels, rabbits, gophers, muskrats, panthers and cougars, defining and prohibiting certain practices of the nature of gambling, providing for the prevention of fruit-tree pests and for their extirpation, and prohibiting employers from discriminating against labor organizations; and

congress was memorialized to pass a law for the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

In 1893 it was estimated that the Mormon voters in the state reached the number of about three thousand in Bingham county, seven hundred in Bear Lake county, three hundred and fifty in Cassia county, and eight hundred and fifty in Oneida county. To most of these the right of franchise was extended during this year (1893), by a modification of the "test-oath" clause in the law.

In August, 1894, the platform adopted by the Republican convention at Boise reaffirmed the doctrine of "protection," declared for the free coinage of silver, at the ratio of sixteen to one, and advocated the submission of an equal suffrage amendment to the state constitution; while the Democrats, also at Boise and in the same month, declared for revenue for tariff only, and, like the Republicans, for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen times as much silver to the dollar as gold. The Populists also held a convention, indorsing the platform of the Democratic party of 1892 at Omaha, Nebraska. The ensuing election gave the Republicans the usual majorities. The Populists polled a vote nearly as large as that of the Democrats for some of the offices and even larger for some. The state officers elected were: William J. McConnell, governor; F. J. Mills, lieutenant governor; I. W. Garrett, secretary of state; C. Bunting, treasurer; Frank C. Ramsey, auditor; C. A. Foresman, superintendent of public instruction; A. Case, adjutant general; George M. Parsons, attorney general; John T. Morgan, chief justice of the supreme court; and J. W. Huston and I. N. Sullivan, associate justices.

The ensuing legislature met January 7, 1895, and continued in session until March 9. Among the measures passed at this session was the repeal of the law passed unanimously

at the preceding legislature providing that all obligations should be paid in gold or silver, all contracts to the contrary notwithstanding, the ground for repeal being that the measure had been detrimental to the business interests of the state. An act making a new legislative apportionment was passed, providing for a senator for every county, while representation in the house was fixed upon the basis of one representative for every five hundred and thirty-six votes or fraction over one-half of that number cast at the preceding election. The new game and fish law abolished the office of county game and fish warden, specified what are the closed seasons and prohibited the transportation of or dealing in hides of wild animals and hunting with dogs. Three irrigation bills were passed. One was the joint irrigation bill, providing means of accepting the gift of one million acres of land under the Carey Act from the federal government, and two measures providing for the organization of irrigation districts, a system of water measurements and the fixing of water rates in certain emergencies by the district courts. Under the new system it was proposed to purchase existing ditches or construct new ones by issuing bonds based upon the property of the district and taxing all the land in the district for the payment of the bonds.

A radical change in the system of locating mines was made by a new mining law, the most important feature of which was a provision requiring a locator to sink a shaft at least ten feet within two months after location, or to make other cuts equivalent.

By this legislature the "age of consent" was still further raised, being now made eighteen years.

In March the office of state engineer was created, to which the governor appointed

Frank B. Mills, the lieutenant governor, who accordingly resigned his elective office.

This legislature abolished the counties of Logan and Alturas and created from that territory the county of Blaine, and also established the county of Lincoln from the southern portion of the new county of Blaine; repealed the test oath, passed a law requiring marriage licenses, and memorialized congress to adopt the free coinage of silver, and recommended state constitutional amendments permitting woman suffrage and the election of a prosecuting attorney in each county, instead of district only, as previously.

In March George L. Shoup was elected again to the United States senate, the fifty-second and final ballot being: Shoup, Republican, 27; Willis Sweet, also Republican, 12; and A. J. Crook, Populist, 14.

In 1895 the state supreme court decided that women were eligible to practice law, the statutes to the contrary notwithstanding. This court also affirmed the constitutionality of the law providing that water companies shall furnish water free for fire purposes and other great public emergencies.

The state officers for 1896 were: William J. McConnell, governor; Vincent Bierbower, lieutenant governor; Isaac W. Garrett, secretary of state; C. Bunting, treasurer; Frank C. Ramsey, auditor; George M. Parsons, attorney general; A. H. Capwell, adjutant general; C. A. Foresman, superintendent of public instruction; Frederick J. Mills, state engineer; John T. Morgan, chief justice of the supreme court; J. W. Huston and Isaac N. Sullivan, associate justices; and Solomon Hasbrouck, clerk of the court.

May 16, 1896, the Republicans held a state convention at Pocatello and selected delegates to the national convention. It declared the reinstatement of silver to be the para-

mount issue. On August 8th the state central committee convened at Boise and divided into two factions, each claiming to be the regular committee and proceeding accordingly to fill the vacancies in their respective bodies by special appointments. The silver Republicans met August 17, in the same city, and made a declaration of principles similar to those of the May convention, and in addition congratulated Congressman Wilson "on his able and exceptional work" in congress, and unequivocally approved the "action of Senators Teller, Cannon and Dubois and their associates who left the national convention" at St. Louis, and also approved the nomination of Bryan and Sewall for president and vice-president of the United States.

At the Republican state convention which met at Boise August 26, the following nominations were made: For representative in congress, John T. Morrison; justice of the supreme court, Drew W. Standrod; governor, David H. Budlong; lieutenant-governor, Vincent Bierbower; secretary of state, Isaac W. Garrett; attorney-general, John A. Bagley; auditor, Elmore A. McKenna; treasurer, Frank C. Ramsey; superintendent of public instruction, Charles A. Foresman; and inspector of mines, Theodore Brown.

Being dissatisfied with the regular nominations of the Republican convention, the silver Republicans, September 26th, named a ticket headed by W. E. Borah for representative in congress, Edgar Wilson for justice of the supreme court, and Frank Steunenberg for governor. This ticket was filed with the secretary of state as the regular ticket of a Republican state convention, and the same ticket was also filed by petition as the "Electors' Democratic ticket."

The Democrats and Populists fused on the principal issues of the day in naming their

ticket, under the name of the "People's Democratic party." They agreed that the succeeding legislature should select a man from the "present Populist party" for United States senator. On August 21st this party nominated R. P. Quarles for supreme justice; Frank Steunenberg for governor; R. E. McFarland for attorney-general; George H. Storer for treasurer; and B. F. Hastings for inspector of mines; while the Populists named James Gunn for representative in congress, C. C. Fuller for lieutenant-governor, James H. Anderson for auditor, George J. Lewis for secretary of state, and Lewis Anderson for superintendent of public instruction. On October 5th, George F. Moore was selected by the Populist and Democratic state committees as their candidate for lieutenant-governor in place of Mr. Fuller, resigned.

In the exciting election of November, 1896, the "People's Democratic" ticket was successful, their presidential electors polling 23,192, against only 6,324 for the McKinley electors. At the same time the proposed constitutional amendments providing for county attorneys and county superintendents were carried, while the equal-suffrage amendment received six thousand more votes than were cast against it, though not a majority of the votes cast at the election. The last mentioned issue, however, was taken before the supreme court of the state, December 11th, which decided that when a proposed amendment to the constitution receives a majority of the votes cast on the proposition whether or not it is a majority of all the votes cast at that election, the amendment is carried.

The history of the struggle which thus culminated in final victory for the advocates of a female-suffrage amendment to the state constitution is interesting to trace.

The movement first took definite shape in

the political arena at the Populist state convention of 1894, where, after a hard fight, the passage of a favorable resolution was secured. A similar resolution was then passed by the Republican state convention. Popular indifference to the movement, however, was widespread; and politicians of all parties, while nominally supporting it, seemed to think that when the matter came to a general vote it would be swept into oblivion. The women, however, kept up an active agitation, forming an association for that purpose. The result was that the state legislature passed a bill submitting to the voters of the state the question of a change of the constitution so as to allow woman suffrage. Thereafter the battle was kept up vigorously. A state convention was called in Boise in November, 1895, to which eight counties sent delegates. Another state convention assembled in the capital city July 1, 1896, at which the plan of campaign was fully outlined. So pronounced was the sentiment thereafter aroused that all the political conventions in the state recommended the woman-suffrage amendment to favorable consideration. The campaign increased in vigor as the polling day approached, the women refraining from taking sides with either Republicans or Democrats. The official count showed 12,126 votes for the amendment and 6,282 against it.

Although receiving six thousand more votes than had been cast against it, the amendment did not receive a majority of the votes cast at the election,—the total vote being 20,607. Thus some doubt remained as to whether or not it had carried, which doubt was based on certain clauses of the constitution regulating the passage of amendments. This doubt, however, was finally dispelled, December 11, 1896, when the supreme court unanimously decided that the amendment had carried.

though it had not received a majority of the votes cast at the election. A majority of those cast on the proposition was held to be sufficient.

The following legislature (1897) elected Henry Heitfield, Populist, United States

senator, over Frederick T. Dubois, silver Republican, by a vote of thirty-nine to thirty. The same body fixed the legal rate of interest at seven per cent, established a sheep-quarantine system, and provided for a state board of arbitration for settling labor troubles.

CHAPTER X

CONTINUATION OF RECORD OF STATE GOVERNMENT — CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS—STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS—GENERAL INFORMATION CONCERNING CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE—STATE ELECTIONS AND ADMINISTRATIONS—MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

It is not within the province of this circumscribed publication to offer detailed record concerning the constitution and general governmental affairs of Idaho under state regime, and such data are not demanded in this connection, as they are properly set forth in the various official and general publications that have already been issued and that are readily accessible to the student and the investigator. Neither is it requisite that there be given extended mention of political activities in the state or the minutiae of the various governmental administrations during the period that Idaho has maintained the high honors of statehood. The basic agencies that have conserved civic and material progress and prosperity merit, however, definite consideration, and the chapter here presented will offer adequate outline of the elements and conditions that have been productive of substantial development and prosperity.

The second article of the constitution of the state of Idaho defines in the following words the distribution of governmental powers: "The powers of the government of this state are divided into three distinct departments,—the legislative, executive and judicial,—and no person or collection of persons charged with the exercise of powers properly belonging to one of these depart-

ments shall exercise any powers properly belonging to either of the others, except as in this constitution expressly directed or permitted."

Article III of the constitution has its amended Section 2 as follows: "The senate shall consist of one member from each county of the state now created or hereafter to be created, and the house of representatives shall consist of not to exceed three times the number of senators. The senators shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties and the representatives shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties or districts into which the state may from time to time be divided by law."

The definition of the executive department is given in Section 1 of Article IV and is as follows: "The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, state auditor, state treasurer, attorney-general and superintendent of public instruction, each of whom shall hold his office for two years, beginning on the first Monday in January next after his election, except as otherwise provided in this constitution. The officers of the executive department, excepting the lieutenant-governor, shall, during their terms of office, reside at the seat of government, where they shall keep the public records,

books and papers. They shall perform such duties as are prescribed by this constitution and as may be prescribed by law."

The judicial department of the state government is made a matter of specific consideration in another chapter of this publication. Important amendments to the state constitution were made in 1912 and may be briefly noted at this juncture. Amendment No. 19, Article VI, Section 6: "Every public officer in the state of Idaho, excepting the judicial officers, is subject to recall by the legal voters of the state or of the electoral district from which he is elected. The legislature shall pass the necessary laws to carry this provision into effect."*

Amendment No. 21, Article IX, Section 2, reads as follows: "The general supervision of the state educational institutions and public-school system of the state of Idaho shall be vested in a state board of education, the membership, powers and duties of which shall be prescribed by law. The state superintendent of public instruction shall be ex officio member of said board."

It may be further stated that in the general election in 1914 the electors of Idaho will vote upon the proposed amendments to change the term of office of state officers to four years, to remove the state superintendent from the state land board, and to provide for five justices of the supreme court, instead of the three provided by the original constitutional article.

The Australian ballot system is used in all county and state elections in Idaho, as provided by the constitution, and the state has adopted an effective primary-election law. By constitutional amendments which became effective November 25, 1912, the people of the

state are given the powers of initiative and referendum,—a matter too well understood to require further consideration at this juncture. The general laws of the state concerning municipal corporations provide for the government of cities of the second class, less than 1,500 and more than 1,000 inhabitants, and for villages, less than 100 and more than 200 population. Boise is the only city of the first class in the state, as it alone has a population of more than 15,000. Boise is now under the commission form of government and operates under a special charter, as do also the cities of Lewiston and Bellevue. Boise adopted the commission form of municipal government in the election held on the 23d of February, 1912. Apropos of this civil action are the following statements from the excellent text-book on civil government of the state by C. E. Rose, principal of the Boise high school: "At the 1911 session of the state legislature a law known as the Black law was passed, providing that any city of over 2,500 inhabitants, upon a petition of twenty-five per cent of the qualified voters, may, at a special election, vote upon the question of adopting the commission form of government. Under this plan of all the functions of government of the city, legislative, executive and judicial, are vested in a council of five members. One of these councilmen shall be known and elected as mayor and shall hold office for two years. The other members shall be elected for four years, two being chosen every two years. . . . All general laws for the government of cities apply in cities adopting the commission plan except when in conflict with the provisions of the Black law." From the Rose "Civil Government of Idaho" are made also the following quotations, with minor paraphrase and elimination: "The county is the principal unit of civil government in Idaho.

* These laws will be a matter for enactment by the next session of the legislature.

The officers of the county are: County commissioners; probate judge; sheriff; county treasurer, who is ex officio public administrator; county superintendent of public instruction; county assessor, who is ex officio tax collector; coroner; surveyor; clerk of the district court, who is ex officio auditor and recorder; and prosecuting attorney. The board of county commissioners consists of three members, elected for a term of two years. The county is divided into three districts, as nearly equal in area and population as possible. There is one commissioner from each district, but all are voted upon by the whole county. The county commissioners are empowered by the laws of the state to divide the county into as many precincts as convenience requires. The officers of the precinct are two justices of the peace and one constable, chosen at the regular general election by the voters of the precinct for a term of two years."

The great seal of the state of Idaho is one of most consistent and attractive design and is maintained in the custody of the secretary of state, to be affixed to all commissions and many official documents as the patent mark of their validity. The seal was designed by Miss Emma Edwards, who is now the wife of James G. Greene, of Boise, and is shown in the accompanying reproduction.



The legislative department of the government of Idaho consists of a senate and a house of representatives. In the legislature of 1915 each county will have one senator, including

the new counties of Franklin, Gooding, Minidoka and Power. "Jefferson and Madison counties may also be created from a part of the territory of Fremont county, if the action of the legislature is ratified by vote of the people of the proposed new counties." Closely connected with the executive department of the state government are the offices that have been created by legislative enactment and that include those of inspector of mines; state engineer; state game warden; state horticultural inspector; state insurance commissioner; state bank examiner; commissioner of immigration, labor and statistics; state dairy, food and sanitary inspector; state chemist; state hay and grain inspector; and state veterinary surgeon. Other boards and commissions have been created to assist in the execution of the laws of the state, including the state board of horticultural inspection, the state board of health, the live-stock sanitary board, the state board of arbitration, the state board of canvassers, the state board of education, the state board of equalization, the state board of examiners, the state board of land commissioners, the state highway commission; and various boards of examiners touching the professions and other technical lines.

In connection with penitentiary affairs the granting of pardons is vested in a pardon board composed of the governor, the secretary of state and the attorney-general, who likewise compose the state board of prison commissioners and the board of trustees for the state soldiers' home, located at Boise. The board of trustees of the capitol buildings and grounds is composed of the governor, the secretary of state and the state treasurer, and the governor appoints a board of three directors for each of the insane asylums of the state, one located at Blackfoot and the other at Orofino. The legislature of 1911 made provision for the es-

tablishment of a state sanitarium for the care, protection, treatment and education of feeble-minded and epileptic persons, and this very worthy institution is governed by a state board of three members.

The state has a commission for the establishing and maintenance of summer normal schools, the work of which continues during a term of six weeks in the summer vacation periods. Of the state text-book commission the Rose "Civil Government of Idaho" speaks as follows: "The state board of education, in April, 1907, appointed by law a board of text-book commissioners, to serve for a term of six years. This board adopted a uniform series of text-books for the use of the schools in the state, and made contracts for furnishing the same for a period of six years." The state library commission is composed of the attorney-general, the secretary of state, the state superintendent of public instruction and the president of the state university. This commission has charge of the admirable system of traveling libraries of the state, and the headquarters of these libraries are maintained in the new state capitol.

By the government census of 1910 and the congressional apportionment of 1911, Idaho is entitled to two representatives in congress, and the legislature of 1913 made proper provision for the division of the state into two congressional districts. United States senators from Idaho have been chosen by the legislature, but by the recent seventeenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, all members of the national senate are chosen by popular vote. Amendments fifteen, sixteen and nineteen to the state constitution are those providing for the initiative, referendum and recall, privileges to be governed by proper legislative enactments.

It is but consistent, as a matter of record,

that the roster of the executive officers of Idaho as a state be entered in this connection, and the same is as here given:

Governors: George L. Shoup (resigned), 1890; N. B. Willey, 1891-2; William J. McConnell, 1893-4 and 1895-6; Frank Steenberg, 1897-8 and 1898-1900; Frank W. Hunt, 1901-2; John T. Morrison, 1903-4; Frank R. Gooding, 1905-6 and 1907-8; James H. Brady, 1909-10; James H. Hawley, 1911-12.

Lieutenant-Governors: John S. Gray, 1891-2; F. B. Willis, 1893-4; Vincent Bierbower, 1895-6; F. J. Mills (resigned), 1897; Vincent Bierbower, 1897-8; Joseph H. Hutchinson, 1899-1900; Thomas F. Terrell, 1901-2; James M. Stevens, 1903-4; Burpee L. Steeves, 1905-6; Ezra A. Burrell, 1907-8; Lewis H. Sweetser, 1909-10 and 1911-12.

Secretaries of State: A. J. Pinkham, 1891-2; J. F. Curtis, 1893-4; I. W. Garrett, 1895-6; George Lewis, 1897-8; M. A. Patrie, 1899-1900; Charles J. Bassett, 1901-2; Will H. Gibson, 1903-4 and 1905-6; Robert Lansdon, 1907-8 and 1909-10; Wilfred L. Gifford, 1911-12.

Treasurers: Frank R. Coffin, 1891-2; W. C. Hill, 1893-4; Charles Bunley, 1895-6; George H. Storer, 1897-8; L. C. Rice, 1899-1900; John J. Plumer, 1901-2; Henry N. Coffin, 1903-4 and 1905-6; C. A. Hastings, 1907-8 and 1909-10; O. V. Allen, 1911-12.

Auditors: Silas W. Moody, 1891-2; Frank C. Ramsey, 1893-4 and 1895-6; J. H. Anderson, 1897-8; Bartlett Sinclair, 1899-1900; E. W. Jones, 1901-2; Theodore Turner, 1903-4; Robert S. Bragaw, 1905-6 and 1907-8; S. D. Taylor, 1909-10 and 1911-12.

Attorneys-General: George H. Roberts, 1891-2; George M. Parsons, 1893-4 and 1895-6; Robert McFarland, 1897-8; S. H. Hays, 1899-1900; Frank Martin, 1901-2; John A. Bagley, 1903-4; John Guheen, 1905-6 and

1907-8; D. C. McDougall, 1909-10 and 1911-12.

Superintendents of Public Instruction: Joseph Harroun, 1891-2; B. B. Lower, 1893-4; C. A. Foresman, 1895-6; Louis N. B. Anderson, 1897-8; Permeal French, 1899-1900 and 1901-2; Mae L. Scott, 1903-4 and 1905-6; S. Belle Chamberlain, 1907-8 and 1909-10; Grace Shepherd, 1911-12.

Chief Justices of Supreme Court: Isaac N. Sullivan, 1891-2; J. W. Huston, 1893-4; John T. Morgan, 1895-6; R. P. Quarles, 1897-8; Isaac N. Sullivan, 1899-1900; C. O. Stockslager, 1901-2; James F. Ailshie, 1903-4; Isaac N. Sullivan, 1905-6; James F. Ailshie, 1907-8; Isaac N. Sullivan, 1909-10; George H. Stewart, 1911-12.

Supplemental to the foregoing record is given the personnel of the present executive corps of the state government of Idaho, these incumbents having been elected on the 5th of November, 1912: Governor, John M. Haines; lieutenant-governor, Herman H. Taylor; secretary of state, Wilford L. Gifford; state auditor, Fred L. Huston; state treasurer, O. V. Allen; attorney-general, Joseph H. Peterson; superintendent of public instruction, Grace M. Shepherd; inspector of mines, Robert N. Bell. At this election George H. Stewart was re-elected to the bench of the supreme court of the state. In the election of 1912 also were carried, by significant majorities, the propositions for eight amendments to the state constitution, these being in favor of the initiative, referendum and recall; the repealing of section 3, article 13, on prison labor; the limiting of bonded indebtedness; the amending of section 2, article 9, on state board of education; the providing of increasing membership of the legislature; and the making the county treasurers tax collectors. Burton L. French and Addison T. Smith were

elected representatives of the state in the United States congress. The present United States senators from Idaho are William E. Borah and James H. Brady.

The enactments of the various sessions of the Idaho legislature have become a matter of official record and publication and need not be canvassed in this compilation except those of the last session, that of 1913. In this session were enacted a number of important amendments to the state constitution. Acts were passed for the creation and organization of Gooding county, out of a portion of Lincoln county, with Gooding as the temporary county seat; Minidoka county, out of a portion of Lincoln county, with Heyburn as the temporary county seat; Franklin county, out of territory included in Oneida county, with Preston as the temporary county seat; and Power county, out of a portion of Oneida county, with American Falls as temporary county seat. An act was passed also to create and organize, out of territory included in Fremont county, the new counties of Jefferson and Madison, subject to the approval of a majority of the qualified electors residing in the district considered. Further reference to the results attendant upon this act will be found in connection with the history of the various counties in the state. This legislative session was also marked by the passing of important bills touching irrigation, fixing of water rates, etc.; by an act providing for the establishment of drainage districts and for incidental work of construction and maintenance. Senate bill No. 171, as enacted, provides for an amendment to the revised codes of Idaho relative to the supreme court, and from its text are taken the following extracts: "The supreme court, or any two of the justices thereof, may, by an order, fix the times for holding the terms of the supreme court, which shall not be changed

oftener than once each year." In this connection it is provided that two terms shall be held at the seat of government of the state; two at the city of Lewiston, in Nez Perce county; and two at Coeur d'Alene, in Kootenai county. Other important enactments were those providing for a system of revenue for state, county, municipal and school purposes, with full and adequate regulation regarding taxation; an act to provide for the organization of the public utilities commission, with definition of its powers and functions and also those of the public-utility corporations themselves; the appropriation of \$14,770.28 out of the Carey Act trust fund in Idaho and authorizing the state board of land commissioners to expend the same for the reclamation of state lands within the Gem irrigation district, in Owyhee county, and providing for the repayment of the same; an act providing for the organization, government and powers of cities of the first class, of which Boise is as yet the only one; an act providing for the establishment of the "state board of education and board of regents of the University of Idaho," which body has general supervision of all educational institutions in the state; an act regulating the period of employment of women in certain employments; an act creating the state highway commission and one providing for a proper representation of Idaho at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, at San Francisco, in 1915. In connection with the last mentioned matter Major Fred R. Reed, the able and popular Idaho commissioner of immigration, labor and statistics, is serving as exec-

utive commissioner of the Idaho commission to the exposition. An act was passed for the submission of the question of the creation of any new county to the electors of the county or counties from which it is purposed to erect a new county. Provision was made for the issuance and sale of state bonds in the sum of \$10,000 and to appropriate the proceeds thereof for the construction of a wagon road between the city of Boise and the state line between Idaho and Montana, at or near the entrance of the Yellowstone National Park at Yellowstone. Another act authorized the sale of state bonds in the sum of \$200,000 to aid in defraying the cost of "laying out, surveying and constructing a system of state highways." By this session of the legislature was accorded a joint resolution to submit to the qualified electors of the state an amendment to the constitution to make the terms of the officers of the executive department of the state government four instead of two years, and also an amendment providing five in place of three justices of the supreme court of the state. Congress was memorialized to transfer fifty thousand acres of the Idaho timbered land in the national forest reserve to the state, for the purpose of creating a fund for the establishing and maintenance of good roads in Idaho.

In that special record has been given concerning the present executive officers of Idaho it may be well to state in this connection that in the national election of 1912 Idaho gave a popular plurality of 1,111 votes in favor of Hon. Woodrow Wilson, the Democratic candidate for president.

CHAPTER XI

IDAHO COUNTIES—THEIR ORGANIZATION AND HISTORY—INCIDENTAL DATA CONCERNING THEIR NATURAL RESOURCES, DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESS.

It is difficult to treat in a specific way the history of the various counties in the state, as the information demanded belongs rather to given districts or sections than to individual counties. Thus it will be found that in this publication supplementary facts concerning history and growth in the various counties are given in chapters extraneous to the one here offered. Such information finds proper presentation in records concerning the Snake River valley, the Boise basin, the Payette valley and other sections of the state, and the more important cities and towns likewise are represented in specific mention aside from this county record. Idaho's early development was made largely in harmony with its topography and most accessible resources, and the formation of counties followed the march of progress as expediency demanded. In view of this fact it will be readily understood that this county history must needs be taken in correlation with records found on other pages of the volume.

County making within the present confines of Idaho was begun while this region was still a part of Washington territory. On January 29, 1858, the county of Shoshone was set off from Walla Walla county. It was made up of all the country lying east of the Columbia, north of the Snake river and west of the

Rocky mountains. The county seat was designated as being "on the land claim of Angus McDonald," who was the agent of the Hudson's Bay Company at Colville, Washington.

By act of January 17, 1860, the name of the county was changed to Spokane, but the boundaries remained the same. The next year all that part of Spokane county lying east of longitude 115 degrees and west of the main chain of the Rocky mountains was set apart and named Missoula county.

Then a new county of Shoshone was created, comprising the territory south of the Clearwater river within the following lines: Beginning at the mouth of the Clearwater river and running due east to the 115th meridian; thence south to the 46th parallel; thence east to the Rocky mountains; thence following their summits to the 42nd parallel; thence along said parallel of latitude west to the boundary of Oregon; thence north along said boundary and the Snake river to the point of beginning. This county, therefore, included all of present Idaho that lies south of the Clearwater river. It was not organized at that time, but was attached to Walla Walla county for judicial purposes.

The Washington legislature of 1861-62 made Shoshone county entirely over, greatly reducing its size and including but little of its for-

mer territory. The new boundaries were as follows: Beginning at the mouth of the south branch of the Clearwater river; thence following the river to its fork known as Lolo; thence east with said Lolo fork to the summit of the Bitter Root mountains; thence north to the main divide between the north branch of the Clearwater and the Palouse river; thence west with the divide to a point due north from the point of beginning; thence south to the mouth of the south branch of the Clearwater. From all that remained of what had formerly been Shoshone county were formed the counties of Idaho and Nez Perce.

Nez Perce county was defined as lying south of the Clearwater, its outline beginning at the mouth of that river and running east to the south boundary of Shoshone county and with that boundary to the Bitterroot mountains; then south along the summits of said mountains to the main divide between the south fork of the Clearwater and the Salmon river; thence westerly with said divide to the Snake river, and down the Snake river to the place of beginning. Idaho county comprised all the balance of the old county of Shoshone.

In 1862-63 the legislature of the territory of Washington created Boise county. It was carved out of Idaho county and its boundaries were substantially as follows: Beginning at the mouth of the Payette river and extending up that stream to its middle branch; thence along the middle branch to its source; thence from the source east to the Bitterroot mountains; thence along their summits and those of the Rocky mountains in a southerly direction to the 42d parallel; thence west along said parallel to the Oregon line; thence north with the eastern boundary of Oregon and the Snake river to the point of beginning.

The foregoing were the counties and their boundaries at the time Idaho became a territory. Within their limits was included all of the region that is now Idaho except the extreme northern part of the state and a strip along the east line of Washington as far south as the Clearwater river.

The first legislature of Idaho territory, which met in the winter of 1863-4, made changes in and additions to the counties then existing. By an act approved December 31, 1863, Owyhee county was created, its limits being set forth in these words: "That all that part of said territory lying south of Snake river and west of the summit of the Rocky mountains shall be and the same is hereby organized into a county to be called Owyhee."

Twenty-two days later a bill was approved which cut off from Owyhee its eastern portion, out of which Oneida county was made, its bounding lines being as follows: "Commencing at the point of intersection of the meridian of longitude 113 degrees with the northern boundary of Utah territory, and running from thence north along said meridian 113 degrees to the Snake river; thence up said river in an eastern direction to the 112th meridian; thence north on said meridian to the summit of the Rocky mountains; and from thence along said summit in an eastern direction and in a southern direction to the boundary of Colorado territory; and from thence west along said boundary of Colorado to Utah territory; and from thence along the said northern boundary of Utah to place of beginning." Soda Springs was named as the county seat.

The eastern boundary of Idaho parallels the 111th longitudinal meridian and lies a

short distance west of it. All that part of Oneida county lying between this line and the Rocky mountains was, a few years later, made a part of Wyoming.

Before the session closed ten counties were created from the region east of the Rocky mountains, but in 1864, an act of congress cut all of them from Idaho and made them a part of Montana. Still further legislation defined the four counties which had been organized under the enactments of the Washington legislature, created the new county of Alturas, and set out in more detail the boundaries of Owyhee county. This act also specified that the territory which now constitutes Latah, Kootenai and Bonner counties should be attached to Nez Perce, but gave it no name. The following paragraphs are taken from this statute:

"That all that portion of Idaho territory contained within the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning at the mouth of Clearwater river and thence up the same to the mouth of the south fork of Clearwater river; thence with the south fork to Lolo fork; thence with Lolo creek in an easterly direction to the summit of the Bitterroot mountains; thence south to the main divide between the waters of the Salmon river and the south fork of Clearwater river; thence in a westerly direction along said divide to the point where the summit of said divide is crossed by the road leading from the head of Rocky canyon to Salmon river; thence to a point on Snake river known as Pittsburg Landing; thence down the center of the channel of Snake river to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby organized into a county called Nez Perce.

water and included in the following bounds be and the same is attached to Nez Perce county for civil and judicial purposes, to-wit: Beginning at the confluence of Clearwater and Snake rivers; running due a north course along the eastern boundary of Washington territory to the 49th parallel; thence east with said boundary to the 116th meridian of longitude; thence south with said longitudinal line to the summit of the Coeur d'Alene mountains; thence west with said range of mountains until a point is attained from which running a due south line would strike the Clearwater at the mouth of the south fork of said river; thence west with the said Clearwater to its confluence with the Snake river; thence with Snake river to the place of beginning.

"All that portion of the territory contained within the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning at the mouth of the south fork of Clearwater; thence up said south fork of Clearwater to the Lolo fork; thence with the Lolo fork in an easterly direction to the summit of the Bitterroot mountains; thence in a northerly direction with said range of mountains until said range turns in a westerly direction and is called Coeur d'Alene; then with said Coeur d'Alene range of mountains in a westerly direction until the point is attained from which running a line due south will strike the mouth of the south fork of Clearwater, the place of beginning; be and the same is hereby organized into a county called Shoshone.

"All that portion of the territory contained within the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning at a point on Snake river known as Pittsburg Landing; thence running up the channel of said river to latitude 44 degrees

"That the territory lying north of the Clear-

30 minutes; thence in a due east course to the meridian of longitude 112; from thence along the said meridian 112 to the summit of the Rocky mountains; thence along said range in a northwesterly direction until the eastern spurs of the Bitterroot mountains are attained; thence with the Bitterroot mountains to the southeast corner of Nez Perce county; thence along the southern boundary line of Nez Perce county to the place of beginning; be and the same is hereby organized into a county called Idaho.

"All that portion of territory lying within the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning at a point on Snake river latitude 44 degrees and a half; thence in a due eastern direction to longitude 114 and a half; thence in a southwestern direction on the dividing ridge between the waters of Moores' creek and the north fork of Boise river, following said divide to the confluence of Grimes creek with Boise river; thence in a southerly direction to a point on Snake river opposite the mouth of Goose creek; thence down the center of the channel of Snake river to the place of beginning; be and the same is hereby organized into a county called Boise.

"All that portion of territory within the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning at a point on Snake river opposite the mouth of Goose creek; thence with the center of the channel of Snake up to the 112th meridian of longitude; thence with said meridian to the southeast corner of Idaho county on the summit of the Rocky mountains; thence due west to the northeast corner of Boise county; thence in a southwesterly direction on the dividing ridge between the waters of Moore's creek and the north fork of Boise river; thence following said divide to the confluence

of Grimes creek with Boise river; thence in a southerly direction to the place of beginning; be and the same is hereby organized into a county to be called Alturas; and that the county seat of said county of Alturas is hereby located at the town of Esmeralda.

"All that portion of territory lying within the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning on Snake river at the mouth of the Owyhee and running due south along the eastern boundary line of the state of Oregon to the northern boundary line of the territory of Nevada; thence east with the boundary line of the territories of Nevada and Utah to the 113th meridian of longitude; thence north with said meridian to Snake river; thence down the channel of Snake in a westerly direction to the mouth of the Owyhee, the place of beginning; be and the same is hereby organized into a county called Owyhee, and the county seat of said county is hereby located at Ruby City."

The above act was approved February 4, 1864. The counties therein defined, together with the previously created county of Oneida, embraced all of what is now known as Idaho and a portion of Wyoming. From these original counties have been formed the present sub-divisions of the state. No attempt will be made in the succeeding pages to set forth in detail the many enactments that have affected county boundaries.

As a matter of record it should be noted that the boundary lines and name of Alturas county, one of the first created by the Idaho territorial legislature, were changed by enactment made at the third session of the state legislature, in 1895, as were also those of Logan county, which had been created from the southern part of Alturas. By this action

Alturas county received the name of Blaine, and the name of Logan county was changed to Lincoln.

The individual consideration of the counties of Idaho as at present constituted will be presented in the order of their creation and organization, and of the newer counties, whose history is still in the making, but little specific detail can be given, so that reference should be made in a general way to the record of the counties from which they were respectively taken.

SHOSHONE COUNTY

This county was the first to receive even a semblance of organization within Idaho limits, and has been a leader in other matters of vital importance to the state. The earliest history of Shoshone county is also the earliest history of Idaho. It was the discovery of gold in 1860 that gave the first impetus toward the population of the state.

A volume could be written on those early days in Shoshone county, telling of the great influx of miners, the feverish hunt for gold, the unrest, the departure for new fields and the consequent events and developments. Great riches were taken from Oro Fino creek and nearby streams. Pierce City, named for the man who first found the precious metal, sprang up in a night and became the county seat. Its rival, Oro Fino, arose just as quickly and disputed its claim of being the business center.

Then came the news of the richer diggings away to the south and a large part of Shoshone's population rushed thither. But some stayed and for a long time these placers

yielded satisfactory returns. Mining was, as it always has been, Shoshone's chief attraction, and as the ground became lean, the erstwhile residents sought new locations. For fifteen years Shoshone county maintained a population of about two thousand people. After a time the mining was done chiefly by the Chinese, who painstakingly worked the claims deserted by the whites. Then for a decade or more Shoshone's history is almost a blank. A few remained within her borders, some stock grazed on the hillsides, and in the valleys a little attempt was made at cultivation, but this was all in the southern part which is no longer a part of her territory.

Shoshone is a rugged region. The quiet, steady development of an agricultural country is not hers. On the east are the Bitterroot mountains; in the north, the Coeur d'Alene. Practically throughout the county is rough, broken, mountainous. The St. Joe and Coeur d'Alene rivers gather the waters from the melting snows, the springs and rivulets of the mountains and, constantly swelling, sweep toward the west through the beautiful lake of Coeur d'Alene, and on the Columbia.

Down the steep sides dash the streams, taking sheer leaps over obstructing precipices, and then rushing noisily onward. But beyond and above the brawling waters, nestled among the mountain tops, are many little lakes, which by day picture the mighty trees that guard them, and at night mirror the stars of the brooding heavens—spots of beauty on which the nature lover may feast his eyes and enrich his soul.

The mountains are clothed with the great trees of the original forest—fir, cedar, spruce, pine, tamarack—among the finest of their species. In southern Idaho, during the time

that the excitement of mining was being succeeded by the quieter pursuits of agriculture, this region of austere mountains and impenetrable forests remained a sealed book.

In the summer of 1880, three sturdy old prospectors, A. J. Pritchard, M. Gillett and R. T. Horn, wandered up the north fork of the Coeur d'Alene river on the eternal quest for gold. On the creek which afterwards was known as Pritchard their search was rewarded. Gillett washed the first pan of pay dirt, which he got from the rim rock on what was named Gillett or Discovery claim. Further prospecting showed the metal in desirable quantities. These discoveries were made near where the town of Murray was subsequently located.

The remoteness of the region and the fact that the values found were not sensational made the development of this country at first slow. The men went out for the winter, but the following year Pritchard returned and continued prospecting and found values for many miles along the streams. Satisfied with the results of his investigations, in the summer of 1882 he wrote to some friends asking them to join him the following spring with supplies and tools for the working of the claims. He enjoined secrecy, but this request was not heeded, and when the time came to return to the diggings he found an importunate crowd, many of whom had scant provisions and none of the equipment for mining. He urged them not to attempt the trip under such conditions and while the mountains were covered with snow, but they were not to be turned back. Threats of mistreatment and even of hanging caused Pritchard to accede to their wishes, and he conducted them to the placer grounds. But the waters were very high and it was impossible to reach bedrock. Disappointed, the majority of the company

left, with maledictions for both Pritchard and the country. Those who remained were well rewarded, and by 1884 the usual stampede was on to this new discovery. Not only was gold found along the creeks, but some of the richest deposits were unearthed on the mountainsides in the wash of an old water channel.

All available ground was staked out in claims. Many of the new-comers were unfamiliar with mining and the method of establishing mineral locations. Stakes and monuments became confused and boundaries overlapped. Many took claims not only in their own names, but also in the names of friends and acquaintances who had never been in the district. This caused a rebellion on the part of those who had undergone the hardships of the journey only to find that no open ground was left for them, so claim jumping was resorted to. Much litigation ensued, and it was not until late in the summer of 1884 that the questions of title were settled sufficiently to let the actual work of mining proceed.

It is said that Pritchard had staked out claims for several fascinating widows, and these were among the lands in dispute. The widows were present during the court proceedings at Eagle City, but their charms failed to influence the decisions of the legal lights and the claims were awarded to the jumpers, who were afterwards known locally as the "orphans" and the "widows' boys."

The timber, which has been such an asset of the mining operations of later years, and which was of great use to these first placer miners in the building of their cabins, flumes and sluice boxes, was not, however, an unalloyed benefit. Much undergrowth had to be removed from some of the ground mined. The massive trees and their wide-spreading roots made the construction of ditches a slow, laborious task. But in spite of the obstacles

and the fact that the deposits were not of the extreme richness of some of the placer ground in other parts of the territory, there was a large amount of gold taken out of this region, and many people were enriched by it.

Among the well known claims were the O. K., the Widow and the Webfoot; the last, of course, the property of Oregonians. Some of the gulches mentioned are the Buckskin, the Missoula, the Alder and the Dream gulch. A legend has it that the discovery of Dream gulch and its hidden treasure was directly brought about by a dream, the truth of which the dreamer at once took steps to prove, with most gratifying results. These names, could they catch the eyes of those venturesome spirits who first penetrated this wilderness, would call to life a flood of memories and visions.

The first towns to spring up on the trails of the miners were Eagle City and Murray. The former, early in 1884, bid fair to become the metropolis of the mining region. The usual mushroom growth occurred, and town lots were laid off and sold on the strength of its permanence; but richer diggings were found near Murray, distant four miles, and in a short time the prestige of the latter was established. The necessary stores and mercantile concerns were quickly followed by a hospital, in which sick or injured miners were cared for; a bank; public schools, and a tri-weekly newspaper called the *Idaho Sun*. Murray was made the county seat.

Valuable as were these placer mines, they sink into insignificance when compared with the wealth to which they were the pathway. Hand in hand with the operation of the placers went the prospecting for quartz veins, and in 1884 many such properties had been located. Soon were uncovered the marvelous lodes containing the lead-silver ore which has

made the name Coeur d'Alene one to conjure with.

This mining district lies in the heart of the Coeur d'Alene and Bitter Root mountains, and extends forty or fifty miles from east to west and about thirty miles from north to south. The principal quartz mines lie on the south fork of the Coeur d'Alene river.

There has been much comment on the meaning of the name which figures so prominently in the nomenclature of the panhandle region of Idaho. The generally accepted interpretation of Coeur d'Alene is "awl-hearted." It is claimed that the French trappers applied this term to the Indians who inhabited this section. Because they were so inhospitable and were so close and shrewd in their fur bartering, these trappers asserted that the hearts of the Indians were no larger than the point of a shoemaker's awl.

James L. Onderdonk, territorial controller, in his report of 1884, gives a letter, explanatory of the meaning of the word, written by Joseph Paine, who was Indian interpreter at Fort Coeur d'Alene. The following is an excerpt from this letter:

"During the time of the Hudson's Bay Company the present Mullan road was an Indian and trappers' trail. Near where now stands the old Catholic mission on said road is a short but very steep hill. Indians and trappers on coming to this hill would dismount from their horses, and walking beside their animals, would climb the hill. On reaching the top all would be 'out of breath' or 'winded,' and would have to stop and rest. This fact gave the name to the country round about of 'Coeur d'Alene,' meaning short of breath or panting. When the priests came to this country they found this name applied to the section, and choosing the beautiful spot where now stands the old mission, gave the

name of 'Coeur d'Alene,' supposing it to be in the heart of the country which has now become the name of a small tribe of Indians as well as a lake, river and range of mountains."

For the first few years this district was difficult of access. The Northern Pacific Railroad was already built and in operation many miles to the east and north. Leaving the railroad at the nearest stations in Montana, there was still a day's travel by horseback before reaching the mines. The Coeur d'Alene river offered a pleasanter route, especially for those leaving the mountains. A canoe ride down the river brought one to the old Catholic mission. From this point, the steamers, plying on the river and lake, would convey one to the town of Coeur d'Alene, and from this place to the railroad was only a stage ride of eleven miles.

Among the early quartz discoveries was the Bunker Hill & Sullivan, the most widely known mine of this section and the largest dividend payer. Its almost fabulous ore bodies were soon uncovered and attracted the attention of Montana capitalists. In a short time a narrow gauge railroad, to connect with the Northern Pacific, was in the process of construction, and milling and concentrating plants were being erected. Within three years the Coeur d'Alene region was the heaviest lead producing district of the West, forty per cent or even more of the entire output of the United States being mined in this district.

When nature fashioned the Coeur d'Alene, she produced not only scenery of more than passing grandeur, but provided an unusually large number of favorable economic conditions. The forests afford an inexhaustible supply of lumber and timbers for all mining and milling purposes. The rain and snow provide an ample water supply. The moun-

tain streams furnish sites for the cheap production of electric power. The underground workings in the mines are unusually free from water, there being no serious pumping problems, which in many mining districts are obstacles.

The large yield of the mines commanded transportation and now the district has three railroads. The iron works at Wallace, the business section of this district, furnish machinery and repairs with a minimum loss of time.

An account of the millions of dollars that these mountains have given up reads like a fairy tale. Much of the wealth has gone back into the district in the form of equipment, tunnels and shafts, and in wages to the hundreds of miners who labor there; but vast sums have been sent throughout the country in the form of dividends.

In addition to lead, silver and gold, Coeur d'Alene produces copper and zinc. Tungsten and other of the rarer minerals are also found.

The pre-eminent resources of Shoshone county are metals and lumber, and all business activities center around them. Other industries are negligible. In the agricultural statistics of the state, this county is not even mentioned, although small amounts of grain, hay and vegetables are grown in the valleys and in places where the timber has been cleared.

The forests, however, are almost co-extensive with the county area. There are within its limits, 1,682,700 acres, of which 1,363,567 are covered with the finest of timber. About 126,000 acres of the wooded land are privately owned, the remainder of the forests being in the national reserves.

In 1910 a disastrous fire denuded many of the mountains, consuming the young growth

and killing the large trees. Millions of feet of lumber were destroyed, to replace which will require a half century or more. This fire was not wholly detrimental, however, as it cleared the mountains and exposed many outcroppings of ore. This stimulated the prospecting for undiscovered veins.

The chief towns of the county are Wallace, Kellogg, Wardner, Burke and Mullau. Wallace is the present county seat and its appearance reflects the wealth around it. A more detailed account of this mountain city is given in another place. Kellogg and Wardner are practically one community, so closely are they situated, but they maintain separate municipal governments.

Shoshone county has a population of fourteen thousand. There are nearly three thousand children of school age, and the school property is valued at \$250,000. Churches have kept pace with education. There are seven banks with an aggregate capitalization of \$320,000 and deposits amounting to \$2,600,000.

A branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad enters the county over St. Regis pass and terminates at Wallace. The Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company comes in from the west, while the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound line has recently tapped this district.

Although in the heart of the mountains, the towns do not have as great an elevation as would naturally be supposed. Wallace is but 2,728 feet above sea level, while the elevation at Kellogg is still less, being 2,305 feet. The climate is pleasant and the temperature not extreme, ranging from ninety-five degrees in summer to a few degrees below zero in winter.

NEZ PERCE COUNTY

Previously to the creation of the Idaho territory, in accordance with the act of congress passed on the 3d of March, 1803, the legislature of Washington territory, of which Idaho was then a part, had created four counties in a portion of the territory now comprised in the state of Idaho. One of these counties was Nez Perce, which dates its organization back to the year 1861 and which was reorganized by act of the first session of the territorial legislature of Idaho, said act having been approved February 4, 1864, and the boundaries of the county having then been defined. It is specially interesting to call attention to the fact that this first session of the territorial legislature was held at Lewiston, the thriving city that is the judicial center of Nez Perce county. In touching the history of this old and wealthy county there is special consistency in reproducing, with slight paraphrase, the record given in Hon. John Hailey's History of Idaho:

"Lewiston, which is situated at the confluence of the Clearwater river and the Snake river, was made the county seat of Nez Perce county, and it is at the head of navigation for steamboats on the Snake river. This strategic position made Lewiston the distributing depot for all of northern Idaho for many years, which made it thus early a very important place.

"The Nez Perce Indian reservation was located in 1855, and is situated within the boundary lines of Nez Perce county. The old Spalding Mission, at Lapwai, located in 1830, is situated within the boundary lines of this county. An Indian agency was established at this place in 1860 and a military post in 1861, the latter having since been abandoned by the United States government. Lewiston held

the capital for two years, by virtue of the governor having designated that place for the legislature to meet, the organic act of congress having failed to locate the capital. In 1862, before Idaho was organized, Lewiston shipped out by pack trains most all the supplies that came with the great rush of people who went to the Salmon River (Florence) and other mining camps. The buildings at Lewiston consisted mostly of large tents; and the streets were paved with a deep layer of loose sand, which would mingle freely with the frequent and lively chinook winds that came up the river with such force that both men and pack mules would have to hunt some kind of wind-break or else take a serious risk of having their eyesight cut out by the sharp sand. This is no dream. I was there and have had experience in these gentle wind and sand gales; but long ago the good, enterprising people of that place either subdued or had this sand blown away, having built a fine town with good streets.

"Nez Perce county may be put down as a fine agricultural, horticultural and stock-raising country, with a good, healthy climate, and settled by an intelligent and thrifty people. The valuation of her assessable property in 1870 was \$423,531.25, and the number of votes cast in 1870 for the delegate to congress was 316. The reader must remember that before the year 1870 the best of the placer mines in Idaho had been worked out and that about two-thirds of her early population had left.

"Among the early settlers of Nez Perce county were William Craig, John Silcott, L. Bacon, George Zeigle, Hill Beachy, Thomas Beall and many others. Rev. Mr. Spalding was first to locate and settle at Lapwai Mission, in 1836, but he left in 1847, on account of Indian hostilities. Below we give Mr.

Thomas Beall's account of the arrival of the first steamer:

"In regard to the first steamer to reach Lewiston, it was the 'Colonel Wright' and not the 'Okanogan.' The latter boat did not ascend the Snake river till 1862. The 'Colonel Wright' was the first steamer built above The Dalles, and on the evening of the third day of May, 1861, entered the mouth of the Clearwater and proceeded as far as the Nez Perce agency at the mouth of the Lapwai, where she tied up for the night. The next day, May 4, Mr. A. J. Cain, the agent, John Silcott, myself and several others went aboard and started up the river. Our late townsman, S. S. Slater, was one of the passengers and had a quantity of goods aboard for the mines. We found the rapids so strong above the Big Eddy that we had to put out a cable, and it parted and we drifted down into the eddy. Captain Lem White was in command of the steamer, and our veteran steamboat captain, E. W. Baughman, was mate. Captain White concluded to go back, so we went to the mouth of Bedrock creek and discharged the freight, which consisted of Slater's goods. Our late townsman, Lot Wiggin, was with Slater as clerk. There was no town started until Wright's second trip. This is a matter of history, and we want it correct."

Nez Perce county has an area of 846 square miles, and its population, as given by the census of 1910, was 24,860, this including the population in the territory later taken from the county to form Lewis and Clearwater counties. The county as originally created by the territorial legislature of Idaho extended entirely across the gradually narrowing northern part of the territory and its boundaries remained virtually unchanged until the segregation of the two counties mentioned. To Wallace R. Struble, secretary of the Lewiston Commercial Club and the Idaho-Washington Commercial League, are we indebted for the following interesting articles on the Clearwater country, the Lewiston-Clarkston valley and Lewiston orchards:

The Clearwater Country

"Tsceminicum" (She-mi-ne-cum), a Nez Perce Indian word meaning "Where the waters meet," and suggesting unity, was the designation given the present site of Lewiston, Idaho, and Clarkston, Washington, by the red-men of the North Pacific West perhaps even centuries before Lewis and Clark made their journey to the ocean. The Snake and Clearwater rivers join here, and within a distance of a few miles the former stream receives the flow of the Salmon and Grand Ronde. Here was the Indian paradise, where, with altitudes of only seven hundred to one thousand feet above sea-level, winter found thousands encamped along the streams, returning from the fall hunts in the mountains, from the Camas and Cowse prairies, with food supplies to be supplemented by the fish caught from the streams. There were many villages—Kamiah, Hatwai, Alpowai, Wawawai, Lapwai among the number—but Tsceminicum was the head lodge and council place.

Lewis and Clark journeyed through the district in 1805. From the Missouri watershed they were led to the summit of the Bitter Root range to then be guided by the Clearwater and Snake rivers to the sea. They were treated kindly by the Nez Percés. Thirty years later the same kindness was extended to Spalding and Whitman in 1836-7, when the missionaries entered the wilderness to establish their conception of the word of God here. Spalding established the Spalding Mission a few miles east of Lewiston and, by so doing, founded the first permanent Christian home in all the intermountain region. He planted not alone conviction with the aborigine that the ways of civilization were best, but planted a few miles from Lewiston—At Alpowai, in 1837 or 1838—the first trees to ever bear apples in the re-

gion now embracing the present state of Washington.

In 1859 a Nez Perce Indian told Captain Pierce, a white man, in Oregon, that back in the mountains—the Clearwater mountains—there was a great jewel, that sparkled from its setting in the hills. Idaho is now known as "The Gem of the Mountains." There is no authentic history that clearly explains why this designation was applied to the state, and pioneers are inclined to the view that it originated with the story told Pierce by the Indian. Pierce followed the Indian and the gem he found was the Pierce City mines, resulting in the stampede of 1861, with the discovery of other marvelously rich placers following—Florence, Elk, Warrens—and the rush even carrying the miners to new fields in Montana. The rush made Lewiston a tent city of ten thousand people in 1861. The commerce as the gateway to the mines being such that steamboats had crowded up the Snake river to the farthest point inland reached by navigable streams west of the Rocky mountains. The activities of the mines demanded a new territory and the authority of Washington over this section became vested in "Idaho" and Lewiston became the capital of the new territory in 1863, this honor to be relinquished, however, soon to Boise, where new placer discoveries had attracted a greater population. All during the period, the more than one-half million acres comprising the Nez Perce Indian reservation occupied the virgin part—the heart of central North Idaho—the boundaries of the reserve reaching within ten miles of the limits of Lewiston. But around the boundaries of the reserve, the rush to the mines left many who found here opportunities for permanent home building, and gradually frontier farming operations, with the live-stock industry as the principal adjunct, developed. Later still the

adaptability of lower-lying lands to fruit became known, and orchards and vineyards contributed with the traffic of the mines and the live-stock industry to sustain the steamboat service that supplied all this region. It seemed that the Indian was still to be a prominent factor in every chapter of the country's development. In 1877, Chief Joseph rebelled against a provision of a treaty that eliminated from the tribe's domain the Wallowa section in the Grand Ronde district, and war resulted. His battle and his retreat of one thousand miles before capture marked him as perhaps the greatest of all Indian strategists. That war resulted in a restlessness on the part of the whites that brought about a new treaty whereby in 1805 the reservation was thrown open to settlement, after allotment to the tribe had been made, and the thousands of acres of virgin land thus became available to homesteaders. That pioneer western empire developer — the Northern Pacific — quickly rushed its line into the district and the reservation country became a part of the Idaho grain belt that has recorded in several seasons the largest average wheat production of any district in the United States. With the building of the Northern Pacific, the Vineland irrigation district was established on the Washington side of the Snake river and the town of Clarkston founded, named in honor of Explorer Clark, as the Idaho twin had taken the name of Lewis. Since the advent of the Northern Pacific, the railroad system has expanded until there are about two hundred and sixty miles of road devoted exclusively to the commerce of the virginal land of the Nez Perces. Lewiston-Clarkston, united by a free bridge that spans the Snake river, have developed into a city of all modern conveniences—a social, commercial and educational center for an empire—while its immediate envi-

rons, embracing the Vineland and Lewiston orchards, irrigated orchard districts, are classed as having no superiors in the world. Outlying are half a hundred prosperous towns. So the land of the Nez Perces that as a wilderness Lewis and Clark traversed one hundred years ago now hears the hum of saw mills working into the largest virgin stand of white pine on the American continent; hundreds and hundreds of threshers and harvesters are moving over the Camas and Cowse lands that fed the Indians the explorers met; in fifty mining districts the drills are wedging into rich ores; the river bars and plateaus on which the explorers camped are bedded with trees and vines; sheep graze in the open hills and the vast areas hold live-stock of a type that has caused to be established here the home of the Northwest Live-stock Show, an annual exhibition in quality and magnitude measured up to only by the Chicago International; copper bands of electrical energy are driving wheels in many factories, while the streams that in frail crafts carried the explorers to the sea, are now being blasted out by the national government at an outlay of \$7,000,000 to more freely unite the land of the Nez Perces with the trade of the world.

The Lewiston-Clarkston Valley

The Lewiston-Clarkston valley is one of the most interesting valleys from an agricultural point of view there is to be found west of the Rocky mountains.

Nature has so beautifully endowed this valley with a rich combination of natural resources that it is possible to successfully grow a very wide range of agricultural crops.

The climatological conditions of the region are so carefully blended as to make possible the growing of the entire list of temperate region

crops in addition to many of the semi-tropical crops, which gives us an exceptionally interesting horticultural and agricultural combination.

The Lewiston-Clarkston valley is located at the confluence of the Clearwater river with the Snake. The canyons of these two rivers unite in forming a series of benches, table lands and valleys with a wide range of soils, climate and altitudes.

The district is almost completely surrounded by a series of hills and low mountains, which break into the region at various places with deep canyons and valleys, thus affording excellent air drainage from the lands above the immediate district. The region itself is composed of valleys, table lands and benches, thus affording comparatively narrow areas of land instead of wide flat plateaus for agricultural and horticultural purposes. As a whole it is largely composed of rolling and sloping areas, a condition recognized by the best authorities as ideal for horticultural purposes. These slopes and comparatively narrow benches when backed by hills and mountains make possible almost perfect air drainage, one of the essential factors for the production of early blooming, tender fruits. In addition to excellent air drainage, the rolling, sloping surface also provides perfect soil drainage, thereby ensuring, when common sense irrigation is practiced, little or no danger from alkali, the common enemy of western irrigated lands.

The soil of the region is in reality a combination of western soils, varying from almost pure sand in the lower river benches to a sandy loam or even light clay loam on the higher table lands. As a rule, it is a combination of decomposed basalt and volcanic ash, carrying various amounts of sand and gravel. It is a very easy soil to till, rarely bakes, and has a splendid water holding capacity; even

with the small amount of natural precipitation, it is possible to grow excellent crops of grain, and with a small amount of irrigation unlimited crop production of all kinds is possible.

The surface soil varies in depth from a few inches in the exposed rocky edges to fifty feet of the best kind of loam. As a rule the surface soil is from four to six feet in depth, resting upon a porous subsoil which gives additional good water drainage.

The soil is very rich, containing an abundance of potash, phosphoric acid, lime and various other essential plant foods, with the exception of nitrogen. Like all other arid or semi-arid soils, it is somewhat deficient in this one factor. However, this is not a serious factor, since nitrogen is so easily replaced through the production of peas, clovers, alfalfas, vetches, beans and various other nitrogen gathering crops, all of which grow to a high degree of perfection here in the valley.

Very few regions can boast of a climate superior to the climate of this region. The springs are early, the falls are late, and the winters very mild, and while a short portion of the summer is hot, the nights are pleasant and cool. The summer and autumn months are the dry portion of the year, thus giving the fruit a chance to grow and develop, during a period when the atmosphere contains a minimum amount of moisture and there are no cloudy days. The rich combination of soils with a suitable altitude, a long dry growing season, of an abundance of sunshine and a clear, cloudless atmosphere, makes possible the production of all high grade, well colored, excellent flavored, long keeping fruit, while the long dry falls of almost perfect weather give the fruit men, gardeners and farmers an excellent opportunity to harvest and market their crops and make thorough preparation for future crops, while the mild, short winters make

care of stock a pleasure and give the orchard-ists a chance to prune and spray their trees when little else can be done.

The real test of a district lies in the production of its crops; while chemists may find all kinds of plant food, they cannot tell whether or not the food is available, nor can the prophet insure the weather, but after a district has gone far enough to produce crops, then, and only then, can a district be absolutely sure of soil, climate and conditions for production. The Lewiston-Clarkston valley has passed the experimental stage and doubts have been removed, and now it is only the matter of a short time before the valley will be sending out thousands of car loads of fruit, in addition to already sending out hundreds of car loads of grain, hay, stock, etc.

Lewiston Orchards

Lewiston Orchards is a model district in respect to its beauty, compactness and uniform development. It adjoins the southern limits of Lewiston, extends eight and one-half miles to the south and east, and occupies the broad and gently rolling table land which is midway between the Craig mountains and the valleys of the Clearwater and the Snake rivers, six hundred feet below.

The Lewiston range is semi-arid only, having nearly fourteen inches average rainfall each year, and there is practically no erosion. The soil has wonderful fertility, especially when a small amount of water is added, and is capable of retaining as much as twenty inches of water in six feet of earth. One authority has likened it to the lava fields of India in its productiveness and enduring character.

The location was originally bunch grass land, partly covered with greasewood, and was

later seeded to grain. The government crop statistics for a period of thirty years show that the region has produced the best average wheat crops of any portion of the United States. The under drainage is excellent and the soil is rich in humus, and being free from sage brush, rocks, stones or stumps requires no expensive work preparatory to cultivation.

The Bitterroot mountains ninety miles to the east, the Blue mountain range to the southwest, the Craigs to the south and southeast, and the rim of the Palouse country to the northward form a wall which encircles the district. This mountainous enclosure serves as a protection to the plateau from unseasonable frosts which menace other fruit districts, and modifies the temperature to the extent of nearly five degrees winter and summer. The climatic situation is healthful and pleasant.

The topography of the Orchards is comparatively even and the slopes are so uniform as to permit distribution of water at a minimum of labor and attention. This combination of elements—drainage, soil, fertility, sunshine and water especially adapt the district to the successful cultivation of a wide variety of fruits and diversified products which have been grown in the Lewiston-Clarkston valley for more than a generation.

The mild climate, known for its healthful living conditions, invites colonization and makes the district attractive for suburban residence. The long days of sunshine with a growing season which usually extends from March until November are accompanied by invariably cool nights, which checks fruit development just sufficiently to produce excellent keeping quality.

Although attempts had been made at irregular intervals during a period of twenty-five years, it was not until 1905 that Mr. H. L. Powers solved the difficult problem of bring-

ing water to this favored region, organized the Lewiston Land & Water Company, Limited, and its subsidiary, the Lewiston-Sweetwater Irrigating Company, Limited, and proceeded to the purchase of agricultural lands and reservoir sites and the construction of what is considered to be the finest irrigating plant in the United States. These two coordinated institutions are made up principally of Lewiston and Portland capitalists, and their investment is upwards of \$3,500,000. The officers are:

W. F. Burrell, president, Portland; R. L. Glisan, vice president, Portland; F. W. Kettenbach, vice president, Lewiston; H. L. Powers, vice president and manager, Lewiston; R. W. Montague, secretary, Portland; P. W. Green, assistant secretary, Lewiston; George Good, Tom Richardson and C. E. Grelle, Portland, directors.

The irrigation supply is derived from three mountain streams, the East and West forks of the Sweetwater, the Webb and the Mason or Mission creeks, which streams gather the water from the melted snows of a drainage area of fully one hundred square miles of naturally rough, isolated, heavily timbered and inaccessible country with an elevation of five thousand feet in the Craig mountain region where the snow often lies twenty feet deep in the canyons during the winter. From the point of diversion the water is brought twelve and one-half miles by canal and flume (which cost as high as twenty thousand dollars per mile) along the canyons and through rock cuts to an artificial lake known as "Reservoir A." This deep and beautiful body of water retains its crystal coolness even during the warmest period of summer and here a supply may be impounded, at one time if necessary, sufficient to cover the requirements of the entire district.

From "Reservoir A" the water is brought in twenty-four-inch underground pipes by gravity direct to the orchards to be irrigated. This system eliminates loss by seepage, insures the land from sub-irrigating and alkali, prevents the introduction of various orchard pests from diseased or weedy fields, and lessens the cost of irrigation from two-thirds to three-fourths over the open ditch system without the attendant waste of land for lateral ditches. The advantage of such a source of supply that is higher than the lands to be irrigated, wherein water is delivered by means of an underground pipe line system can readily be appreciated. The water is placed where it will do the most good and is so thoroughly under the control of the irrigator that there need be no waste of water nor injury to the land.

In addition to the water for irrigation, the pressure at each orchard is adequate for splendid fire protection. The pipe line is laid along the lane or alley at the rear of each property and connection is by a three-inch tap, which is brought eight feet inside the property line. The water is pure, cool, healthful and delicious and the service is continuous. The consumer receives pure mountain water for drinking purposes and household use, together with opportunities for bathrooms and modern plumbing similar to those under a municipal water system. The water capacity of the soil is large and under proper surface tillage the supply can be stored to nearly cover the year's requirements. The deficiency in moisture, which is made up through irrigation, takes place during the summer period at the ripening season of the fruit. The allowance of water is an acre foot per year, which more than covers the requirement for irrigation and domestic supply. When a sale of land is made a perpetual water right is conveyed with the deed to the purchaser, after which there is

an annual maintenance fee for the upkeep of the water system of \$5.00 per acre. The storage of a large body of water with great depth insures the quality of the supply, especially during the warm period, when the reduced flow of the streams is an element of uncertainty as to volume and purity.

From the inception of the enterprise Lewiston Orchards has been given special attention under continuous management. The aims of the company are very high and in line with its slogan, "We propose to make Lewiston Orchards the most attractive fruit district in the world."

The Lewiston Orchards Assembly, organized to look after those matters which pertain to the social activities, civic improvements, street construction, and general beautification in the interest of all, holds its meetings the second and fourth Monday of each month. The fine population here has made possible an exceptionally congenial community spirit which is unified through these bi-monthly assemblages.

The Lewiston Orchards Association, of which nearly all Orchard owners are members, attends to the grading, sale and shipment of fruit and the general business management. It is a co-operative body of growers organized as a stock company for the purpose of providing a central selling agency. In 1912 a central packing house was built and equipped, and the next year more up-to-date equipment in the shape of cleaning and grading machinery was added. As additional orchard acreage comes into bearing, additional packing houses will be built at convenient points, and plans are under way for the building of railway lines into the district which will allow the loading of cars direct from the packing houses. At present fruit shipments are trans-

ported by auto trucks three and one-half miles to Lewiston for loading on cars.

The association aims to establish a uniform system of grading the fruits marketed or shipped for its members and to exercise such supervision over the picking, packing, and grading of fruit as shall insure to the purchaser that all fruit handled by the association shall be of the class and quality represented and marked on the boxes. Association memberships cost \$10 per acre and carry equal rights.

The Orchards school, costing \$11,000, built in the Orchards by the Lewiston independent school district during 1912, is said to be the finest of its kind in Idaho. The Orchards church is a commodious and attractive edifice of the bungalow type, in which the community of whatever denomination can worship comfortably. The Orchards store established by H. A. Canter in 1909, makes regular deliveries of merchandise in a manner similar to the service which is extended by the merchants of Lewiston.

In line with his original plans, Mr. Powers, on January 1, 1912, instituted the Lewiston-Clarkston school of horticulture, which had an enrollment of 149 students in the first term. The prime object of the school is to provide a thorough course of instruction by lectures with daily practical work in the orchards so as to insure horticultural success. Periods each week are devoted to field work, tree planting, pruning, etc., in Clarkston and Lewiston orchards, where a wide range of tree growth and a diversity of fruit products covers the field of research. The motto of the school is "We teach by doing."

The Lewiston Orchards Life, a monthly periodical, furnishes regular information as to the orchards and the incidental activities of the community to those at a distance who

are interested in the enterprise. Contributions by W. S. Thornber, chief horticulturist, and Professor S. A. Cole of the Lewiston Orchards staff, on horticulture and matters of current interest, are valuable features of the *Life*.

The company's holdings consist of 8,121.8 acres, of which 2,022.81 acres are unplanted and of the remainder 5,390.91 acres have been set out to fruit trees now in their several stages of growth.

Orchards newly planted, 40.40 acres; orchards one year old, 164.64 acres; orchards two years old, 1,571.77 acres; orchards three years old, 1,537.71 acres; orchards four years old, 979.38 acres; orchards five years old, 902.36 acres; orchards six years old, 135.65 acres.

There are 1,569.31 acres unsold. With the exception of six-year-old orchards, these selections cover the range of planting.

English walnuts and the commercial chestnut trees are regularly set out in the parking along the avenues in front of each five-acre property. Only apples and pears have been seriously considered in the planting scheme, and each five-acre tract is regularly set out to Jonathan, Rome Beauty, Winesap, Spitzenburg and Yellow Newtown apples. The characteristics of these varieties cover the commercial requirements, permit of a harvesting period of several weeks, and make possible shipments in large quantities of the particular variety best suited to the season in which it may be sold. This orchard arrangement is a simple solution of the marketing problem as compared to those districts where a great number of varieties are raised. The same general plan applies to the pear, and the Bartlett, D'Anjou and Winter Nelis have been regularly planted. In the selection of nursery stock,

only apples, pears and nut trees of proven character and productivity have been used.

The price is \$400 per acre for unplanted lands; \$550 per acre for orchards planted to selected nursery stock, standard varieties of apples and pears, and including care by the company to the end of the fifth growing season. Older orchards may be purchased at prices which range from \$625 to as high as \$1,000 per acre. In each case a perpetual water right goes with the property, but with the usual annual water maintenance fee additional.

Care of all properties is under the direct supervision of a staff of experts. Periodical reports from Professor W. S. Thornber, chief horticulturist, and Professor C. A. Cole, resident horticulturist, are sent direct to the owners and the service of these experts are available without charge in selecting properties in the Lewiston Orchards. Through the systematic irrigation methods practiced in this district, which is especially adapted to fruit raising, the apple and pear growing industry is on a fixed basis which practically eliminates the hazards, and through correct horticultural methods and attention to thinning, pruning and packing, the quality and yield per tree is assured. The conditions which produce size, color and shipping quality also give flavor equal to the best product of the East and Middle West.

In 1907, coincident with the laying of the first pipe line, the development into an established community began. The home camp, which occupies forty acres for buildings, corrals, nursery, etc., and is the present base of supplies and operations, is to be devoted later to community purposes. The relief reservoir park, with five and one-half acres of water and twenty acres of lawn, is already a recreation center. The purpose of this reservoir is

to equalize the pressure from the main pipe line. Spacious lawn, shrubbery and ornamental trees for shade are converting the Relief Reservoir park into a beauty spot. Scattered throughout the Orchards are more than one hundred homes, principally of the bungalow type. What is known as the shack period has been safely passed and the houses are provided with all conveniences usual with the suburbanite.

IDAHO COUNTY

Idaho was not only one of the original counties, but the largest in the territory. Since its organization it has experienced many changes. Lemhi and Custer counties were taken from it bodily, and it contributed generous amounts to the counties of Boise and Washington. In 1875, this loss of territory was partly compensated by receiving from Nez Perce a section which included the mining districts of Elk City and Newsome Creek, and the great Camas Prairie country, which is now its chief agricultural section. It still boasts of being the largest county in Idaho and is exceeded in size by few in the United States.

It occupies a central position in Idaho, its borders touching the states of Oregon and Montana as well as seven sister counties. Surely a subdivision so vast and central may honorably bear the name of the mother state.

The following description is taken from a state report: "Idaho county occupies nearly one-seventh of the whole area of the state. It embraces 7,222,400 acres, a larger extent of territory than the combined area of Rhode Island, Delaware and Massachusetts. It is a truly royal dominion, royal not only in territorial extent, but royal in the hidden treasures in its hills and mountains, royal in its

climatic conditions from the dry atmosphere of its river valleys to the life-giving moisture of its rolling prairies, from its low elevation and high temperature to its snow-capped mountain peaks; and royal in its game preserves.

"The Salmon river, the greatest tributary of the Snake, traverses the county from the Lemhi county line to its mouth, a distance of nearly two hundred and twenty-five miles, with its myriads of branches, creeks and rivulets penetrating its hill sides and lapping the snow from its highest ridges. The North and South forks of the Clearwater in a like manner penetrate the eastern and northeastern part of the county. The atmosphere on these rivers is dry and warm in the summer and the temperature rarely permits of snow in the winter, affording an ideal climate for orchards and vines. For a narrow margin along these rivers, irrigation is required, but water is plentiful.

"Within the boundaries and conditions roughly sketched, there are many rich valleys, rolling prairies and hillside slopes of arable land, and here the rainfall is sufficient and the moisture adequate to give luxuriant life to the vegetable kingdom. The county contains the rich and fertile Camas Prairie of the north, forty by thirty miles in extent, and the two plateaus known as the Joseph and Domicq plains, equally as rich and fertile.

"The area assigned to Camas Prairie contains 768,000 acres. This area, however, includes the breaks of the Clearwater river. This river, like all the rivers of the northern part of the state, runs its whole length in a canyon.

"The word canyon in its popular significance here is somewhat indefinite in meaning and apt to mislead one not acquainted with its use, and it may not be out of place to attempt to define its use in our western ver-

nacular. Canyon, then, is not the river nor the channel of the river, but the deep gulch or ravine cut by the river through the mountains and hills in its course to lower levels, and embraces all the surface of the earth exposed on either side of the stream up to the table land or rim rock, and the rim rocks on either side before erosion set in were the walls of the canyon. Where the walls of the canyon stood perpendicular so as to prevent a passage way on either side of the stream, it is called a box canyon; where the walls gradually and with but little inclination merge into a plain, it is called a valley. But between these two descriptive words—box canyon and valley—there is a wide variety of scenery and topography and the word canyon is used to designate the whole. In places there is barely room for a wagon road; in other places there may be miles, even as high as fifteen or more, between the table lands on either side. In such places there are bars (bottom lands) which usually occur at the mouth of side streams or at some sudden turn in the river, causing sediment to be deposited on the opposite bank. These bars are of all sizes from a few acres up to hundreds of acres, and are very rich and fertile. Then above these are benches, in places as high as three or four, approaching the table land above by steps or degrees. These benches are also rich and fertile, especially on the north and west hill-sides. These latter conditions are called the breaks of the river.

"Now the canyon of the South fork of the Clearwater river runs the whole length of Camas Prairie, and these breaks, of course, will detract from the arable land designated, but the Salmon river, with its tremendous length in the state, so far as its canyons are concerned, are similar to those of the Clearwater, with many rich bars and benches, and

the same thing occurs on the Snake river side of the county.

"But Idaho county is essentially a mountainous region. On the east are the Bitter-root mountains, and the larger portion of the Salmon river mountains are included within its borders. These mountains are in no well defined range, but are a vast collection of irregularly scattered peaks, overtopping a wilderness of lesser peaks, all of a rugged and forbidding aspect. The average altitude is about six thousand feet, though many of the peaks have an elevation nearly double that height."

Through these mountains the Salmon river has relentlessly cut its way. Its valley is from three thousand to four thousand feet lower than the average altitude of the mining camps in the adjacent mountains, and consequently there is a marked difference in the climate. In the valley snow rarely falls before February, and many years there is practically none during the winter; while in the mining camps the snow covers the mountain sides to a depth of from four to six feet.

The Salmon river mountains are chiefly of a granite formation and are supposed to belong to a comparatively recent geological period. The canyon of the Salmon river affords excellent opportunity for geological research, as in places its walls rise to a height of one thousand to two thousand feet. Toward the west the country is covered by a lava formation, the decomposition of which has formed the rich soil of Camas Prairie.

The history of the original counties in Idaho is for the most part a history of the early mining discoveries. Gold was found in 1800 in what was then Shoshone county. The next year saw a great invasion into that section, and many of the miners, instead of

working the ground already prospected, pushed on into unknown territory to find new fields.

Such a party, in September of 1861, located the gold gravels of Miller creek, about seventy-five miles south of Elk City, which was the scene of the first mining in the region afterward to be designated as Idaho county. A few weeks later the Florence diggings were found, and a number of men wintered in the mountains, undergoing great hardships. The next year saw the opening of the Warren placers, and Idaho county was fully launched on her first mining career.

The county seat was at Florence. The population consisted of miners and of those engaged in various lines of business dependent on mining. All of these early towns flourished or declined just as the mining industry in their vicinity prospered or waned. The ground near Florence was soon exhausted and, in 1869, the county's capital was removed to Warren.

This town had for three years enjoyed a steady growth so that by 1865 it numbered 1,500 inhabitants, but by 1867 it had lost two-thirds of its population. The discovery of quartz lodes caused a revival, and it was during this period that Warren became the county seat. But quartz mining proved disappointing and the town dwindled to four hundred or less. In 1872, there was influx of the Chinese to the number of twelve hundred. They took up the claims abandoned by the white men, worked over the gravels and then they, too, departed.

The first saw mill in Warren was built in 1868 by F. Shessler and William Bloomer. About the same time a five stamp quartz mill was installed by Godfrey Gamble, water power being used. A second mill was built about five miles from Warren, but the quartz veins did not prove as profitable as had been expected.

One of the first residents of Warren was Leo Hofen, a German, who came to the Pacific coast in 1855. He located in Lewiston where he conducted a general merchandising business and did assaying. In the spring of 1865 he moved to Warren, where he remained for a number of years, being the last of the pioneers to desert the mining town. For a time he practically had control of all business between the Fayette and Salmon rivers.

All who entered Idaho's western border were not so blinded by gold that other resources escaped them. Realizing the richness of the Camas Prairie, many located there and in time a thriving agricultural community was built up. It in turn laid claim to the county seat which, in 1875, was established at Mount Idaho, this section, including the Prairie and the mining district east of it, having been taken from Nez Perce and given to Idaho county.

We quote the following from Bancroft: "The history of Mount Idaho is the history of farming in Idaho county. Situated on North Camas Prairie, the town was settled in 1862 by L. P. Brown, through whose efforts it was made flourishing. Located at the foot of the mountains on the east side of the Prairie, it became a picturesque place, with mills, stores and good buildings. H. S. Crossdale and one Baring resigned commissions in the British army and settled on the Prairie, ten miles north of Mount Idaho, about 1870, where they raised sheep. A rival to Mount Idaho was Grangeville, two miles northwest, which about equalled it in business and population for some time." Fickle fortune! Mount Idaho is not now even listed among the towns of Idaho county, while Grangeville is the thriving county seat.

Any estimate of the agricultural lands in this county in its present state of progress must necessarily be approximate, and may be

stated at about three-quarters of a million acres. There are about one hundred and fifty thousand acres of this class of land now held by patent from the government. On the east side of the Clearwater river there is a large number of homesteaders in the timber, building up homes much in the same way that the Ohio and Indiana pioneers did, clearing a small amount of ground each year and getting it in cultivation, but it is much harder to get rid of the pine stumps than to dispose of the hardwood roots of the eastern forests. There is compensation, however, in being able to sell the logs instead of having to destroy them.

Generally speaking, the agricultural interests of the county are confined to the Camas Prairie district. Prior to 1908 there were fewer than twenty-five miles of railroad in the entire county. Even on the Prairie the farmers raised little more than was needed for local consumption, as there was no way of marketing their products. During this time the chief industry was cattle, which, during the greater part of the year, could range the hills and keep in good condition. Over two hundred and seventy thousand acres of grazing land are now held by patent, being by far the largest amount of land of this character in any one county of the state. While the number of range cattle has materially decreased, Idaho county is still in the lead in this line, being excelled only by Owyhee and Lemhi counties. With better facilities for marketing, more farm products have been grown and special attention has been turned to swine, in the production of which this county now stands first.

We are indebted to L. M. Harris for the following facts concerning Camas Prairie, which takes its name from the native camas, a root highly prized by the Indians as food:

"Camas Prairie, Idaho, is situated in the northwest portion of Idaho county, its elevation being from two thousand to thirty-two hundred feet above sea level. The crops grown are wheat, oats, barley, corn, clover, alfalfa, timothy, potatoes and vegetables of all varieties. Fruit grown on Camas Prairie consist of apples, plums, prunes, cherries—sweet and sour,—pears, peaches, nectarines and quince, together with the whole berry family.

"A conservative estimate, or rather, accurate records of several years past, show the yield of grain on the Prairie to be as follows: Wheat—winter—from 35 to 65 bushels per acre; wheat—spring—from 35 to 65 bushels per acre; winter barley, from 50 to 108 bushels per acre; beardless barley, from 40 to 75 bushels per acre; blue barley, 50 to 87 bushels per acre; oats, from 40 to 90 bushels per acre. The whole of Camas Prairie, when not planted to other crops, self seeds to timothy, which produces from one to two and one-half tons per acre.

"At Portland, in 1905, Camas Prairie was awarded the gold medal for grains and grasses, and again in Seattle, in 1909.

"The average rainfall on Camas Prairie for the past five years has been thirty inches per annum, well distributed throughout the growing season. There are no dashing rains to wastefully wash the soil and very little thunder and lightning. The season of assured rainfall closes June 20 to July 1, leaving fully three months for the proper ripening and harvesting of grain.

"It is seldom that Camas Prairie has zero weather. The summers are very pleasant, the extreme heat that might be oppressive in other localities being modified by the gentle, ever-stirring breeze from the neighboring mountains. This assertion finds proof in the fact

that during the past five years the warmest day recorded was 98 degrees in the shade.

"Numerous springs of pure, cold water over the Prairie, and the several mountain streams which pass through the agricultural sections on their way to the Clearwater and Salmon rivers, furnish an abundance of the finest water obtainable. Wells are from twenty to one hundred and fifty feet in depth, depending upon the locality in which they are dug. The water of Idaho county is a natural resource of which the residents have boasted for ages, and as long as the bounteous rains come steadily in the spring time and the crystallized snow melts in the mountains, their boasts will go begging for doubt or contradiction.

"Stock raising ranks among the principal industries of the county. The time was when the cattleman was king, having large herds of cattle maintained in the summer and fall on the bunch grass ranges on the highlands and breaks of the Salmon and Clearwater rivers and fed throughout the winter months on grain and hay grown on the Prairie. Conditions are different now but not less profitable. Practically every farmer has a number of well bred cattle, using thoroughbred bulls and thereby bettering the quality of his herds. As a resultant of these methods, stock raising has been extended and elevated, and a great many splendid individual herds may be seen over the Prairie.

"Hogs are here—as in other countries where they thrive—a big factor in the livestock industry. They thrive on the native grasses in summer and will feed on the waste in harvesting and threshing from the wheat and barley fields, acquiring in this manner the amount of feed and exercise necessary for the greatest possible growth.

"It is generally admitted that corn ensilage is one of the best, if not the very best,

feed for dairy cows. In extensive corn growing states such as Iowa, Illinois, Kansas and Nebraska, corn stalks produce too many ears, resulting in a fattening feed instead of a milk producing feed. Here the ensilage grows to perfection, this country not being an ideal corn producing country, so far as ears and bushels of corn are concerned. This makes it the acme of corn ensilage production.

"In the past this country has been farmed to wheat, single farmers having as much as five hundred to eight hundred acres. To grow more wheat, to buy more land to grow more wheat seemed to be the desire of the people living here. Even today we have too many large land owners for the best good of our country. Some of these large tracts are for sale in a body. If the large holdings could be cut into forty to one hundred acre farms, the country would be in a better condition. People, homes, families and school houses are what Camas Prairie needs, not the speculator nor the large land owner. The territory served by the railroad, thirty-five miles in length, lying between the railway and the foot hills of the mountains on one side and comprising, on the other side, some of the best land for general farming in this part of the country, is particularly well adapted for what is generally described as "the small farmer." The large farmer, with abundance of land and capital, has not troubled himself about the minor branches of farming, selling his grain and hogs in large lots and receiving big checks for them. But the man of limited means must look after, and pay attention to, all the smaller items that go to make up a comfortable living and render a crop failure unknown to him.

"There are many reasons why this territory, lying close to transportation as it does, is very suitable for the purposes of the small farmer. It is admitted that dairying is the

backbone of success in mixed farming and the community in which that industry is intelligently carried on, in combination with hogs, poultry and small fruit, has more revenue per head of population, or per acre, than one employing any other style of farming, except a district especially adapted for high-class fruit or truck gardens.

"Camas Prairie is well suited for this kind of farming. Grasses and clovers grow abundantly on well prepared soil, and land in good grass in this district is able to carry twice the amount of stock that can be carried in a lower and drier altitude. Alfalfa grows well, either as mixture with clover and grasses for pasture, or for hay, and lasts several years. All the fodder crops suitable for a temperate climate do well here. Corn will readily produce from ten to twelve tons of feed to the acre for hogs or cattle, either in green state or fodder, or for ensilage. It is an indisputable fact that a good crop of green corn will feed more head of stock for a given time than any other forage. Oats and peas, sown together, produce the next highest amount of feed. Timothy is naturalized and is very dependable. Timothy hay from Camas Prairie has made the highest price on the Seattle market. Timothy seed from this district is in great demand and last year gave very high returns per acre, yielding as much as six hundred pounds per acre and selling for ten and one-half cents per pound.

"Another reason for the suitability of this country for mixed farming is the proportion of clay in the soil and the clay sub-soil. This accounts for the freedom from drought. When thoroughly cultivated the moisture is conserved, the grasses and fodder for that reason possessing very high feeding qualities and growing young animals with abundance of bone and muscle and meat of the finest flavor.

"Stock raising and dairying are becoming

important industries here and many of the farmers do not pretend to market any of their grain, but feed it all to the livestock kept on their farms. Hogs, especially, do well and weigh over two hundred pounds when less than a year old. Most of their growth costs the farmer little, as they run at large on the farm and are fed but a few weeks before ready for market. They are known locally as "mortgage lifters" and have accomplished wonders in placing the farmers of this county in their present affluent circumstances.

"Dairying is a later thing and is only getting started, although the two cream stations ship large amounts of cream daily to Lewiston and Spokane.

"This is a country rich in possibilities and undeveloped resources and it offers great attractions to the industrious husbandman and the careful investor. There is still plenty of room here for all who care to live in one of the best and most attractive portions of the globe, and the newcomer will be greeted with a true western welcome whenever he decides to cast his lot in our midst.

"The Joseph and Donieg plains are across the Salmon river from Camas Prairie and, while isolated in a way, grow immense crops of grain which is fed to hogs, the latter being driven to the railroad to market."

A record made of the actual production of all cultivated lands in the various counties for one year shows that Idaho county produced an average of thirty-three bushels of wheat and thirty-eight bushels of barley to the acre, no other county excelling in these two products. Oats yielded forty-six bushels, corn thirty bushels and potatoes one hundred and thirty-nine bushels per acre.

The last census gave the entire population of this immense county as less than 12,500. As yet but two railroads enter Idaho county,

with a total length of less than seventy-five miles. Yet, with this population and lack of transportation, the eleven banks of the county show aggregate deposits of more than a million and a half dollars.

Grangeville, the county seat, is the terminus of the branch railroad from Lewiston. Stites, a station to the northeast, is the end of the other railroad in the county, this line extending up the south fork of the Clearwater to the point named. Grangeville receives special mention in a following chapter.

Cottonwood is the commercial center of the western part of the Prairie. It is also on the railroad and has a population of 750. More grain is shipped from this town than from any other in the county, and it also claims the distinction of excelling any other producing station west of the Rocky mountains in the shipment of hogs.

White Bird is the principal town of the Salmon river country in the southwest part of the county, which is the great range section. Kooskia is a thriving village on the railroad which terminates at Stites.

Of the mining camps, Elk City is probably the best known. Here was the scene of one of the early gold discoveries, and some of the best quartz ledges so far opened are near this town. It is also the center of a most excellent range, the cattle fattened here commanding the highest market prices.

The forests are a notable feature of this county. Much of the southern portion is well wooded, but the principal timber tracts of commercial value are found in the northwest part of Camas Prairie and in the eastern and northeastern sections of the county. Here are vast areas of the finest white and yellow pine, red and white fir, cedar and tamarack. Many small saw mills have manufactured lumber for local use, and in recent years sections

within hauling distance of the railroads have shipped their product to outside points, but this industry is still in its swaddling clothes.

The United States has control of 3,107,760 acres of this timber, included in the Challis, Clearwater, Idaho, Payette and Salmon national forests.

It is quite generally believed that the great future of Idaho county lies in its mineral resources. Quartz veins were discovered in the '60s, but, because of the remoteness of the region, nothing but high grade ores can be made to yield a profit.

Quartz ledges were opened near the Warren placer grounds, and several mines were operated but not with marked success. The Rescue was the most productive, although its ore occurred in chimneys. This property is credited with an output amounting to \$90,000. It is estimated that during the first fifteen years the ore taken from all the lodes in the Warren district did not exceed four thousand tons.

Several quartz districts have in the succeeding years been prospected, with good results. Properties have been developed and mills operated with fair returns. But this region cannot come to its own in mining until it is afforded adequate means of transportation.

Buffalo Hump is one of the well known quartz districts. Some of the best veins so far opened are in the vicinity of Elk City. This country is credited with the production of \$10,000,000 of placer gold, and a like amount is said to have been taken out of the Warren diggings. The source of placer gold is usually traced to nearby quartz veins, which, through disintegrations, have liberated their metal content. More often than not, therefore, a district furnishes both classes of mineral claims.

About 1901 and 1902, there was much talk

of the Thunder Mountain district, in the southeastern part of Idaho county. It was advertised from the Atlantic to the Pacific and a stampede ensued, despite the fact that it was one hundred and fifty miles from any railroad, and eighty to ninety miles from the nearest wagon roads. To reach this region, it was necessary to walk or ride horseback through a country crossed with mountain ranges running in all directions, with no road or trail of any kind. But in the excitement, these obstacles were overcome. Trails that would permit pack animals to pass were first surveyed and constructed, and the building of wagon roads was begun, but before they had reached within sixty miles of the camp a twenty stamp mill had been taken in and was in operation. This boom was ill-advised and short-lived. There are in this district immense bodies of low grade ore, but the values are not high enough to cope with the excessive expenses incident to operation.

The regions mentioned, as well as Big Creek, Marshall Lake, Resort and other districts, are high mineralized. In the western part of the county there are copper deposits. In the old placer diggings there are still large acres of gold-bearing ground that would pay splendid profits if dredging machinery were installed.

Idaho county is a domain of golden promise and alluring possibilities. Now it is the sportsman's paradise. Water fowls are near its lakes, fish abound in the mountain streams, while in the mountains are found the brown, black and grizzly bear, the deer and the elk. When the smoke of the railway engine trails through the valleys, when the veins of quartz are yielding their golden content, when the fertile bottoms throughout the mountains are producing the fruits, vegetables, grains and live stock to sustain the numerous mining camps, then indeed will Idaho county's dream of prosperity and greatness be fully realized.

BOISE COUNTY

Boise was one of the seven counties defined and created by the first territorial legislature of Idaho. It lies in the west central part of the state and is very irregular in outline, its boundaries being largely determined by Nature's barriers. It extends north and south one hundred and ten miles, and in its narrowest portion, east and west, ten miles. In its central part it measures from east to west sixty-five miles, which dwindles to twelve miles at the northern end.

It was the scene of one of the greatest gold discoveries in the world's history. In the summer of 1862, a party of prospectors, led by a man who had heard from an Indian of a basin to the south where the yellow metal had been found by his people, came up the Boise river and on the streams now called Grimes and Moores creeks, where their hopes were realized. Soon after their arrival in Boise Basin, the tragic death of George Grimes, one of the company, who was killed by the Indians, put a stop to further prospecting and the men beat a hasty retreat. With a strong party they returned a few weeks later, and the magical growth of a mining community was begun.

The area which in a few years yielded such fabulous riches is about fifteen miles long and thirteen wide. Through the Basin flow the two creeks named above, and around it rise the wooded hills. On these streams were found the wonderful deposits of gold, and near them grew the mining towns. Early in October, 1862, the first town, Pioneer City, was founded on Grimes creek. As the gold seekers continue to pour into the basin, other towns followed. Centerville was located on the same stream a few miles below Pioneer City. On Granite creek the little town of

Placerville soon contained three hundred buildings. Buena Vista, on Elk creek, was next in line, but it was soon reduced to the position of suburb to Bannock, which was established in December and which became the metropolis of the basin and the county seat. Its name was changed from Bannock to Idaho City in 1864, when it became known that a mining camp in Montana had taken the former appellation.

Sherlock Bristol, who went to Boise Basin in December of '62, states, in his manuscript on Idaho Nomenclature, that Idaho City was first called Moore Creek. The following is an incident of the settlement of this town:

"I prospected the country and finally settled down for the balance of the winter and spring on Moores creek. There we built twenty log houses, mine, William Richie's and I. Henry's being among the twenty. We made snow shoes and traversed the valleys and gulches prospecting. As the snow was deep and it was some distance to the creek, someone proposed we should dig a well, centrally located, to accommodate all our settlement. One day when I was absent prospecting, the well digger struck bedrock down about eighteen feet, but found no water; but in the dirt he detected particles of gold. A bucketful panned out \$2.75. When I returned at night I could not have bought the claim on which my house was built for \$10,000. It proved to be worth \$300,000. The whole bench was rich in like manner. My next door neighbors, the three White brothers, for nearly a year cleaned up \$1,500 daily, their expenses not exceeding \$300. Bushels of gold were taken out of the gravel beds where Idaho City now stands."

During this first winter it is estimated that there were three thousand people in Boise Basin. During the following year miners in

great numbers came to the new gold fields and the towns grew apace. By autumn of 1863 Idaho City possessed a population of six thousand, which, it is said, later increased to twenty thousand. There were at least four streets in the town that were closely built up for a distance of one quarter to a half mile each. Its business houses and buildings of a public nature were in proportion to the dwellings. There was the usual large percentage of saloons, gambling places and dance halls.

The first newspaper of Boise Basin and southern Idaho was published at Idaho City by T. J. and J. S. Butler, and was named the *Boise News*. J. S. Butler had come to Oregon the fall before to look after cattle, and the following spring had taken a pack train into Walla Walla. On the road he met many people and freight trains bound for the newly discovered placers. In Walla Walla Butler met a newspaper man, who had recently bought out a competitor and in consequence had on hand two printing outfits. In Boise Basin, with its rapidly increasing populace and with a campaign approaching, Mr. Butler saw a good field for a newspaper. He sent for his family and his brother, T. J. Butler, who became the editor of the new publication.

With their equipment, they arrived at Idaho City in August, 1863. At first the difficulties seemed overwhelming. They had few supplies and no help. A trip to San Francisco for the necessary materials meant the possible relinquishment of the territory to some one else. Before they had gotten settled in their office, however, a number of printers applied for work. They managed to devise composing sticks, leads and other things which were required, and the first paper was issued September 29.

During the fall campaign three papers were published, which included one for each of the political parties. The *Boise News* was independent as to politics. All three issued from the one office, where day and night shifts were kept busy. The campaign papers were called *The Idaho Democrat* and *The Idaho Union*. They were suspended after election.

This office was the only printing concern within a distance of three hundred miles, and in addition to the three papers above mentioned, the Butlers did all the job work of the Basin and prepared daily programs for the three theaters, the "Forrest," "Jenny Lind" and "Kelly's Varieties." The subscription price of the *Boise News*, which was a weekly paper, was \$12 a year. Single copies cost fifty cents. Advertising rates were proportionately high, one square (ten lines or less) costing for a single insertion \$5.

The next year the proprietors sold their business to Street & Bowman, and the paper was changed from an independent to a Democratic sheet and named the *Idaho World*. In 1867 it became a semi-weekly. It is interesting to note that after half a century in Idaho City, which has dwindled from its former thousands to a little hamlet of two hundred and fifty people, there is still published the *Idaho World*.

The other towns in the Basin also had a rapid growth. Centerville was said to be the prettiest town in the Basin and numbered about three thousand. Placerville had five thousand people and Pioneer City, the first settlement, contained two thousand. Henry Greathouse connected Centerville with Placerville and Idaho City by a stage road and later highways were built to Boise City and other outside points.

The Indians had, from the first, been a

source of great danger to both the property and lives of those who came to this part of Idaho. In March, 1863, a volunteer company was formed of the miners of Placerville, with Jefferson Standifer as captain. By this time Indian depredations had become so formidable that packers refused to attempt to bring supplies into the Basin, although very high prices were offered for their services.

The first expedition of Standifer and his men was toward Salmon Falls. There were two engagements in which more than seventy Indian bucks were killed. Returning to the warm springs (near the present city of Boise), they learned that all the ranch stock there had been stolen by the Indians. They halted for reinforcements and supplies from Idaho City and then went westward, a part of the company going up the Snake river and the remainder proceeding up the Malheur, in Oregon. In these encounters, also, several Indians were dispatched. It was the policy of the volunteers to kill only the braves, but a few fatalities among the squaws and children were unavoidable.

Two captives were taken, an Indian boy and girl. The latter was given to a lady in the Basin. John Kelly, of Idaho City, who was a well known violinist of that day, took the boy, who proved to be precocious. He learned to play the violin and became a noted contortionist. He was later taken to London and to Australia, where he scored great successes.

Standifer is described as being "six feet in height, with broad, square shoulders, fine features, black hair, eyes and moustache, and brave as a lion." He was undoubtedly a man of daring and courage, and he and his followers performed a service for their companions in the Basin which deserves praise. They left their claims where returns and wages were

high and, without compensation, devoted themselves to the protection of the community. Had they not risked their lives in this effort to stop the Indian hostilities, the redmen, emboldened by the lack of resistance, would no doubt have perpetrated another awful slaughter of white men. Only two of the volunteers were injured, Matt Bledsoe and John Dobson. The latter died within a year from the effects of injuries received during the Indian raid.

The winter of 1864-5 was one of unusual severity, and the snows and cold were followed by heavy rains. The roads were impassable and pack trains could not get through. Early spring saw a large immigration, which struggled into the Basin before supplies were brought in. Many of the newcomers were, according to the local phrase, "from the left wing of Price's army." The increased population and scarcity of provisions precipitated a food riot. There was no starvation, but prices were high. Flour sold for \$1 a pound. Street meetings were held, incited by those who had recently come to the Basin, the majority of whom were idle. A mob of sixty men went to some of the stores in Idaho City and seized the supplies. Jack Gorman, who was deputy sheriff, was equal to the emergency. He arrested and disarmed the leader, a big Missourian, and placed him in irons, despite the threats of the rioters. In a short time order was restored. The merchants reduced the price of flour and soon, with the incoming pack trains, there was an abundance of all necessities.

It would seem that the mob spirit was not entirely quelled, for on the 18th day of May a fire swept Idaho City, caused, it is stated by Baneroft, by incendiaries among this new and turbulent element. The fire destroyed the business and better residence parts of the

town. Of the public buildings there were left only the Catholic church, the Jenny Lind theater and the office of the *Idaho World*. The homeless were housed in the dwellings that escaped the flames and the Catholic church was converted into a hospital. During the excitement of the fire, much merchandise was stolen and removed to hiding places. The loss was estimated at \$500,000. An indictment of arson was found against one man, but the matter was afterwards dropped.

The townspeople at once began the work of rebuilding and in a few weeks business activities were being carried on as before. Two years later, almost to the day, Idaho City was again the victim of an equally devastating fire. All the hotels, the postoffice, express office and principal business places were consumed. For the second time the Jenny Lind theater and the office of the *Idaho World*, which was in the Masonic building, were saved. A third fire occurred in Idaho City in 1868.

For years the thousands of gold seekers and miners filled Boise Basin and thronged the streets of the towns, where the free and reckless life of such communities held full sway; and for years Boise Basin poured forth its golden stream. Estimates of the gold recovered vary from one hundred million to two hundred and fifty millions of dollars. The amount will never be known. Men came in, cleaned up a fortune, and departed with their treasure, and were replaced by others bent on the same quest. There was no way of keeping an accurate account of the output and no thought of attempting such a thing; but that this was one of the great gold fields of the world, probably excelled by none and equaled by few, is admitted by all.

And these gravels are still producing gold, but the operations now require expensive

equipment and few men. The lure and glamour of the old days are gone. The once thriving mining cities are now villages, their unoccupied buildings fallen into decay. The boulders lie piled along the denuded gravel beds, and the quiet is undisturbed save by the ghosts of former days.

One of the pioneer miners of Idaho, Frank R. Coffin, tells of a visit to the old placer diggings:

"On the 16th of August, 1860, I followed the stampede to Loon creek occasioned by the discovery of placer gold deposits on that stream.

"Going by way of the old Indian trail over Grimes pass on the summit between the fourth fork of the Boise river and Grimes creek, I visited the grave of George Grimes, one of the fourteen men who, in the summer of 1862, discovered gold in what has since been known as Boise Basin. A few days after he had washed the first shovel of gravel and got the prospect of gold on the stream that bears his honored name, he was killed by a renegade Snake Indian. It was his cruel destiny, in the irony of fate, to never receive any benefit from the magnificent discovery of what was unquestionably the richest and most extensive placer strike the world has ever known.

"On the 10th of August, 1913, almost to a day forty-four years after that visit in 1860, in the company of my old pioneer chum, Lin Richardson, I again stood by that lonely grave and listened to the whispers of the murmuring pines that, in mournful cadence, have for fifty-one years chanted solemn requiems above the ashes of the intrepid gold hunter.

"As the purpling haze of an Idaho summer day filled the world about us, we drank deeply of the fragrance wafted to us from the primeval forest which has stood undisturbed for

centuries. It was then Lin and I fell into a reminiscent mood. The lengthening 'chain of memory' carried us far back over fifty fast fleeting years, when the mould was yet fresh on the grave of George Grimes. We were youngsters in the wild and tumultuous crowd that surged up and down the great placer creeks and filled the streets of the four big towns to their centers with bustling thousands of adventurers, amid conditions that set the stage for that strange drama which can never be repeated. The curtain has been rung down; the actors have nearly all disappeared, and a deep silence pervades the scene where once was all wild and fierce animation.

"Amid the ruins of the once beautiful and flourishing town of Pioneer we found our brother, Sam Connelly, who forty-five years ago was Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Idaho. In his little cabin, where he has lived alone for fifty years, he showed us the picture of his mother that hangs at the head of his bed—a stately southern lady and idolized mother, to whom he said farewell in Tennessee when he was a boy. He is ninety-two years old. Let us believe that, when Sam completes the long journey, out of the shadows the spirit of that loving mother will greet him on the threshold of another and better world. He talks bravely of his 'claim up the gulch' and said to us, 'Boys, when you come to see me again, I hope to have her paying.'

"In almost deserted old 'Bannock' we visited John Kennally, who years ago also held high office in the Masonic lodge of Idaho. Like the 'brother on the other creek,' he is battered by the infirmities incident to old age. The world has not been as easy with these old fellows as they deserve, but they are thoroughbreds, every inch of them, and never whine nor complain.

"The visit to the old placers, beautiful even

in desolation, was tinged with sadness, and as we sped homeward, the thought of the brothers who lived amid the ruins recalled the lines of the great poet:

“Out, out brief candle!

Life's but a walking shadow; a poor player,
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,
And then is heard no more.”

Boise county still leads in the production of gold in Idaho and the greater part comes from the placer ground. In the early mining, the rich deposits were worked by hand, the gold being recovered either by rockers or by sluice boxes into which the gravels were shoveled. This ground, as it became poorer, as well as other claims which had never shown more than nominal richness, was later operated by hydraulic methods, this manner of mining requiring considerable capital for the construction of ditches and the installation of giants. One of the first to introduce hydraulic mining into Boise Basin was Ben Wilson of Pioneer City. In 1884 he controlled forty ditches having an aggregate length of over one hundred miles, and operated nine giants. At the present time two large dredges are being worked in Boise county.

Quartz veins were discovered in 1863 at various points in and near Boise Basin. The first discovery was on Granite creek, a tributary of Grimes creek. It was first known as the Pioneer, but the name was later changed to Gold Hill. This property was not only the first found, but of all locations made it has proved the best paying and longest lived in the county. In 1864, J. H. Clawson installed a mill on it, which was profitably operated. The property changed hands several times and it is said that it made money for each owner. The mine was worked steadily for twenty-

five years and is credited with a gross output of \$3,000,000. Then for several years it was idle and filled with water. Recently it has again been operated and opened at lower levels, where the ore promises to return it to the ranks of the producers.

There are several good quartz districts, but all have been held back by the lack of railroads. Until 1913, Boise county had no railroad connection within its limits. The outlet of the Basin country was from Idaho City by stage to Boise, a distance of thirty-six miles, the other towns being still more remote. On the west the nearest point was Emmett. Now the Idaho Northern Railroad has extended its line from Emmett to McCall, on the south shore of the Payette lakes, and has opened Boise county from north to south near its western border.

The topography of Boise county is given in a state report from which we take the following: “The eastern part of the county is rough, hilly, and in parts rising in elevation to mountains. The axis of the ridge which separates the waters of the Weiser and the North Fork of the Payette rivers is the west boundary line. The Payette lakes, a splendid body of mountain water, lies in the extreme northern part of the county, and the county itself is a perfect network of rivers, creeks, branches, ravines and canyons.

“The north fork of the Payette river has its source in the lakes above mentioned, and flows almost due south to its junction with the south fork of the same river, a distance of seventy miles. The south fork rises in the southeastern part of the country, and flows almost due west to its junction with the north fork, both forming the main stream known as the Payette river. The south fork has one great prong known as the east fork of the south fork, which has its source in the mid-

eastern part of the county and flows almost due south for a distance of thirty miles.

"Squaw creek rises a little south of the mid-western part of the county and flows due south almost parallel with the ridge separating the Weiser from the Payette river for a distance of forty miles. Then there is Moore creek, with a western branch known as Grimes creek, draining the whole Boise Basin into the Boise river.

"The county has an elevation ranging from 2,460 feet to 6,560 at Lardo, near the Payette lakes and almost on the top of the Salmon river uplift, and higher still in that part of the county in contact with the Sawtooth range.

The chief industries followed by the five thousand people who live in Boise county are farming, stock raising and mining, the last of which has already been mentioned. The hillsides and elevated valleys afford good grazing ground, and even in the timber, where the trees are not so thick as to choke out the native grasses, live stock thrives. Over forty thousand sheep and five thousand five hundred cattle are on the ranges of the county, while in the valleys are more than one thousand each of hogs and dairy cows.

The county has an area in acres of 2,325,500, of which all but about one million acres are wooded. Parts of four national forests are included within the county limits, viz., Boise, Idaho, Payette and Weiser, which embrace 1,298,417 acres of fine timber, chiefly yellow pine, red fir and tamarack. The county receives an annual income of about three thousand dollars as its share of the grazing rentals from the forests, and the method of handling these privileges by the government insures the maintenance on the range for years to come of the largest possible number of sheep and cattle.

Boise county possesses scenery of most ex-

quisite beauty. The Payette lakes in the northern part are already widely known and patronized as a summer resort. In the extreme eastern part of the county are the Sawtooth mountains, a portion of which will be made into a national park if the efforts now being exerted are successful.

The farming of the county is carried on in the valleys previously mentioned, their soil being very fertile. Along Squaw creek for thirty miles there are good ranches, which is also true of the section lying between the mouth of this creek and Garden valley. The last named is one of the best farming districts and the fruit grown there is of excellent quality.

But the region which, for fertility, extent and advantages, excels all others is Long valley, a beautiful stretch of country lying along the north fork of the Payette river and having a length of seventy-five miles. It terminates at the Payette lakes. The railroad is now in operation between the lakes and Emmett, in the adjoining county of Canyon, at last affording an outlet for the products of this charming and fruitful valley. Falls in the river furnish the power for electrical plants, which will in time supply all the ranches and industries of this section. At Horseshoe Bend is one of the important electrical plants in the state.

The principal crops grown are wheat, oats, barley, clover, timothy and potatoes, and in places phenomenal yields are secured. The average production of the entire county for one year showed thirty bushels of wheat, thirty-six bushels of oats, twenty-two bushels of corn and twenty-one bushels of barley to the acre.

The county now has four banks and its quota of schools, churches, professional men, hotels and business enterprises, but it is use-

less to give statistics along these lines as, with the advent of the railroad, the next few years will see great progress and present figures will be radically changed.

At this time the business centers are only villages with a populace of only a few hundreds each. Idaho City, the county seat, and Placerville lead in the old Basin country, while in Long valley are Lardo, Van Wyck, Center, Roseberry and others. Numerous "cities" are springing up along and near the railroad, which are now little more than names, but all bravely contending for the place of the future metropolis. Only Time can tell which of these will survive. One ambitious aspirant, that has taken the name of Thunder City, deserves mention because of the limitations which it acknowledges, being "bounded on the north by the 'Aurora Borealis,' on the east by the 'rising sun,' on the south by the 'vernal equinox,' and on the west by the 'day of judgment.'"

OWYHEE COUNTY

One of the first seven counties, Owyhee is the second in size in the state. It lies in the southwest part of Idaho. On the west and south its boundaries coincide with the state limits. On the east is the one hundred and fifteenth longitudinal meridian, while the meanderings of the Snake river form its northern border. It contains 7,888 square miles and is about the size of the state of Massachusetts.

Geologically its formation is chiefly the lavas which characterize the great plains of the Snake river. In the northern portion, along the river, are the sedimentary deposits of an old lake bed. In the western part are two granite areas. The mines of Silver City are located in and on the borders of one of these granitic regions.

The eastern half of the county consists principally of vast lava and sage brush plains, through which the Bruneau river flows and discharges its waters into the Snake. The course of the river across the county is marked for the greater part of the distance by a deep, rocky canyon, faced on either side by precipitous walls of basaltic rock. There are stretches along this stream, some of them many miles in length, where an animal cannot reach the water to secure a drink, owing to these sheer walls that are in places hundreds of feet in height. Nearer the Snake, these conditions are lost, and the river flows through a broad, open valley composed of fertile sage brush lands that are well adapted to farming.

From the plains rises an elevated plateau, which extends westward twenty-five miles and to the south, thirty-five miles. Along the Snake river is a level valley about eight miles in width. To the south and west from this valley and from the plateau the country becomes very rugged, consisting of hills of basaltic formation with their intervening hollows. The Owyhee mountains are a well defined, low range trending northwest and southeast. The southern part of the county is crossed and cut by numerous small mountains which seem to rise in independent positions without any continuous range formation. Midway north and south and near the west boundary is Mt. Winthrop. The elevation of the county increases from twenty-two hundred feet in the Snake river valley to eighty-five hundred feet in the southern portion.

The Owyhee river has its source on the south slope of the plateau and flows through the southwestern section, passing into Oregon. It three forks and numerous minor tributaries form an extensive water system. In the north are numerous streams emptying into the Snake. Among them are Sucker, Squaw,

Reynolds and Castle creeks, all heading in the Owyhee mountains and having a length from source to mouth of from thirty to forty miles.

In the southern portion there is a sparse growth of juniper, and all over this great extent of rough and broken country the hills are covered with native grasses which provide grazing for thousands of sheep, cattle and horses. Interspersed between the hills and mountains are numerous small streams and numerous little valleys, in which are found the homes of many prosperous stock growers. The lands here are very fertile and productive. The waters of the streams have been diverted for irrigation and large crops, chiefly of alfalfa, are grown.

This county doubtless provides the most ideal conditions for stockmen that are to be found within the state. The thousands of hills and mountains furnish a broad and luxuriant pasture; the hundreds of springs and small streams afford a never-ending supply of water. In the sheltered valleys the herds find comfortable quarters and refuge during the winter. The testimony of the buyers is that stock raised on the high hills and prairies of this county, seldom fed in yards, ever housed, and nourished on the rich native grasses, attain a perfection of form and growth that is rarely seen and never excelled in any part of the western country.

The earliest history of Owyhee county revolves around its mines. In May, 1863, twenty-nine miners left Placerville in the Boise Basin, where gold had been discovered the fall before, and set out toward the southwest. Their expedition was incited by the desire to find the "lost diggings" which, according to a legendary account, had been encountered by a party of emigrants in 1845, and for which, during the succeeding years, many prospectors had vainly searched.

The men from Placerville crossed the Snake river near the mouth of the Boise, but, instead of following the route supposed to have been taken by the emigrants, they went up the Snake river some distance until they came to a stream of considerable size, to which they gave the name of one of their members, Reynolds. Here they camped, and two men, Wade and Miner, ascended a divide to the west and noted that the contour of the country indicated a large stream in that direction. At this time nothing was known of the course of the Owyhee river, the supposition being that it had its source in Oregon. The next day they bent their steps toward the unknown river. Ascending Reynolds creek and crossing some high, broken country, they came to the headwaters of another stream, along which they prospected. In the afternoon of May 18, "colors" were found. They named this point Discovery Bar, which may now be described as being on Jordan creek six miles below Booneville. For ten days they continued prospecting and located as much mining ground as they could claim title to. Then they organized the Carson mining district and returned to Placerville.

Several of the names in this locality bring to mind members of this band of twenty-nine prospectors. Besides the streams above mentioned, Jordan creek was named for Michael Jordan who, the next year, was killed by the Indians; Carson district commemorates W. T. Carson, while Booneville received its title from J. C. Boone.

The news of the placer discoveries caused an exodus from Boise Basin, but comparatively few remained in the new diggings. The original party had secured the major portion of the ground prospected, and the country itself was barren and less inviting than the Basin, and the gravels not as rich. The tim-

ber on the near-by hills was limited in quantity and of inferior quality.

The first town in this section was Booneville, located between rugged hills. Its natural surroundings not being favorable to the growth of the community, a little later Ruby City was established on Jordan creek and a few miles below Booneville. The name of the new town was suggested by the color of some of the ore contained in the silver-bearing quartz ledges that had just been found. Upon the organization of Owyhee county by the first territorial legislature, Ruby City was named as the county seat.

In July, in the gulches of the tributaries of Jordan creek, were discovered the quartz veins carrying the rich silver ore that was soon to make this district famous. The first ledge, it is claimed, was uncovered in Whiskey gulch by R. H. Wade, and the opening of the Oro Fino and Morning mines soon followed. Great interest was aroused by these discoveries, which were said to be the second important silver deposits found within the United States.

These first ledges proved to be among the richest ever revealed in that region. Men made as high as \$50 a day by pounding Oro Fino ore in a common hand mortar. Assays showed a value of \$7,000 in silver and \$800 in gold to the ton.

During the first winter Booneville and Ruby City each contained about two hundred and fifty people, while there were probably five hundred more miners scattered through the district. In 1864, because of the self-interest displayed by the holders of real estate in Ruby City, a rival town was started a mile above on Jordan creek, which was named Silver City. This place soon became the center of the mining district and is still the chief town of this immense county. In 1866 the

county seat was removed to Silver City and it finally absorbed its former rival.

It was only because of the marvelous richness of the ledges that this quartz district could be worked. There was no railroad within hundreds of miles. Trees were few and small, making fuel, power and mining timbers serious considerations. The mills necessary for crushing the ores were brought in from California by ox teams. Nothing but ore of high value could stand such heavy expenses.

In May, 1864, when the district was about one year old, the Oro Fino Gold and Silver Tunnel Company was incorporated for the purpose of running a tunnel through Oro Fino mountain which would develop and drain all the properties located on it, which at that time numbered thirty, but this ambitious undertaking did not materialize.

One of these properties, known as the War Eagle, afterwards gave its name to the mountain. The principal mines of Silver City were situated on War Eagle and Florida mountains. The first mentioned forms the dividing ridge between Jordan and Sinker creeks and contained a tremendous mass of mineral. It was on this mountain that the first quartz mill was installed, and it was here, in 1865, that the greatest discovery of the district was made in the Poorman mine.

Accounts differ as to who were the original discoverers of this treasure house. The mine was called the Hays and Ray. It appears that the vein was opened about one thousand feet from what was afterwards called the discovery shaft, and that the ore, while good, was not sensational and the vein was small. Here Hays and Ray began their work. Before much development was done, however, Charles S. Peck located the rich chimney of ore. He covered the vein so as to conceal the results



SILVER CITY, OWYHEE COUNTY

of his prospecting and quietly investigated the boundaries of the Hays and Ray claim, which disclosed the fact that they included his rich find. Peck then tried to buy the mine, but the price was too high, and he withdrew for a time, hoping that they would name a less amount.

In the interval other prospectors had discovered the rich ore body, located it and called it the Poorman. Then came a struggle for possession of the property. The owners of the Hays and Ray took Peck in with them because he had traced the vein from their workings to his discovery. The Poorman people built a log fortress at the mouth of their shaft, which they named Fort Baker, and mounted some artillery. Thus protected, they took out some of the richest of the quartz and sent it to Portland, where it caused a sensation.

The prospect of having the mine tied up indefinitely with litigation induced both factions to sell, one to Put Bradford and the other to George C. Robbins, both of Portland. The new owners worked the property jointly and took out about \$2,000,000, after which it was sold to a New York company. The early returns from this property suggest Alladin and his magic lamp. The first shipment of one hundred tons brought \$90,000. From fifteen tons shipped to Newark, New Jersey, there was realized the sum of \$75,000. Its second and third grade ore averaged \$230 a ton. From it were taken some of the finest specimens of ruby and native silver ever mined. One mass of ruby about two feet square and sixty per cent pure silver received a gold medal at the Paris Exposition.

Others of the early mines produced values almost as great. The Morning Star gave up \$1,000,000. From the Ida Elmore, equipped with twenty stamps, \$600,000 were recovered

in a thirty-day mill run. Ore that in this day would be considered high grade was then not considered.

Such values made exact boundaries an important matter, and the settlement of disputes were sometimes taken in hand by the individuals concerned instead of trusting to legal proceedings. One of the most serious engagements of this nature was known locally as the "Marion More" tragedy.

During the winter of 1867-8, a dispute arose between the Ida Elmore and Golden Chariot mining companies as to the boundaries between their properties. It was at first supposed that a settlement would be effected either by compromise or litigation, but instead force was resorted to. Each side secured the services of well-known fighters, heavily armed, to maintain their respective rights. March, 1868, found both parties strongly fortified and closely watching each other, and on the 25th hostilities were opened by the Golden Chariot forces storming the works of their opponents. Desperate fighting ensued and during the melee John C. Holgate, one of the owners of the Golden Chariot, was instantly killed. Shooting was kept up at intervals during the night, and the following morning Meyer Frank, of the Ida Elmore contingent, was fatally wounded. At noon another Ida Elmore man was seriously hurt and others on both sides received slight injuries. On the 28th, Governor Ballard issued a proclamation commanding both parties to disperse peaceably and submit to the proper authorities, and a squad of United States cavalry was sent from Fort Boise to the seat of disturbance. The next day representatives of both companies held a conference, a compromise was agreed to and the armed men were withdrawn.

Bad feeling still existed, however, and a few days later, there resulted a deplorable

affair. Sam Lockhart, one of the contestants, was seated in front of the stage office at the Idaho Hotel, when Marion More, accompanied by three or four others, came up. There was altercation and shooting commenced on both sides. Lockhart was severely wounded in the left arm, and More received a bullet in the left breast, from the effects of which he died the next day. More was a well known business man and his demise was generally regretted. Lockhart's arm was amputated, but blood poison developed and within a few weeks he, also, was dead. Some arrests were made, but proceedings were finally dropped.

As more veins were discovered, additional mining districts were organized. Adjoining the original Carson district were the Flint and Mammoth. The latter took its name from the enormous size of the veins. About thirty miles from Silver City was a district known as the South Mountain. Here, for several years, the mining camps were very prosperous.

As the years passed, many of the Silver City mines became the property of corporations. There ensued the over-capitalization of new companies and an unwise flotation of their stocks, which are so often the accompaniments of a mining excitement. In 1875 the failure of the Bank of California brought on a money crisis and capital was no longer willing to invest. The results were disastrous for this mining region. Properties were tied up by litigation; operations were stopped; the mines filled with water; buildings, containing machinery that had been installed at great cost, fell into ruin and decay. During the years between their discovery and this panic, the Silver City mines are said to have produced \$30,000,000.

During the next fifteen years only the smaller properties, that were individually owned, were active; but in spite of these

adverse conditions, the Silver City mines continued to yield a creditable output of metal each year. About 1860 there came a revival, and the second period of large mining operations was inaugurated. The most notable properties of this time were the De Lamar, the Black Jack and the Trade Dollar.

The De Lamar mine was formed of a number of mineral claims purchased by Captain De Lamar in 1888. It lies in a westerly direction from Silver City at a distance of about seven miles. Around the property and its buildings arose the town of the same name, which, in the heyday of the mine, was a thriving little city, electrically lighted, and having its public institutions, business places and neat homes.

Captain De Lamar vigorously developed his claims, and erected a mill, hotel and other necessary buildings. In 1891, he disposed of his entire interests to the De Lamar Mining Company, a corporation of London, England. This company put in modern equipment and has conducted its operations along conservative lines. The property consists of about forty claims, and the underground workings have an aggregate length of more than seven miles. In later years the ores have been of low grade, while its location, in an untimbered country and without adequate means of transportation, makes operating expenses very high. In spite of the tremendous tonnage, the profits realized are small, and for some time it has been operated more for the benefit of its employes than for the dividends paid to its owners. The total production of this mine is placed in excess of \$8,000,000.

The Trade Dollar Mining and Milling Company was organized in 1891 by Pittsburg capitalists. It owned a large group of claims on the southern slope of Florida mountain. This property, under the efficient management

of Mr. James Hutchison, became one of the best producers in the entire West.

The Idaho and Pittsburg Mining and Milling Company, better known as the "Black Jack," was another concern that began operations about this time, it being incorporated in 1890. The Black Jack was the first mine located on Florida mountain and in the early days, before the panic of 1875, is said to have produced \$1,600,000 and to have kept three mills busy. The work of the new company was not at first encouraging. After driving a tunnel for a length of almost one thousand feet, the vein was cut at a barren place. But further explorations opened very profitable ore. Much of its success was due to Mr. Frederic Irwin who, from 1891, was its superintendent.

In 1895, Colonel W. H. Dewey organized a company on a group of Florida mountain claims near the old town of Booneville, which was known as the Florida Mining and Milling Company. Booneville, for many years, had been no more than a mere stopping place for stages, teamsters and the like, and the only building of any importance that was left from the former town was the hotel. Colonel Dewey purchased all that remained of Booneville and at once set about improving it. He installed a twenty-stamp mill on his mining property, and in 1896 erected the Hotel Dewey, which was quite a pretentious three-story building with double porches extending across the front. In 1897 the name of the town was changed to Dewey, and it was the expectation that it would be the terminus of the Boise, Nampa & Owyhee Railroad. The mine did not prove a success, however, and after a test run of the mill, it remained idle.

Colonel Dewey was an important factor in the affairs of Owyhee county and of southwestern Idaho. He was one of the founders

of Silver City. In April, 1864, he built the first road to that town, and was later engaged in the construction of other highways. When the South Mountain mining district was in its prime, he was the owner of almost half of the properties there. It was through him that the Black Jack and Trade Dollar groups were sold to the Pittsburg companies. In 1896 he incorporated the Boise, Nampa & Owyhee Railroad, the intention being to build from Nampa, where connection was made with the Oregon Short Line, to his town of Dewey. The road was constructed to Guffey, on the Owyhee side of the Snake river. Later it was extended to Murphy, its present terminus. This railroad is now known as the Idaho Northern, having passed from the hands of its builders and owners, the heirs of Colonel Dewey, to the Oregon Short Line Railroad, and an extension has recently been completed through Boise county to the Payette lakes.

In 1900, electricity was installed in the various mines and mills for power purposes, and was also used in lighting Silver City, Murphy and Dewey. The current was obtained from the Swan Falls plant on Snake river. The introduction of electricity reduced the operating expenses at the mines.

After a time the Black Jack and Trade Dollar properties were combined and were known thereafter as the Trade Dollar Consolidated mines. After paying dividends for ten years these mines, as well as the property of the Florida Mining and Milling Company, were taken over by Mr. Frederic Irwin as a worked out proposition. Through his judicious management and some bold moves in development, the old producers were forced to yield over \$2,500,000 more. They are now idle, their great ore bodies exhausted. There have been taken from them \$15,000,000.

Silver City has traveled the usual path of a

mining community, although it never attained the large population that characterized the towns in the rich placer diggings. It had at one time two thousand people. At present it is a town of about five hundred, the largest one in the county, and the county-seat.

Pioneer newspapers played an important part in the early development of Idaho. The *Owyhee Avalanche* was first issued at Silver City in August, 1865. It has experienced many changes in ownership, but is at the present time the leading publication of the county, and has been quite an authority on mining. It was established by the Wasson Brothers and J. L. Hardin. Of the early proprietors, W. J. Hill was probably in charge of the paper a longer time than any other one person. In 1868 the Butler Brothers, founders of the *Boise News*, published the *Tidal Wave* at Silver City. This appeared for two years, but in 1870 was purchased by Mr. Hill and a partner, and was consolidated with the older paper under the name of the *Idaho Avalanche*. In 1874, when mining was at its height in Owyhee, Mr. Hill issued his paper daily and it so continued for about a year and a half. On August 20, 1897, at the beginning of the thirty-third volume, the paper assumed its first name, and as the *Owyhee Avalanche* it has ever since been published.

The following items appeared in the *Owyhee Avalanche* in 1865:

"Owyhee boys challenge the balance of the territory for a snow shoe match, any distance, for \$1,000 to \$2,000. We understand that parties have made from the top of Florida mountain to Ruby in twenty-eight seconds."

"Mr. John Kelly, the natural vocalist and violinist, and his pupil, the Indian prodigy, have arrived in Ruby City, and will give one of their entertainments at the Magnolia this evening."

"Divine service tomorrow at 10:30 a. m., in the sheriff's office. Rev. Mr. Case officiates. Hard cases invited."

"The Owyhee market seems to remain firm—flour \$30 per hundred, and other things in proportion. No coal oil for sale at any of the stores."

Probably no portion of southern Idaho suffered more from the Indians than did Owyhee county. While there were few regular battles, for many years both life and property were in jeopardy. The hostility of the red men was a serious handicap in establishing stage and freight routes, and several were stocked and started only to be abandoned because of Indian attacks.

Michael Jordan, one of the discoverers of the Owyhee mines, settled on a ranch in the valley of the stream that bears his name. In the summer of 1864 he was greatly harassed by the Indians, who finally stole all his live stock. Feeling that patience had ceased to be a virtue, Mr. Jordan, with fourteen friends who volunteered to go with him, followed the trail of the marauders. In the engagement that ensued, the savages had the advantage of both numbers and position. Mr. Jordan was mortally wounded. When he found that the Indians were attempting to surround them and cut off retreat, he urged his friends to leave him and save their own lives. They returned to Ruby City and Booneville, where two companies were formed, each numbering about sixty men, and summary punishment was administered.

Mr. George C. Robbins, one of the owners of the famous Poorman mine, gives the following account of an Indian outrage: "A military post was established on the Owyhee river near the mouth of Flint creek and two companies of regulars were stationed there. They occupied the fort but did no fighting for

some months. This emboldened the Indians and reports came in from all over the country that they were killing and scalping the whites. We suffered in common with others. The Indians, finding the soldiers apparently too weak to cope with the situation, attacked our camp, killing two of our men. They took possession of our mine, which prevented the working of the mill. I fortified the mill and made of it a refuge for the women and children.

"Sergeant Denille, of the Owyhee fort, started for Boise with his wife in an ambulance under the escort of four troopers. Mrs. Denille was approaching confinement, and he was taking her to Fort Boise, as there was a post surgeon at the garrison with nurses and hospital conveniences. While enroute they were ambushed by the Indians, who at the first fire killed the two lead horses, bringing the ambulance to a standstill. The four troopers fled in a panic, leaving Sergeant Denille and his wife to defend themselves. The sergeant was soon killed and the ambulance burned, while the Indians carried his wife away.

"As soon as the news reached our camp, we called for volunteers and, outfitting forty of our men, started in pursuit of the Indians. We traveled rapidly upon their trail for two days and located the Indians encamped on Willow creek. We waited until daybreak and attacked them, killing twenty-nine. Among the killed was the celebrated Bigfoot chief of the Pintes. In our attack we killed only the bucks.

"When we came to the camp we found the body of Mrs. Denille. She had been scalped, her body ripped open and her unborn child torn from her. After seeing this, it was impossible to restrain the men. When they saw the beautiful red hair of Mrs. Denille braided

into the squaws' black tresses and the unborn baby, taken from its dead mother, stretched out on the ground, they became wild with rage and attacking the squaws and children, massacred them indiscriminately.

"This terrible atrocity to Mrs. Denille resulted in a remorseless campaign of execution against the Indians. More regulars were brought in, volunteers were enlisted, and punitive expeditions against the Indians were sent in all directions. The Indians were killed in large numbers and it was not long before they begged for peace.

"They sent out runners to the other tribes, and representatives of the various tribes assembled at Sinker creek for council. In their peace overtures they set out the fact that they desired to confer with the chief of the 'Red Shirt' men, as they termed the miners. They said they had already made so many treaties with Uncle Sam, all of which had been broken, that they wanted to make a treaty with the 'Red Shirts,' who would keep their agreements.

"Governor Lyons was ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs. He set a day for the conference some distance ahead. Before the appointed day arrived, however, the Indians were in a starving condition. 'Halo muck-muck', the squaws and children wailed. At last the Governor arrived under a heavy escort of cavalry and a treaty was made."

Until 1878, when the Bannocks became actively hostile, there had been no serious outbreaks for several years. In June of that year a company of volunteers was organized at Silver City. They engaged the Indians at South Mountain, but were overwhelmed and forced to retreat, while the savages escaped to Oregon. Two of the volunteers, O. H. Purdy and Chris Steuder, were killed in this fight.

The former was one of the party that discovered the Owyhee placers.

The Bannocks finally went back to their reservation, but it is claimed that during their disorderly retreat, over one hundred whites, in isolated sections on remote ranches, lost their lives at their hands.

It was soon discovered that cattle did exceptionally well when pastured on the bunch grass and white sage that covered the plains and mountain slopes of Owyhee county. This led to a rapid settling of the ranges along the streams, which were in time covered with immense herds. The grazing lands were almost limitless in extent, and the melting snows of the Owyhee range nourished a most prolific growth of native grasses. One important feature was the natural division of the pasture into summer and winter ranges. On the comparatively level lands adjacent to Snake river and its tributaries there abounded the white sage, a species of the sage brush. Here the snowfall was light and the winters mild. During the severe weather the stock fed upon this white sage, which kept them in fine condition. Then with advancing spring, they moved toward the foothills and mountains, feeding upon the tender young grass as it appeared in the wake of the melting snows on the mountain flanks.

In 1882 the number of cattle assessed to Owyhee county was almost twenty-five thousand, which was believed to have been several thousand short of the actual number. By 1885 the industry had grown to sixty thousand head, and it reached its maximum in 1888-9, at which time reports show that there were one hundred thousand head of cattle on these ranges. During these years the cattle "kings" realized immense profits. Then various causes, among them being two successive winters of unusual severity, caused a decline in

the business. Since then the herds have numbered from fifteen thousand to twenty thousand animals.

As the cattle declined, the sheep industry increased, and today Owyhee county produces more wool and mutton than any other section in Idaho. There are two hundred thousand sheep feeding and thriving on the plains and hillsides of Owyhee county and bringing substantial returns to their fortunate owners. In addition to the cattle and sheep, over five thousand head of range horses roam these hills.

Notwithstanding the fact that for many years ranchers have cultivated the soil in this county and have become prosperous, yet agriculture is still in its infancy. Of the 5,152,100 acres which Owyhee embraces within her ample bounds, less than one hundred thousand acres are now held under patent or deed. Of these patented lands, 27,144 acres are listed as agricultural. There are over fifty-three thousand acres in the county that are now susceptible to irrigation, and about half of that amount is actually being cultivated and watered.

Of the public lands in the county, classed as arid, mountainous and mineral, there are over three million five hundred thousand acres, of which less than one million acres have been surveyed. The public domain, that is made up of lava and sage brush plains, consists of 336,230 acres, of which 252,800 are still unsurveyed.

For average yields on its cultivated lands Owyhee has an enviable record: 13,384 acres of alfalfa averaged 3.8 tons per acre; 13,812 acres in other hays made 2.3 tons to the acre; 2,720 acres in wheat yielded an average of 30 bushels; 11,886 acres in oats returned 46 bushels per acre.

As yet there is but one railroad actually within the county. The Idaho Northern

crosses the northern boundary, its present terminus being at Murphy. In the northeast portion of the county, for quite a distance, there is only the Snake river between Owyhee and the Oregon Short Line Railroad. The Snake, however, is quite a barrier, and can only be crossed by bridges or ferries.

The county has a population of about four thousand. The principal town of the farming section is Bruneau, in the valley of the river of the same name. A glimpse of the Owyhee county of the future is given by the following article written by Major Fred R. Reed, immigration commissioner of Idaho, who, perhaps to a greater degree than any other one man, is in close touch with husbandry in different parts of the state:

"One of the most desirable places for a home in the entire Northwest is at Indian Cove, in Owyhee county, the newly developed tract of land about four miles from Hammett on the main line of the Oregon Short Line Railroad.

"The land owners at that place have formed themselves into an irrigation district under the laws of the state, so as to obtain a long time for the payment of their water rights, while protecting the people who purchase their bonds. They have installed a first-class pumping system and have brought about seven thousand acres of their lands under water. They have built two pump houses in which is placed the machinery which lifts the water out of the Snake river and delivers it through underground pipes into the four main distribution canals which supply the land with water. In this way the land owners get one of the finest water systems to be found anywhere, since the supply will always be ample and there is nothing to get out of order which cannot be remedied in a few minutes.

"Their power rates are so low that they use

the electric current for heating, cooking and lighting—in fact, for all domestic purposes—and find it cheaper than coal or oil, saying nothing about the convenience afforded. They expect to install alfalfa and grain mills, ice plants, feed cutters, etc., all of which will be operated by electric power.

"It is an astonishing thing to go into a new community, which is just emerging from the sage brush, and find the conveniences which one does not find in many cities. In fact, one of the new bungalows has neither chimney nor fireplace, every operation of the household being carried on by electricity.

"This Cove is one of the choice spots in the canyon of the Snake river. The soil is very fertile and well drained, and is adapted to fruit culture as well as for general farming. For the raising of live stock this place is unsurpassed, as the Cove is sheltered and the soil is so well situated to the growing of alfalfa that it has produced as much as six and one-half tons of alfalfa hay in three cuttings the first year after seeding, and another crop will be cut before the end of the season. Such a yield as this indicates that from eight to ten tons of alfalfa hay will be cut each year after the stand is well established.

"The settlers at Indian Cove are bringing their land to patent in a sensible manner, which is worth mentioning for the benefit of other communities in the state. It is well known that as a rule the man who takes up public land in the West is a man of limited means and has a hard struggle to get his land to patent so that he may borrow thereon funds enough to enable him to make such improvements as will give him the best returns from his labor. In fact, any man who reclaims the land from the sage brush is a worthy citizen, who deserves all that the state can do for him."

ONEIDA COUNTY

The history of Oneida county is not lacking in interest, for it was one of the first created after Idaho became an independent territory and it has made the years count much in industrial and civic progress. From its original area have been taken appreciable portions for the erection of new counties, and the latest encroachment made in this way was that providing for the erection of the counties of Franklin and Power, by enactment of the legislative session of 1913. Concerning this southern Idaho county, venerable in a comparative sense, Hon. John Hailey speaks as follows in his History of Idaho:

"This county was created at the first session of the Idaho legislature, the act being approved January 22, 1864. Oneida seemed to cover all of what is commonly called southeastern Idaho, in fact it covered some territory that was given to Wyoming in 1868. This was a very large county, bounded on the west by Alturas and Owyhee counties, on the south by Utah, on the east by the Rocky range, on the north by the jog in the Idaho line. This county has been divided up several times in late years, but as first created in its wild, virgin state, it was not at all inviting to the immigrant, homesteader, capitalist or prospector. It consisted of one vast plain of sagebrush land, with a few hills and mountains with timber and numerous small streams and fertile bottom lands, the great Snake river coming from the east and flowing west across the county, and with many wild Indians roving at will over the county. No mines having been discovered in this county in the early days, but few people were attracted to the county for some years. Finally the settlers along the northern boundary of Utah began to spread over onto the southern boundary of

Oneida county, but it was several years before many people went to that county. A large Indian reservation was established for the Bannock Indians within the boundary lines of this county in 1866. This tended to retard the settlement and improvement of the county for several years.

"The county seat of Oneida county was located at Soda Springs by the act creating the county. This place being far away from the center of settlement, the county seat was later on removed to Malad City, in the southern portion of the county. Oneida county, as first established, may be put down as containing a large area of good wild agricultural land, susceptible of easy reclamation; a fine lot of good grazing land for stock; a limited amount of mountainous timber land, with some little mineral land carrying gold in placer and quartz in small quantities. The famous soda springs, near the old emigrant road, used to attract the attention of all passing emigrants. They were situated in this county as it was first constituted." *

At a rough estimate the present county of Oneida has a land area of 1,235 square miles, and its population as given by the federal census of 1910 was 15,170, this including the portions of territory utilized in the creation of the counties of Franklin and Power in 1913. The mean elevation of the agricultural lands in Oneida county is about four thousand five hundred feet. Dry farming is extensively and very successfully practiced and the principal crops are wheat, oats, barley, alfalfa, clover, timothy, potatoes, sugar beets and all varieties of vegetables. All kinds of fruit grow well in this county, but minor attention

* These springs, which have given name to the town of Soda Springs, are now located near the boundary line between Bannock and Bear Lake counties.

has thus far been given to this branch of industry. The county is admirably adapted to the growing of live stock, and this field of enterprise has been given special attention.

Concerning Malad, which is the thriving county seat of Oneida county and which was originally known as Malad City, specific description is given in the chapter devoted to cities and towns of the state. It is in the center of a fine agricultural district, and the resources and attractions of the Malad valley were set forth most effectively in the holiday number of the *Idaho Enterprise*, of Malad, in 1910. From a copy of this attractive newspaper edition are taken the following extracts, which are well entitled to such perpetuation:

"To make anything like a reasonable prediction of what the future holds in store for the Malad Valley, we must look to the past; to what was accomplished during the period of our history when the only available assets were brain, brawn and one of the richest valleys in the inter-mountain region. Of that past we are all proud, and justly so, too, for there are but few communities even in this western land of wealth and opportunity which began their existence under such trying conditions that can compare with us in the matter of comfortable homes, fine farms, good schools and churches, or business wealth and resources. Nature did her work well, and when, in 1864, four families came into the valley to make homes for themselves it was the resources provided by nature that made it possible for them to exist. If they needed water for irrigation they must get it by their own efforts, if they would have homes they must build them themselves from the material which nature had abundantly provided, and in its native state at that. If they would raise crops to provide them sustenance, they must clear the land with a grubbing ax, plow it with

a hand plow, and cultivate it with a home-made wooden-tooth harrow, and then, when the crop had matured and ripened, it had to be cut with a cradle, raked and tied into bundles by hand. And the threshing process was not one of ease and speed as it is today, but had to be fanned with hand mills. For every necessity a certain amount of work was demanded and every man and every woman had to perform a share of it.

"None of the present day advantages were enjoyed by the early settlers of the valley, so it can be truly said that whatever of development, whatever of improvement, public and private, whatever advancement has been made or whatever wealth accumulated, has been worked out of the material as God gave it to us.

"It is agreed that the first permanent settlement of Malad Valley occurred in 1864. In the early spring of that year four men and three boys came to what is now Malad City, and in May they began the work of reclaiming the valley and transforming it from a vast wilderness, the home of Indians and wild game, to a community of wealthy farmers, of substantial business concerns, of beautiful homes and fine public buildings. Prior to that time the overland stage passed through the valley, and a station had been established here.

"The natural conditions were such as to make this a very easy place for the pioneer to get a start. A natural meadow provided ample forage for the live-stock, and a number of fairly good sized streams head in the mountain and run through the valley, so that the matter of securing water for irrigation was quite easily solved. Great forests of pine trees grew in the mountains so timber for building homes, for fencing, for fuel and for all purposes was easily accessible. There was an

abundance of fish in the streams and game of all kinds was plentiful.

"No doubt that little party of trail blazers noted all these things before they decided to cast their lot at a point so remote from the centers of civilization.

"In the winter of 1864-5 five families made their homes here, but during the summer of 1865 there was a great acquisition to the valley's population, ten families having moved in during that year from Salt Lake and the settlements of northern Utah. From that time on for a number of years the increase in wealth and population was rapid.

"By the summer of 1866 Malad had become the leading town in all the vast territory comprising the county of Oneida which had been created the year previous and which took in almost the entire southeastern portion of the then territory of Idaho, and the seat of government of the county was transferred from Soda Springs to this place. At that time there were only about fifty families here, but having captured the county seat, Malad immediately took an importance that it could not have otherwise acquired, and was recognized as one of the leading towns of the state.

"The fame of Malad Valley soon found its way to the towns of Utah and our population increased rapidly. Within a few years all of what was then considered the desirable land, that lying directly under some stream, was taken, and it was thought that the valley had reached its capacity in the matter of providing homes. Then followed a period when the people did not care for land. Grasshoppers and crickets infested the country in such numbers as to make the raising of any form of vegetation almost impossible. This lasted for about fifteen years, and during that time it was necessary for the men to seek employment in all parts of the country. Some went to the mines

at Butte, some to the railroad, then building across the continent, while many of them took to freighting. The fact that the overland stage made daily trips through the valley, and that practically all the freight outfits followed the same route enabled the town to maintain its prestige, and since employment was plentiful, there was no great amount of suffering as compared with other communities less favorably situated.

"Providence seemed to take a hand in directing the affairs of this community, for when, in 1870, the Utah Northern Railroad was built and practically put an end to the freighting industry, which had come to be the principal source of revenue of the people, the grasshoppers and crickets disappeared, and the real work of developing the resources of the valley was commenced. The people were forced to depend more and more upon themselves. During the period of our prosperity flour and saw mills had been established here, so that when the time came that the people had to depend almost entirely upon themselves and what they produced for a livelihood, they were pretty well equipped to cope with the exigencies of the times.

"After the building of the railroad to Butte, the 'balmy days' of the city and valley had passed, and for a period of nearly twenty years there was little increase in population or development except that brought about by the natural course of events. No new people came here to locate because there were hundreds of thousands of acres of vacant land in localities more favored with regard to transportation facilities. No outside capital came to our aid in developing the resources of the valley, so whatever we have today is the result of wealth produced by our own people.

"The period of our isolation was broken in 1866, when a branch of the Oregon Short Line

Railroad, which had been built from Corinne to Garland, Utah, to accommodate the business of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, was extended to Malad City, traversing almost the valley's entire length.

"While there never was a time in our history when growth in wealth and population ceased entirely, or when development stopped, yet we had moved but slowly, so that at the time of the building of the railroad, we had a town of sixteen hundred or seventeen hundred population, and, at that time, Malad Valley was widely known as the wealthiest farming community in Idaho.

"The wave of prosperity which began to revive financial and commercial conditions throughout the country in 1898, found its way to Malad. Prices of farm produce and livestock, cattle, horses and sheep, began to go up. This inspired greater activity among the people engaged in these pursuits, which included almost the entire population. The valley land being all taken, and a great portion of it utilized in the production of hay, experiments were made in dry farming on the bench lands and foot hills. The results of these experiments were not encouraging at first, but as the farmers became more familiar with the different methods of cultivating, they became more and more successful with each succeeding year, until finally the possibility of producing profitable crops of wheat and barley without irrigation was established beyond a doubt. Thousands of acres of this arid land was settled upon, and the dry farming industry became one of our greatest sources of wealth. Each season brings greater success to the dry farmer in the way of a greater diversity of crops, and those engaged in it confidently look forward to the time when alfalfa and oats, as well as fruits and vegetables will be profitably grown without irrigation. It is

a comparatively short time since the farmers of Malad Valley began to produce crops by dry farm methods, but its success has been proven, and through it room has been made for hundreds of families who could not otherwise have settled here.

"The building of the railroad opened an unlimited market to the farmers of this valley right at our door. Salt Lake is only four hours from Malad by rail, and that is probably the fastest growing city in America today. There the demand for every product of farm, orchard and garden is growing much faster than the supply, so the producers of this valley enjoy the advantage of knowing there is a ready market awaiting everything they can raise. However, it is such a short time since it was impracticable to market any crop but grain on account of having to haul all our produce thirty-five miles to the railroad at Collinston, Utah, that the people have not learned to take advantage of their good fortune to the fullest extent. A majority of the farmers still cling to the idea that hay and grain are the only two crops that can be successfully handled here, and so it is that thousands of acres are being used in the production of these crops at the present time which should be devoted to raising fruits and vegetables. But they are coming to it, and many of the leading farmers of the valley are beginning to realize that intense cultivation of a smaller tract will return greater profit than a larger area cultivated by the slipshod methods of the past. In this fact lies our hope of future growth. Today the farms of Malad Valley will average more than 160 acres each, some of them ranging as high as seven hundred or eight hundred acres, but they are not cultivated. These broad and fertile acres are not returning the wealth they should; they are not providing homes for a greater population,

they are not contributing anything to upbuilding of the community. But this condition is changing. Prior to the building of the railroad, real estate in Malad Valley did not seem to have any established value. There was no dealing in that line, but within the past year or two many new people have come here and bought places, and the influx of new settlers seems to be gaining momentum. More farms were sold last summer and fall than during any five years of the past, and more people have come here to investigate conditions. Many of the owners of large farms are making preparations to dispose of a portion of their holdings, so it is expected that the next few years will witness a wonderful change in the valley; will see hundreds of new families located here. The low price of farm lands, a healthful, invigorating climate, fertile soil and a close-to-home market forms an attractive combination to homeseekers. All these we have to offer and those who come early will find opportunities for investment that can be equalled by only a few of the more favored localities of the west."

ADA COUNTY

Ada county, the most populous and politically important of all the counties of the state, has attained to a high state of development, has great industrial and material wealth, and within its borders is situated the city of Boise, the fair metropolis and capital of the state. The county as at present constituted has an area of 1,136 square miles, or 730,120 acres. The original county of Ada embraced the present counties of Canyon, Washington and Adams. The county seat of Ada county was located at Boise City by the act creating the county, and it may be noted that it was not till many years had elapsed that the name of

Idaho's capital city was authoritatively changed to Boise, instead of Boise City, by which latter title it was long known, though the abbreviated form was commonly used even in the pioneer days.

The second session of the territorial legislature of Idaho was held at Lewiston, in December, 1864, and on the 22d of that month was approved the act creating Ada county, on the 7th of the month approval having been made of the act which provided for the permanent location of the territorial capital at Boise. Relative to the establishing of the capital at Boise Hailey's History of Idaho speaks substantially as follows: "There was some dissatisfaction about the removal of the capital, which was then at Lewiston, by order of the governor, and this resulted in some litigation, so that the archives of the capital did not arrive at Boise City until October, 1865, after which time all was quiet. It was supposed that as soon as the capital was located at Boise City the town would boom ahead rapidly, but not so. Most of the people who came preferred to take a chance in the mines in Boise Basin or at Silver City, and but few settled on ranches until they had tried their luck in the mining camps." Specific record of the history of the city of Boise is given on other pages and the data need no review in the present connection.

Hailey's history gives further pertinent information anent the early history of Ada county and the statements are worthy of reproduction: "Most all who did settle on farming land in this country in those days were unable to put their land in proper condition to produce crops for several years. Everything the farmers needed was very expensive, even their seed grain had to be brought from Oregon. None of them could afford to hire help, but often had to leave their homes and go to

some mining camp and work for wages, to get money to buy provisions and clothing for themselves and families; so improvements in the country and in the town were slow for several years, but some progress was made each year. Range for stock was good in this county, and all who had stock did well; but most of them sold out their stock of cattle and sheep to butchers in the mining camps, got the cash and left.

Ada county was created out of the southern and western part of Boise county, and later gave a part of its own territory to form other counties, as will be noted elsewhere. For much of the following descriptive narration credit is given to the record prepared by the Idaho commissioner of immigration, and a more authentic source of information could not be asked. Ada county is somewhat mountainous and rough in surface to the north and north-east, but this land furnishes fine pasture for sheep, horses and cattle during nine months of the year. The county has more than one hundred thousand acres under irrigation, and much of this is in the Boise valley, tributary to the city of Boise. Since the building of the interurban railroad to Calwell and the railway leading across the bench to Nampa, the farms are being divided into forty-acre tracts and less, and are being settled upon by an enterprising and very superior class of farmers.

In the Snake river valley, in the southern part of the county, there are about two hundred thousand acres of very fine land that will ultimately be under irrigation canals and utilized in farms. There have been segregated this year (1909-10) 180,000 acres, which are located principally in Ada county. The estimated length of the main canal is 80.36 miles and the length of the main laterals 153 miles. The county is well watered, the Boise river

being the principal stream. The principal crops grown are wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn, alfalfa, clover, timothy, potatoes, sugar beets and all kinds of garden products, including melons and cantaloupes. The fruit of the Boise valley is not excelled in size and flavor by that of any other section of the state. Here are raised the finest kind of peaches, apricots, nectarines, apples, pears, prunes, plums and cherries, and all varieties of berries. Through the irrigation facilities second crops of strawberries are raised in the autumn months and usually a supply may be had as late as Thanksgiving, the fruit lacking somewhat in color as thus produced but being of most delectable flavor and goodly size. There are nearly six thousand acres in commercial orchards,—those whose product is marketed outside of the state.

The population of Ada county as estimated by the census of 1910 was 29,088, but there has been an appreciable increase, the city of Boise as now constituted being credited with a population of twenty-eight thousand. The Oregon Short Line Railroad runs east and west through the central part of the county and the branch leading to Boise connects at Nampa with the main line of this system. The electric interurban facilities of the county are given consideration in a general chapter concerning railway and transportation matters, and definite development in this service has been made since the following statements were published in the 1909-10 report of the state commissioner of immigration: "The Boise & Interurban Electric road is one of the very finest and best equipped in the United States, and runs the entire length of the Boise valley, from Boise to Calwell, intersecting the Idaho Northern at Middleton. This company has recently completed a magnificent depot and office building on the corner of Seventh

and Bannock streets, Boise. The Boise Valley Electric road runs through a very fine farming and fruit section of Ada county, to Nampa, a distance of something over twenty miles."

Aside from Boise, which is, as a matter of course, made the subject of an individual record in this work, Ada county has a number of thriving towns, the more important of which are Meridian, Eagle, and Star. Meridian, situated nine miles west of Boise, on the Oregon Short Line and Boise Valley railways, is near the western edge of the county, in a very rich agricultural and fruit section. It has a population of about one thousand, is supplied with electric and water systems of excellent order, has four churches, good schools, thriving fruit-packing establishments, two banks, one newspaper, one of the largest apiaries in the state, two telephone systems, a commercial club, and a due complement of well conducted mercantile establishments. Meridian's industrial prestige is enhanced by a manufactory of fruit-spraying devices and by one of the largest flouring mills in the west.

The town of Eagle is located on the Boise river and the Boise & Interurban Railroad, about seven miles down the valley from Boise, and is making substantial progress, as it is a trade center for a good agricultural and fruit-growing district. It has three churches, a bank, a hotel and proper school facilities.

The village of Star is likewise on the Boise river and the Boise & Interurban Electric line, is eligibly situated and is thriving and progressive. It has a population of about three hundred, has three churches, a bank, a hotel, a weekly newspaper, a fine public-school building and a number of good business houses. It is seventeen miles west of Boise and six miles east of Middleton, Canyon county, which is its nearest railroad shipping point.

The 1910 report of the state commissioner

of immigration designated the amount of unappropriated land in Ada county, open to entry under the homestead law, at 461,404 acres. It likewise gave the following information: "Improved lands with perpetual water rights cost from \$75 to \$150 per acre; unimproved lands, with water right, from \$50 to \$75 per acre; orchard lands, \$300 to \$600.

This brief outline of the history of Ada county is supplemented by the records concerning the southern part of the state in general and also by those touching more especially the city of Boise.

LEMHI COUNTY

Lemhi county is in eastern Idaho, the Rocky mountains separating it from Montana. It was originally a part of Idaho county, but was set off from it in 1860. A portion of what is now Custer county was included within its boundaries, and the incidents belonging to that section are made a part of the history of the county to which it now belongs. The present outline of Lemhi is very irregular, being largely determined by mountain ranges and streams.

The first white people to traverse this country were the members of the Lewis and Clark party, who passed down the Lemhi river to its junction with the Salmon. They followed the river as far as the great bend, where they left it to cross the mountains near Crows-Foot pass.

In the beginning of Idaho, religion and agriculture seemed to go hand in hand. At Lapwai and at the Catholic missions in northern Idaho land was brought under cultivation and the Indians were taught the rudiments of farming. In Lemhi county the first settlement was made by a religious sect, and a farming community established.

In 1854 a colony of Mormons came from Salt Lake and established themselves in the fertile valley of the river to which they gave the name of Lemhi. They were an industrious people and went to work with a will. Coming from an arid region, they understood how to grow crops by means of the artificial use of water and here were constructed the first irrigation ditches in Idaho. For about three years this Mormon settlement grew and prospered, but they were then forced to return to Salt Lake because of the hostility of the Indians. But the name they had given still clung to this country and was applied not only to the river and to the fortification which they had erected, but later to the county, mountains and an Indian reservation.

After the departure of the Mormons, this region lapsed into the ranks of the "unknown and unexplored." Again mining furnished the golden key that unlocked the gates barring wealth and development. The following description is taken from an early territorial report:

"Prior to the summer of 1866, all of that part of Idaho territory embraced within the present limits of Lemhi and Custer counties was a trackless, unbroken wilderness. The way to it lay over snow-clad peaks, through rocky gorges, and over deep and rapid streams, fed by the snows from the everlasting hills. Many a hard day's march, many hardships and dangers, awaited him who would wrest from the hands of the savage owner this fair, promising region, and open it to civilization and to settlement. The son of the forest was the sole owner and proprietor. What mattered it to him if in every hill were veins of gold and silver; if in every gulch and in the bed of every limpid stream were golden sands; had he but a sufficiency of game and fish to satisfy the cravings of hunger, and enough skins and

furs to shield him in a measure from the rude blast, he was content. But a change came over the scene. With the discovery of gold in California came an influx of adventurers from every land and clime, eager to claim and possess a share in the golden harvest. California, with all its wealth of gold and treasure, was too small to contain them. Like a vessel filled to overflowing, it could not hold them all; some drifted hither and thither, seeking other fields; some, more daring than others, ventured farther into the vast and unbroken wilderness. On every hand new mineral fields were opened, and the lucky discoverers rewarded by rich finds. Can it be wondered at that, with rich mines on every side, this hitherto unexplored country should attract the attention of the prospector, and fill his mind with the thought that where there was so much all around it, there must be something still better within?

"In the summer of 1866, a party of miners and prospectors discovered rich placer grounds in the Leesburg Basin, about seventeen miles west of the present site of Salmon City. This discovery of rich diggings spread far and wide, and attracted a large number of miners and prospectors, with whose advent came the first permanent settlement of the country. In those early days this was a part of Idaho county, with Florence as the county seat. The county seat was over eight hundred miles distant by the nearest traveled route, and for a great portion of the year the condition of the roads and trails made communication with Florence impossible, and at best slow and uncertain. The creation of a new county became a matter of public necessity, and in July, 1867, a provisional county government was organized, which was, by act of the territorial legislature, passed in January, 1869, permanently

established as the county of Lemhi, with Salmon City as the county seat."

The discoverers of Leesburg Basin were miners from Montana. It is estimated that during the first season five thousand men flocked to this district. The towns of Leesburg and Grantville were that year started on Napius creek. Together they formed one continuous street, Grantville soon losing its identity.

In the spring of 1867, Colonel George L. Shoup and others laid off the town of Salmon City. Part of the lots were donated for public purposes and the balance were distributed among the founders. Salmon City enjoyed a steady if not phenomenal growth and possessed a population of 800 or more.

George L. Shoup, who was identified with the birth of this county, became its most prominent citizen and his memory is held in greatest reverence. Although of eastern birth, the greater part of Colonel Shoup's life was spent in the West. For a number of years he was a resident of Colorado and was a member of its first constitutional convention. He served in the Civil and in Indian wars, attaining the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1866 he took a stock of goods to Virginia City, Montana, and the following year cast his lot with Idaho.

Colonel Shoup was one of the three supervisors of Lemhi county who appointed the first officers, and was chosen as the first councilman in the territorial legislature. He exerted a strong and beneficent influence not only upon the development of his own county but upon the state, and the people of Idaho voiced their appreciation at the polls. He was the first governor after statehood was secured and was later sent to the United States senate. In all his public life, from supervisor to sena-

tor, he proved loyal to the people whom he represented.

Another prominent citizen of Lemhi county was E. T. Beatty. He was a member of the territorial legislature of 1868-9 and earnestly labored to secure the organization of Lemhi county. In politics he was a Democrat and for many years, when that party was in power, was sent to the lower or upper branch of the legislature, where, during some of the sessions, he presided. He was closely connected with various mining interests and was frequently referred to as "the father of Lemhi county."

Soon after the discovery of the Leesburg placers, the Daly creek district, adjacent to Leesburg, was opened. Here gold was first found in Sierra gulch and was worked by the Discovery Company, which employed fifty-four men and had a weekly pay roll of \$2,100. It is said that within four months every member of this company left for the "States," the happy possessor of a fortune.

New districts were opened and gave up their treasure. For the first few years these mines produced heavily, Leesburg Basin alone being credited annually with a half a million dollars. Then the exhaustion of the richest deposits made necessary a different method of operation. By 1873 the claims had been consolidated into groups which were owned by companies and bed-rock flumes were put in. The mines still continued to yield handsome profits, but the number of men needed to carry on operations was limited, so the major portion of the mining population drifted away.

One of the most noted placer properties in the county was the Moose Creek hydraulic mine, which had a length of several miles and was a half mile wide. Its entire area was underlaid with gold-bearing gravels, which increased from a thickness of twelve feet at the lower end to twenty-three feet at the

upper. The property was first located by individual miners in 1868, but the independent working of the claims proved a failure. They finally became the property of one man who, after using old methods for a few years, decided that the mine was rich enough to justify improved machinery. A bed-rock flume was constructed which had a length of 2,300 feet. This flume was sixteen feet below the bed rock, five feet wide and seven feet high, and through it was washed all the gravels and debris. It was estimated that the water rushed through this flume at the rate of a mile a minute and its force was sufficient to carry with it large boulders. A reservoir having a capacity of over ten million cubic feet was built to insure a water supply. Iron pipe, weighing many tons, and two giants were freighted in. The entire equipment cost \$100,000. The first thirty-five acres worked yielded \$400,000.

Quartz discoveries were made in 1868, about twelve miles from Salmon City. The first property was known as the Silver Star and George L. Shoup was one of the locators. Little was done with quartz mining during the height of the placer operations, but beginning with 1876 it received more attention. This region is recognized as one of the most highly mineralized parts of the state. Twenty years after the first discovery there were fifteen organized mining districts within the limits of Lemhi county.

Probably the most noted of the older quartz mines was the Viola, in the Lemhi district, some eighty miles from Salmon City. This mine was the first to give Lemhi county fame as a producer of lead. In the five years from 1882 to 1887 it produced ore of the gross value of \$5,000,000.

Lemhi county has been chiefly a mining section and its serious transportation handicap

is now partially removed by having secured a railroad connection. The Gilmore & Pittsburg road is now completed from Armstead, Montana (on the Oregon Short Line), to Salmon City, and a spur extends from Leodore to Gilmore, at the head of Lemhi valley. An increase of the mineral output of the county has already resulted. Its chief metals are lead, silver and gold, but in addition to these are found iron, copper, tungsten, cobalt and nickel.

Lignite coal has been found about two miles from Salmon City. In a long ago geological period this was a lake bed and in and near it grew the vegetable matter which formed these coal measures. In the King mine the coal has a thickness of from fifteen to twenty feet, but the greater part has bands of rock through it. One seam, however, has a width of about five feet and this has been mined. From it in one year one thousand tons of coal were taken. The product was sold in Salmon City for \$6. This mine was a boon to the town as, before the railroad was built, the price on coal shipped in was almost prohibitive.

Near Salmon City is an interesting natural phenomenon, where a possible coal bed of the future may be seen in the process of formation. Robert N. Bell, Idaho's mine inspector, gives the following description: "A miniature example of the genesis of these coal deposits is afforded a mile southeast of Salmon City at the Bismark and Edwards frog ranches, where patches of sub-irrigated bottom land have resulted in marshy areas that support a dense growth of cattail rushes and other water plants whose undisturbed annual growth and decay is resulting in pronounced beds of peat, which, with sufficient time and subsequent sedimentation, would be transformed into lignite coal."

The greater portion of Lemhi county is

mountainous. The boundary between it and Montana is the axis of the Rocky mountains, the western slope of that range lying within this county for a distance of two hundred miles. The Yellow Jacket mountains are in the northern part and the Salmon in the south-western. The Lemhi range divides the waters of the Salmon and Lemhi rivers.

Four streams and their numerous tributaries, all belonging to the great Salmon river system, drain the county. Salmon river itself crosses the south line coming in from Custer county, its course being almost due north. Then it swings to the west for its long journey through Idaho county. The middle fork of this river lies near the west county line. The Lemhi river rises in the southeastern part of the county and flows parallel with the Rocky Mountains until it joins the Salmon. The Pahsamirai river, another branch of the Salmon, forms a part of the boundary between Lemhi and Custer counties.

The principal farming sections are the valleys of the Lemhi and the Pahsamirai rivers. Agriculture, as well as mining, has been held back by the absence of railroads; although the mines have, from the beginning, afforded a local market for produce. Although the country is mountainous and there are many high peaks, the elevations of the valleys range from four thousand to six thousand feet, and vegetables and fruits, as well as grains, are successfully grown there.

This county is at last in position to aggressively develop her many splendid resources, and as railroad extensions are made, her advancement will be rapid. Thirty years ago this section, then isolated, its nearest railway connection being distant over one hundred miles, made its plucky bid for settlers and bravely recited its advantages. In the territorial report of 1884, Lemhi county is given a

prominent place, and the statements made then, as to its products and the fertility of its soil, are equally true now.

"Lemhi valley, the largest, best settled, and most extensively cultivated valley in Lemhi county, is seventy miles in length, and varies in width from three to six miles, comprising within its limits bottom and bench lands of unsurpassed fertility, adapted by reason of its low altitude and sheltered situation to the successful cultivation of all cereals, vegetables and fruits.

"The wheat crop of Lemhi valley has never yet proved a failure, yielding from 40 to 50 bushels of a fine, hard No. 1 wheat; a steadily increasing home demand creating a good market at \$1.20 per bushel. Oats yield from 45 to 55 bushels to the acre and commands a ready sale at from 1½ cents to 2 cents per pound, with a demand always in excess of the supply.

"An elevation of from 4,000 to 6,000 feet above sea level has been proved to be the natural home of the potato. Lemhi valley has been justly famous for the superior quality of the potatoes grown there, finding a ready market and sale everywhere in the mining camps. They are of exceptionally large size, white, mealy and delicious.

"All kinds of garden vegetables, such as peas, beans, tomatoes, beets, cucumbers, rhubarb and onions are successfully cultivated, yielding large profits.

"By reason of their gradual slope, and the abundance of water which can be obtained for the purpose, the lands of this valley, and those of the adjoining valleys of the Pahsamirai, can all be brought under successful cultivation, thus offering to the industrious homeseeker an opportunity to make a home and rear his family under circumstances and conditions more favorable than in any

other section of the great West. Hundreds of families can here find a home. The margins of the streams are sufficiently timbered for all the necessities of the settler; furnishing him with the logs for his house, rails for his fences, and fuel for all his present needs. Should in the course of time this supply of timber be exhausted by consumption, then the pine clad hills back of the farm will furnish an inexhaustible supply of fire-wood, rails, logs and lumber.

"The question of fruit raising has passed beyond the range of experiment. Although little attention has been given to this branch by the majority of the settlers here, they deeming it somewhat uncertain, a few more enterprising men, foreseeing a source of profit if success should attend their venture, have engaged in this pursuit. The first trees were set out in 1873, comprising the hardier standard varieties of apples, plums and cherries. Many of these trees were in bearing this season (1884), and have yielded a goodly crop of good, sound apples, free from worms.

"Nearly all the settlers who are now engaged in farming and dairying began in a small way; from small beginnings they have grown up with the country, and have acquired comfortable homes, and are in every sense of the word prosperous, clear of debt, and with money laid by for a rainy day.

"Stock raising has been highly profitable to those engaged in it in Lemhi county. Here cattle, horses and sheep can be turned out during summer and winter without shelter and prepared feed, the range affording feed the year round without cost. This range is comparatively unoccupied, and when it is considered that with such natural facilities the cost, including taxes, of raising a full-grown steer, worth from \$35 to \$50, is not more than \$3.50, and the cost of producing a good horse, worth

from \$85 to \$100, is but \$6, the profits to be derived from an investment in this industry are easily computed. Wool growing has not been attempted as yet, and the opportunities for engaging in sheep raising in Lemhi county are as good as anywhere in the territory, there being ample room on the range for thousands of cattle, horses and sheep.

"The Pahsamirai valley is thirty-five miles in length, and from two to five wide, and as yet unoccupied save by a few stock raisers. No farming is being done there. The same conditions exist there as in Lemhi valley, the only difference being a slightly higher elevation."

With the present water system there are now in Lemhi county over forty-three thousand acres of land that may be irrigated, and almost this entire acreage is in actual cultivation. Alfalfa and other hays occupy twenty-five thousand acres and the balance is planted principally to wheat, oats, and potatoes, which average, respectively, thirty, forty and 161 bushels to the acre.

Dairying is making headway, there being at this time over one thousand head of dairy stock in the county. Hog raising is also gaining ground. As yet the chief livestock industry consists of the range stock, the valleys and slopes affording unexcelled grazing grounds. The herds now roaming these hills number about five thousand horses, thirty thousand sheep and from thirteen thousand to fifteen thousand cattle.

In Lemhi county there are 4,687 square miles and its present population will average about one individual for each of these miles. Its mountain streams furnish splendid power sites, its mountains are rich in minerals and covered with fine timber, and its valleys are productive. As with other counties in this great state, the iron rails have so recently

linked it with the outside world, that its future looms big with promise and its possibilities for development seem limitless.

Of the 3,110,200 acres within its bounding lines, nearly two-thirds are included within the following national forests: Challis, Lemhi, Salmon, Beaverhead and Nez Perce. The county's share of the income from the grazing privileges of these forests is over \$3,000.

The forests and mountains provide a great game preserve, where the hunter has a choice ranging from the active jack rabbit to the fearless grizzly. The streams abound with fish in their season, the great river system of this part of the state receiving its name from the hordes of salmon that seek these waters as a spawning place.

Here in 1805, Captain Clark found the Indians securing their winter supply by means of rudely constructed weirs. And not only did the rich, red flesh of these fish furnish his men with a food delicacy, but their presence were to Captain Lewis and Captain Clark unmistakable evidence that at last they were nearing the goal of their long journey and were on the waters that would lead them to the broad Pacific.

Salmon City was made the county seat in 1869 and has ever since held the position of political as well as commercial center of the county.

Leodore is the second town in the county. It is situated on the railroad and has a population of a few hundred. There are four banks in the county with deposits totaling more than a half million dollars.

BEAR LAKE COUNTY

Until the creation of new counties by the legislature of 1913 Bear Lake county held

prestige as being the smallest in the state and as one of the richest. Though it now has rivals in the point of diminutive area it has by no means abrogated its claims to precedence in the other direction noted. The natural wealth of the little domain is about as happily diversified as its residents could wish. On either side are mountains rich in minerals, timber and building stone, and the county is celebrated afar as a hunter's paradise. It has game of all kinds and its lakes and streams contain the finest of fish of various species.

Bear Lake county is situated in the extreme southeastern corner of the state and has an area of 644,000 acres. It has an elevation of nearly six thousand feet above the sea level, and, like the adjoining county of Bannock, it is rough and mountainous, with a large number of creeks and other streams, all of which empty into Bear river. Bear Lake, which gives title to the county, is a most beautiful body of water, situated in the southern part of the county and extending into Utah.

Bear Lake county was created out of the southeastern part of Oneida county, by an act passed at the eighth session of the territorial legislature of Idaho and approved January 5, 1875. In the year 1863 the county was settled by brave and hardy representatives of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and concerning them the following interesting statements have been made: "For a number of years afterward their residence continued under circumstances of the most forbidding and discouraging nature. The county is perhaps the highest altitude that is cultivated successfully in the entire world, the altitude being about 6,000 feet, and the early settlers, being unaccustomed to the frosts and storms of these high altitudes and the different methods of raising crops by irrigation, were for several years compelled to haul their

flour and other necessities over the rugged mountains from Cache valley, Utah,—a distance of seventy-five miles. The roads were mere trails, rocky, sidling and without bridges over the wild, swift mountain streams. None but the strongest and most determined could accomplish the settlement of such a country, which was so bleak and sterile that the shade and fruit trees first planted refused to grow. All this has been changed by the labor and perseverance of this people, and the county is now abundantly fruitful. The first settlers in the vicinity of the present thriving little city of Montpelier lived in dug-outs covered with brush or slept in the wagons in which they had transported their meager effects to the new home. As soon as they could they built log houses, and these were at first without floors save of earth covered with hay, the doors and windows of the rude domiciles being covered with cloths, in lieu of the regulation equipment, which it was impossible to provide. Part of the time large coffee-mills were utilized for the grinding of grain, and during the winter months the mail was brought in by men on snow-shoes."

Along the mountainous surface of the county was originally found a heavy growth of pine timber, into which numerous saw mills annually made inroads without seriously diminishing the supply. During about seven months in the year Bear Lake county is well adapted to pasturage. There are about sixty-five thousand acres under irrigation ditches and in cultivation. In addition to this the county has about fifty-five thousand acres of land adapted to dry farming. The principal crops are wheat, oats, barley, alfalfa, potatoes and all kinds of garden vegetables. Farming and stock-growing are the principal vocations of the citizens of the county, but fruit culture also is successfully

exploited. Cheese-making has been one of the important and successful industries of the county, which has maintained a high reputation along this line. The Oneida salt works, near Montpelier, have given a splendid production of the highest grade. All through the beautiful Bear Lake valley mineral springs are plentiful, and their fame is constantly extending. The most important are the Bear Lake Hot Springs, on the shores of Bear Lake. Here a stream of mineral water comes pouring from the side of the mountain, nearly boiling hot, furnishing water for splendid plunge baths. The curative qualities of the waters of these springs are marvelous. Within a radius of two or three miles there is a group of mineral springs that are considered most remarkable, because of their water ranging in temperature from almost ice cold to warm. The waters contain magnesia, soda, iron, sulphur and various other elements in such proportions as to have great power over disease, and some of them are so highly charged with carbonic acid and other gases that they prove a most pleasing beverage. The waters of the famous Idanha spring is bottled on an extensive scale and has found most favorable reception throughout the country, large shipments being made each year. In the neighborhood of these springs are found extinct volcanoes, geyser cones, sulphur mountains, a boiling lake of sulphur, some wonderful caves, and the finest of hunting and fishing. Swan lake is a veritable gem in the Wasatch range. It is situated in an oval basin, the rim of which is ten feet above the surrounding country. Of this lake the following description has been written: "The shores are densely covered with trees, shrubs and luxuriant undergrowth. The outlet is a series of small, moss-covered basins, symmetrically arranged, the clear water overflowing the bank, trickling into the nearest

emerald tub, then successively into others, until it forms a sparkling stream, emptying into the Bear river in the valley below. The lake is said to be bottomless, no sounding as yet having determined its depth. Near this lake of beautiful fresh water is the singular sulphur lake, out of whose center liquid sulphur incessantly boils, to coat the shores with thick deposits."

Bear Lake, from which the county derives its name, is one of the most attractive of the manifold scenic wonders of Idaho. This body of fresh water is twenty miles long by eight miles wide, its elevation is 5,900 feet, and it abounds in fish of various kinds, including several varieties of trout, as well as mullet, whitefish and chub. The lake has also been stocked by the fish commissions of both Idaho and Utah. Further description has been written and is entitled to perpetuation: "The lake is fed by several mountain streams, and these also abound in fish, mostly mountain brook trout. It has an outlet, emptying into Bear river, in the north. The shores of the lake are sandy and gravelly, affording a clean and easy approach. The water is shallow for a distance of about 100 yards, when it gradually deepens to an extent not as yet determined. A little north of Garden City, Utah, a sounding line ran out 900 feet, but no bottom was touched. The water is very clear, affording a view of the bottom at a depth of ten to fifteen feet. The lake has become a popular resort and attracts many visitors from distant localities. The Oregon Short Line skirts its northern shore."

Bear Lake county is rich in mineral deposits, including gold, silver, lead, copper and phosphate rock. The phosphate deposit is one of the most important in the United States and is "destined to prove a very profitable resource to the county and of great value to the entire

country." The census of 1910 designates the population of Bear Lake county as 7,729.

Paris is the judicial center of the county and Montpelier the metropolis. The other important towns are Georgetown, Bennington, Ovid, Fish Haven, Bloomington, Liberty, St. Charles, and Dingle, and there are minor villages and hamlets that serve as trading centers for the agricultural districts surrounding them. Paris, the county seat, is attractively situated three miles west of the foot of Bear lake. It is about six thousand feet above sea level and has a population of about twelve hundred. Its railroad facilities are those afforded by the Oregon Short Line and it is situated about nine miles southwest of Montpelier, the metropolis of the county. The history of Paris has been briefly outlined in the following pertinent statements. It was founded in the fall of 1863, by Apostle C. C. Rich, who brought with him a company of Latter Day Saints to possess the land and make a settlement. Among the first residents were Robert H. Williams, Hezekiah Duffie, John Mann, Thomas Sleght, John and George Humphreys, and Joseph Rich, the last named having eventually become judge of the district court. They were a brave and faithful band of pioneers and endured many hardships and privations in order to make homes in this new district. Paris now stands as a monument to their fortitude and enterprise. The town contains many nice homes, beautiful shade trees, fine gardens, and is surrounded by richly cultivated farms and well kept stock ranches. Many of the agriculturists reside in Paris and own and cultivate lands near by. In 1897 the place was incorporated as a village, with a board of trustees, and in April, 1898, the first city board was elected, consisting of John U. Stucki, mayor, and J. R. Shepherd, Arthur Budge, Walter Hoge, Thomas Men-son, Wilfred Rich, A. F. Seegmiller, Christian

Fuller, and Charles Inness, all representative men. Paris has excellent schools, including the Fielding Academy, and here is located the fine tabernacle of the Bear Lake stake of the Latter Day Saints, whose numbers are in preponderance in this prosperous and progressive county. This tabernacle is one of the finest church edifices in the state and was erected at a cost of \$50,000. The town also has a Presbyterian church. The business activities of the town are represented in well ordered mercantile and industrial establishments and the place has effective electric-lighting system.

Montpelier, with a population of about two thousand, is the metropolis and commercial center of the county. It is located ninety-nine miles east of Pocatello, on the Oregon Short Line Railroad, and is nearly six thousand feet above sea level. Its municipal facilities are of modern type, including electric-light and water-works plants, and it is a most attractive and thriving little city. Its churches are those of the following named denominations: Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist, Latter Day Saints, and Protestant Episcopal.

In April, 1864, fifteen men and their families, members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, became the founders of Montpelier and the earliest settlers of the valley. Among these faithful pioneers were John Bunney, Christian Hoganson, William Severns, John Cozzens and William Erwin. Other early settlers were Jacob Jones, Edward Burgoyne and Charles H. Bridges. The town was originally called Clover Creek and later Belmont, but President Brigham Young, of the Latter Day Saints, finally visited the place and gave the town its present name, in honor of his native city in Vermont. Montpelier is situated in a rich farming valley that is forty miles in length by eight in width, occupying more than one-fourth of the territory of Bear

Lake county. It was incorporated as a village in 1891 and as a city in 1894. The First National Bank of Montpelier basis its operations upon a capital stock of \$50,000 and controls a substantial business throughout the county. In Montpelier was established the first bank in the county, this being known as the Bank of Montpelier. On the 13th of August, 1893, its officers were "held up" by cowboys, who robbed the institution of more than \$7,000. None of the money was ever recovered but one of the robbers was apprehended and sentenced to a term of thirty-five years in the state penitentiary.

Concerning Montpelier, the eighth biennial report of the Idaho commissioner of immigration speaks as follows: "It is the center of a fine mineral region and has a great exposure of phosphate rock close to the town, besides good developments of gold, copper and lead not far away. Although destroyed by fire a few years ago, the city now has substantial public blocks, cement sidewalks, a good water-works system, fire department, and electric-light plant."

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Washington county, Idaho, was created by an act of the tenth territorial legislature, approved by the governor on the 20th day of February, 1879, and is the twelfth county in the point of time of creation, with an approximate area of 3,600 square miles. It was formed out of territory previously included within the bounds of Ada and Idaho counties, principally the former. Thomas Gray, father of James P. and G. D. Gray, of Weiser, and Hon. William Allison of Salubria, the late Republican candidate for state senator, were members of the lower house of the legisla-

ture as representatives of Ada county, and fathered the act creating the new county.

By the provisions of the act S. M. Jeffreys, Captain Nelson Haven and Isaac Spoor were named a board of county commissioners, with directions to meet the second Monday in March following, and proceed to establish the necessary election precincts and appoint election judges. The act further provided for an election to be held on the second Monday in April of the same year for county and precinct officers.

Both Democrats and Republicans held nominating conventions, the Democrats being successful at the polls. The first elected officers of Washington county were: Sheriff, James P. Gray; auditor and recorder, I. M. Hart; assessor, S. R. Denney; treasurer, J. D. Wade, but he failed to qualify and Thomas M. Jeffreys was appointed; probate judge, T. S. Underwood; surveyor, H. A. Parker; coroner, J. W. Kelley.

At this election the highest vote cast for any officer was 226. The families of the county were few and small, and there being no alien residents, it may be assumed that the total population did not exceed four hundred. The assessed valuation of the new county did not reach one hundred and forty thousand dollars and the total revenues collected for the first year amounted to but little more than three thousand dollars. With this meager revenue and small population, and a debt of over five thousand dollars to Ada county, these brave old pioneers faced the task of conducting a county government with a resolution to succeed, and that success crowned their efforts is fully attested by the healthy financial condition of the county. None of the early officers except the commissioners received any salary, and they were paid the sum of one hundred dollars per annum and mileage. The

other officers were paid by fees and percentage.

The chief issue of the first election was that of permanently locating the county seat, two places being voted for—Weiser Bridge, now Weiser, and Upper Valley, now called Salubria. The fight for the seat of county government was a hot one, but Weiser Bridge won out by a vote of 117 to 106.

The county had no courthouse until the fall of 1882, when a cheap wooden structure was provided. I. M. Hart, the auditor and recorder, kept his office at home; Jim Gray, the sheriff, had his office at his ranch, seven miles out of town, while the treasurer's office was in the store belonging to Jeffreys, who also acted as tax collector for S. R. Denney, who lived in Salubria valley. In those days Tom Jeffreys kept the only store in the country and as the trade was limited, handled only the necessaries of life, including liquors, of course, which were sold by the quart in case any one cared to purchase in so small a quantity—a gallon was generally the minimum purchase.

Dancing was the favorite diversion during the winter season, and every school house and residence large enough was impressed into service as a dance hall.

The latchstring of every door hung on the outside and no stranger was ever turned away or charged for a meal or a night's lodging. Everybody was poor so far as counting wealth in dollars and cents, yet rich in happiness and contentment, and a more law-abiding, honest and industrious people never laid foundation for a future great community.

Early in 1880 the first saloon made its appearance, and a townsite was staked out on land donated to the county by S. M. Jeffreys. In 1882 the advance guard of the Oregon Short Line Railroad builders reached Weiser and vicinity and began the work of grading. With the railroad builders came many new

people, and a general air of prosperity was apparent throughout the county. Owing to this influx of population every commodity of life reached abnormal figures. Grain sold at four cents per pound, flour at sixteen dollars per barrel, and everything else accordingly.

In the fall of 1893 the Oregon Short Line Railroad reached Weiser, or, rather, reached a point about a mile and a half south of where the present station now stands, and there was erected at this point a depot and a town was laid out called New Weiser. Several business houses were started such as saloons, a hotel, store, restaurants, etc., and the new town for a while threatened to be a formidable rival to the old one for the business of the country. The terminus of the road remained at this point for over a year, but as soon as the Snake river bridge near Huntington was completed, the trains ran through and New Weiser soon became a thing of the past, and the permanent depot was located at its present site.

The period between '81 and '84 was the wildest and woolliest ever experienced in the county, and particularly in Weiser, where saloons occupied about every other building, and gambling games wide open day and night. During this period several homicidal scenes were enacted, and numerous other crimes, such as robbery, burglary, larceny, assaults, etc., were committed, and at times a reign of terror existed begging description. During this turbulent time one small, poorly attended church satisfied the spiritual demands of the people.

Then came a time of material depression, worse some years than others, but enduring in some degree for ten or twelve years. While the rich soils produced their usual abundant crops and livestock flourished on the ranges, few buyers came, and about the only means of raising ready money was by mortgaging real

estate. Several eastern money loaning concerns did a thriving business taking mortgages at a high rate of interest. Many good farms were taken over by the loan companies because of the inability of the owners to meet their payments.

The year 1890 was fraught with more important events than any other in the history of the county. On the 29th day of May of that year the old town of Weiser was burned. The fire originated from a lamp dropped by a drunken man in the bar room of the old Weiser hotel. The oil immediately ignited and in an instant the flames were beyond control. From the hotel the fire spread to other buildings, all wooden structures, and in two hours' time two blocks, which included nearly all the business houses of the town, with all their contents, were totally destroyed. Several good buildings were erected that year and the town soon went forward. The county was bonded for \$40,000 to take up the floating indebtedness and build the brick courthouse. In this year, also, Idaho attained her statehood. What is known as the Kleinschmidt grade, from Snake river to the Peacock mine, was also built in that year.

In the latter part of the '90s business conditions began to take on new life and a more prosperous era dawned. On the 16th day of May, 1899, the first spike of the Pacific & Idaho Northern Railroad was driven at Weiser, and the greatest enterprise ever projected in Washington county was started upon its way. The ceremonies attending the driving of a copper spike, prepared for the occasion as symbolic of the future product of the great Seven Devils mines, were very elaborate. It would be an act of injustice in speaking of this great enterprise, fraught with so much good to the county, not to mention the name of Tom Bates, its promoter. For years this old hero

worked to enlist capital with which to build a railroad to open the latent resources of this inland empire, whose future wealth his prophetic eye could plainly discern. His idea was to build from Payette up Little Willow creek and across the country through Crane creek valley to Salubria, thence on to the Seven Devils; but when engineers were sent out they reported the route from Weiser up the Weiser river the only practical one. Mr. Bates received some financial reward for his untiring efforts to bring about the realization of his dream of years, but nothing proportionate to the incalculable benefits others have received. He had incurred considerable indebtedness in promoting the great undertaking, which he paid out of his reward as far as it would go and died poor. Long live the memory of Tom Bates, the man who conceived the idea of the Pacific & Idaho Northern Railway, and whose untiring and unceasing energies made it a reality. The building of this road has been of value to this county beyond calculation or even estimation. Since the day when the first spike was driven, land values have advanced throughout the county. Thousands of new homes have been built and towns have sprung up all along the line. The road was completed as far as Cambridge the first year, and the first train ran to the end of the road on January 1, 1900.

Farming may well be classed first as a resource of the county. Both the irrigated and dry farms are proving very productive. Everything can be raised on an irrigated farm that can be successfully produced anywhere in the Northwest. Statistics give the following return per acre: Wheat, 20 to 40 bushels; barley, 35 to 65 bushels; oats, 60 to 100 bushels; corn, 40 to 100 bushels; onions 300 to 500 bushels; sugar beets, 10 to 30 tons; alfalfa,

5 to 10 tons; clover, 3 to 5 tons; orchard grass, 3 to 4 tons.

Many acres are being set to orchards of apple, peach, prune and pear, and the small fruits produce abundantly.

Stockraising is one of the oldest industries in the county and has proven very profitable. In the earlier days thousands of cattle, horses and sheep ranged the hills. By the influx of settlers and the establishing of the national forests, the free range has been greatly decreased so that eventually the stock raising will be done on the ranches, where it has been shown to be profitable. The opportunities in this county for dairying and poultry are unsurpassed.

Mining was carried on within the borders of the county before an irrigation ditch was built, a fruit tree planted or stock grazed the hills, and thousands of dollars' worth of gold, silver, lead and copper were taken from the mines. The Seven Devils, now in Adams county, producing copper, is the chief mining region. Several mines have yielded good returns, but owing to the heavy charges for freighting by wagons, the district has not been fully developed. Two railroads, the Pacific & Idaho Northern and the Huntington-Lewiston, give promise of aiding greatly in the further development of this section of the state.

Before the segregation of Adams county it was estimated that there were 300,000 acres of timber land in Washington county, of which 101,000 acres were owned by the government, 40,200 acres were the property of the state, and the balance of 68,800 acres was held by individual persons. The policy of the government in the control of the national forests is to keep a balance between the product disposed of and the natural growth, so that the forests themselves may not be depleted and, further,

that the action of the forests in conserving the water supply may not be lost.

Since the issuing of the sixth biennial report of the state commissioner of immigration, labor and statistics, 1909-10, the county of Adams has been created from the north-eastern part of Washington county, and though the new county is given individual consideration in these pages it is but consistent to accord to the district further attention by making the following extracts from that part of the commissioner's report that applied to the county of Washington as constituted at that time:

"The population of Washington county is 11,101, and increasing at a rapid rate. Its canals cover nearly 150,000 acres, and about 110,000 are under cultivation. There are nearly 1,000,000 acres suitable for dry farming, and reports show that the yield has been twenty to forty bushels of wheat to the acre. The crops raised on the irrigated lands are wheat, oats, barley, corn, alfalfa, clover, timothy, potatoes and sugar beets, with all varieties of vegetables and occasionally some broom corn, which is manufactured into brooms at the Industrial Institute, located at Weiser. This county has a large acreage of fruit lands. There are large enterprises undertaking on a broad scale the reclamation of thousands of acres of irrigable land and the installation of adequate irrigation systems, the planting of orchards, construction of roads, and all of the other operations necessary to the development of high-grade orchard lands. Stock raising is an important industry. Forty per cent. of the entire county is in United States forest reserve, and grazing privileges are let at a nominal sum. Upon the vast ranges graze great bands of cattle and sheep. The county has also an extensive mineralized belt, yielding high-grade copper

ores and carrying good values in gold and silver. This industry has not developed as rapidly as it ought to, considering the richness of the ores, because of the lack of transportation. This disadvantage will, however, soon be obviated.

"Approximately forty per cent. of Washington county is in natural forests, with a stand of two billions feet of timber. Some of the finest bodies of fir, pine, hemlock and other conifers in the northwest are embraced within its area.*

"The elevation of the agricultural lands range from 2,114 feet at Weiser to 4,250 feet at Meadows (now in Adams county). The trunk line of the Oregon Short Line Railroad goes along the southwestern border, following the bank of the Snake river on its way to the coast. The Pacific & Idaho Northern Railroad, with the terminus at Weiser, follows the Weiser river to Meadows. Weiser is the principal town of the county and is located at the confluence of the Snake and Weiser rivers. Already it is one of the most important shipping points on the Oregon Short Line and the present population is 4,500. Its streets are broad, with an abundance of shade trees, and flanked by cement curbs and sidewalks. It has a municipal water and sewerage system, adequate to its needs, and electric lights. It has a high-school building costing \$30,000. The Idaho Industrial Institute is located here and serves admirably the needs of higher education. Here are churches of various denominations (ten or more in number), an opera house, a new \$125,000 hotel, and banks and mercantile establishments of high order. The other towns in the county are forging rapidly to the front."

* Much of the mineral and timber land mentioned in this connection is now included in the new county of Adams.

CASSIA COUNTY

Cassia was formerly a part of Owyhee, but was cut off from it in 1879. A few years ago the ninth legislature carved the county of Twin Falls from the western portion of Cassia, thereby depriving it of 1,888 square miles.

Cassia is one of the south tier of counties, having the state line as its southern boundary. The windings of the Snake river define its northern limits. On the west is Twin Falls county and on the east, Oneida and Powers.

As a whole, the county is of a rough and rugged character, the greatest elevation being near the Nevada line, and gradually lowering as the Snake river is neared. From the mountainous mass in the southern portion various spurs extend northward, and in the intervening valleys, which widen as they approach the plains bordering the Snake river, are the farming sections. The most extensive of these spurs or ranges are known as the Goose creek and as the Black Pine mountains. The north half of the county has the lava formation which characterizes such a large portion of the Snake river valley. South of it are the carboniferous series and a small granitic area.

All of the streams of the county have their sources in the mountains on the south and empty their waters into the Snake. The west half of the county is drained by Goose creek and its branches. Raft river performs the same service for the eastern section. Between these two water courses are mountains of considerable elevation which look down upon Marsh basin and Albion, the county seat. Diverging from these mountains are two low ridges or spurs, extending one to the north-east and one to the north-west, encircling Marsh basin, and almost coming together six

miles to the north, leaving only a narrow gorge, through which the basin is drained into Marsh lake, and thence through Cañon creek into the Snake river.

At the time of the organization of the county it possessed a population of about one thousand. There were small settlements in Marsh basin and on Raft river, Goose creek and some of the smaller streams. Along the Snake river were a number of men engaged in placer mining. For the most part, the people were engaged in farming and stock raising. The old road to Salt Lake City by the "City of Rocks" passed through several of these little communities. It was to Ogden and Salt Lake that the farmers looked for a market for their produce, and it is from the Mormons, or Latter Day Saints, who settled in and near Salt Lake, that Cassia county has obtained a large part of her population. Albion, the county seat, was first settled about 1875.

In the southeast part of the county is the old Black Pine mining district and here the first quartz mill was erected. At Bonanza Bar on the Snake, and at other points along the river, placers were operated, and on some of the properties expensive equipment was installed. The exceeding fineness of the Snake river gold made its recovery difficult, and at some places the presence of black sand was an additional obstacle.

Cassia county has not been distinguished as a producer of mineral, although several properties have been opened with satisfactory results. The principal mining of recent years has been in the Conner creek district, south of Albion, where several properties have a favorable ore showing, the values being in gold, silver and lead.

This section saw some of the stirring scenes of pioneer days. It was on the creek that bears his name that General Conner had his

battle with the Bannock and Shoshone Indians in 1864. On the headwaters of Raft river, in the vicinity of what is known as the Cove and about three miles north of the place that was called the City of Rocks, could for many years be found the remains of the rifle pits and earthworks, several rods in extent, which marked the spot where a whole train of emigrants were massacred by Pocatello and his warlike followers in 1862.

Cassia county has been preeminently a stock-raising section, and that industry is still a principal source of wealth. Statistics of recent years do not indicate the falling off in the numbers of range stock that other sections are experiencing. There are now about ten thousand head of cattle, which are fewer than in years gone by, but the herds of horses and sheep are increasing, while in the newer lines of dairy cows and hogs, Cassia compares very favorably with other counties of like size.

There is timber in the mountainous sections, although not of the superior quality of the wooded regions farther north. Of the 1,701,600 acres included within Cassia's bounds, 389,751 are in the Minidoka national forest.

The first farming was done in the valleys of which that of Goose creek is by far the most extensive. This county was the scene of the first great Carey Act project, undertaken by the Twin Falls Land and Water Company, which reclaimed two hundred and forty thousand acres on the south side of Snake river, in the northwest part of what was then Cassia county. The development of this section seemed almost marvelous. In 1904 all of this land was in the raw state. Nineteen hundred and five saw the beginning of cultivation, and by 1907 the company could deliver water to any part of this immense acreage in time for the season's crops. In the

meantime two thousand settlers had filed on lands in amounts ranging from forty to one hundred and sixty acres. The town of Twin Falls was started and within two years had a population of two thousand five hundred. The success of this enterprise and the influx of farmers caused Cassia to lose this rich section, which was organized into the county of Twin Falls.

There are at present in Cassia county almost one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land for which irrigation water is obtainable, and over eighty thousand acres are in crops. The county makes a good showing on average yields in both the grains and hays, and has the usual cases of phenomenal production that are not uncommon in the rich soil of the Snake river valley. A record of the oats produced in the entire county in one year showed forty-nine bushels to the acre, which was excelled by no section. Cassia will no doubt possess many successful dry farms in the near future, and has over three hundred thousand acres of land open to entry which are suited to this method of tillage.

Not until the branch of the Oregon Short Line was built from Minidoka to Twin Falls did this county have direct railroad communication. The road crosses the Snake river at Heyburn and closely follows the river until, at Milner, it passes into the adjoining county.

The chief town on the railroad is Burley, which has a population of fifteen hundred and is the largest town of the county and the supply point for the entire section. It has experienced the rapid growth characteristic of the communities in this part of Idaho, whose founding may be directly traced to the opening of the immense tract of irrigated lands and the building of the branch railroad on the south side of the Snake.

Burley is the chief shipping point for the

produce, among which are sugar beets. The raising of this crop is comparatively new in Idaho, and the soil and conditions of Cassia county have proven very favorable for it. Many carloads are shipped out annually.

Cassia has natural resources that have been a benefit to its towns. Within twenty miles of Burley are beds of lignite coal which have been mined for years for local use. It is claimed that the coal beds were first discovered in June, 1879, by a company of cowboys who came upon pieces of floating coal. Further search disclosed deposits in places which burned readily at the surface.

There is also a good local supply of building material, consisting of sandstone, granite and lava rock. Marble is also found in the county.

Oakley, only a little smaller than Burley, has for years been the metropolis of the rich Goose creek country than which it is a difficult matter to find anything better. Near here is the Kuhn irrigation project which waters thousands of acres of this unsurpassed land. Recently Oakley has secured trail transportation and now has two lines, connecting it with Burley and Milner, respectively.

Albion has, from the organization of Cassia county, been the county seat. It is situated in the midst of a fertile farming region and some of the best dry farm lands in southeast Idaho are tributary to it. Albion has daily stage and mail service between it and Burley, twenty miles away. One of the chief attractions of this town is its educational advantages, one of the state normal schools being located here.

LATAH COUNTY

At the first territorial legislature the region lying north of Nez Perce county and west

and north of Shoshone was set apart as a sub-division, but no name was given to it and no county organization was effected. The southern portion of this section was the first to assume a definite form, being organized into Latah county in 1880. From the remainder Kootenai county was created, and from it Bonner county later was taken.

The northern part of Idaho was slow in settlement. Almost all of the early developments were closely associated with mining. The first gold discoveries were on branches of the Clearwater, not a great distance from the present southern boundary of Latah county, but the subsequent explorations, for several years, lay to the south. After the opening of Boise basin, the immigration was to that part of the territory, and the northern diggings were in time almost depopulated.

North of Latah county, settlement was still longer delayed. It was not until the discovery of the placer and lead-silver deposits of the Coeur d'Alene district and the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad that that portion of Idaho became populated.

One of the earliest settlers in Latah county was Asbury Lieuallen. The section, of which Moscow is now the center, had been given the name of Paradise valley, and the appellation was not inappropriate. The hills and undulating prairies were very attractive, while their mantle of native grasses prophesied the wonderful richness of the soil that after years have demonstrated. Mr. Lieuallen, in March of 1871, camped in this valley, and, impressed with its advantages, determined to take up a land claim and establish his home there. At that time the nearest houses on the south were at Lewiston, about thirty miles away. To the east, reaching to the crests of the Bitterroot mountains, lay the unexplored wealth of mineral and timber. Between Paradise valley

and the town of Spokane Falls there were but two or three ranches. Westward one hundred miles was Walla Walla, then the supply point for a great section, which boasted of the only flouring mill between Portland and St. Paul.

The homestead taken up by Mr. Lienallen is about three miles east of Moscow. There he farmed for a few years and other settlers established themselves in the vicinity—probably a score. A mail route was established in 1872 and the postoffice, situated a mile from where Moscow was soon to be started, took the name of the valley. The mail was brought in from Lewiston on horseback.

Moscow was founded in 1875 and has from the beginning been the business center of this rich district. The first saw mill brought into Paradise valley was installed about six miles northeast of the town, but it was operated for only a short time and was then removed. In 1878 R. H. Barton brought in a portable mill, which he had hauled by oxen from Corinne, Utah. This mill was set up six miles east of Moscow. S. J. Langdon and Jack Kemp joined Mr. Barton in this enterprise and they began the manufacture of lumber in the fall.

The population in this part of Idaho having materially increased, by legislative act approved May 14, 1880, Latah county was organized and launched on its independent career. It was at the time one of the smallest counties in the territory, but had a larger percentage of tillable land than any other subdivision.

Latah county has an area of 1,127 square miles, or 727,000 acres. A very small portion, less than three thousand acres, is still public domain and is classed as mountainous, timber and agricultural land. Included within

the Coeur d'Alene national forest are 117,043 acres.

The northern part of the county is drained by the Palouse river and its tributaries. In the southern portion is the Potlatch river, which empties into the Clearwater. Topographically, the county is rolling, the hills in the north becoming high. Near the western border are elevations that may be dignified by the term mountains.

The distinctive feature of Latah county is that it includes almost one-half of the noted "Palouse country," the great wheat-growing region, which in the production of that cereal is not excelled by any unirrigated district in the United States. The soil is a rich clay loam, underlaid by a basalt and granite formation. It has been formed by the disintegration of the country rock, principally the lavas, mixed with volcanic ash. The particles are very fine, favoring the retention of moisture. Generally speaking, the soil is deep, and in a few places tests have disclosed a depth of thirty to forty feet. It is of wonderful fertility as evidenced by the great yields of grain, especially of wheat. Instances are cited where one hundred bushels have been harvested from a single acre. Eighty-acre fields have yielded an average of sixty bushels to the acre. In 1912 the average from the entire wheat area in the county was thirty-six bushels per acre, a production that no other part of the state can equal, and this after the ground has been sowed to wheat for many years. The wheat fields of Latah are not as extensive as those of some other counties, but the bushels produced there total more than the yield in any other one county. Latah has no peer in the number of flour mills, nor in the possession of elevators and warehouses, there being within its limits eight of the former and twenty-five of the latter.

Latah county is also unique among the other counties of Idaho in the method of its farming, it being the only section that does not report irrigated land. The natural precipitation, which ranges from twenty-five to thirty inches yearly, is sufficient for the maturing of its wonderful crops. Attention is being turned more and more to diversified farming and live-stock is receiving due consideration. As a producer of winter apples Latah county ranks high among the fruit districts of the Northwest. Apricots, peaches, pears, grapes and other fruits are also grown commercially. The location of the State University at Moscow, with the College of Agriculture and the Experimental Farm, gives to the farmers of this county superior opportunities for keeping informed as to the best methods of farming, fruit growing and the raising of live-stock.

In connection with the wheat production of the county may be mentioned an invention in farm machinery known as the "Idaho Harvester," which is manufactured at Moscow. With this device it is claimed that from twelve to fifteen acres of wheat may be cut, threshed and sacked in the field per day, at an average cost of about \$1 per acre, as against the much heavier expense incurred by the usual method of binding, stacking and threshing. The practical working of this implement is being watched with interest.

A region is fortunate if, in any one particular, it may claim pre-eminence, but Latah not only stands at the head in wheat production, but also has the largest saw mill in the world. This mill is located at the town of Potlatch on the Palouse river, in the northern part of the county. It is owned by the Weyerhauser syndicate, cost \$1,000,000, and has a capacity of seven hundred and fifty thousand feet a day. It stands at the western edge of

the great white pine timber area of the state. The town is the logical accompaniment of the dominating industry and numbers about one thousand people. Most of the houses, which are neat and convenient, have been built by the syndicate and are rented by it to those employed in the mill. There is also in the town an assembly room and library furnished with reading matter for the use of the employes. No saloon is permitted within the town and the use of intoxicants by the mill people is prohibited.

In a mineral way, comparatively little has been done in this county. During the past years probably Latah's principal connection with the mining industry has been through the capable engineers who have graduated from the School of Mines at the State University, many of whom have taken responsible positions in Idaho.

Considerable placer gold has been recovered, chiefly from the Hoodoo district. In the more rugged part of the county are found granite outcrops which carry deposits of gold, silver and copper. These ores are also disclosed in some places where the streams have cut through the lava and exposed the older formation. The chief copper explorations have been in the Troy district, a few miles east of the town of that name. The copper deposits so far opened are of low grade, but give promise, under normal market conditions, of being profitable.

No doubt the most interesting mineral feature is the mica, some of the best commercial bodies of that substance in the West being found in Latah county. Disputes as to ownership, which have involved the best properties in litigation, have delayed the development of this resource. The Muscovite mine, near Avon, has made some shipments

of mica and much of its product has proven to be of superior quality.

Moscow is the county seat and one of Idaho's important centers of population, worthy of special mention that is given it elsewhere. There are several flourishing towns within the county lines. Potlatch, the largest of these, has already been referred to. The others have populations of less than one thousand.

Troy is located on the Spokane-Lewiston branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad, about thirteen miles east of Moscow. It has mills for the manufacture of lumber and of flour. The town is electrically lighted and has a system of waterworks.

Kendrick is the center of a rich farming country, on the Potlatch river, and has good railroad facilities. Its elevation is only twelve hundred feet, being more than fifteen hundred feet lower than Moscow. As a fruit section, it is distinguished for its apricots and peaches. It also has a flour mill and manufactures brick on a commercial scale. This town, with its brick business blocks, well kept streets and cement sidewalks, presents a pleasing appearance.

Juliaetta is another prosperous farming community, situated down the river six miles from Kendrick. It is surrounded by the bountiful wheat fields and has its mill to care for this product. In its vicinity are some of the best orchards and vineyards in the county. This place, as well as its sister towns, is lighted and has a good water supply.

Genesee is in the southwestern part of Latah county and is distinctly an agricultural center. It is well built and reflects the prosperity of the surrounding country. It is the terminus of the Palouse branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Its ten warehouses and elevators and its two flouring mills are testi-

monials as to the fertility of the farm lands tributary to it. There are some fine apple orchards near Genesee. In addition to the usual good public schools, this town has a Catholic parochial institution.

Deary, although small in numbers, is worthy of mention because of the fact that it supports two flouring mills, being, with the exception of Genesee, the only town favored with that number. The manufacture of flour is emphasized, because it is impossible to speak of Latah county without laying stress on the production of wheat and its allied industries. Great strides in supplying the material for the "staff of life" have been taken during the forty years since Asbury Lieuallen took up his homestead in Paradise valley, when the mill nearest him was one hundred miles to the west, and eastward, over the weary stretches to St. Paul, not a wheel was grinding wheat.

Latah county is fortunate in its transportation facilities, which have no doubt been an important factor in its progress. The steel rails traverse it from east to west and penetrate practically every section, so that no part of the county may be considered remote from railway service. All of the towns, except the mere hamlets, enjoy this advantage, and each resource has, at its very door, the means of cheap and speedy conveyance. The lines operating within the county are the Northern Pacific, the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound, the Oregon-Washington Railway and Navigation Company, and the Washington, Idaho & Montana.

CUSTER COUNTY

Rugged in contour, but encircling some of the most beautiful of nature's wonders, and with the glory of its great mines still clinging

to it, Custer county is not unworthy of bearing the name of the brave leader whom it commemorates.

The earliest explorations connected with mining, within the present lines of Custer county, date back to 1863. On July 5th of that year a party of twenty-three men, among whom was Frank R. Coffin, now residing in Boise, left the Warren diggings for a prospecting trip along the upper tributaries of the south fork of the Salmon river. It is probable that they were the first white men to penetrate this region. They forced their way through the mountains, finding nothing of importance, until they reached Stanley basin, which was named in honor of the oldest man in their party, Captain John Stanley. Gold was found in two gulches, but the difficulty of getting in supplies and the danger from lurking Indians caused the men to abandon the idea of working these gravels.

Three or four years later a party of prospectors from Montana, led by a man named Richardson, reached that branch of the Salmon river which later became so widely known and to which they gave the name of Yankee fork, in memory of their New England homes. These men did not tarry long, the distance from supply points being too great.

In 1869 many miners from Boise basin went to Loon creek, north of Stanley basin, where rich ground was discovered. There they established a town which lived for three years, having a population ranging from four hundred to one thousand five hundred. Then it became merely a memory.

But the placers found in this section were not rich enough to cause the stampedes that occurred in other parts of the territory, and their development was on different lines. From the prospectors and miners, who were

hardy enough to penetrate the mountain fastnesses, came rumors of the great mineral wealth hidden in the gulches and hills. It is claimed that Stanley basin was actively worked for ten years and that during that time it produced \$500,000. After that operations would be carried on for a short time each year and in this way another \$100,000 was recovered. During the three years that Loon creek flourished, \$600,000 were taken out. The first work that was successfully done on the Yankee fork placers was in 1870, but their yield was comparatively small, being estimated at \$150,000.

The real mining era of Custer county did not begin until the quartz ledges were uncovered. The Charles Dickens, the first found of the quartz mines, was located in 1875, and others soon followed. Ore and specimens were exhibited in Salt Lake City and from that time on the fame of the mines spread.

At this period there was no Custer county, the country now embraced within its limits belonging to Lemhi and old Alturas counties. As the mines drew greater numbers of people to this section, a more accessible central government became necessary, and the legislature, on January 8, 1881, created the new county of Custer.

Other properties which early attracted attention to this country were the General Custer and Montana, the latter located on Mount Estes. The following is a description of the General Custer: "It is the only instance on record where a ledge so immense in wealth and size was already opened and developed when the eyes of the prospector first looked upon it. Ore bodies are usually found beneath the surface, and miners consider themselves fortunate if, after long searching by shafts and tunnels, they strike a vein that insures them reasonable dividends over and

above the cost of development. The Custer required no outlay of money to make it a paying mine. Its face was good for millions. Nature, in one of her philanthropic moods, did the prospecting and development. The outer wall of this great treasure vault, through the wear and tear of ages, crumbled and slipped from the ore body for a distance of several hundred feet, leaving many thousands of tons of the very choicest rock lying against the mountain side, to be broken down at little expense." At the Montana mine, the vein of quartz, taking its entire content from wall to wall, is said to have been one of the richest ever opened in Idaho.

With the increasing population came commercial activities. Bonanza City was laid off in 1877, where the first mercantile establishment was opened by Colonel George L. Shoup and a partner. A newspaper known as the *Yankee Fork Herald* made its initial appearance on July 24, 1879. In 1878 A. P. Challis and associates founded the town of Challis. Within two years it had a population of five hundred and, upon the organization of Custer county in 1881, it was made the county seat. It is located in Round valley and was the center of a rich mining district.

The Utah & Northern Railroad was completed to Blackfoot early in the spring of 1879. This brought the Yankee fork mines within one hundred and ninety miles of rail transportation, while the Bay Horse district was forty miles nearer. During this year people came in by the hundreds and Challis, Custer City, Bonanza and others of the mining camps grew accordingly.

In the Yankee Fork district the Custer, Montana and Charles Dickens, as well as others not so well known, were operated. In 1880, under the management of Colonel William B. Hyde and T. R. Butler, a twenty-stamp

mill was erected on the first named mine. This mill also treated Montana ore. In the first years the values from the Charles Dickens were recovered by an arrastra.

The most profitable early producer in the Bay Horse district, near Challis, was the Ramshorn group of claims. Here, in the fall of 1880, a twenty-five-ton smelter was built, which treated not only the ores from the Ramshorn but also from the other nearby mines.

In the Kinnikinnick district, also, a smelter was installed and was first operated in 1881. Other mining sections which came into prominence were the Squaw Creek and East Fork. In the Lost River country, in the southern part of the county, were found veins carrying lead-silver ores and copper deposits. Here, too, smelting facilities were soon supplied.

A charming and intimate glimpse of the early scenes in Custer county is given by Mrs. Robert E. Strahorn in her book, "Fifteen Thousand Miles by Stage," and excerpts from it are here given:

"The road through to Challis covered one hundred and sixty miles from Blackfoot, requiring at best thirty-six hours' travel, through an uninteresting country, until near Round valley, in which the town of Challis is located. A rugged range of bluffs skirted the valley and a small creek ran babbling along their base.

"This little town of five hundred people was the base of supplies for the various mining districts, including Yankee Fork, Bay Horse, Beardsley, Salmon River, and several other camps.

"On our first trip into Challis the only hotel in the place was a small seven-log, dirt-roof house of three rooms—one used as a dining room, another for a sleeping apartment, and

the kitchen was in the third room, a kind of slab shed.

"There was little farming done in Round valley. One Mr. Beerly had thirty acres from which he gathered 300,000 pounds of potatoes and sold them for five cents a pound. But the scarcity of water for irrigation made extensive farming almost out of the question. The Salmon river had ample supply, but it was so far below the general level that it would have to be flumed for many miles to bring it onto the surface around Challis.

"Colonel L. E. Linsley, later of Spokane, Washington, and the Hon. Peter Groat, who was then Immigration Agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, were interested in the Ramshorn mine near Challis. Mr. Groat was a man widely known in the west and familiarly called 'Uncle Peter' by the majority of his friends and acquaintances.

"Uncle Peter and Colonel Linsley 'kept house' together in a little log cabin and one day there came an invitation to dine with them. It was in the year 1878, after the new hotel was built and run by Mr. and Mrs. James Burns, who are both dead and can never read these lines and learn how glad we were for a change of diet.

"It was amusing to see these two capitalists aiding their chef in preparing dinner for their guests, and no housewife ever felt more anxious than they did. However, when one would think of a good story or joke on some associate which must be told at once, he would come from the preparatory corner waving a big wooden spoon, with which he had been mixing the salad, or perchance a huge fork or hunter's knife would be swung around for emphasis as the story and work went on.

"The Beardsley mine was located on an eminence overlooking the Bay Horse village. It was owned and worked by the Beardsley

brothers, formerly of Canada, who were gentlemen of high standing. They had a neat little cabin nestling under the broad sheltering branches of high pine trees, some of which were six and seven feet in circumference. While superintending the building of the chimney of the cabin Robert Beardsley found a smooth slab of slate which he carried in for the top of a stand, the frame having been standing several days waiting for a proper covering. As soon as he took it into the house it was noticed that on one side of the slab was a highly colored landscape of the forest rock variety. In the foreground were large pine trees, with a valley, mountains, and forest in the distance. The foliage and coloring would do an artist credit, for it was almost perfect in detail, and over the whole was the roseate glow of a setting sun. They had already refused \$500 for the slab.

"The mineral value was not alone the attraction of the mine, but it afforded fine specimens of ruby, native and wire silver, and some of the finest crystalized carbonates of lead that any mine ever produced. These crystals were found in pockets along the vein and were like threads of frost work delicately interlaced in patterns of rarest beauty. Some of the copper stains and deposits were of strange richness in a clear light green, with a surface like the nap of heavy velvet. The whole made the vein one of beauty and renown, from which specimens could be sold in the East for fabulous sums.

"Toponce and Myers built the stage road to Bonanza from Challis, a distance of only thirty-five miles, at a cost of \$30,000, but never did a road wind more picturesquely among the foot hills, or afford finer views from lofty summits. Swinging around curves, overlooking precipitous depths and gliding through ravines with just a narrow strip of

blue sky above, crossing high points, and then losing one's self in labyrinths of forestry, combined to make the most interesting day's drive that a lover of scenery could hope to find.

"The road was full of freight teams carrying heavy loads of supplies for the Yankee Fork and other mines. Ten and twelve horses to a wagon stretched themselves out in long, muscular tension to pull the loads up the steep grades with harness creaking and feet slipping on stones as the driver trudged along or rode the off-wheeler, and sent forth volleys of oaths with every crack of the whip while mumbling a jargon known only to themselves and their much abused teams. In fact, it is said that the horses became so used to the oaths hurled at them that they would not travel without them.

"Bonanza is encircled with heavily timbered mountains, the ground is gently rolling, and the Yankee Fork creek dashes through the town merrily laughing at every obstacle that tends to check its course. There were only about two hundred and twenty-five houses in the town, and there are not many more at this writing, nearly thirty years later, but the people were fully conscious of the beauty of their mountain eyrie, and in cutting down the trees they left enough to keep their town most picturesque and to spare a double drive with a triple row of trees for their principal street.

"Just in the outskirts were many trees where the bark had been very carefully and regularly stripped off. Indians often cut off the bark and scrape the juicy nutriment from trees for sustenance, and it will keep one alive for many days, but these trees were cut so regularly and so ingeniously that I knew there must be other cause than want of food, and I learned it was done by the earliest settlers, who cut out the strips evenly and put them under heavy weights to flatten and cure, then

used them for shingles, and the curiously covered cabins were one of the attractions of the town.

"The first trip out from Bonanza was on foot to the Charles Dickens mine, a mile and a half from town, where the pure gold stood out on the vein like dew on the grass in eastern summer time. The morning was cool and bright, and as we rose above the town in our steady climbing, we now and then would lean upon our staves and look back upon the busy village and the distant snow-clad hills while waiting for our breath to catch up.

"We were cordially received by Mr. Bill Norton, the principal owner of the mine, and a warm fire and a hot dinner were soon proffered as substantial evidence of his hospitality. Mr. Norton was a Michigan man and was the original discoverer of the mine in July, 1875. Inside of thirty days he pounded out \$11,500 in gold with a hand mortar. In one night he pounded out \$1,130. He would take rock from the surface day times and pound it up at night. The following three months two of his men took out ore and shipped it to Salt Lake City, from which they realized \$15,000, and that after paying as high as \$100 a ton to packers to take it to Salmon City, thence \$40 for teamsters to Corinne. Both gold and silver crop out in all purity. One nugget of white quartz about the size of a dozen walnuts was literally filled with gold, and its estimated value was \$125. In 1876 Mr. Norton went to Corinne on the Central Pacific Railway all alone with two hundred and eighty pounds of gold. An old-fashioned arrastra ground up the ore, but it was not able to save all the precious metals, and the tailings were valued at \$80 per ton. In five months, in 1879, it ground out \$40,000. The arrastra was located at the foot of the hill and presided over by the genial Johnnie Rohrer. He gal-

lantly showed the workings of the simple little Spanish arrastra and how it yielded its large quantities of gold and silver bullion from its one little pan and settler.

"Bill Norton was the oracle and savant of the camp, a man of most generous nature and kind to every one but himself, as often his handsome earnings from the little hand mortar were laid upon a gaming table and lost even more quickly than made. He refused to sell the mine because it was his bank where he could always go and get money without having any red ink side to his account.

"The Custer mine presented a marked contrast to others, not only in its location and general properties, but also in its management. It was situated a mile and a half from Bonanza and just above the little settlement of Custer. The ledge of ore was largely on the surface of the mountain just as the ore lay on the surface of the later Granby mine of British Columbia. It was so easily worked that two men could take out ore enough to keep the twenty-stamp mill running day and night.

"We were indebted to the gallant Major Hyndman, the leading attorney of Bonanza, and to his associate, Hon. E. M. Wilson, for a day of rare experiences in mountain climbing and exploring. It consisted of a trip to the Montana mine on Mt. Estes, six miles northward from Bonanza.

"Messrs. Hooper, Franklin and Cameron, the three gallant knights of this famous mine, made our sojourn among them one of joy. John Chinaman, who had the kitchen in charge, put his wits to work and brought forth a dinner that surprised us by its excellence and variety and the thoughtfulness of the providers.

"It was quite a climb up to the mines from the cabins, but the day was perfect for mountaineering, and it was not long before we stood

at the winze looking into the cavernous depths of the treasure house. There was considerable water in the shaft, caused by the melting snows, and when we were clothed in the rubber coats and hats and gum boots provided for the exploration, we made a picture that was grotesque and humorous, if not artistic.

"That day the winze was not running, and the only way down to the lower levels was to climb hand over hand down the hundred and fifty-five feet on a ladder that was very much broken and had an occasional rung missing. One end of a rope was tied around my body and the other end was tied around Superintendent Hooper, who was the strongest man in the party and followed down after me, so if I missed my footing or lost my head I would not be hurled to the bottom of the shaft. A loose knotted rope also hung from each level down the side of the ladder to be used in case of accident. The last six feet down in that great black hole were minus the ladder and we had to 'shin a rope' and when our feet touched the solid earth again, how I did wish they were on the earth above instead of on the earth beneath.

"The upward climb was far more laborious than the descent had been, and it was a sensation of joy not to be expressed in paltry words when we had our feet on top of the ground and could breathe in the air of the pines and sunlight again. The first-class ore of this mine had thus far averaged about \$4,000 per ton, and there were than six tons of it on the dump awaiting shipment.

"After a thorough investigation of the mine we climbed to the summit of the mountain for a view of the snowy ranges on the outskirts of that vast monumental park, of which Mt. Estes seemed to be the center, with here and there a river, a forest, a valley, hill, or plain at our feet; above us was the bright flag which

the mining company always kept floating there, and the clear August sky. Skirting our pinnacle far beyond were the ragged, pointed peaks of the Sawtooth, Salmon and Wood River ranges, rising in all majesty and grandeur, with their burdens of snow, forests and precious minerals."

The mining industry continued to grow. Many notable properties have been opened and numerous smelting and milling plants erected. For years the annual output ranged from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000, and at times reached higher figures than these. Two of the best known mines of later years are the White Knob, near Mackay, and the Lost Packer of Loon creek. The distance from railroads and the exhaustion of the richest ores have caused a natural decrease from the wealth produced during the bonanza years.

Custer county is in form irregular and in character rough and mountainous with intervening fertile valleys. It has an area of 4,589 square miles and a population of three thousand. The Sawtooth mountains, which encircle the beautiful Redfish lakes, lie on the southwest border.

There are two river systems, the Salmon and Big Lost river. The former has its source in a little lake called Mturas, just over the boundary line of Blaine county. It flows in a northeasterly direction, gathering numerous tributaries along its course, until it passes into Lemhi county. In the southeastern portion is the Big Lost river, which rises in the Sawtooth range. Almost one-fourth of the county area is drained by this river and its three forks. Soon after leaving the county it sinks into the lava beds; thence finding its way to Snake river through underground passages. The valley of the Pahsamirai lies partly within this county.

The tillable lands lie in the valleys, while on

the adjoining slopes are excellent grazing grounds. The cultivated valleys have an elevation ranging from 5,000 feet to 6,300 feet, which is lowered in the northern part to about 4,700. The principal crops are necessarily of the hardier varieties—wheat, oats, barley, alfalfa and potatoes. Of the 54,505 acres that are now capable of being watered, forty-two thousand are in cultivation.

Custer county is well timbered and 1,730,260 acres are included within the national forests of Challis, Lemhi and Shoshone. The county derives a yearly income of \$3,000 or more from the grazing rentals.

Heretofore range stock and mining have been the principal industries of Custer county. During nine months of each year the native pastures will feed great herds. Owing to the altitude, there is a heavy snowfall, necessitating the feeding of the stock during the severe weather. All the hay produced in the valleys can in this way be profitably consumed. The sheep in Custer county number over forty-six thousand, while there are about twelve thousand cattle and four thousand horses. The last few years have seen an increase in the number of horses ranging on these hills.

As has been stated, the building of the railroad to Blackfoot brought the mining camps in the northern part of Custer county to within less than two hundred miles of transportation. This was in 1870. A few years later the Oregon Short Line was constructed, with a branch from Shoshone to Ketchum, within a few miles of the southern line of Custer county. This was a great advantage over the former connection at Blackfoot. In 1901 the Oregon Short Line built a road from Blackfoot to Mackay, a point twenty miles within the county border. This road has been of great benefit, but it reaches only one—the Lost river district—of the many mining sections.

Challis has been the county seat since the organization of the county. It is a town of a few hundred, situated in Round valley. Mackay is the largest town, having a population of one thousand. Its elevation above sea level is 5,897 feet. Mackay has water and lighting systems, three churches and other public buildings, and is a flourishing business center. There are two banks in the county, one in each of the towns named.

KOOTENAI COUNTY

Among the acts of the first territorial legislature affecting county organizations and boundaries was one approved February 4, 1864, which set aside within stated boundaries the section in northern Idaho was known as Latah, Kootenai and Bonner counties. At the time no name was given to this section, which was attached to Nez Perce county for judicial purposes. The first part of this unnamed territory to be organized was Latah county, which was created in 1880. The remainder of this region was known as Kootenai, its county government becoming effective in 1881.

This section is closely connected with some of the earliest events in Idaho's history. It was on the site now covered by the city of Coeur d'Alene that Father DeSmet, in 1842, met the Indians and introduced among them the Catholic religion. Here, also, eleven years afterward General Isaac I. Stevens, governor of Washington territory, in which Idaho was included, spent several weeks while on his transcontinental expedition. During the General's sojourn he made extensive explorations of the surrounding country and held frequent consultation with the Indian chiefs. So impressed was he with the beauty of the lake and its surroundings that, in his report to

Congress, he gave an exhaustive description of the country based on his observations during his stay.

Following the visit of General Stevens came that of Captain Mullan, the well-known military road builder. The historic Mullan road was the first built from Walla Walla, in Washington, to Fort Benton, on the Missouri river, along the south side of Lake Coeur d'Alene to the old mission, but in the summer of 1861 a new route was selected which leads around the north part of the lake and a portion of which is now occupied by Sherman street in the city of Coeur d'Alene.

General W. T. Sherman, while on a tour of inspection of the military forts of the Northwest, visited this place in 1877. The General was very favorably impressed with the country and recommended to Congress the establishment of a military reservation and a fort, and the following year the reservation was platted. It bordered on the lake and the Spokane river and included about one thousand acres. In the spring of 1879 the fort was regularly established and garrisoned. Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Merriam was made commander and five companies of the Second Regiment, United States Infantry, placed under him. The fort was originally known as Coeur d'Alene, but was subsequently named for General Sherman.

For several years after the establishing of the fort the place was merely a trading post, but during the years 1882-3, when the mines in Shoshone county began to be known, it became a thriving village and an outfitting point for the mines.

It is claimed that the first county seat of Kootenai was at Senaquoten on the Pend d'Oreille river, now known as Laclede. Senaquoten was, at the time it was named the county seat, a trading post and a stopping

place for the Canadian mail. It possessed three or four buildings, of the typical frontier character, and had three inhabitants—Dick Fry, in charge of the post, and a half-breed Indian and his squaw. While Seneaquoten was the county seat, it existed as such in name only, as no county business was ever transacted there.

Provision was made that whenever fifty citizens petitioned for a county organization, the governor should appoint a board of county commissioners, the members of which were empowered to name the other officers. It was not until 1881 that the county possessed enough settlers to furnish the required number of signatures and in this way secure for themselves a county organization.

In July, 1881, M. D. Wright, later a prominent business man of Coeur d'Alene, and George B. Wonnacott issued a call to the citizens to meet at the latter's store, two miles west of Fort Sherman, for the purpose of signing the petition as the first step toward county government. The first meeting failed, as did the second, but at the third, after a thorough canvass of the county, the requisite number of signatures was secured. The petition was forwarded to the governor, who appointed as a board of county commissioners O. F. Canfield, J. T. Rankin and William Martin. The board, in its turn, after considerable difficulty in finding men who would serve, named the other officers, and the following have the distinction of having served as the first officials of Kootenai county: Sheriff, Fred Haines; auditor and recorder, George B. Wonnacott; assessor, M. D. Wright; treasurer, Max Weil, and probate judge, Charles Chillburg. The last named failed to qualify for the office and A. L. Bradbury was appointed in his place.

The county organization was completed in

the month of July, 1881, and in August George B. Wonnacott, auditor and recorder, moved his store to Rathdrum, which had the effect of also moving the county seat to that point. The records do not disclose that any official action authorized the removal, but it is said there was a tacit agreement among the county commissioners. Coeur d'Alene did not become aroused to the fact of her despoliation until 1885, when she endeavored, through the board of commissioners, to again lay hands on the county seat, on the plea that it had never been legally established at Rathdrum.

During the interval Rathdrum, because of the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad and the rush of people into the Coeur d'Alene mining district, had become the leading town in the county, both in point of numbers and business interests, and it had no intention of relinquishing its position of political center. So determined were the people of Coeur d'Alene, however, that for three months the Rathdrumites guarded the county records, fearing their forcible removal. The towns in the northern part of the county were on the Rathdrum side of the controversy, and Coeur d'Alene was forced to abandon her quest, but only temporarily. She then commenced a long and determined fight in the legislature for a division of the county, having in view ultimately the establishing of the county seat at Coeur d'Alene either by legislative act or by an election after the passing of a measure dividing the county.

The battle was again, and this time successfully, renewed in the legislative session of 1907. A bill was introduced by Representative Taylor for a division of the county, the northern part to be known as Bonner, with its county seat at Sandpoint. The southern part of the county was to continue under the name of Kootenai, with Rathdrum as the capital.

This bill became a law, its passage by the senate being largely due to the efforts of Senator McClear.

The people of Coeur d'Alene then set about to secure the county seat by an election, which was held in the fall of 1908, at which time their many years of effort were rewarded.

Topographically, Kootenai county is made up of its valleys and the foothills of the Bitterroot range of mountains. In the northern part of the county, including Spokane valley,

chief tributary in Kootenai is St. Maries river, the town of the same name being situated at its confluence with the St. Joe. The Coeur d'Alene river, whose forks ramify northern and central Shoshone county, has a westerly course through Kootenai and discharges its waters into the lake near the town of Harrison. The outlet of Lake Coeur d'Alene is Spokane river, its length between the lake and the Washington state line being thirteen miles.

For natural charm and attractiveness there



STATE FISH HATCHERY

there is evidence, in ages past, of the presence of glaciers. The soil there is of glacial origin, strongly intermixed with eroded Columbia lava.

The county has many waterways, with Lake Coeur d'Alene as the center. St. Joseph river has its source in the Bitterroot mountains, its numerous tributaries draining the southern portion of Shoshone county. After gathering its branches into the main stream, this river passes into Kootenai county and empties into Coeur d'Alene lake. Its

is probably nothing in Idaho that excels Kootenai county as a whole, and the beauty of these three great lakes merits world-wide comparison. Coeur d'Alene lake is more than thirty miles in length and irregular in outline, its width varying from one to seven miles. Its shore line bends and curves, forming countless bays and coves, which afford unexpected and most alluring retreats. There is scarcely a point along the many miles of its shore where a boat or launch may not easily land.

Hayden lake is not so large, but is pictur-

esque, and many summer homes are located near it. Hayden lake is one of the favorite summer playgrounds. It has no visible outlet, but has a subterranean connection with the Spokane river. Spirit and Fish lakes are in the northwestern part of the county and lay just claim to their full share of beauty. At the former Chautauqua grounds have been opened and assemblies are held there each summer.

The hills, the towering evergreens, the lakes and rivers combine to produce one of nature's glorious panoramas. The color and outline of sky and cloud, mountains and trees, are caught and held in the clear depths of the waters which so greatly enhance their beauty. St. Joe river is unrivaled in the delicacy and exquisiteness of its shadow effects.

Kootenai county is first and foremost, so far as its natural resources are concerned, a timbered country. A large acreage lies within the national forests of Coeur d'Alene, Nez Perce and Pend d'Oreille, but there are privately owned tracts which contain billions of feet. The streams afford the means of conveying the giant logs from their forest home to the mills on the lake. The white pine of this region commands the highest price on the market. But the white pine no longer monopolizes the demand, and the yellow pine, cedar and fir find ready sale.

Agriculture has been confined to the valleys and only in the last few years has this industry been emphasized. Although Kootenai county lies in the humid belt, the precipitation being about twenty-five inches during the year, much of this land only attains its highest productiveness after irrigation, and the acreage farmed by this method will doubtless steadily increase. The fertility of the soil is evidenced by its average yields of grain, which show thirty bushels of wheat, forty-two bushels of

oats, thirty-eight bushels of barley and twenty-eight bushels of corn to the acre. Much interest is now being taken in horticulture and many orchards are being planted. Gradually, as the valleys and slopes are denuded of their magnificent trees, the husbandman will extend his domain, and where now stand the mighty monarchs of the forest, future years will see the commodious ranch home, surrounded by its fields of grain and trees bending under their burden of fruit.

Agriculture was given an impetus by the opening to settlement of the Coeur d'Alene Indian reservation in 1909-10. An article from the *Coeur d'Alene Evening Press*, telling of the reservation and which also gives interesting facts about the Indians themselves, reads as follows:

"In connection with the passing of the Coeur d'Alene Indian reservation, which is to be thrown open to settlement the coming summer, a brief history of the aborigines will not be out of place. Charles O. Worley, Indian agent at DeSmet mission, furnishes most of the statistics for this article.

"The reservation, which is situated wholly in Kootenai county, contains approximately 625 square miles, or four hundred thousand acres. At least two-fifths of the land embraced in the reservation is cultivable and of great fertility. The remaining three-fifths, or nearly a quarter of a million acres, contain a heavy growth of timber, consisting of fir, tamarack, white and yellow pine and cedar. A large portion of the timber land, when cleared, will make desirable farms. The land already under cultivation ranks among the best for agriculture in northern Idaho.

"The principal crops thus far produced have been wheat, oats and hay, but the soil has also proven to be admirably adapted to the growing of sugar beets.

"The census taken last year shows the number of stock to be as follows: Horses, 2,500; cattle, 1,200; hogs, 600; sheep, 175.

"Of Coeur d'Alene Indians there were males 255, females 245. Besides these there were ninety-seven Spokane Indians, nearly evenly divided in regard to sex.

"Statistics show very little change as to the number of Indians in the tribe since the mission was established at DeSmet in 1880. There were then approximately five hundred of all ages on the reservation, and the census recently completed shows practically the same number. The birth and the death rate practically counterbalance.

"Notwithstanding the longevity of many of the Indians, the mortality rate is high, being exceeded, by only a very few cities in the United States. A visit to their cemetery furnishes convincing proof that a large proportion of the deaths are those of infants and children and that, having passed maturity, the chances are excellent for arriving at a ripe old age.

"The great age reached by a number of these people is a subject of common remark, the causes of which might make an interesting physiological study. Father Caruana, of DeSmet mission, states that old Charles, who died there a few years ago, was at the time of his death not less than one hundred and twenty years old. He was totally blind for many years before his death, and was waited on by his daughter, who died later, deaf and blind, over ninety years of age. Many other instances could be cited.

"With the majority of these people their longevity is the only remarkable feature of their lives. Some of the men in their prime were looked upon as 'medicine men,' endowed with supernatural power, and consequently of great influence among their fel-

lows. When the 'black gowns' or priests began their work, they condemned that sort of superstition, and the medicine men gradually lost their power and influence. Little, then, remains to be told of these old men or women, unless it be their conversion to Christianity.

"At the present time all, both old and young, are devout adherents of the Roman Catholic religion. Their devotion is something really noteworthy. All those living within a reasonable distance of the mission attend every church service with great punctuality. On special occasions, such as Easter, the Feast of the Ascension, or Christmas, both sexes and all ages turn out en masse to participate in the ceremonies. On those days they assemble at the mission from all parts of the reservation, many coming from a distance.

"In the intervals between religious observance, they take part in various athletic games and exercises, such as running, jumping, horse racing and baseball. They are especially fond of the latter, and many of the young men are experts at the great national game."

Since the opening of the reservation, the lands in Kootenai county that are available for agricultural purposes have been estimated at eight hundred thousand acres.

Live stock, owing to the limited extent of its grazing lands as compared with other parts of the state, has not been an important factor in the county's development. The last statistics show that there are over one thousand range cattle within its limits. Swine and sheep are as yet negligible quantities, but in its horses, which number over three thousand, and in its more than sixteen hundred dairy cows, Kootenai compares favorably with many other counties of Idaho.

The boundaries of Kootenai county include an area of 2,043 square miles. The population is about twenty-three thousand. There are

something over seventy thousand acres of unappropriated land, classed as agricultural and timber.

Minerals have been found in this county at different times and at different places, but the great mines of its neighbor, Shoshone, so overshadow everything in this line that little development has been attempted in Kootenai. In recent years the principal mining activity has been on Tyson creek, a tributary of the St. Maries river, where both placer and quartz ground has been opened.

In railroads Kootenai is among the most favored sections of the entire state. The building of the Northern Pacific, from 1880 to 1883, and the discovery of the rich mines of the Coeur d'Alene district during the same period caused Kootenai county to begin its development. There quickly came a population of two thousand or more, but it was largely brought in by the railroad construction and was, therefore, of a floating nature. In 1882, the valuation of the property within the county is given at \$305,741, while the number of taxable residents numbered only eighty-nine. Kootenai county has now the benefit of the following railway connections: Northern Pacific, Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound; Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company; Spokane & International; Idaho-Washington Northern; Spokane & Inland Empire.

Kootenai boasts of many thriving communities to several of which, in addition to Coeur d'Alene, the chief city of the county and one of the important ones in the state, more than passing notice could well be given.

Rathdrum, the former county seat, was at one time the largest and most prosperous town in the panhandle of Idaho. When the Northern Pacific was built, it became an important distributing center, and the supply

and outfitting point for the stamperders to the Coeur d'Alene mines. In 1884 it was in its prime and had commodious hotels and substantial business buildings. Water was piped into the town and a paper, the *Kootenai Courier*, edited by M. W. Musgrove, made its weekly appearance. Rathdrum still holds a leading place, is situated on the Idaho-Washington Railroad as well as the Northern Pacific, and is surrounded by splendid farm lands.

Harrison is identified with the large lumber interests of the section. It is located at the mouth of the Coeur d'Alene river, and here the great mills convert into usable form the logs that are floated to their doors. Here, also, the lake steamers connect with the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company and, by way of this line, with the Northern Pacific at Wallace.

Spirit Lake is one of the newest towns in the county, it being but a few years since the site it now occupies was covered by a virgin forest. The growth of Spirit Lake has been rapid and substantial. The town has water, sewer and electric light systems, good public and business buildings, and several miles of cement sidewalks. Located on Spirit lake, its scenic surroundings are all that could be desired. Its population, as well as of Rathdrum and Harrison, is about one thousand.

St. Maries is, in point of numbers, the second city of the county. It lies at the junction of the St. Maries river with the St. Joseph and is the outlet for the largest body of white pine timber in the Northwest. The transportation facilities of St. Maries are supplied by the line of steamers on the lake and by the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railway.

Post Falls, although it has lagged behind some of its neighbors in population, is one of the oldest locations in the county. In 1871

Frederic Post took up a mill site at this place and installed a saw and planing mill. The canyon and the waterfall make Post Falls worthy of note because of its scenic attractions. The tremendous energy of the water is utilized in the generation of the electric current for the railway and for the great Coeur d'Alene mines.

Kootenai has the rare combination of affording business opportunities of high order and most attractive surroundings for ideal homes. Here one may pursue his commercial activities and at the same time enjoy the natural beauties of a Lake Como or Geneva.

School statistics emphasize the desirability of Kootenai as a place for homes. In the number of its school children this county ranks fourth in the state, while the valuation of its school property, which is almost three-quarters of a million dollars, is only exceeded by Ada county, in which is situated Boise, the capital and largest city in Idaho.

To the sportsman this section is a land of delight. Coeur d'Alene lake itself, as well as all of the smaller lakes and streams, teem with fine and gamy fish. Black bass and trout are found in abundance and will readily rise to a fly or minnow. From time to time the game warden of the state has transplanted in the lakes and rivers bass and trout, and by reason of the great amount of food in these waters, their increase has been phenomenal. The species of trout are the native cut-throat, the mountain brook and the steel head, and they weigh from a half pound to four or five pounds. The bass weigh from one to eight pounds.

Probably no section of equal area in the world provides a greater number and variety of birds than does this. Here are found the partridge, the prairie chicken, the blue grouse and ducks of every variety. The mallard, the

wood duck, and the buffalo head make this region their home and breeding place. The birds of a migratory nature, which can be found here in the spring and fall, are the blue and green winged teal, the widgeon or ball pate, the pintail, the spoon bill or shoveler, the red head and the canvas back.

For the more adventuresome, the mountains furnish larger game. There are still to be found black and cinnamon bear, and the mountain lion, the cougar, the wild cat, lynx, coyote and occasionally a gray wolf. Not far from the lake may be encountered black tail, white tail and mule deer. If one cares for a longer and harder trip, he may penetrate the mountains sixty miles or more and be rewarded by moose and elk. There, too, are the Rocky mountain goat, the bighorn and mountain sheep, which are, by long odds, the most difficult game to secure, as they make their homes in the highest peaks.

BINGHAM COUNTY

Of the counties of Idaho, Bingham occupies a place of no secondary importance as considered from the standpoint of industrial development and historic interest. Created in the territorial days, it was organized in 1885, the act for its creation having been approved January 13th of that year. It was the largest county in Idaho at the time of the admission of the state to the Union. A description of the county given in 1891 may consistently be preserved and shows that at that time the county was 176 miles in length, with a width of ninety miles. Its area was about fourteen thousand square miles, and thus it comprised about eight million acres of land. It extended from the Montana line on the north to within about twenty-one miles of the Utah line on the south, with Wyoming

lying to the east, the county itself being in the southeastern part of the new state of Idaho.

By an act of the legislature, approved March 6, 1893, a strip of about fifty-six miles was taken from the south end of the county for the creation of the new county of Bannock, and by an act approved on the 4th of March of the same year a strip of about seventy-five miles was taken from the north end of the county, to form the new county of Fremont. This left Bingham county a territory that was about ninety miles east and west and about forty-five miles north and south. The original county was organized in 1885, in consonance with enactment by the territorial legislature.

The central portion of Bingham county is traversed by the Snake river, and what is designated as the great Snake river valley composes a large part of this section of the county. The Snake river proper, the South Fork of the Snake river, the Blackfoot river and Willow creek are the principal streams of the county and afford most admirable irrigation resources. Distinctive fertility marks the soil of Bingham county, more than two-thirds of whose area is agricultural land, much of the upland region of the county being specially available for dry farming. The elevation of the county varies from 4,400 feet to 4,949 feet. The 1909-10 records given by the state commissioner of immigration, labor and statistics state that the county has about seven hundred and sixty thousand acres under canals and has water appropriated and attached to the land for more than four hundred thousand acres. From a publication issued at the opening of the second decade of statehood are taken the following statements concerning Bingham county; and these data are specially interesting in connection with the great progress that has since been made:

"For quantity and quality of production there is no country that can excel and few that can compare with this valley. The most extensive yield of wheat, oats, hay and potatoes is here shown. All kinds of vegetables are raised, such as squash, pumpkins, turnips, beets and tomatoes, and while it can not be called a corn country this product is often raised and matured."

To the sixth biennial report (1909-10) of the state commissioner of immigration, labor and statistics definite credit is given for much of the information given in the paragraphs that immediately follow.

The principal products of Bingham county are wheat, oats, barley, alfalfa, clover, timothy, potatoes and sugar beets, while vegetables of all kinds are successfully propagated. Fruit-growing is receiving much attention in this county, which has at the present time some fifteen thousand acres planted to fruit, excellent apples, pears, prunes, plums, cherries, and all kinds of small fruits being grown. Alfalfa is produced all through what is known as the Snake river valley, and here this product does exceedingly well. Ordinarily it yields three cuttings, and the first of the season averages from three to four tons to the acre, the product being in great demand for commercial and feed purposes. At this point it may be noted that more attention is now being given by Idaho agriculturists to the feeding of their alfalfa and other produce to live stock maintained on the individual ranches, and thus a direct and valuable impetus is being given to the stock industry in various sections of the state. Potatoes do remarkably well all through the Snake river valley, and especially in Bingham and other counties of southeastern Idaho. "They pay the producer a greater net revenue, investment being considered, than any other crop with the possible excep-

tion of fruit. With even casual care the yield is 200 bushels to the acre. Where due diligence is exercised, a yield of 350 to 400 bushels is insured. There are records of from 500 to 700 bushels on small tracts where especial attention has been given to cultivation. There are few blights or other pests to cut down the crop.

About two-thirds of the area of Bingham county is mountainous. The snow in the mountains does not commence to melt until June, when it furnishes an abundance of water to aid in irrigation, the highest stages of the rivers and minor streams being usually between the 15th of June and the 10th of July. The climate of Bingham county is mild, the mountains abound in both large and small game, the Snake river and its tributaries yield fine trout to the fisherman and the lakes are well supplied with ducks. In the mountains are found elk, deer, bear, mountain lion and mountain sheep. In most instances the great storms that traverse the continent, especially those from the west, pass either to the north or south of this section. A blizzard or cyclone is never known in this valley and whenever the weather is severely cold there is hardly a breath of air stirring. "It is a beautiful sight on a frosty morning," says a writer, "when the sun is just beginning to cast its rays over the mountain tops, to see the smoke from scores of chimneys rising straight toward the sky for hundreds of feet."

In Bingham county crops are raised by irrigation, so that a crop failure on account of drouth or excess of rainfall is not known. Being at the head of the water supply of the Snake river, there is no danger of the supply being exhausted. Some of the finest irrigation systems of the state are to be found in this section and concerning them more specific mention is made in the chapter in which

the general irrigation improvements of the state are treated. The immense canal system of the American Falls Power & Canal Company is a project that has contributed in wonderful degree to the development of Bingham county. The Oregon Short Line Railroad passes through the county north and south and crosses the Snake river at Idaho Falls. The Idaho Falls Interurban Electric Railway will eventually cover the greater part of the Bingham county portion of the Snake river valley and its present facilities are very appreciable in extent. Idaho Falls was formerly the principal city of Bingham county but is now included in Bonneville county, of which it is the judicial center, this latter county having been created from the northeastern part of Bingham county. The population of Bingham county according to the census of 1910 was 23,300, including Bonneville county, and it now has an area of 2,363 square miles.

The metropolis and county seat of Bingham county as at present constituted is Blackfoot, which is one of the attractive towns of the northwest, with well shaded streets and a considerable number of handsome residences. Blackfoot now has, on authoritative estimate, a population of fully four thousand. It is situated on the main line of the Oregon Short Line Railroad going north, with a branch to Mackay. It is twenty-five miles north of Pocatello, Bannock county, a place known as the "Gate City." From the territory of Bingham county was taken a part of the county of Power, which lies to the southwest and of which due mention is made in this volume. At Blackfoot is located the Idaho Asylum for the Insane, one of the best institutions of its kind in the Union. A number of rural towns and villages in various parts of the county afford needed trading facilities and all are prosperous and progressive. Within the lim-

its of Bingham county is situated old Fort Hall, as well as a part of the old Fort Hall Indian reservation, the remainder of which is in Bannock county, mention of both being given on other pages of this work.

The city of Blackfoot has two banks, a sugar factory, a flour mill, an opera house, two well conducted hotels, an alert commercial club, and two newspapers. It has well ordered electric-light and water-works plants. Blackfoot has six churches—Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, Catholic, Lutheran, and Latter Day Saints.

The incorporated village of Shelley is on the Oregon Short Line Railroad and the Snake river and is situated eighteen miles northeast of Blackfoot. Its population is about eight hundred and it has a bank, a flour mill, three churches, and an electric light plant, besides claiming a progressive weekly newspaper.

ELMORE COUNTY

Within the confines of Elmore county are 2,665 square miles and a population now estimated at nearly five thousand. On the south the Snake river separates it from Canyon county; on the east are the counties of Gooding and Blaine; its northern line follows the irregular boundary of Boise county, while on the west is Ada. The northern section is triangular in form and is mountainous. The central portion is a plateau. South of the plateau and in the eastern part of the county, the country is rough and hilly, having north and south ridges. The balance of Elmore county consists, for the most part, of fine, level tracts, which, when they are supplied with water, will constitute one of the most extensive irrigated regions in the West. In the north, the county is drained by the South,

Middle and North forks of the Boise river, while south of the plateau are numerous small streams which flow into the Snake.

Geologically, there are three distinct formations. The northern half of the county belongs to the granitic area, which characterizes the great mineralized region of central Idaho. The remaining area is divided almost equally by a diagonal line extending from the southeast corner to the west county line near its junction with the Boise county. On the east of this dividing line are the lavas, while west of it are the sedimentary deposits of the old lake bed of tertiary times.

This part of Idaho has been designated as Elmore county only since 1889. Prior to that it belonged to Alturas county, created by the first territorial legislature, which named Esmeralda as the county seat.

The discovery of gold in the Boise basin in the fall of 1862 led, during the next year, to further explorations in southern Idaho. Placers were located on Bear creek, one of the headwaters of the South Boise, which yielded \$16 to \$60 a day to the man. Continued prospecting disclosed quartz veins, and by September there were more than thirty quartz locations, all of which were promising. The Ida Elmore was the first discovered of these quartz mines and the most famous. The Vishnu and Idaho were among the best of the early properties.

Rocky Bar, so named because of a great mass of boulders, was known in 1863, but was not laid off as a town until 1864, when it succeeded Esmeralda as county seat. Of the many little towns that sprang up during the mining excitement, Rocky Bar alone survived.

The discovery of the Atlanta district, fifteen miles north of Rocky Bar, is usually credited to 1864. In Hailey's History of Idaho, however, an account of the finding of Atlanta is

given by Mr. Jud Boyakin, an editor of the early times, in which he says the discoverers were a party from Warren. These men left Warren in July, 1863, and in the course of their journeying located Stanley basin, which was named for one of their party. At this place the company divided, one division returning to Warren and the other continuing the search which resulted in the discovery of Atlanta. A very interesting bit of Indian lore is given in this narrative, which is here reproduced:

"The party of ten, consisting of Captain Stanley, Barny Parke, Ed Deeming, Jack Frowel, Ben Douglas, Dan Lake, Mat Gardner, Frank Coffin, Lee Montgomery and one whose name has been lost, left Stanley the same day the returning party did. As their provisions were nearly gone, they hoped soon to find a pass through the mountains that would lead them to Boise county, or Bannock, as Idaho City was called at that time. They had gone about fifteen miles over the old Indian trail east of Stanley, when suddenly and unexpectedly they came onto a band of about sixty Indians camped on a large creek. In a twinkling of an eye the Indians disappeared in the tamarack timber beyond them. Here was a poser that called for a council of war. Dropping back on the trail behind the point that had brought them in view of the Indians, the veteran Stanley was appealed to for advice, but alas! he who had been through the fire of a scene of desperate Indian battles, and bore on his weather-beaten frame the scars as unmistakable evidence of his courage, was no longer a leader. The old man's nerve was gone. He begged and implored the party to turn back on the trail and overtake the Haines company.

"In a short time after the Indians vanished in the timber, seven of them rode out in sight

with superb grace and dignity and one of them dismounted, divested himself of his blanket and accoutrements, laid his rifle on the ground at his feet, and, raising his open hand, made signs that he would like for one of the white men to meet him unarmed on the open ground between the two parties. Frank Coffin, being an accomplished Chinook linguist, was selected to meet the gallant brave. Observing the same formality that his red brother had, he proceeded to the ground designated by the Indian for the talk. When they met the Indian extended his hand, and with many assurances in poorly spoken Chinook but very expressive sign-language convinced Coffin that his people did not want to fight. The representative of the white men, in elegant Chinook and with much impressive gesture, assured the red men that neither were his men on the war path, but were gold hunters on the way to Boise county. The red ambassador was a splendid specimen of the North American savage, young, graceful and supple as a leopard. On his way to Montana in 1867, Coffin met this Indian again on Wood river near where the town of Bellevue now stands. The brave in his recognition referred to Coffin's moustache, which had been added since their meeting in 1863, and reminded his white friend that he was no longer a papoose chief.

"Proceeding a few miles along the trail from where they met the Indians, they left it and bore directly for what appeared to be a low pass over the range, but after floundering around for two days in the timber and brush, they were confronted with towering cliffs and lofty perpendicular mountain walls that barricaded their path. They had reached an elevation that enabled them to see that they would have to return to the trail they had left and travel further east before they could get over

the range. Retracing their steps, they struck the trail not far from where they had left it three days before.

"Near where they came to the trail again, on a freshly blazed tree, the adventurers read a history of their sensational meeting with the Indians in a beautiful pictograph. It was about five feet long and eighteen inches wide, and on its surface the artist had done his work so well in red and black pigment that every one of the ten men read it at once. On the upper end of the blaze he had painted the figures of nine men and horses, representing the number the white men had, and their only dog. On the lower end of the pictograph six mounted Indians and one riderless horse appeared, not far from which the artist had painted a rifle and the accoutrements of which the Indian had divested himself. In the middle of the picture the two ambassadors were represented with clasped hands. Between them and the figure representing the white company, the artist had painted a miner's pick, near which was an arrow pointing in the direction the white men had gone. There was no mistaking the object of the pictograph; it was to advise their people passing that way that there may be or had been a party of gold hunters in the country."

In 1864 the great Atlanta ledge was located. The name of the ledge and later of the camp and district was suggested by the battle of Atlanta, which that summer had been a feature of the Civil war. This ledge, an immense fissure fifty feet in width, extended across Atlanta hill and for three miles its course was marked by bold outcroppings. The Atlanta ledge produced \$5,000,000 worth of shipping ore.

The wealth taken from the Atlanta district and from Rocky Bar amounts to many million of dollars. These districts have had their

recurrent periods of depression and activity, but are still important factors in Idaho's mining industry. Elmore county having recently ranked third in the gold production of the state. From nature's standpoint, Atlanta is one of the most favored mining camps in the West. It lies in a beautiful mountain basin on the banks of the middle Boise river and is surrounded by high, tree-covered mountains.

Inaccessibility has here, as in so many localities in the state, been a handicap. For years the only egress was over the high divide, between the waters of the middle and south forks of the Boise, to Mountain Home, eighty-five miles away. This necessitated a very expensive and tedious wagon haul, with but a short season during which the high ground was free from snow. The construction of the state wagon road up the Boise river has remedied this to a degree. While not shortening the distance, the road has an easy grade with no high summit in its course.

Elmore has the distinction, which it shares with Boise county, of being the site of one of the greatest enterprises for the conservation of water that has ever been attempted. For many miles the Boise river and its north fork form the boundary line between Elmore and Boise counties. Across this river, just below the junction of its north and south forks, is now being built Arrowrock dam, the highest structure of the kind in the world. The valleys of the Boise and its two branches will, for several miles, thus be converted into retaining vessels of the great volume of water held back by this mass of masonry and concrete. This water, as needed, will be released and will bring into fruitfulness many thousands of acres that have previously been arid.

Elmore began its existence apart from the mother county by authority of a legislative act passed February 7, 1880. At the time of the

organization of Elmore, Alturas was further deprived of territory through the creation of Logan county, a portion of which is now known as Lincoln. The names of Alturas and Logan, in the designation of counties, no longer appear on the maps of Idaho. Mountain Home was made the county seat of Elmore county and is the most important business point within its limits.

On the hill slopes, valleys and plateaus are many square miles of grazing lands that are the equal of those which have been more particularly described in connection with other counties. While many cattle and horses feed on these pastures, Elmore county has specialized in sheep. On these ranges are at least ninety thousand head of sheep and Mountain Home has become an important wool shipping point.

As in so many other counties of this new state of Idaho, there are vast stretches of public land, both surveyed and unsurveyed. Over a half million acres of fine timber are within the Boise and Sawtooth forests.

There are probably thirty thousand acres of land that may at this time receive water and two-thirds of this area is now in a state of production. Elmore's great farming section of the future lies in the south half of the county, where there are hundreds of thousands of acres of level lands awaiting the vivifying touch of water. And in time capital and man's ingenuity will bring irrigation ditches to this territory. Over one hundred thousand acres in the county have been designated as open to entry under the Enlarged Homestead act, which permits the taking from the government of three hundred and twenty acres that are to be tilled according to dry farming methods.

One of the recent projects in this county is the Mountain Home Co-operative Irrigation Company, which plans to water twenty thou-

sand acres. A part of the valley known as Little Camas prairie has been converted into one of the reservoirs of this company and impounds twenty-eight thousand acre feet of water. The second reservoir, known as Long Tom, lies twelve miles below the other and will retain ten thousand acre feet.

Mountain Home is the commercial center of the irrigated section and the supply point for a large territory. It is given special mention among the towns and cities of Idaho.

Glenn's Ferry is the next town in importance in the county. It is twenty-eight miles east of Mountain Home, both being on the main line of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, which traverses the county from its southeast corner to a point midway in its western boundary. Glenn's Ferry is well lighted and, unlike most towns, presents an attractive appearance from the railway. It is the end of a freight division, its business being largely identified with the railroad, as there has as yet been but little development in agriculture in the country near it.

CANYON COUNTY

Canyon county was originally a part of Ada, from which it was separated by an act of the legislature approved March 7, 1801. It is irregular in contour and has an area of 1,283 square miles. On the east are the counties of Boise and Ada. Its south and west boundaries are defined by the Snake river and a small section of the Oregon line, while on the north is Washington county.

In size, Canyon county belongs among the smaller subdivisions, but in its relation to the agricultural and horticultural interests of the state, it is excelled by none. In population it stands second, having, according to the last census, 25,323 residents.

It has been said repeatedly by irrigation and government engineers that no state in the arid region is as well supplied with water for irrigation as Idaho, and with equal truth it may be asserted that no county within the state has a better water supply than Canyon. The northern part is traversed from east to west by the wonderful Payette valley, through which flows the river of that name—one of the largest streams in the state. This river, together with its numerous tributaries, rises in the heavily timbered mountains where the altitude is high and the snowfall deep, making the water supply a large and lasting one. The major portion of the lands that can be easily watered from the Payette river lie in Canyon county. Near Emmett, in the eastern part of the county, the valley widens into broad stretches of bench and river bottom lands, which continue down the river thirty miles to its confluence with the Snake near the town of Payette. The large, fertile valley thus formed has already made the county and state famous for its rich crops of fruits, melons and farm products. Through this section the banks of the river are low and the water is easily diverted.

The lands of the central and southern portion of the county are watered from the Boise river, which enters from the east and continues across the county to its western boundary. This is also a wide valley, composed of bench and bottom lands extending in level stretches for miles on both sides of the river. It is for the reclamation of the large area of land lying south of the Boise river that the government is now constructing the great irrigation system known as the Boise project, which will water between two hundred thousand and two hundred and fifty thousand acres of these rich lands.

Aside from Arrowrock dam, this enterprise

is practically completed, and water is stored in and is being used from the Deerflat reservoir, said to be the largest artificial body of water in the United States. A portion of the valley that was appropriated for this reservoir was already in cultivation, it being necessary for the government to purchase the ranches before beginning construction work. At the lower end is a dam which cost about a half million dollars. Smaller dams are located at other points to supplement nature in the forming of this great retaining basin. To make this enterprise more efficacious and to reclaim a large acreage lying above the level of Deerflat reservoir the government is now building the Arrowrock dam, on the Boise river, which is the highest structure of the kind ever attempted in any part of the world. The entire project, when finished, will afford one of the best water rights in the West.

Geologically, the southern portion of Canyon county, embracing the Boise valley, is a part of the region which received the recent lava flows, while the country tributary to the Payette valley belongs to the older lava formation, known as the Columbia river. The western part of the county lies in the bed of the ancient Payette lake. The soil of the valleys is generally very fertile. It is composed of volcanic ash and the disintegrated lavas, and is rich in the minerals requisite for heavy crop production. In sections, the humus is lacking, but the fact that this section seems to be the natural home of alfalfa and red clover makes the supplying of the needed nitrogenous matter a simple process.

Canyon county is not only a leading fruit section, but is also one of the earliest in the state. The commercial orchards of the Payette valley have been in bearing for years and their products are known throughout the markets of the world. The premier fruit is the

apple, the chief shipping varieties being Jonathan, Rome Beauty, Winesap and Arkansas Black. Many other kinds, among which are Grimes Golden, Pippin, Wagner, Delicious and the Pearmains, attain great perfection and are prime favorites locally.

Not only apples, but quantities of other tree and small fruits are grown in this county. Emmett has made a name for itself in the production of peaches, and its vineyards are making an excellent showing. Commercially, prunes rank next to apples, and the orchards containing this fruit have proven very profitable. Almost without exception, all orchard fruits suitable to the temperate zone reach perfect maturity in Canyon county. While the commercial orchards are confined to a very few varieties, the family orchards are rich in the diversity as well as in the quality of their products. Small fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries and currants, are large, prolific and finely flavored.

In melon production, Canyon county ranks with the well-known Rocky Ford district of Colorado. The melons grown near Payette equal their rivals in quality and have the advantage of being ready for market two weeks earlier.

The great fertility of the soil is evidenced by the bumper crops. Not considering the spectacular yields, of which there are many instances, a conservative statement, based on carefully collected statistics for the year 1912, shows the following average production per acre: Wheat, twenty-eight bushels; oats, forty-one bushels; barley, twenty-seven bushels; corn, thirty-seven bushels. There must be taken into consideration, also, that in these estimates there figures a large acreage of land that has just been redeemed from the sagebrush, much of which has as yet been imper-

fectly leveled, and on which the yield is lower than it will be after a few years of cultivation.

In the production of corn, Canyon is the banner county. The growing of this grain, which is of such importance in the great corn belt of the United States, seems destined to work a revolution in this section in the kinds of crops and the live-stock industry. Until recently, it had been generally accepted that this western region was not a corn country; that corn could not be successfully grown here because the hot nights are lacking. Many progressive farmers have in late years been experimenting in corn growing, testing the different varieties and the best methods of its irrigation and cultivation. Returns are just in for the season of 1913, and because of the importance of the subject, the following instances are cited as proof of what has been accomplished: In the Deerlat country, Charles E. Oellian grew seventy bushels to the acre; on the Roswell bench, J. H. Trout gathered an average of one hundred and ten bushels from each of the eleven acres planted to corn; while W. B. Gilmore, of Payette, caps the record with one hundred and twenty bushels per acre.

The splendid nutritive qualities of corn are generally recognized. To be able to produce large corn crops in a country that is already famous for the perfect production of that other prime provender, alfalfa, would expand the profits in the growing swine and of dairy cows to the utmost limit, and for these purposes would make this irrigated section of unsurpassed value.

In live-stock, as well as in farming, Canyon county stands in the front rank. In its horses, which number almost ten thousand, and its more than five thousand dairy cows, Canyon, according to the latest statistics, is the first county in the state, while the last two years

have witnessed a rapid increase in its herds of hogs. Despite the large amount of land that is under cultivation, there still remain extensive grazing grounds. The bands of sheep in Canyon county aggregate seventy-five thousand head.

Within the county are 860,300 acres, of which 215,000 are public lands, all of which, except a few thousand acres, have been surveyed and classed as arid and grazing lands. Recently thirty-five thousand acres have been set aside as subject to entry under the enlarged homestead act to be dry farmed. At this time there are 186,236 acres for the irrigation of which water is obtainable, and almost this entire area is in actual cultivation. The completion of the Boise project, which will reclaim lands in both Canyon and Ada counties, will increase the irrigable area.

The fertile country lying north of the Boise river in this county, and which is usually referred to as the Black Canyon district, will in time be a valuable addition to the irrigated section. These tracts are among the richest in the state, but require a large expenditure of capital before they can be watered. Steps are being taken to secure government aid in the reclamation of this valuable territory.

In the number of children of school age Canyon county ranks second. The people are interested in education and school affairs throughout the county are efficiently conducted. The larger towns have high school courses which conform to standard requirements. The valuation of the school property is estimated at \$611,342.51.

The number and strength of the banking institutions in the county testify to the material prosperity of the people. There are fifteen banks, no other county in the state having so large a number, and their deposits total about four million dollars.

The town most closely connected with the first location within the county is Parma, situated on the Oregon Short Line Railroad, and within three miles of the site of old Fort Boise, established in 1834, which figured so largely in the very early days when Idaho was still a part of the "Oregon" country. The actual site of this historic trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company is no longer on dry land. The Snake river has so changed its course as to sweep into mid-stream the place where stood the old fort that was one of the important points along the much traveled "Oregon Trail." This thoroughfare of emigrant days forms a part of Main street of Parma, and a granite slab, setting out the facts, now stands at the corner of the Parma State Bank. Parma is a place of several hundred, in the center of a coming fruit section, and is the railroad outlet for the rich Roswell country. It is one the important shipping points along the Oregon Short Line.

New Plymouth is in the heart of the Payette valley, located on the branch of the Short Line Railway which connects Payette and Emmett. It is surrounded by the finest of fruit lands and its people, for sturdiness and integrity, may be likened to those other brave pioneers who many years ago landed at old Plymouth on the coast of New England.

Boise valley was among the first settled sections, as it was through it that the miners entered Boise basin. One of the earliest and best known citizens of Canyon was Elijah Frost, who came to the valley in 1865 and later took up land near Caldwell, where he had large holdings. Mr. Frost crossed the plains five times as captain of emigrant trains and his experience in and knowledge of the West was extensive. He brought into the Boise valley the first mowing machine. Large tracts were then covered with the wild or

native hay. This Mr. Frost cut and hauled to Idaho City, where it sold for \$100 a ton and sometimes even higher.

Of those now residing in Canyon county, none bring back so vividly the early days as do the three Johnson brothers, who live in their little two-room cabin a few miles from Caldwell. They came to this country from Missouri in 1864. They acquired many acres

is now nearing the century mark and is blind. The second brother, Tom, who has been the business representative of the trio, was famed locally for his long beard, which reached the ground and of which he was very proud. But it proved too great a care and it was sacrificed. For a half century these men have lived, deaf to the call of progress, and have stood aside while the wave of advancement



THE JOHNSON BROTHERS, LIVING PIONEERS OF "DIXIE SLOUGH"

of valuable pasture and spring land, where they kept their herds of cattle. All these years they have lived apart from their kind, caring for themselves, and with no desire to be identified with the activities that sprang up around them. They have clung to old ways and customs, and it is only recently that they abandoned cooking by the fireplace and substituted a modern stove. The oldest brother

and civilization swept past them; and so they will continue to live until they hear the last great call, against which resistance is futile.

Caldwell is the county seat. Historically it is connected with the deplorable event which caused the death of Ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg. A miscreant placed a bomb at the entrance to the Steunenberg home in Caldwell. There ensued one of the hardest fought

legal battles in which labor troubles have figured, which is treated in detail in the chapter on political events.

In addition to Caldwell, Nampa, Payette and Emmett are important centers and are given special mention. Canyon has more towns with a population of two thousand or more than any other county in the state. Of the many hamlets and villages which indicate the prosperity of Boise valley, Middleton, with its five hundred people, is the largest. It has the advantage of being located on the Idaho Northern Railroad and also on the electric loop line.

The railroads have undoubtedly been a great factor in the upbuilding of this section. The trunk road of the Oregon Short Line passes through Canyon county, giving it transportation since 1884. Several years ago a branch of this road was built from Payette to New Plymouth, and was afterwards extended to Emmett. The Idaho Northern, better known locally as the "Dewey road," begins at Murphy, across the Snake river in Owyhee county, and runs through Nampa to Emmett. An extension from the last named town to the Payette lakes has just been completed. These roads form a circuit on which are the principal towns of the county. A branch of the Oregon Short Line connects Nampa and Boise, and a spur has been built west from Caldwell which taps the productive agricultural lands around Greenleaf and Wilder.

The eastern portion of the country has excellent interurban connections. For years there have been electric lines from Boise, the state capital, to Caldwell and Nampa, respectively. These roads have now been taken over by the Idaho Traction Company and the missing link, covering the nine miles between

Nampa and Caldwell, has been constructed, giving an excellent loop service.

The Caldwell Traction Company has an electric line extending several miles to the southwest from Caldwell and opening the fertile Deerflat country. This line was originally built for freighting during the construction of the dam at the Deerflat reservoir, or Lake Lowell, but has since been improved and extended. This electric line makes Lake Lowell easily accessible and it is becoming a well known pleasure resort. This great body of water, with a short line of twenty-seven miles, affords splendid fishing and boating. A pavilion, brilliantly lighted by electricity, has just been completed, a park laid out and trees planted.

FREMONT COUNTY

Until the creation of the counties of Jefferson and Madison from its southern portion, in 1913, Fremont county constituted a veritable empire in itself and in shape was nearly square. Nearly half of its area was taken for the formation of the new counties mentioned, but it has by no means lost its high place as one of the most productive, populous and progressive counties of the state. The location of the county is most admirable and its advantages and attractions are manifold. Prior to the creation of Jefferson and Madison counties Fremont had a land area of 6,006 square miles and the census of 1910 attributed to it a population of nearly twenty-five thousand. It is one of the most important counties of southeastern Idaho and on the east it is bounded by Wyoming and the Yellowstone Park mountain range. So recent has been the diminution in its area by the erection of the new counties mentioned that it is not necessary to consider it aside from its original area.

though the new counties are given proper consideration in this chapter. Further data concerning Fremont county will be found incorporated in the article descriptive of St. Anthony, its thriving and attractive county seat, such information being entered in another chapter of this publication. From the 1909-10 report of the Idaho commissioner of immigration, labor and statistics are gleaned the following statements concerning Fremont county as originally constituted, slight elim-

cultivated. The county is well watered, the principal streams being the South Fork of the Snake river, Teton river, the North Fork of the Snake river, Camas creek, Birch creek and Big Lost river. It is estimated that from three hundred and fifty thousand to five hundred thousand acres lie above any of the canal systems at present worked, and this vast acreage can be utilized only by dry farming.*

A few years ago the state land board selected one hundred and seventy-five thousand



BET SUGAR FACTORY, SUGAR CITY, FREMONT COUNTY

ination and paraphrase being indulged in the reproduction and various additions being made, so that it is not necessary to utilize formal marks of quotation.

Fremont county was created and organized by an act of the second session of the state legislature and this act was approved by the governor on the 4th of March, 1893. The county was carved out of old Bingham county and contains about 3,892,440 acres, about one-eighth of which is under canal systems, more than two hundred and fifty thousand acres being under actual cultivation or partially

acres of these lands in the neighborhood of St. Anthony and has since sold a large part of it at prices ranging from ten dollars an acre upward, for the purpose of dry farming. The elevations of the farming lands of the county vary from 4,861 to 6,205 feet above sea level. It is on record that at Marysville, sixteen miles up the river from St. Anthony and one hundred feet higher than that place,

* Since this report was prepared the irrigation systems of this section have been greatly extended and that of the Big Lost River project now bids fair to be carried to successful completion.

an eighty-acre field of oats made an average yield of 110 bushels to the acre and weighed forty-eight pounds to the bushel, and in the same locality sugar beets, from fifteen to twenty tons to the acre, are produced.

The crops are wheat, oats, barley, alfalfa, clover, timothy, potatoes, sugar beets, mangel beets and carrots (the two latter making excellent feed for live stock), together with all the garden vegetables. Alfalfa is the great hay crop of the county. The farmers grow alfalfa in large areas and hold it for the sheepmen who drive their flocks there in the winter time for feeding purposes. Fremont county raises a splendid quality of apples, pears, plums, prunes and cherries, and every variety of berries.

The minerals of this county are very valuable and there are fine coal deposits in what is known as the Teton basin. The Teton basin contains an area of one hundred thousand acres and is being rapidly settled up.

The Oregon Short Line Railroad enters the county from the south, from Idaho Falls, whence this road continues very near to the Yellowstone National Park, with a sub-branch from Enaville, in Bingham county, to Menan in Fremont county, and with another branch in the Teton basin. The chief occupation of the people is farming and live-stock growing.

Fremont county lost a number of its smaller towns by the creation of the counties of Jefferson and Madison, among these being Rexburg and Rigby. It still retains many thriving and progressive villages and its county seat, St. Anthony, is specifically mentioned in the chapter devoted to the leading cities and towns of the state. The report of the commissioner of immigration for 1909-10 contains the following specially pertinent information:

"It has been conservatively estimated that around St. Anthony one hundred thousand homeseekers may locate with the assurance that they can build up homes and attain a competence. There are some three hundred thousand acres of good farm lands in the vicinity of the town. The virgin land may be cleared of its native sagebrush and broken for from four to five dollars an acre. It is then ready for seed. From ten to twelve successive grain crops can be produced with no apparent deterioration of the fertility of the soil. Nearly every cereal and vegetable known in the temperate zone may be grown in Fremont county, in double quantities produced in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys. The grain is plump and heavy, oats yielding from seventy-five to one hundred bushels to the acre and weighing forty to forty-six pounds to the bushel. Wheat yields thirty-five to sixty bushels per acre and weighs from sixty to sixty-eight pounds to the bushel. Alfalfa yields from three to six tons to the acre, timothy from three to five, red clover two to four. Potatoes yield an average of from two hundred to four hundred bushels to the acre, but reliable instances are given where from six hundred to eight hundred bushels have been produced. St. Anthony presents a most inviting field for dairying and there are thousands of acres near by that are available for grazing purposes. Fremont county, including the districts around St. Anthony, is one of the finest irrigated sections in the west. The Snake river and other rivers form an unlimited water supply."

The 1911-12 report of the state commissioner of immigration gave the acreage of Fremont county susceptible of irrigation at 430,244 and the irrigated acreage at 363,795. These figures include, as a matter of course, the land now comprising the counties of Jefferson and Madison.

BANNOCK COUNTY

By an act of the legislature of 1803 Bannock county was created out of the southern portion of Bingham county, the act having received the approval of the governor on the 6th of March of that year. Pocatello was made the judicial center of the new county, which is now known as one of the best in the state. The county contains a number of very fine valleys, admirably adapted to agriculture, besides high lands that are unsurpassed as cattle and sheep ranges. Soon after its organization the county sold its six per cent. bonds at a very handsome profit, and thus established itself on a firm financial basis. Bannock county has had its area decreased by the formation of Franklin and Power counties and its present land area is 3,170 square miles. Official statistics of the year 1910 showed that it had 180,000 acres under irrigation canals, with 100,000 acres under cultivation. The county has a large range of fine pasture lands and is well watered. Among its principal streams are the Blackfoot, the Portneuf and Bear rivers and Marsh creek. These streams afford ample water for live stock and for irrigation purposes. The altitude in the valleys ranges from 4,250 to 5,780 feet, and in the mountain districts a much higher altitude is reached. There is an immense acreage of range land in the county, and this produces bunch grass of great nutritious value. In the county there are virtually five hundred thousand acres of land adapted to dry farming. The agricultural resources have been admirably developed, and fruit culture also has attained to a high standard. The mineral resources of this county include gold, silver and copper and appreciation of the same is rapidly growing.

The prospects for valuable minerals in the mountains adjacent to Pocatello began to at-

tract attention in the early '60s, but the hostility of the Indians, added to the excitement caused by the fabulously rich strikes in the Boise country, prevented any active work in this region,—and, indeed, any thorough prospecting. In 1868 the Fort Hall reservation was set apart for the benefit of the Shoshone and Bannock Indians, and as white men were forbidden to trespass upon the reservation and the Indians were troublesome, the rich minerals hidden in the mountains of Bannock county were lost sight of until after the town of Pocatello had sprung into existence. Then people began to speculate on what might be in the hills. Occasionally a rich piece of float was picked up on the reservation, and at length this set men to investigating. In the course of a few years prospectors by the hundred came to Pocatello, but many of them waited for months, and even years, for an opportunity to get at the hills. The mountains south of Pocatello are known to contain vast deposits of silver, gold and copper. In a somewhat reminiscent way are the following statements, published in the year 1800, of interest in this connection: "Many outcroppings in the mountains near Pocatello give promise of most fabulous richness. Many assays from the rock have been made, and they run up into the thousands. The agent in charge of the reservation, however, has been strict in enforcing the treaty laws. In the summer of 1803 a company of Pocatello men discovered a copper ledge of marvelous promise, on Belle Marsh creek, on the reservation, and made a determined effort to work it. They put a force of men to work there and uncovered a ledge for a distance of a hundred feet, finding a well defined ledge of wonderfully rich copper ore. They worked it until twice warned off by the Indian agent, and quit only when they were finally threatened with arrest. During the same summer a strong

company of capitalists of Pocatello, Butte and Salt Lake City organized and made an effort to secure a lease of the mineral lands on the reservation; but other men in Pocatello, who had been watching prospects and opportunity for years, entered a protest, and the interior department at Washington refused to grant the lease. The same year a Pocatello organization made an attempt to obtain permission to develop mines on this reservation, but failure likewise attended this

of Bannock county. Apparently there is enough of coal and asbestos deposit here to make a whole community rich." Of the development of such resources in Bannock county more specific mention is made in the chapter devoted to the mining industry in Idaho.

There are a number of hot mineral springs in Bannock county, the most interesting and profitable of which is the one at Soda Springs. The water of the springs is known as



ROLLER MILLS, McCAMMON

only when they were finally threatened with arrest. During the same summer a strong venture. In 1891 some very rich galena was discovered about two miles east of Pocatello, and this created a veritable stampede of miners who began digging vigorously. The signs were most encouraging, but the Indian agent again came to the front and drove the men from the reservation. According to the testimony of all the old-timers in this region there are many rich deposits of the respective valuable minerals in nearly all the mountains

"Idanha" and is bottled and sold extensively and Soda Springs is a famed and popular resort for both health and pleasure seekers.

The Oregon Short Line Railroad traverses Bannock county and has its principal shops in the city of Pocatello, which is the commercial and industrial center of a great empire and specific description of which is given on other pages of this work, the city being the gateway into southern Idaho and the Great Snake river valley. Two main lines of the Oregon Short Line Railroad cross at Poca-

tello, so that it has railways extending from it in four directions.

From the report of the Idaho commissioner of immigration, labor and statistics, 1909-10, are taken the following pertinent statements concerning Bannock county:

"McCammon is another bustling, thriving city, located in the famous Portneuf-Marsh Creek valley. The city is lighted by electricity at very reasonable rates and has an excellent supply of water for domestic use. Tributary to McCammon there are twenty thousand acres of land subject to homestead entry, and twelve thousand acres of Carey Act land. There is an opportunity to develop twenty thousand horse power on the Portneuf river near McCammon. There are well equipped schools in modern buildings, good telephone service, and the social and religious attractions of the city are of the very best, the population of McCammon being about five hundred as estimated by the *Idaho State Gazetteer*. Other important towns are Soda Springs, Downey and Oxford, which are surrounded by rich agricultural lands." The census of 1910 gave the population of Bannock county as 19,242, and Pocatello is the second city of the state in matter of population.

BLAINE COUNTY

Under its present name the account of this political division of Idaho would date back only to 1895, but its real history begins with the creation of Alturas county by the first legislature of the territory. Alturas is a word of Spanish origin signifying heights or mountains, which was sometimes given the more figurative interpretation of "heavenly heights."

The act which brought into existence Alturas county was approved February 4,

1864, and Esmeralda was named as the county seat. Within a few months, however, Rocky Bar, a newly discovered mining camp situated in the northern part of what is now Elmore county, succeeded to the dignity of political center of the vast county. In 1881, Alturas lost a part of its territory when Custer county was formed.

The following comment on this important county was made in a territorial report of 1884: "Alturas has an area of over 19,000 square miles, or larger than Vermont and New Hampshire combined. It is about two hundred miles in length, with a width varying from seventy to one hundred and thirty miles. It is the banner county of Idaho territory, not only in size, but also in wealth and population. In it lies the great Wood River region, the phenomenal richness of whose deposits, as well as those of the Sawtooth, have made the name of Alturas known all over the world. With a mineral belt extending for one hundred and ten miles, with easy communication by means of the Wood River branch of the Oregon Short Line, with a record already brilliant though hardly four years old, this may be truly regarded as an attractive country."

But in 1889 it suffered a serious depletion of its resources when the two large counties of Elmore and Logan were taken from it. The affairs relating to county lines and adjustment of indebtedness became involved in litigation which dragged through many years. Governor Shoup, in a report made in 1890, says of the citizens of Alturas county: "Few people have met reverses with greater courage or struggled with larger zeal to overcome obstacles." A conclusion was reached in 1895 when Alturas was entirely eliminated, along with Logan county, and the new county of Blaine was created from what remained of original

Alturas county and a portion of Logan, while the remainder of the last named subdivision was henceforth to be known as Lincoln.

The mining camps of Rocky Bar and Atlanta, then included within Alturas county, were discovered and opened in 1863 and 1864. Their details belong to the history of Elmore county. But the region farther east was not at this time thoroughly explored because of the danger from Indians. The end of the Bannock war brought freedom from these perils, and on the heels of the retreating red men went the prospectors and adventurers. First to be discovered were the mines now in Custer county—Stanley Basin, Challis and Bonanza. Then followed the opening of the great Wood river country and the nearby districts.

It is stated that the first mineral found in this section was on Warm Springs creek by Major Cavanah and Dr. Marshall, who came through the country from Atlanta, but who made no locations. During the seasons of 1879 and 1880 many prospecting parties found their way here and the territory was quite generally explored, many claims were filed on and several mining districts organized.

The mineral region thus opened was extensive and of tremendous wealth. The following was written by a correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune*: "Veterans in mining business stood amazed as the belt, if I may so term it, broadened and lengthened, and it seemed that it absolutely had no limit. From the mountains bordering Wood River valley at Bellevue, across the divide into Croy gulch, across this into Bullion, beyond this to Deer creek, over this divide into Warm Springs creek, and beyond this to the Smokies, the almost solid column of locations extends; and scattered throughout this entire fifty mile stretch there are proved to be good paying

mines, while the prospects with an actual value of from \$1,000 to \$10,000 are myriads. Beyond the Smokies, on this chain, comes we know not what; the country is too young to have told; but is rich with promise for the next season."

The first town in the Wood river country was Bellevue, which was settled in 1880 and received its charter at the legislative session of 1882-3. Bellevue was first known as Biddenville, but it relinquished this undignified cognomen when it became an aspirant for the county seat.

Ketchum was next located, sixteen miles above Bellevue. The town site was on government land and was laid out under the old congressional act known as the "ten dollar lot" law. It provided for the platting of towns and allowed to each prospective resident two lots at a minimum price of \$10 each. The Ketchum lots were larger than the stipulated dimensions and its lots sold at \$15.

Ketchum became the terminus of the branch railroad running out from Shoshone and was a thriving place. By 1884 it had a population of two thousand. Its buildings were at first made of logs or native stone, but were later, after the saw mills were installed in the nearby forest, replaced by lumber. There were also some very good brick structures, the local clay being manufactured into a fair building brick. The community that takes mining for its patron saint had best beware, for the failure of a property near it or a richer discovery elsewhere quickly changes the center of population. Ketchum soon possessed three churches, a public school building, three banks, almost one hundred business places, and weekly and daily newspapers. Now it is not always even mentioned among the towns of its county.

This section grew rapidly in numbers and

the mining interests were much more extensive than those near Rocky Bar. Very soon the Wood river country deemed itself worthy of the county seat, and in March, 1881, a vote, favoring the removal of the county capital from Rocky Bar, was taken. It was generally supposed that Bellevue, then a thriving town of one thousand, would succeed Rocky Bar. The town of Hailey was not then even thought of, much less founded. But the Oregon Short Line Railroad was being built and it was the intention to send a spur up in this country, and the railroad company was establishing town sites along its rights-of-way. Robert E. Strahorn had charge of this department of the railroad extension and his wife, in her pleasing book, makes the following sprightly comment on the founding of Hailey: "When the first meeting and ultimate decision was reached to vote for a change in the location of the Alturas county seat from its mountain eyrie at Rocky Bar down to a point in the Wood River valley, there was no thought but that Bellevue would win the prize. It had first agitated the movement of the county seat, and there was no possibility of a rival for its possession.

"There was not a stake or a tent as yet on the location at the foot of Croy gulch, where Hailey is now transfixed. Before election came, four months later, Hailey sprang up like a summer breeze and reached out her hand for the persimmon with a long pole. The county seat prize was contested for by Bellevue, Ketchum, Rocky Bar and Hailey, and it was a fight to the red hot finish. The political pot boiled with every available ingredient. It drew everybody into its heated cauldron with the grip of an octopus, and no one could remain neutral.

"It simply became a question of which town could put up the biggest fight. It was said

that Bellevue took complete lists of hotel registrations in Salt Lake and embodied them in its list of local voters on election day, but for all that Hailey had fourteen votes in excess of *all voters* in the county. Perhaps Hailey used a San Francisco register. No one who knew would tell."

The development of this section was very rapid, especially so when it is considered that it was almost wholly quartz mining and refractory ore. In 1878 this region was in the control of the Indians. Within five years its annual output of metals had reached \$3,500,000. The railroad to Ketchum was completed in the summer of 1884, and many milling and smelting plants were erected. Silver and lead were the chief products, and as long as the price of silver was high, this entire mining country enjoyed a high degree of prosperity. When the price of silver declined, mining operations were perforce changed. It was no longer profitable to recover the white metal for itself alone, and it became relegated to the place of a by-product to be secured in connection with some other principal metal production, and this greatly curtailed the former output of the Wood river properties. Besides silver and lead, these districts produce gold, copper, zinc and iron.

One of the most famous of the old bonanza mines was the Minnie Moore, near Bellevue, which sold in 1884 to an English syndicate for a half million dollars. It later became a part of the Idaho Consolidated mines, which are credited with a production of \$8,000,000, most of which came from the Minnie Moore claim. Many properties in Blaine county are among the list of producers, but the output, when compared with that of the early years, seems insignificant.

Blaine county is in southern Idaho and midway between the east and west state lines, and

is one of the large counties of the state. The Sawtooth mountains are in the north, their summits forming the boundary line between Blaine and Custer counties. One mountain in the Sawtooth range, known as Hyndman's Peak, has an elevation of about thirteen thousand feet and is the loftiest point in Idaho. In the extreme northeastern part of the county are the Lost River mountains. The Big and Little Wood rivers in the west and central portions and the Big Lost river in the northeast drain this county. In the mountains the winter snows accumulate to enormous depths, filling the ravines, gulches and canyons, which, melting in the spring, supply the rivers with a great quantity of water.

The agricultural lands of the county range in elevation from 4,300 to 5,500 feet. Big Camas prairie, with three hundred thousand acres all in cultivation either by irrigation or dry farming and of abundant production under both methods, has an elevation of 5,200 feet. The altitude at Hailey, around which are many excellent farms, is but one hundred feet higher. In the northern half of the county and extending up to the divide lie the immense pasture lands. There are also extensive tracts farther south, which will in time be dry farmed. Almost all of the irrigated and irrigable lands are south of an east and west center line.

The region first to attract attention for agriculture was Big Camas prairie, which is not to be confused with that part of Idaho county which has the same name. The prairie has about three hundred thousand acres of the finest of land. For years it produced hay almost exclusively, but gradually other crops have been introduced. Camas prairie has a clay sub-soil, which holds the moisture, and splendid returns are realized without irrigation.

The principal industries of Blaine county are mining, stock raising and farming, which have developed in the order named. This section has been favorable to the raising of livestock not alone because of the abundance of the native grasses, but also on account of the short drives necessary to get from one range to another. The proximity to the Snake river valley, with its mild climate, has made the wintering of the herds an easily solved problem. As in other parts of the West, figures show a decrease in the size of the herds of cattle and sheep, although there are yet within the county bands of sheep numbering ninety thousand head. Horses, dairy cows and hogs are increasing in numbers.

There are practically ninety thousand acres of land now under ditches and almost the entire acreage is in cultivation. Blaine county has its proportion of forests, over one million acres of which are in the Lemhi, Boise and Sawtooth national reserves. The county income derived from this source is more than \$4,000 annually.

The county area is 3,450,500 acres, a great part of which would be classed as mountainous and grazing land. This section will in time prove to be one of the important dry farming regions of the state. Already one and one-fourth million acres have been set apart as suited to that method of cultivation and may be located upon under the enlarged homestead act, which allows 320 acres to each applicant and does not require actual residence.

Hailey is the county seat and principal city. It is ranked with the towns given special mention in a succeeding chapter. Bellevue is next in size. It is situated a few miles below Hailey, on the railroad, and has been a very important mining center. Soldier is the trading point for the people residing on the lands

of the rich Camas Prairie and is a flourishing country town of three hundred. It is not on a railroad, but is connected by wagon roads with both Hailey and Gooding. The only railroad in the county is the branch line extending from Shoshone, in Lincoln county, to Ketchum.

LINCOLN COUNTY

The history of Lincoln county runs back through that of Alturas and Logan. Old Alturas had, it would seem, more than its share of mutilation and hardships. First, in 1881, it lost quite a section in the creation of Custer county. Then on February 7, 1889, Elmore and Logan counties were taken from it bodily, leaving to Alturas only a small part of its original domain.

Logan county had for its southern boundary the Snake river. Bellevue, which was its county seat, was situated near its northern line. The contentions and litigation that were caused by the division of Alturas and the adjustment of the county indebtedness, led in 1895 to a complete change, which resulted in the creation of Lincoln county out of a part of Logan county, and the organization of Blaine county from the balance of Logan and Alturas. The earliest incidents of Alturas county are connected with mining and are set out under Blaine county. The principal mining region lies north of the Lincoln county line.

As to its geological formation, Lincoln county lies wholly within the great lava plains of the Snake river. The surface is generally rather level instead of mountainous, but in parts is broken and creased by the flow of lava that once crossed the entire country in this portion of Idaho.

Big Wood and Little Wood rivers are the

chief streams of the county. At the time of its creation the Snake river formed the southern boundary of Lincoln county, but since the creation of Gooding and Minidoka counties, this river forms only a small portion of its boundary. In the past this section was a favorite winter range. Stock, which summered in the hills and mountains to the north, would, on approach of winter, be driven to the Snake river valley, where the climate was usually mild and the snowfall light.

In places the lava rock outcrops, but for the most part Lincoln county possesses lands of exceptional fertility. In past years small tracts were brought under cultivation. Lands adjacent to the Big and Little Wood rivers were watered from those streams. Some tracts lying near the Snake river were covered by the water that rises from the fissures and cracks in the great ledges of lava that lie above them. These lands were planted almost exclusively to alfalfa and feed, as the preeminent industry of this region was sheep-raising.

By the efforts of individuals and of small companies probably fifty thousand acres of the rich lands of Lincoln county were brought under water and much of this acreage cultivated. Then came the great irrigation projects. One of the first of these was the Twin Falls Land and Water Company, which contemplated the reclamation of thirty thousand acres in the southeastern part of what was then Lincoln county. The government commenced its great enterprise, known as the Minidoka project, which, in the spring of 1908, furnished water for seventy thousand acres.

In 1909, so rapidly had this county advanced in irrigation, the following segregations were named: The North Side Twin Falls Irrigation Company expected the following season to water one hundred and

eighty thousand acres and had applied for thirty thousand additional acres; the Mullins Canal Company had ten thousand acres; the Idaho Irrigation Company included one hundred and sixty thousand acres; making, with the seventy thousand acres belonging to the government project, a total of four hundred and fifty thousand acres, all of which projects, except the Minidoka, were established under the Carey Act. Three years later the acreage in Lincoln county on which water could actually be applied was stated as being 472,495, which at the time exceeded the amount in any one county in the state. But Lincoln county can no longer lay claim to this leading position. The creation of Minidoka from the east and southeast, and the cutting off of Gooding county on the west have greatly reduced Lincoln's territory, not only in gross area but in some of the best of these irrigated lands.

Conservative figures that have been secured on average production show that Lincoln county compares most favorably with other sections of the state. Alfalfa yields about four tons to the acre. These figures, as elsewhere in the county statistics, are averages. The heavy yields of from seven to ten tons an acre are realized in many places. In all the grains Lincoln county ranks high, and in the year that the corn yield was carefully computed, Lincoln stood second in the state, with an average of thirty-five bushels to the acre.

A comparison of the statistics on the live-stock industries during the past years indicates that Lincoln county, with many others, is steadily progressing toward higher standards of breeding stock and along lines which lead to the greater profits to be derived from diversified interests. The great bands of sheep are not so large as formerly, but in the num-

bers of horses, dairy cattle, and especially hogs, there is a marked increase.

Lincoln county's present area is estimated to be 1,625 square miles, which is something less than half its former domain. The organization of Gooding and Minidoka counties occurred so recently that there are available no figures as to the present population.

In railroad development, Lincoln county has been among the favored parts of the state. The Oregon Short Line traverses it from east to west. As soon as the main line reached Shoshone, the branch to Ketchum was constructed, so that from the early '80s this county has had transportation advantages. The branch road from Bliss to Rupert crosses the southern part of Lincoln.

Along the railroads are many little towns and hamlets. The oldest settlement in the county is Shoshone, which is also the county seat and principal business point. It appears among the towns and cities of Idaho.

In that part of the Snake river canyon which borders Lincoln county are found among the choicest scenic features of Idaho and its crowning glory—Shoshone Falls. These falls are often referred to as the Niagara of the West, but, except as both are among the finest of such phenomena found in the whole world, the comparison is misleading, as they are not of the same type. An adequate description of Shoshone has not yet been written, but elsewhere in this history the facts concerning it are given. Above Shoshone Falls a few miles are Twin Falls, and below about the same distance are the beautiful Blue lakes.

TWIN FALLS COUNTY

It may be stated with all of consistency that no county in Idaho has more definitely and emphatically demonstrated the magnificent re-

sources of the state or has made more rapid and phenomenal progress than that whose name introduces this paragraph. Its metropolis and county seat, the city of Twin Falls, is one of the marvels not only of the state but of the entire Northwest in the matter of material and civic advancement within a minimum period, and in another chapter of this publication is given definite description of the rise and development of the city, said article being an effective supplement to the

ued with almost unexampled vigor and assurance:

"Twin Falls county was organized in 1907 and embraces 1,112,130 acres. Reports show three hundred thousand acres under canals, two hundred and forty thousand acres of which are under the great system of the Twin Falls Land & Water Company. The principal streams are Deep creek and Rock creek, while the Snake river and the famous Shoshone Falls approach very close to the town



TWIN FALLS

general description here given of the county of which the city is the judicial center.

The ninth session of the state legislature of Idaho passed the act creating Twin Falls county from the western portion of Cascade county, and this act received the approval of the governor on the 21st of February, 1907. In a preliminary way are reproduced the following pertinent data drawn from the 1910 report of the state commissioner of immigration, labor and statistics, and it may be said that since the article was written the march of development and improvement has contin-

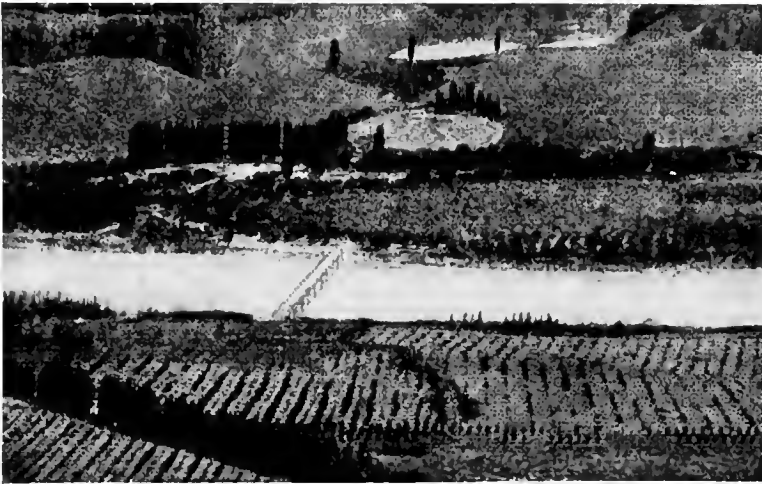
of Twin Falls, the county seat. The elevation above sea level ranges from three thousand three hundred to four thousand two hundred feet. The crops grown are wheat, oats, barley, alfalfa, clover, potatoes, beans, onions, corn, carrots, clover seed, alfalfa seed and timothy seed, with all other varieties of vegetables. Through the center and along the outer edges of the Twin Falls section apples, pears, prunes, apricots, nectarines, grapes, cherries and berries of all varieties are produced.

"The Twin Falls country has become one

of the most famous in Idaho. It has the largest irrigation canal in the United States. The various Carey Act projects in the Twin Falls country cover over two million acres, and its wonderful products astonish all who know anything about them. It is a striking illustration of the superior advantages of the irrigated section of the country over one depending upon casual rainfall. Twin Falls is a magic city, springing up almost in a day. It has a population of 5,258* and has all the conveniences of a

portant towns in the county are Buhl, Filer and Kimberly. These towns are all lighted from an electric plant located at Shoshone Falls. The amount of unappropriated land in Twin Falls county is 633,134 acres, and the population is 13,543. Improved lands in this county cost from \$75 to \$150 per acre, including water rights."

Twin Falls county claims in area of irrigated and agricultural land 216,100 acres; dry-farm land, 4,970 acres; natural meadow and pasture, 1,680 acres; grazing land, 13,630



PERRINE RANCH AND BLUE LAKES, SNAKE RIVER

modern city. Electric light and power are furnished at a reasonable cost by the great power plant of the Shoshone Falls. The same power is utilized also for the operation of planing mills, creameries, machine works, canneries, elevators, etc., and its powerful advantages are destined to make of Twin Falls an important manufacturing city. Other im-

portant towns in the county are Buhl, Filer and Kimberly. These towns are all lighted from an electric plant located at Shoshone Falls. The amount of unappropriated land in Twin Falls county is 633,134 acres, and the population is 13,543. Improved lands in this county cost from \$75 to \$150 per acre, including water rights."

Twin Falls county claims in area of irrigated and agricultural land 216,100 acres; dry-farm land, 4,970 acres; natural meadow and pasture, 1,680 acres; grazing land, 13,630 acres; desert, waste and swamp land, 6,215 acres.

Supplemental and effective information concerning this favored and progressive section of the state is given in the ably written article prepared for this edition by James McMilland, of the Twin Falls Commercial Club, said article appearing in the chapter devoted to the leading cities and towns of the state. In the *Twin Falls Times* of September 15, 1910, was presented a most interesting descriptive article by J. F. Stoltz and from

*This is the estimate given in the federal census of 1910 and there has been a large increase in population since that time.

the same are made the following brief quotations:

"The Twin Falls country embraces a large valley, more or less undulating, covering an area of approximately sixty by seventy miles. All of this land was originally covered with sagebrush and bunch grass, and most of it is susceptible of irrigation. The soil is of volcanic origin and is known as lava ash, having a very fine texture. Humus and nitrogen are found lacking in this soil; humus is one of the

one hundred and twenty bushels of oats; five hundred bushels of potatoes; from six to ten tons of alfalfa to the acre; from four to six tons of clover—in fact, most of these yields have been realized on the Twin Falls tract during the past several years. * * * During the next five or ten years this valley will be made to produce more food supplies per square mile than any other tract of land in America.

"As an irrigation project the Twin Falls



MILNER DAM, TWIN FALLS COUNTY

chief sources of nitrogen, and nitrogen is one of the principal elements of plant food. But in this country both humus and nitrogen are easily supplied by seeding to some leguminous plant, such as alfalfa, clover, soy beans, etc. By supplying these lacking elements this becomes the most fertile soil in America. Evidences of the soil's fertility and productivity have been demonstrated ever since the sagebrush was removed and water applied. This soil with proper cultivation can be made to produce eighty bushels of wheat per acre;

country stands pre-eminently at the head. Never in history has such real progress and development been made in so short a time in an agricultural country. * * * The success of the past six years has been marvelous, but the next five years will see even greater things accomplished. * * * And when the unlimited electric power in this valley is put to work, this project will be the marvel of the world. It will only be a few years when conditions will be right for manufactures of all kinds. We will have the raw material and the

power—and what better combination can you imagine? Besides, this section of southern Idaho is settled by a class of people who are imbued and filled with the spirit of progress. It is a spirit that knows no barrier, that overcomes every obstacle, that creates wealth out of the barren waste, that makes a pleasant abiding place for a refined and educated class of people."

In an interview published in the *Evening Capital News*, of Boise, under date of December 16, 1913, Judge Charles O. Stockslager, of Twin Falls, presiding on the bench of the district court for Twin Falls county, gave the following appreciative and enthusiastic statements: "The citizens of Twin Falls, of Twin Falls county and that entire section are of the highest type and the most progressive. A look at their farms would convince anyone of the truth of this statement. They have developed a wonderful country and are not through yet. And it is a great country. I can remember the time, some years ago, when I advised some of the farmers there now not to plant fruit trees, because that was not a fruit country, I thought. I am sorry that I ever gave that kind of advice. Some of them took it and others disregarded it. Today the Twin Falls section promises to become one of the leading if not the leading fruit section of the state. It seems to be ideally located. The trees are held back from the danger of late frosts and the pests that do so much damage in the lower altitudes are unknown in the Twin Falls sections. Orchards that are now in full bearing produce the largest and very best quality of fruit.

"Some idea of the big crops the Twin Falls section experienced this year can be realized by the fact that the last statements issued by two of our banks show an increase of

\$1,000,000 in deposits during the month of October. The farmers, you see, had disposed of some of their crops and the returns had been banked. The railroad was taxed to its utmost capacity to move out crops this fall and the crops next year will be greater. Grains yielded abundantly. There was a big potato crop, fruit was abundant, alfalfa and hay was almost unlimited.

"The seed industry gives promise of becoming one of the most important in the Twin Falls country. This year five thousand bushels of pea seeds was raised. Next year the crop will be much larger. One of the largest seed warehouses in the country has been erected and the industry is assuming an important stage in the development of the country.

"Twin Falls itself is one of the most modern cities in the state, or the west for that matter. The Twin Falls county court house is an exceptionally fine one—the best in the state. The high school is considered one of the finest in the west. There are over two miles of street pavement. The business houses are the most modern. The hotels are as good as can be found. The banks are housed in excellent structures, and in fact Twin Falls is thoroughly modern and up-to-date."

BONNER COUNTY

Bonner is one of the new counties of Idaho, having been created in 1907 out of the northern portion of Kootenai, these two having a common early history which has been given under the parent county.

Bonner is the farthest north county in the state. On the west it has the state of Washington, on the north British Columbia, on the east the state of Montana, and on the south Shoshone and Kootenai counties.

The Kootenai river crosses the northeast corner of the county, entering from Montana and passing on into British Columbia. Clark's fork of the Columbia also enters from Montana and flows through Lake Pend d'Oreille. After leaving the lake, it follows a southwesterly course until the Washington state line is reached. Coming in from the north and draining the western part of the county is Priest river, which joins Clark's fork. Pack river, a smaller stream, lies wholly within the county, and flows into Lake Pend d'Oreille.

In the eastern part of the county are the Cabinet mountains, among which are found the highest points within Bonner's boundaries. The valleys of the Kootenai and Priest rivers are separated by a ridge having considerable elevation, while a low chain of hills, with a north and south trend, lies west of the Priest river. With the exception of a few of the ridges and the Cabinet mountains, the uplands of this county will not exceed in elevation three thousand feet, while the river valleys are much lower.

Bonner county is justly proud of the possession of one of the largest and most beautiful lakes in the United States. Pend d'Oreille is more than fifty miles in length and in width ranges from one to ten miles. Priest lake, another beautiful body of water but smaller in extent, lies to the northwest.

The agricultural lands of the county are in the valleys of the rivers that have been named and of their tributaries. These valleys, with their fertile hillsides, may be conservatively estimated to have an area of a half million acres which are suitable for farming purposes. The elevation varies from 1,700 to 2,300 feet above the level of the sea. The soil in the southwestern part is of glacial origin, mingled with eroded lavas, and is a rich, gravelly

loam, heavily impregnated with vegetable matter.

A large part of the county area is covered with a dense growth of white and yellow pine, cedar, red fir, hemlock and tamarack, while along the streams are found cottonwood and willow. Over one million three hundred thousand acres of the timber lands are included with the forest reserves known as Coeur d'Alene, Kaniksu and Pend d'Oreille. The county's share of the income from these forests is over \$6,000 annually.

Underlying the soil is a stratum of hardpan, which tends to induce sub-irrigation from the rivers and lakes, and this, taken in connection with the rainfall, produces sufficient moisture for crops, without resort to irrigation. Less than one thousand acres in this county are irrigated, and the crops are both sure and abundant.

The earliest commercial developments were necessarily connected with the timber and lumber industries. As the trees are removed, the land is being brought under cultivation. The logged-over tracts have proved productive, the chief difficulty being the clearing, as the pine stumps have a tenacious hold on the earth; but the productivity of the soil and the unexcelled transportation facilities are offsetting advantages.

Recently considerable attention has been given to fruit culture, and the growers of Bonner county are particularly proud of their big red strawberries. At the International Apple Shows, held at Spokane, Washington, Bonner county apples have captured a most creditable number of first prizes, and in other counties its fruits and products have ranked among the best. Grains, fruits and vegetables are the principal crops. A record of the average production of grains shows twenty-five bushels of wheat and forty-eight bushels of oats to the

acre. Timothy has been grown extensively and has commanded very high prices. The natural conditions and proximity to markets favor dairying, and the presence of fifteen hundred head of milk cows in the county indicates that this industry is being encouraged.

In mining Bonner county has as yet made little progress, although in several parts of her territory are found promising quartz ledges, some carrying lead-silver ores and others with gold values. There are also some copper showings. Some of the properties have shipped quite a quantity of ore. Idaho's mine inspector has pointed out the fact that Sandpoint, with its extensive railroad connections and its nearness to the great lead-silver producers of the Coeur d'Alene mining district, is a most desirable location for a lead smelter. In addition to the metals, on the shores of Lake Pend d'Oreille are found great deposits of pure limestone and Portland cement rock, which are being commercially developed.

To the devotees of the rod and gun, Bonner county offers irresistible allurements. In the mountains are deer, bear and cougar, while the quantity and varieties of fish in the rivers and lakes will satisfy the demands of the most exacting. Bonner will give to the sportsman whatever he desires. If he seeks adventure, he may "rough it" in the mountains, where the big game is found, and where, at night, he is content with his frying pan, campfire and blankets. If his taste is for less strenuous sport, then he may be comfortably housed in a hotel, with all conveniences, and still have, within a stone's throw, the choicest of fishing. On the lakes the fishing season lasts the entire year, but during the month of April the trout in the streams are protected.

The climate, as with Idaho generally, is ideal. The surrounding mountains and hills protect this section from the storms of winter

and the winds of summer, and neither season brings an extreme of temperature. Here the lover of Nature will realize his rarest dreams. The wonderful reproductions of Nature by the hand of man, which have commanded his admiration, will be forgotten as he sits on the shore of Pend d'Oreille and views the glory of the sunset light on cloud and lake, or, in a boat, follows the silver path of the moon across the gently undulating waters.

In the matter of transportation, Bonner county is the envy of other sections of the state that are still forced to await the coming of the steam engine and electric car, with their attendant opportunities for advancement. Six steam and electric roads traverse this county; two great continental lines pass through it—the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern—while the Spokane & International road links it with the Canadian Pacific, and, by way of the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company, it is connected with the Union Pacific System. The lake region has the further advantage of travel and freight by water, the steamers of the Northern Transportation Company reaching all points on Lake Pend d'Oreille.

The towns in the county are numerous. The principal city is Sandpoint, which on the organization of the county in 1907, was made the county seat. The next place in point of size is Bonners Ferry, which has a population of fifteen hundred. Bonners Ferry is the business center of fruitful Kootenai valley, one of the finest farming sections of north Idaho. It is also connected with the lumber interests and one of the big saw mills is located here. It is situated on the Kootenai river and the Great Northern and Spokane & International railroads run through it.

Clark Fork, in the southeastern part of the county and on the Northern Pacific, is a grow-

ing town. Hope, on the same railroad, and situated on the shore of Lake Pend d'Oreille, is well known for its extensive lime business. Naples, a village about fifteen miles from Bonners Ferry, shares with that place the advantages of a rich farming country. The business activities of Laclede, on the Great Northern Railroad, and of Granite, on the Northern Pacific, center around the timber and lumber interests. Two other flourishing towns are Kootenai and Priest River and are among the five points in the county which have banking facilities.

The total area of Bonner county is 3,129 square miles and the population, according to the last census, is 13,588. There are seven banks within the county, while the number of churches and schools show that the advantages of this section are not confined to commercial lines.

BONNEVILLE COUNTY

The year 1911 marked the creation of four new counties in Idaho, and the act providing for the organization of Bonneville county was approved by the governor on the 7th of February, 1911. This county was taken from the northern and eastern parts of Bingham county and its boundary on the east is the state of Wyoming. Its acreage of patented lands in 1912, as shown from the county assessment records, is given in the following statistics: Acres of irrigated and agricultural land, 93,828; acres of dry-farm lands, 31,796; acres of natural meadow and pasture, 10,323; area of desert, waste and swamp land, 8,733. Bonneville county is favored in having the greater part of its surface available for profitable agriculture, and much of its upland district is admirably adapted to dry farming. Its irrigation facilities are excellent and are being

extended in consonance with the demands of development and progress.

Idaho Falls, the splendid little city that is the judicial center of Bonneville county, is the metropolis of the upper Snake river valley, which has the largest irrigated area in the United States. The city is made the subject of detailed consideration on other pages of this volume, as is also the upper Snake river valley, and thus it is unnecessary to offer recapitulation in the present connection, as ready reference may be made to the articles designated. The subject-matter incorporated in the resumés there offered sufficiently supplements this record concerning Bonneville county, and still further information of incidental value is given in the record touching Bingham county, of which Bonneville county was originally an integral part. It may be stated that at Idaho Falls is located the largest sugar-beet factory in the world. The country around Idaho Falls is most definitely attractive to those who are en rapport with the gallant sports of hunting and fishing. In the mountains to the east, north and west are to be found bear, mountain lion, elk, deer and mountain sheep, and the lakes and streams are well supplied with fish. The lakes offer the best of duck shooting in season, and of these beautiful bodies of water in Bonneville county the most attractive is doubtless John Gray's lake, at the southern border of the county.

The elevation of Bonneville county varies from 4,400 to about 5,000 feet. In addition to diversified agriculture and horticulture, much attention is being given to the fruit-growing industry, to which an extensive and constantly expanding acreage is being devoted. Idaho Falls has maintained a reputation for being the greatest shipping point for outbound freight on the Oregon Short Line Railroad, not excepting even Salt Lake City.

CLEARWATER COUNTY

Nez Perce county, one of the oldest and richest counties of the state, lost more than one-half of its area when Clearwater county was created from its western portion, by act of the legislature of 1911, said act having been approved on the 27th of February of that year, and at the same session of the legislature its area was still further diminished by the taking of Lewis county from its southwestern part.

Clearwater county is somewhat sparsely populated as yet and still offers an excellent field for development. It is largely covered with the native forests of white and yellow pine, red and white fir, cedar and tamarack, with a little hemlock. The forests of Clearwater county comprise nearly eight hundred thousand acres in the national forest, controlled by the United States government, what is known as the Clearwater national forest having an area of 822,700 acres. This one condition alone is certain to make the county long one of great wealth-resource. Official statistics given in 1912 show the acreage of patented lands in Clearwater to be as follows: Irrigated and agricultural land, 24,145 acres; grazing land, 57,013 acres; mineral land, 885 acres; standing timber, 400,051 acres; cut-over and burnt timber land, 27,475 acres.

Orofino, the county seat of Clearwater county, is accredited by the Idaho State Gazetteer of 1913 with a population of seven hundred. It is on the Clearwater branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad and on the Clearwater river, the city of Lewiston, being forty-three miles to the west. The village is the distributing point for the Pierce City mining district and is the seat of the Northern Idaho Insane Asyl-

um. Orofino has three churches, Catholic, Methodist and Christian, and it claims an electric-light plant, three hotels, two saw mills, a brick yard, a lime kiln and its due allotment of mercantile and other business establishments. The two financial institutions of Orofino are the Bank of Orofino and the Fidelity State Bank. Here are published two progressive weekly papers, the *Clearwater Republican* and the *Tribune*.

The village of Elk River, Clearwater county, has an estimated population of twelve hundred, and it is situated thirty miles north of the county seat, on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railroad. The Elk River State Bank makes adequate provision in its field of operations, and the town has a weekly newspaper, a Methodist church, a saw mill, four hotels, a hospital, a theater, and a due complement of business concerns.

ADAMS COUNTY

From the northern part of Washington county the county of Adams was segregated and created by an act of the legislature of 1911, said act having been approved by the governor on the 3d of March of that year. The new county was assigned to the Seventh Judicial district of the state and Council was designated as the county seat. The general characteristics of Adams county are the same as those of the county from which it was created and details concerning its resources are therefore not demanded, as adequate description is elsewhere given in regard to this favored section of the state. The area of irrigated and agricultural land in Adams county is 28,349 acres; dry-farm land, 19,149 acres; natural meadow and pasture, 4,676 acres; grazing land, 19,770 acres; desert, waste and

swamp land, 4,774 acres; mineral land, 1,638 acres; standing timber, 92,364 acres; cut-over and burnt timber land, 4,208 acres; orchard and vineyard, 88 acres; total acreage of patented lands, 134,538.76.

The alert and progressive town of Council, judicial center of Adams county, is accredited by the *Idaho State Gazetteer* with a population of six hundred. Council is situated on the line of the Pacific & Idaho Northern Railroad and is sixty miles northeast of Weiser, the capital of Washington county. The town has a bank and two hotels, a weekly newspaper and a Congregational church. It is the center of a most prosperous part of middle western Idaho and is one of the aggressive and promising towns of this part of the state.

Thirty-one miles northeast of Council is located the village of Meadows, which has a population of about one hundred and fifty and which is two miles east of New Meadows, the latter being on the line of the Pacific & Idaho Northern Railroad. The village has a Congregational church, a bank, a weekly newspaper and a due complement of business houses.

New Meadows is "a new and thriving village at the northern terminus of the Pacific & Idaho Northern Railroad, thirty-six miles north of Council, the county seat." It has a bank and a commercial club, and here are located the general offices of the railroad company mentioned, as well as those of a well ordered telephone and telegraph company, the building utilized for these general offices having been erected at a cost of \$30,000 and being the best railroad building between Portland and Salt Lake City, as well as the most substantial of the kind in Idaho. The village has its interests well represented by a progressive weekly newspaper.

LEWIS COUNTY

By an act of the legislature of Idaho, approved March 3, 1911, the county of Lewis was created from a portion of Nez Perce county, and Nez Perce was made its county seat. As an independent county it has made excellent accounting for itself, its total area of patent lands being 213,490 acres, as shown by the official records of 1912. The same source of information gives its standing timber at 39,941 acres; cut-over and burnt timber land, 5,667 acres; irrigated and agricultural land, 107,776 acres; grazing land, 60,106 acres. Like the adjoining counties, Lewis is devoted largely to agriculture and stock-growing, and its resources are being developed with energy and ability by a class of alert and progressive citizens.

Nez Perce, the county seat, with a population of about one thousand, is the terminus of the Nez Perce & Idaho Railroad, and the following data concerning the town are given by the *Idaho State Gazetteer* of 1912-13: "Nez Perce has Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian and Dunkard churches, two banks, a flour mill, two hotels, a public library, an opera house, an electric-light plant and a water-works system. Two weekly newspapers, the *Herald* and the *Lewis County Leader*, are published." The business and professional interests of Nez Perce are on a parity with its relative importance as a commercial and distributing center and as judicial center of an enterprising and prosperous county.

The village of Vollmer is on the Nez Perce & Idaho Northern Railroad and its environs are those of the beautiful Camas prairie, celebrated since the pioneer days of Idaho. The village, with a population of about five hundred, is thirteen miles west of Nez Perce

and forty-seven miles southeast of Lewiston. It is surrounded by a specially rich agricultural district, has a bank, two hotels, a weekly newspaper, and churches of the Christian and Presbyterian denominations.

Winchester, population estimated at six hundred by *State Gazetteer* of 1913, is a village on the Craig Mountain Railroad and is twenty-two miles west of Nez Perce. It has two banks, a saw mill and other well ordered business enterprises, a theater, two hotels, and three churches,—Dunkard, Presbyterian and Swedish Lutheran. Eight miles northwest of the county seat is located the thriving little hamlet of Mohler, which has a general store and Methodist church, with daily stage and mail service to Harris, a station on the Nez Perce & Idaho Railroad.

MINIDOKA COUNTY

At the biennial session of the state legislature in 1913, four new counties were created, and two others in a provisional way. Of these Minidoka is far from being the least important, especially in view of the fact that it is in the center of the great Minidoka irrigation project, one of the most important in the state. The territory of Minidoka county is narrow from east to west, as compared with other counties of the state, and it extends in virtually the form of an obverse L along the eastern and southern part of Lincoln county, from which it was segregated. Naturally the individual history of the county is yet to be made, and this reference should be taken to the record concerning Lincoln county, at another point in this chapter. The act creating Minidoka county was approved by the governor January 28, 1913.

The land area of Minidoka county is roughly estimated at 938 square miles, and it justly

claims precedence in its agricultural development and in the advanced status of allied industrial enterprises. Rupert was designated as the temporary county seat of the new county, and the permanent seat of government will be determined in the general election of 1914.

The village of Rupert, with an approximate population of six hundred, is situated on a branch of the Oregon Short Line Railroad and is sixty miles east of Shoshone, the judicial center of Lincoln county. It is fourteen miles southwest of Minidoka, another thriving village that is included in the new county. Rupert is described as a "bright, up-to-date town, located in the center of about seventy thousand acres of the Minidoka project." The village has churches of the following named denominations: Methodist Episcopal, Christian, Baptist, Catholic and Latter Day Saints. An electric-light plant, a weekly newspaper, two banks, two hotels, and a commercial club conserve the metropolitan pretensions of the town.

The village of Minidoka, with a population somewhat less than two hundred, is on the main line of the Oregon Short Line Railroad and is the junction of that line with the branch to Buhl and Twin Falls. It is fourteen miles northeast of Rupert and has business establishments in harmony with its population and status as a distributing point. The village was first settled in 1884.

GOODING COUNTY

The Idaho legislature of 1913 passed the act—approved January 28th of that year—creating Gooding county out of the western part of Lincoln county, and the history of the new county is thus an integral part of that of the county from which it was segregated.

Gooding county, named in honor of ex-Governor Frank R. Gooding, is of the same relative length from north to south as is Lincoln county, and Blaine county constitutes the northern boundary of both. The southern boundary of Gooding county is irregular, as defined by the original line between Lincoln and Twin Falls counties, and at the west lies Elmore county, the southwestern corner of the new county touching Owyhee county. As roughly estimated Gooding county has an area of seven hundred and twenty square miles. The county seat is Gooding, a flourishing and attractive little city, with a population of two thousand. This village, which is incorporated, is situated on the Big Wood river and is on the Oregon Short Line Railroad, sixteen miles west of Shoshone, the judicial center of Lincoln county. Gooding has excellent municipal improvements, has six churches, a creamery, a grain elevator, two banks, two weekly newspapers, and a monthly paper devoted to the wool-growing industry. Here is located the Idaho State School for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind. Like the county from which it was taken, Gooding county claims agriculture, stock-growing, and fruit-raising as its principal industries. The village of Bliss claims a population of about two hundred and is situated twenty-nine miles west of Shoshone, on the Snake river. It has a bank, a hotel and mercantile establishments adequate to meeting the demands placed upon them. Twenty-five miles southwest of Shoshone is situated the village of Wendell, the second in importance in the new county, with a population of four hundred. This town is on the Oregon Short Line Railroad, has a well-equipped electric-light and water system, a weekly paper, a hotel, a commercial club, two banks, and four churches. Minor hamlets and villages in the county give needed

facilities in the districts in which they are located.

The young and ambitious little city of Gooding is making rapid and substantial progress. From a pamphlet issued by the Gooding Commercial Club are gleaned a number of pertinent facts. By its geographical location and excellent railway facilities Gooding is the logical commercial center of more than a million irrigated acres which lie within a radius of one hundred miles of it. This makes it the center of the largest irrigated section of the United States, if not the entire world. Gooding has an equable climate and its altitude is 3,600 feet. The town has electric lights and power, a splendid system of municipal water works, supplied from a deep well of pure water, and its other attractions are of most definite order, so that it is destined to be one of the important industrial and commercial centers of southern Idaho. The lands of Gooding county are largely irrigated by the admirable system which derives its supply of water from the Big Wood river, a mountain stream having a watershed so formed as to give the river two flood-water periods each year. The flood waters are retained for irrigation purposes by the big dam at the Magic reservoir, which is all that its name implies. The gigantic reservoir may be filled twice each season and it is stated that no other irrigation system in the West has "such a double cinch on its water supply."

FRANKLIN COUNTY

By an act of the legislature of 1913, approved by the governor on the 30th of January of that year, Franklin county was created and organized out of the southwestern portion of Oneida county, and on the east it is bounded by Bear Lake county, which

occupies the extreme southeastern corner of the state. Oneida county constitutes its western boundary and Bannock county its northern, the land area of the new county being approximately four hundred and eighty-seven square miles, so that it has the distinction of being the smallest county in Idaho, the history of its development and the status of its industrial activities being indicated in the record touching the county from which it was formed. Preston was designated as the temporary county seat and the permanent capital of the new county will be determined at the general election of 1914, there being no manner of doubt that for this purpose the present judicial center will be retained. Franklin county is well developed as an agricultural district, and most of its land devoted to agricultural and horticultural enterprise is in excess of four thousand feet above sea level. Here dry farming is practiced most successfully, and the county is equipped likewise with excellent irrigation facilities. No little attention is paid to the raising of live stock.

Preston, a city of the second class, claims a population of approximately twenty-five hundred and is an enterprising and progressive town. It is attractively located on the Bear river, thirty miles southeast of Malad, the county seat of Oneida county. Preston has effective electric-lighting systems, a flour mill, a knitting factory, two theaters, an amusement park, two banks, three hotels, two libraries for public use, an active commercial club and an academy. Here are found four churches of the Latter Day Saints and also a Presbyterian church.

Franklin is an attractive village located at the center of the extreme southern part of the county. It is on the Cub river and on the Cache Valley branch of the Oregon Short

Line Railroad, five miles northeast of Lewiston, Utah. It has flour and woolen mills, a creamery and a theater, and here is a strong congregation of the Church of Latter Day Saints.

POWER COUNTY

A new Idaho county whose history must largely be determined from those of the three southeastern counties from which it was formed, by an act of the legislature of 1913, approved January 30, 1913, is Power county. Section 1 of the act of establishing the county reads in part as follows: "Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Idaho that there is hereby created and formed out of a portion of the existing counties of Oneida, Bingham, Blaine and Cassia, in the state of Idaho, a new county to be named Power county." This is one of the important counties of the state in the matter of its irrigation facilities, derived largely from the fine American Falls of the Snake river. The village of American Falls, which was the most important place in Oneida county, was accumulated by the new county and was designated as its temporary judicial center, a precedence which it is certain to retain as a result of the popular vote on the matter of the county seat, in the general election of 1914.

The village of American Falls is accredited with a population of 1,200 by the Idaho State Gazetteer of 1912-13. It is located in the north central part of Power county and is a station on the Oregon Short Line Railroad, twenty-five miles west of the city of Pocatello. The 1909-10 report of the Idaho commissioner of immigration, labor and statistics gives an interesting record concerning American Falls, and since the article was written the march of progress has gone steadily forward. The

report of the commissioner contains the following statements, and it will be remembered that at that time the town was still in Oneida county:

"American Falls is the most important city in the county. In the last two years over two hundred thousand acres of land were taken up in the vicinity of American Falls, and on these lands five hundred new homes were established the last year. These lands have made yields as high as 132 bushels of oats

its tasty homes is rapidly increasing. It has a splendid school system, which includes a four years' high-school course. It has well furnished mercantile establishments and two banks, with deposits of \$200,000; a theater with a seating capacity of eight hundred; and four first-class hotels. It is here the great power plant of the Idaho Consolidated Power Company is located. It furnishes light and power for Pocatello, American Falls and several other towns in that vicinity. This com-



AMERICAN FALLS

to the acre, 103 of barley, seventy-five of wheat, five hundred bushels of potatoes and seven tons of alfalfa in two cuttings. It is located on the Oregon Short Line Railroad and a railroad has been surveyed and partly built from Moreland, on the Mackay branch of the Oregon Short Line, to the town. American Falls has trebled its population and quadrupled its business interests in about two years. Half a million dollars has been expended for improvements during that time. It has substantial business buildings, and the number of

pany offers special inducements to the establishment of manufacturing plants, and the town is destined to be a great manufacturing center.

"At this point the Snake river is one thousand feet wide and drops forty-two feet over a series of beautiful cascades, making possible the development of upwards of sixty thousand horsepower."

American Falls is essentially a metropolitan little city and offers great inducements for the investment of capital in manufactur-

ing and other productive enterprises, besides having manifold attractions as a place of residence. Its churches are those of the Episcopal, Methodist, Catholic, Presbyterian and Latter Day Saints denominations. Live stock and grain constitute the principal shipments from this point.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

An act to create and organize the county of Jefferson from the southern part of Fremont county was passed by the legislature of 1913 and was approved by the governor on the 18th of February, the creation of the county being contingent, however, upon the approval of a majority of the qualified electors residing in the proposed county. The creation of the county was ratified by the popular election there held on the 5th of November, 1913. The vote for separation in what will hereafter be known as Jefferson county was 1,827 in favor and 603 in opposition. Rigby was chosen as the county seat by a vote of 1,368, against 961 polled by Menan. The new county is formed from the western lower part of Fremont county, and the eastern part was simultaneously organized as the new county of Madison. For record touching the industrial and civic conditions in Jefferson county reference may be made to the description of Fremont county, in preceding paragraphs of this chapter.

The new county of Jefferson comprises nearly one million acres of southwestern Fremont county. The district is practically entirely agricultural and there is approximately three hundred and fifty thousand acres of developed farm land within the county. The chief products are grain, stock, hay and field crops. Dairying is an extensive and profitable industry. The western portion of the new

county is desert, but is rapidly settling up as a dry farm grain district. The central and eastern section is irrigated and the southeastern portion is a well developed dry farm grain district.

There are no mountains of importance in Jefferson county—most of the county being in the Snake river valley—and there is no timber resource of importance.

The county is about ninety miles long from east to west and has an average width from north to south of about eighteen miles.

The population of the country is estimated at eight thousand and it has an assessed valuation of \$9,000,000. Jefferson county will start its existence with about \$35,000 of bonded indebtedness, which is the pro rata of Fremont county's outstanding debt that will accrue to Jefferson. The county is well supplied with transportation, being crossed from south to north in the western portion by the Oregon Short Line main line, Butte division, and in the eastern part by the St. Anthony branch. There is also a stub line to Menan from Ukon.

Rigby, the county seat of Jefferson county, is one of the most important towns in the upper Snake river basin and has a population of about one thousand. The town is modern and has electric lights, water works, cement sidewalks and splendid schools. A \$30,000 brick, three-story, 27-room high school building has been completed and was formally opened to the public Monday, November 3, 1913. The grammar schools of Rigby are in a consolidated school district and ten school wagons are run by the district to carry the pupils to and from the school.

Practically every line of business is represented in the town of Rigby and some of the largest banking and mercantile institutions of eastern Idaho are located there. The annual shipments of farm products from Rigby will

total close to \$2,000,000 in value and the Oregon Short Line is now enlarging its local freight handling facilities by building an 80-foot addition to the freight depot. There is a large flouring mill and elevator at the town.

Rigby citizens present Jefferson county with about two and a half acres of valuable land in almost the center of the city as a courthouse site and place a building ample for the needs of the county for offices and court purposes for many years without cost to the county.

Jefferson county begins its existence most auspiciously, and the progressive type of people who are its citizens, the inherent natural richness of the county's resources, the large assessed valuation—all suggest that the new county will be one of the most prosperous in the state of Idaho.

MADISON COUNTY

This county was organized and constituted under exactly the same provisions as was Jefferson county, of which mention is made in the paragraphs immediately preceding. It occupies the lower eastern part of the county of Fremont as formerly constituted, and the popular vote of November 5, 1913, gave the separation proposition a majority of 1,100 in favor of the division, Rexburg having no opposition for county seat of the new county. The act to create Madison county was approved by Governor Haines on the 18th of February, 1913. For data pertinent to the two counties that have thus been recently added to the list in the state, reference should be made to record of Fremont county.

Rexburg, with a population of approximately four thousand, is located on the Oregon Short Line Railroad, nine miles southwest of St. Anthony, county seat of Fremont county.

The 1909-10 report of the Idaho commissioner of immigration gives the following statements: "Rexburg is in the center of a splendid agricultural district. It has a number of very substantial business blocks, constructed from a species of sandstone found near there. One of the important sugar factories of the state is located near Rexburg. The town is also the seat of Rick's Academy, one of the important educational institutions of Idaho. It also has a very handsome high-school building and a good flour mill."

It may further be stated that Rexburg has two banks, a hospital, a commercial club, five churches, three hotels, an opera house and two weekly newspapers.

Madison county is practically all agricultural land and embraces the famous Rexburg bench, which is one of the greatest dry farm wheat belts in the west. There is approximately three hundred thousand acres of developed farm land within the county and of this one-half is irrigated. The county has a population of nearly eight thousand and an assessed valuation of close to \$10,000,000.

Rexburg is the principal town of the county and was made the county seat. The population of Rexburg is estimated at four thousand. It is one of the oldest and best built towns in the upper Snake River valley. The annual shipments of farm commodities from Rexburg total about \$2,000,000 in value. Diversified farming is the chief industry of the district of which Rexburg is the commercial center.

Madison county is practically all tillable agricultural land. There is no timber resource of importance within the county. The county is crossed from south to north by the St. Anthony branch of the Oregon Short Line Railroad.

The election which resulted in the creation of Madison and Jefferson counties was au-

thorized by an enabling act passed at the last session of the state legislature and there was no marked contest in the district which now is embraced in Madison county. By the creation of the two new counties from Fremont the southeast part of the state secures two new representatives in the senate.

The agitation for county division in Fremont has been almost continuous for the last

fifteen years and many bills have been introduced in the legislature with that purpose, but until the last session conflicting county seat ambitions always defeated the measures. Since the creation of the new counties the people of this section feel that conditions will be more settled and permanent and effective development will go forward with greater speed.

CHAPTER XII

PROMINENT CITIES AND TOWNS OF IDAHO—BOISE, THE BEAUTIFUL CAPITAL OF THE STATE—POCATELLO, THE GATE CITY—COEUR D'ALENE—LEWISTON—TWIN FALLS—IDAHO FALLS—NAMPA—MOSCOW—CALDWELL—WALLACE—SAND POINT—WEISER—BLACKFOOT—PRESTON—PAYETTE—MONTPELIER—REXBURG—GRANGEVILLE—GOODING—SALMON MOUNTAIN HOME—EMMETT—ST. ANTHONY—HAILEY—SHOSHONE—BURLEY.

BOISE

The valiant spirit that has made Idaho what it is, finds, perhaps, its definite apotheosis and supreme exemplification in its beautiful capital city and metropolis. Not merely from the viewpoint of the East or the West but from that of general or universal order are the attributes of exceptional beauty to be attributed to Boise. To see is to know and appreciate that here is found the veritable *urbs in horto*, for no more perfect definition of a city in a garden could be asked than that here afforded. Shade trees of gigantic order border the fine residence streets of a truly metropolitan little city and challenge comparison with the like attractions of the venerable cities of the eastern states. This alone makes for beauty and few spots in the West show that there has been equal attention paid to the development of the ornamental and esthetic element of city building. Homes that are attractive and well kept and that vie with each other in the presentation of the floral attractions made possible by the fertile soil and equable climate of the locality, add the most effective supplement to the general

panorama that betokens civic pride and progressiveness and that marks Boise as an individual community of manifold advantages and attractions. The East would claim such a city with pride; the West is not lacking in even more gallant appreciation and affection. No words can give true expression of the beauties of the Idaho capital, with its wealth of modern improvements and facilities; its fine public and business buildings; its delectable situation; its material vitality and high social status; its unexcelled claims as an inviting place of residence and field for business activity; and thus it can be hoped, within the limited compass of a publication of this order, to give only an earnest of what the city is and what it offers. In offering a measurable estimate of the status of Boise it is deemed a matter of distinct consistency to revert with appreciation to the admirable description given in a handsome brochure issued in the spring of 1913 by the Boise Commercial Club, which progressive body is doing a most effective service in promoting the interests of the city and the state at large. In quoting from the publication noted slight metaphrase and elimination are indulged and

thus it is not necessary to use formal marks of quotation. It is to be understood, however, that the text of the following paragraphs is essentially that of the edition thus issued by the Boise Commercial Club and that the localized and more intimate estimate is therefore of the greater interest and value as reproduced in this history.

You recall Keats' striking lines in which he compares the surprises and delights of Chapman's Homer to the discovery of the Pacific

They had traveled for many days through dust and sage-brush in the heat of summer; they had not seen a tree for hundreds of miles. When they saw the trees along the river they exclaimed: "Les bois, les bois! Voyez les bois!" "The woods, the woods, see the woods!"

It is from this circumstance that the Boise river takes its name, and the city was named after the river.

On the 28th of June, 1863, Major Lugabill



BOISE'S FIRST HOME

when stout old Cortez and all his men looked upon that vast expanse of water in wonder and "silent upon a peak in Darien."

Something like this happened when in 1834 some French Canadian explorers, a part of Captain Bonneville's expedition, whose exploits were described so graphically by Washington Irving, pitched camp on the mesa overlooking the site where Boise now stands and looked down upon the valley through which rippled a river of surpassing loveliness through ranks of nodding poplars.

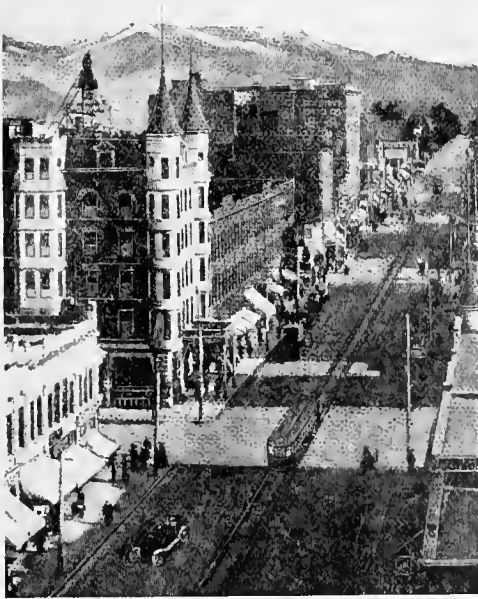
of the United States army with a troop of cavalry pitched camp on what is now known as Government island. His object was to select a suitable place to establish a military post. About the 6th of July the same year he selected and located the present site of Fort Boise, now Boise barracks.

A few days after that Cyrus Jacobs, H. C. Riggs and Frank and Thomas Davis laid out the town of Boise.

Boise grew with the growth of the territory. It was the territorial capital. When

statehood was obtained, in 1890, it became the capital of the state, and it is now, as it has been for many years, the financial, social and political metropolis of the state.

One of the old Hebrew writers in a burst of poesy, said of Jerusalem: "Beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth."



MAIN STREET, LOOKING EAST, BOISE

Boise is beautiful for situation as was Jerusalem and it is the pride of the entire Northwest. It is the best little city in the United States. It is substantially built, it is strictly up-to-date in every detail, its business and social and educational advantages are inferior to none, and it offers to the home-

seeker an opportunity to get rich if he is poor and to get well if he is sick.

Boise is located about half way between Salt Lake City and Portland, on the Oregon Short Line Railroad. Its population, including its immediate environment, is in excess of twenty-five thousand. The city nestles in the encircling arms of a series of surrounding foothills that protect it from the severer blasts that sometimes blow across the mesa. Its altitude of 2,760 feet above the sea level removes it from any danger from malaria and brings the invigorating ozone from the mountains with health and healing on its wings.

Here is an opportune occasion to say that Boise is the healthiest city in the United States. Its death rate per thousand, as shown by the government reports of the troops of cavalry located there, is lower than any other section where government troops are located. Boise, and the entire Boise valley constitute a natural sanitarium. As there is something in the climate and surroundings that destroys certain fruit pests that greatly trouble other sections of the West and can only be destroyed by much pains and effort, so there is also something in the climate and environment that is destructive to many disease germs, especially tuberculosis. Boise has never had a case of sunstroke. No cyclones, no severe storms, very little thunder and lightning, no earthquakes.

Its climate is all that could reasonably be desired. There are only a very few nights in summer that people do not sleep under blankets. For a few weeks in summer the days are warm, but not severely so; the nights are cool. The winters are as a general rule mild. The climate is of that bracing kind that does not enervate like that of southern California; it stimulates and strengthens. Naturally you would suppose climatic conditions in Boise

would be about the same as in other places of similar latitude. Not so. The mean summer temperature as given in official publications of the United States weather bureau is 70 degrees, the average minimum temperature of summer is 54 degrees; the average winter temperature is 32 degree, the average minimum 26. There are periods in winter when the ground is frozen and children can enjoy the luxury of skating on the adjacent sloughs, but there are days at a time when the temperature does not fall below the freezing point.

inches; spring, 3.7 inches; summer, 1.3, and fall 2.7 inches. Boise has three hundred days of sunshine during the year. Modern scientists say: "Everything from the sun." Think of the prodigality of good things that must be lavished upon the inhabitants of Boise!

When it is said that Boise is in every respect a modern, up-to-date city, about all the ground has been covered. This statement includes all modern appliances and conveniences, electric lights, street cars, trolley lines, telephones, a good water system, cement



FEDERAL BUILDING

During some winters flowers bloom out of doors in January and wild flowers often are found in the hills as early as February; roses bloom in Boise door-yards nearly up to Christmas.

Visitors often express surprise at the absence of high winds here. Windows may without discomfort be kept open nearly every day in the year. The average wind movement is only from five to six miles an hour. Rain falls here mostly during the winter months. The precipitation for winter is 5.2

walks, paved streets, ample sewers, and modern business, educational, religious, benevolent and social institutions.

Boise has over one hundred miles of cement sidewalks and fifteen miles of hard surface pavement. Her modern and well equipped fire department, one of the best in the entire Northwest, together with its splendid water system by which water can be thrown over the highest buildings with ease and dispatch, makes insurance rates very reasonable. Boise has large wholesale houses in all lines,

and the very best of retail stores. The hotels of the city are famed far and wide as being modern, up-to-date hostelryes.

Among the public buildings of note are the capitol building, the city hall, the penitentiary, the Soldiers' Home, the United States Assay Office building, the Federal building in which is the post office and all the Federal offices, the Carnegie Library building, the Natatorium and the Pinney theater. The United States government has a building for the use of the reclamation service.

daily newspapers, one morning paper, the *Idaho Daily Statesman*, and one evening paper, the *Capital News*, each with complete telegraphic service. Recently the *Idaho Club Woman* and *See Idaho First* magazine were removed to Boise. *Illustrated Idaho* is published here.

Boise is well supplied with amusements. The Pinney theater puts on high class drama and comedy, and we have a number of high grade picture shows, and two theaters devoted to stock company and vaudeville.



PUBLIC LIBRARY, BOISE

All the leading religious denominations are well represented. The same is true of benevolent and social orders. It is worthy of mention in connection with Boise as a religious center that the Catholics have a fine new cathedral almost complete, costing about \$180,000, and maintain a resident bishop. The Episcopal church, with a fine modern cathedral, also maintains a resident bishop.

Boise has two up-to-date hospitals, the St. Luke's and the St. Alphonsus. It has two

Boise is headquarters for one of the best baseball leagues in the Northwest and has fine ball grounds within a few blocks from the main portion of the city.

The White City on the grounds of the Natatorium has a scenic railway, a joy wheel, a fun factory, pavilion and skating rink, a picture show building, a band stand that will seat sixty musicians, a miniature railway, a lake for boating in the summer and skating in the winter, an ostrich farm, and other at-

tractions. Within a few miles of Boise, down the Boise valley, is Pierce park, where there is a fine dancing pavilion, a beautiful scenic lake for boating, splendid trees for shade, an ideal place for picnic parties and for families to spend a few hours away from the dust of the city.

The legislature meets here every two years and Boise is the home of the state and federal offices, the members of the supreme court, and of the district court. Some of the wealthiest men of the state have built their homes here and live here. Boise has, each year, a large number of visitors who make the city their headquarters while they go on fishing and hunting trips. This section of Idaho is a veritable hunters' and fishers' paradise. Grouse, sage hens, quail and all kinds of small game are found here in abundance and the bigger game can be found in the mountains within a reasonable distance from Boise. The finest kind of speckled trout are in our mountain streams and lakes. Many throng here in season for hunting and fishing.

One of the best indications of the substantial character of a city is its banking institutions. Measured by this test Boise has good reasons to be proud. In the history of the city there have been only two bank failures. All of the banks of Boise are on a solid basis. They are conservative and yet progressive and are managed by conservative and careful men. The buildings in which they are housed would reflect credit on a city of one hundred thousand inhabitants. The total bank clearances of all the banks in the city for 1912 were \$41,116,905.93. In 1912 the six banks of the city had on deposit over \$6,000,000. The average deposit in the city banks for the same year was \$552, probably as high as any in the country. Over \$1,000,-

000 are invested in bank furniture, fixtures and buildings.

Boise's water system is one of the best in the United States. It furnishes water of the highest standard of purity at a reasonable cost. Some of the supply comes from artesian wells located in the foothills above the city and some from the river filtered through a natural filter of sand and gravel into large wells and from there pumped into mains. Tap any of the mains of the Boise water system any time of the day or night, anywhere in the city, and you get a glass of pure, sparkling water, cool and refreshing. The Boise water system represents an investment of \$500,000 and has a capacity of three hundred thousand cubic feet per twenty-four hours.

Boise has a good gas plant with an investment of \$500,000. This plant paid out in wages in the city in 1912 \$12,000, and expended in improvements during the year \$47,000. The total capacity of the storage plant is 150,000 cubic feet. Many of the families of Boise use either gas or electricity for cooking. Electricity for lighting, heating and power purposes is furnished mainly by the Idaho and Oregon Light and Power Company, as formerly known. Since the consolidation of the traction interests this company is in the merger and is now a part of the Idaho Traction Company. This company procures power from three plants, the Barber plant on the Boise river, the Horseshoe Bend plant on the Payette river, and the Swan Falls plant on the Snake river. These plants have a combined capacity of twelve thousand horsepower, and may be enlarged to double that amount. This company also has a large plant partly completed at Ox Bow on the Snake river which will be capable of delivering thirty thousand horsepower for electrical en-

ergy. Boise, Nampa, Caldwell, Ontario, Payette and Weiser are among the towns supplied with power by this company. The Beaver River Power Company, which has been operating in Utah for about five years, is now operating quite extensively in southern Idaho. It has a development hydraulic plant on the Malad river of 7,500 horsepower capacity and with an ultimate development of thirty thousand horsepower. The Malad river is only two and a half miles long from its origin in the lava rocks, and no ice has ever been known to form on it, so that all danger of

Supplementary to the general educational institutions of Boise are the summer Chautauqua and the summer Normal School. The Chautauqua has been running now for three years and is attracting wide attention. Its board employs the very ablest Chautauqua talent in the nation and the lectures and entertainments are of a very high order and contribute to the pleasure and information of many people who come here from different parts of the state to attend. Some of the very best musical talent available present their best programs at the Boise Chautauqua. The



RUSSELL HOMESTEAD, BOISE

hindrance from ice is eliminated. This company has a line of ninety miles from the Malad to Boise. It supplies power and light to a number of other places along the line and will extend to Weiser and the lower country, where they will supply power for pumping purposes. They have laid their lines throughout Boise and are supplying a number of people. On Seventeenth and River streets, Boise, the company have a steam turbine generating plant of 2,500 horsepower capacity which is for reserve in case of emergency either to lines or plant on the Malad river.

summer normals are largely attended by those about to engage in teaching and those who wish to refresh themselves in theory and practice. It is under state management and some of the very best educational talent in the United States are among the lecturers and instructors at this school. The State Teachers' Association holds its annual session in Boise.

Boise is especially a city of beautiful homes. It is one of the most picturesque cities in the West. Here we get a glimpse of the Owyhees lifting their heads in the snow.

We see the pines nodding on the adjacent slopes of the mountains. The sunrise strikes no fabled Memnon into chastened music but it touches the green grass and flowers of the hills into gladdening smiles. No Euphrates pours its golden tide through our streets, but the cool and limpid water from our irrigating canals ripples its musical laughter from the Natatorium to the Soldiers' Home. How Rembrandt and Millet would have rejoiced to set up their easels amid so much loveliness and spread its magic charm about Boise. Many of the rich mining and stock men build homes and live here and educate their children. The cultured throng here; and here the poor who want to better their condition find a shelter and an opportunity to achieve.

You are interested in knowing what gives Boise its supremacy. It is the supply point for the rich mining and agricultural country adjacent. This is one item.

You must know that the mines of the Boise basin, and Silver City, of Neal and Pearl, together with the important placer mines along the Boise and Snake, employ a large number of men and demand a large amount of supplies.

While the Basin and the Owyhee mines are not producing as largely in gold, silver and lead as they did some years ago, they are still large producers. They make a market for the products of the ranches of the Boise valley and also for all kinds of supplies which the Boise wholesale trade furnishes. The sheep industry calls for its quota of supplies, a very large part of which Boise wholesalers furnish.

Boise is connected by trolley with all the near-by towns, and by telephone with all the towns of the entire Snake river valley. These towns pour a large number of people into the city daily to make purchases they can get cheaper and better here, and to attend social

functions, theaters, concerts and fraternal meetings of various kinds, and the telephone orders come in for goods to be sent by post or express. Then again, Boise is the center of a vast irrigation district covering over three hundred thousand acres of the finest agricultural and fruit lands in the United States. This vast acreage is rapidly being reduced to cultivation; it is being cultivated by industrious and frugal people from other states, some of the very best brawn and brain of the nation, and these help increase the trade and business of Boise.

Just above the city, on the mesa, where, some sixty years ago, those French Canadian voyageurs under Captain Bonneville looked down upon the present site of Boise, are now orchards and smiling fields and happy homes. The recent extension of our trolley lines all over what is known as "the bench" brings this large population in touch with our business and social life.

In short, as all roads once found their center in Rome, so all roads of business and political life head towards Boise as the metropolis of the state and are potent factors in giving it supremacy. This feature is worth working out more in detail, so we invite your attention to some of the main factors of Boise's supremacy.

In the West, irrigation is king. Irrigation is almost as old as human history. Even before the pyramids of Egypt were built, people knew how to divert water from rivers and streams and lead them out onto arid plains to make crops grow. In the valley of the Nile and in many valleys of India were vast systems of irrigation that made these portions of the Orient the granaries of the then known world. From the earliest period of Egyptian history, irrigation was a function of the government.

Without irrigation but little could be done

in raising grain, fruit and vegetables in what is known as southern Idaho. When the mines of the Boise basin and Silver City were at their best and pouring into the lap of business hundreds of millions of gold, the large mining population was supplied with vegetables and other foodstuffs from Boise gardens and the Boise valley, produced by means of taking small canals from the Boise river and leading the water out onto the sage-brush plains.

Idaho leads the world in irrigation. No other state in the union can boast of such an irrigated area as Idaho; no other state has expended so many millions of dollars in the reclamation of arid lands, and no state has so many acres available to public entry. Idaho's canals are the longest; her engineering feats the most wonderful; and her water supply the most inexhaustible. No other state has been more active in securing the benefits of the provisions of the Carey act, and, with possibly one exception, no other state has benefited so much from the United States Reclamation act. And, furthermore, no other state has done so much and made so much progress in irrigation through individual effort and private enterprises.

From a very small beginning, so insignificant as to consist of a single furrow extending from a rivulet to a garden spot a few rods away, it has developed to embrace an irrigated district of over five million acres of land, with canals aggregating thirteen thousand miles in length and costing approximately \$100,000,000.

Boise is in a position to reap the advantage of a very large part of the vast systems of irrigation of southern Idaho.

In Ada county, of which Boise is the county seat, there are over one hundred thousand acres susceptible of irrigation, and it is now

nearly all being irrigated and cultivated. Boise is practically the center of three hundred thousand acres of good irrigated lands. The state projects developing irrigation in this state are known as the Carey Act Projects, while the others are government projects.

Of the former, Idaho has projected and in operation forty different enterprises with an area of two million acres, and contemplating in the total cost of construction nearly \$70,000,000. The estimated length of the main canals of Carey act projects is 1,398 miles, and there has already been expended on them \$23,000,000. The acreage already entered under these projects is 726,000 in round numbers, and the acreage still open to settlement is over two hundred thousand.

The New York canal furnishes water for irrigating a large section of very fine agricultural and fruit lands on the mesa just above Boise. It is almost a river in itself. Already on the mesa are some of the finest fruit farms and general ranches anywhere in the West. The volume of water has heretofore not been large enough, in the hot months especially, to sufficiently water the crops and fruit trees on the bench, and so a project was conceived to store the water of the Boise river to form a supply against the low water of the summer months. This resulted in one of the most colossal dams for storing purposes in the known world. The object of this dam, known as the Arrow Rock dam, is to store the waters of the Boise river so that they may be let out into not only the New York canal, but other canals that irrigate the Boise valley in the summer months when water in the river is low. The gigantic character of this great engineering feat stands related in a very large way to the continued prosperity of Boise. It is one of the factors that enters

into the points of vantage possessed by the capital city of Idaho. In addition to this the New York canal on the bench, almost a river of itself, irrigates an immense section all immediately tributary to Boise. It is fed by the Boise river and receives a part of the storage of the Arrow Rock dam. Besides, two large canals run through the city, also fed by the Boise river, that furnish water for irrigating lawns in the city and lands throughout the Boise valley. Thus it will be seen, the entire country adjacent to Boise is well supplied with water for irrigation and other purposes.

Boise stands immediately related to all the leading industries and to all the leading towns in this part of the state. It is a sort of parent of them all. In a business, social and educational way, it has the most cordial relations with them all.

The rich mines have poured their wealth through the United States assay office located here into its channels of trade. The immense profits of the large and important sheep industry find their way into the coffers of Boise merchants and into Boise banks and gradually reach the masses of the people and the laboring classes in one way or another. The great earnings of the large tracts devoted to the culture of agricultural fruit and vegetable products help to swell the wealth of the people of Boise.

Boise is connected by trolley with Eagle, Star, Middleton, Caldwell, Nampa, Meridian, and other points, and the people of all these places do a large shopping trade in Boise. This leads naturally to a special paragraph on Boise's interurban lines.

With the construction of the interurban line down the Boise valley a new era opened for all the intervening section. It was built solidly and had first-class car equipment and gave first-class service.

The line known as the Boise Valley road running up on the bench and connecting Boise with Meridian and Nampa also brought Boise into more immediate touch with a very desirable class of people and business.

The city also has a fair system of trolley lines reaching nearly every part and supplying means of transportation.

During the closing months of 1912 a deal was made by which all the electric lines came under one management. The various lines were taken over and are now operated under the name of the Idaho Traction Company. What is known as the Mainland interests have now control of all the interurban and city lines, and in addition to the amount already expended, amounting to approximately \$3,000,000, they are making many improvements and extending their lines, which involves the expenditure of many thousands more.

This merger gives Boise one of the very best trolley line services in the West, fully up-to-date. It places Boise within a few hours of Caldwell, Nampa, and other towns on what is known as the loop. A line running clear around the bench puts Boise in close touch with the large population there. They have a quick and very satisfactory service.

The amount of interurban mileage is fifty-nine miles; city mileage, twenty-one miles. The trolley system employs 167. Over \$500,000 was spent by this company for labor alone during the past year. Estimated value, \$2,000,000. Boise now has the best interurban system of any city of its size in the United States.

Among the public buildings of note are the capitol building, the city hall, the penitentiary, the Soldier's Home, the United States Assay Office building, the Federal building in which is the post office and all the federal offices,

the Carnegie Library building, the Natatorium and the Pinney theater. The United States government has a building for the use of the reclamation service.

The postal receipts for the year 1911 were \$96,902.22, and for 1912 they were \$103,923.31. This shows a very fair increase. There were quite a number of improvements made in the post-office building during the past year; a large number of new boxes were

The city is the natural location for woolen mills to handle the large wool crop of this part of the state; for alfalfa mills; for factories to handle the immense output of vegetables, such as beans and peas and corn, and fruit canneries. Her vast resources in the way of electric power make Boise a natural manufacturing center.

Two large electric power companies now have electric power in any quantity for sale



SOLDIERS' HOME, BOISE

put in and the interior of the office made more handy for the rapidly increasing business.

In addition to furnishing and running an up-to-date trolley interurban system, the Idaho Traction Company owns and runs one of the very finest (the Natatorium) indoor bathing resorts in the United States.

Another item under this general head may as well be discussed here. Boise has already done something in the way of manufacturing,

right here in Boise. This makes power easy to obtain, and in the next few years no doubt those interested in new fields to establish manufacturing establishments will turn to Boise as offering the very best opportunities for profitable manufacturing. Boise has not as yet done very much in this line, but she has done something.

The following table will give an idea of the beginning that Boise has made in the line of manufacturing:

| Commodity. | Investment. | Em- ploys. |
|----------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Creameries | \$ 60,000 | 40 |
| Cigars | 10,000 | 30 |
| Cement pipe | 15,000 | 20 |
| Candy | 35,000 | 60 |
| Brooms. | 2,000 | 3 |
| Trunks | 10,000 | 6 |
| Shirtwaists. | 1,000 | 3 |
| Soap | 5,000 | 6 |
| Sweeping compound. | 1,000 | 2 |
| Brick | 20,000 | 20 |
| Quarries | 100,000 | 50 |
| Harness | 5,000 | 6 |
| Tents, awnings | 5,000 | 15 |
| Mattresses | 10,000 | 10 |
| Apiary goods | 10,000 | 10 |
| Bottling plants | 30,000 | 15 |
| Foundries, machine shops.. | 100,000 | 50 |
| Bakeries | 20,000 | 30 |
| Packing houses | 30,000 | 30 |
| Coffee roasting | 40,000 | 5 |
| Brewing | 150,000 | 50 |
| Canning | 20,000 | 12 |
| Totals. | \$674,000 | 473 |

In addition to the manufactories already named Boise has a sash and door company, an institution known as the Capital Sash and Door Company, the Coast Lumber Company, Boise Lumber Company, two ice companies, and two beef packing companies.

The Barber Lumber Company has a fine plant with a capacity of a million feet a day located near Boise. It will resume operations in a few months. This company employs a large number of men and in addition to its lumber output, manufactures immense quantities of fruit boxes. In order to bring its timber to the mill the Barber Lumber Com-

pany has perfected plans for building a railroad into the Boise basin which will develop considerable new business for this city.

The following paragraph from the columns of the *Idaho Daily Statesman's* annual for 1912 are of interest in this connection:

"During 1912 two important manufacturing concerns have entered the field. They are the Boise Stone Company and the Western Bottling Company. Both are organized on broad lines. The Boise Stone Company has commenced the development of the splendid stone quarry properties near the city. The quality of the stone is equal to anything found in the United States. The company is preparing to ship its product to all points in the West. The company is now constructing a tramway that will carry the rock to the shipping point. The Western Bottling Company was launched during the year with a full line of bottled soft drinks, extracts and specialty goods in the bottled line. It is shipping its products to all points in the intermountain region, and though but a new concern, is already preparing to enlarge its plans. The cigar manufacturing business has made a notable advance in the last year. Local manufacturers have raised the standard of their goods and made popular their brands. They have thereby increased the demand for them in their home territory, and to see a Boise man calling for a Boise made cigar is no longer an uncommon sight."

The public schools of Boise rank with the very best of the nation. This is quite clear from the report submitted to the board of education by the committee of eminent educators who recently made a thorough examination of the schools, courses of study, buildings and methods of teaching. The committee was composed of Edward Elliott, of the University of Wisconsin; Doctor Stayer, of



VIEW OF BUSINESS DISTRICT FROM OWYHEE ROOF GARDEN, BOISE



BOISE HIGH SCHOOL

Columbia University, and Doctor Judd, of the University of Chicago.

The valuation of the property belonging to the independent school district of Boise is about \$1,000,000. There are ten school buildings in the district, all of them handsome and commodious, equipped with the latest apparatus and up-to-date in every respect. The high school building recently completed is among the finest in the West. There are, at present, 121 teachers in the schools. In 1912 the district paid in salaries to teachers \$121,000. The present enrollment is 3,943. There are 875 pupils in the high school.

Another item in relation to the educational institutions of Boise is that the enrollment in the high school is the greatest in proportion to the total enrollment than any other cities in the United States except two, Berkeley, California, and Newton, Massachusetts, and there is but a shade of difference in these two exceptions. Berkeley is the seat of the University of California and large numbers of people come there for the purpose of passing their children from the high school to the university, which accounts for the largeness of the high school enrollment there. Newton similarly plays into Harvard College. Boise high school enrollment is under normal conditions and the exceptions noted really add to its proper fame.

In addition to the ordinary branches of an English grade and high school education, the Boise school teaches domestic science, manual training, bookkeeping, stenography and typewriting.

In addition to the public schools, Boise has three private schools and one business college. Under Protestant Episcopal auspices, St. Margaret's Hall is a school for girls. It offers good advantages under high moral auspices. It has been established twenty years, has fine

buildings, good equipment and teachers. There are at present one hundred pupils in attendance.

St. Teresa's Academy, under Catholic auspices, is also a school for girls; has a liberal course of study and a good corps of instructors. St. Joseph's is a school for boys and is doing good work. Link's Business College is recognized as being one of the very best institutions of its kind in the West.

The fame of Boise fruit practically girdles the world. The soil seems to be especially adapted to the raising of all kinds of fruit, small and large, excepting, of course, the tropical fruits.

In all the competitive examinations of late years, Boise fruit has taken the palm. The finest prunes in the world are raised in the Boise valley. This fruit alone has averaged a profit to the grower of from \$100 to \$200 per acre, and the market is constantly and rapidly growing. There is not much good prune land anywhere in the West, and hence there is no probability of over-production.

No juicier or finer looking apples are raised anywhere than in and around Boise. When rightly handled they yield a profit of from \$100 to \$400 an acre.

There is no danger of over-production, for the apple market is constantly being enlarged. Millions of people in different parts of the world are hungry for the delicious apples produced in this section of the country. With increased facilities for transportation and a lowering of rates which will surely come in a few years, the already large profits of our apple crops will, no doubt, be increased.

Large areas around Boise are given over to peaches and cherries. One cherry orchard that has been bearing but a few years has done so exceptionally well that its owner established a canning plant on his acreage, and

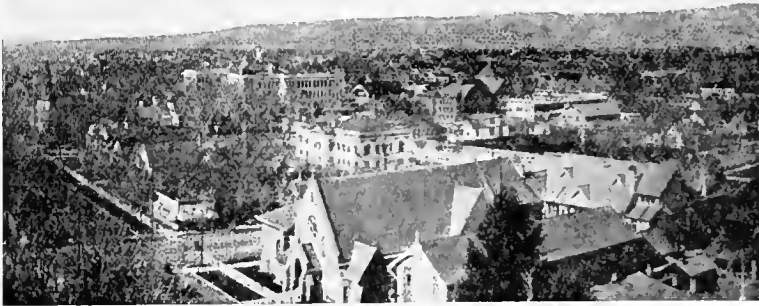
is now putting up the finished product, much to his own advantage. Peaches do remarkably well, all the finest varieties being produced in abundance.

Boise pears are the astonishment of all who see and eat them. For many years California was ahead of all other states of the West in the matter of raising Bartlett pears. For a long time Boise Bartlett pears were looked upon as being inferior to the California product, but in point of flavor and freedom from blemishes, the Boise Bartlett pear far

cheerfully to those who send in applications, showing what immense profits there are in fruit raising.

Apart from the general market for fruits as they are shipped away from here, the local market from the adjacent mines is exceptionally good and very valuable to the fruit grower. The mining camps near Boise take a large amount of fresh fruit and pay good prices for the same.

Then, again, through the efforts of the Commercial Club and leading citizens of



VIEW LOOKING NORTHWEST FROM DOME OF THE CAPITOL

overtops that of California and is a great favorite in the market. Apricots are produced in large quantities and are of the very finest quality. In the matter of small fruits such as strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, blackberries, etc., Boise cannot be excelled.

A few acres set out in small fruits under any of the irrigated canals of this section is a competence for any family. Published statements under the signature of some of the best fruit growers in and around Boise, men of irreproachable reputation, will be furnished

Boise, a canning factory has been established here, which, while yet in its beginning, has sent out a large output during the past year and is preparing to do more.

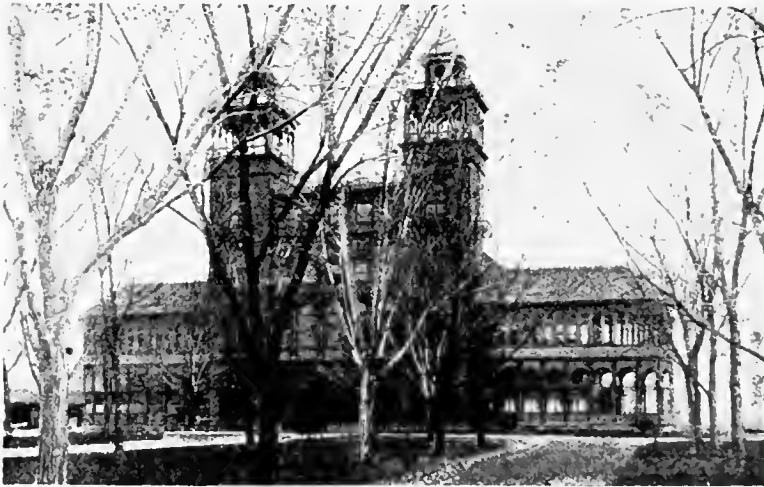
One feature of the fruit industry of Boise is worthy of special mention—the certainty of the crop. With the exception of very early fruit which is sometimes caught by an early frost, the trees and the vines produce unfailingly. This liability to fruit is now being avoided by smudging.

The fruit growers of Boise are not depend-

ent upon uncertain rains for the maturity of their crops. By virtue of our splendid irrigation system, the water for necessary quantity is absolutely under the control of the grower, and he can put it on and take it off at will. There is a wealth of sunshine that matures the fruit crop, so that fruit growers here are working with the least possible modicum of risk.

Within a few miles of Boise, either down the valley or over the bench, and within easy

base of granite. The construction of the building is heavy and substantial, and the materials entering into its construction are durable. Its dome is a close rival of the famed dome of the Congressional Library building of Washington, D. C. The interior is luxurious in its appointments and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was built. It will cost, when completed, \$2,000,000. About one million dollars have already been expended. The building is distinguished



THE FAMOUS NATATORIUM

access of the city's fine trolley lines, are good tracts of land that can be obtained very reasonably. Homeseekers and those desiring to pay special attention to fruit growing, can secure from five to ten acres, either more or less, which, when set out in fruit, will yield a good living, if not a competence, and will grow in value from year to year.

The new Capitol building, the monumental section of which has recently been completed, is an architectural gem. It was built of native stone quarried from the hills near Boise, the

from other capitols in having a bright rotunda, flooded with light, and in this, that the marble composing its finish, is of white material with dark green veinings. Its furnishings are elegant and tasteful. It is heated and ventilated according to the very latest methods.

The Boise Natatorium is a bathing, health and pleasure resort that has most appropriately been called the Taj Mahal of the West. Its thermal waters are taken from three artesian wells four hundred feet deep and are

172 degrees Fahrenheit. The building is most picturesque and beautiful, being of the Moorish style of architecture. It has a plunge 120 feet long and 70 feet wide, varying in depth from two to sixteen feet. The bottom of the plunge is lighted by ten submarine electric lights of about three thousand candle power. Facilities are afforded for nearly every kind of bathing. There are 130 dressing rooms, including bath tubs and steam baths, the latter having massage rooms in connection. There is a gymnasium on the third floor under the management of the Boise Athletic Club. The artesian wells supplying the Natatorium yield 1,300,000 gallons of water every twenty-four hours, and are used, in addition to furnishing water for the baths and heating the building, to supply water to heat a large number of public buildings and private residences in the city. The streets of Boise are sprinkled with hot water furnished from the Natatorium wells. The Natatorium grounds are handsomely laid out and delightfully shaded. It is a general resort for the people of Boise, and a mecca for visitors. The property is valued at \$210,000, and they have recently added improvements amounting to \$10,000.

The Boise Commercial Club is not many years old but it is fruitful of good works. It is composed of the leading business men of Boise with quite a sprinkling of the solid laboring class. Boise's Commercial Club is built upon lines of use. The fourth story of the Boise City National Bank building, corner of Eighth and Idaho streets, has been taken over and is now occupied by the Commercial Club.

Apart from the amusement features and opportunity for harmless recreation, the Commercial Club rooms are so many points of energy that radiates not only over the en-

tire city, but also over all southern Idaho. Its interests lie not only for Boise, but for all of the cities and towns in this part of the state. No question of public interest escapes its scrutiny. Every good work finds behind it Boise's Commercial Club. Its widening circles of influence extend in every direction. There are kept on hand at the club rooms all sorts of pamphlets, documents and books that tell what Boise is, and the opportunities she offers for investment. Its secretary would be glad to furnish any of these articles on application.

POCATELLO

The vicinity of Pocatello is rich in historical associations. In 1834, Nathaniel J. Wyeth, of Boston, Massachusetts, established Fort Hall as one of the trading posts of the fish and fur industry which he hoped to found. Fort Hall is a few miles from Pocatello and was the first permanent settlement, or rather trading point, in Idaho. Wyeth's plans were unsuccessful, owing to the monopoly of the Hudson's Bay Company, and two years later he was forced to turn this post along with his other holdings over to his rival.

Fort Hall occupied a strategic position, as it was the natural point of convergence of the roads and trails from the mountain passes. This, coupled with its mild climate, made it a central depot and meeting place for trappers and hunters. A few years later, when the great wave of immigration began, Fort Hall became the mecca for many a travel-worn, danger-harassed band that was making its slow way to the "Oregon country." It became a resting place and supply point for the thousands of emigrants bound not only for the Columbia, but for California as well.

Naturally, quite a settlement sprang up around this center and land was gotten under cultivation. In 1868, under the terms of the Fort Bridger treaty with the Indians, the red men were given their choice of lands for a reservation, and they insisted on having the fine bottom stretches of the Portneuf. The government, at a heavy expense, purchased the claims on which settlement had already been made, and from that year to 1891 the Indians held the ownership to more than a million acres of the finest of land around the site of Pocatello.

This city is on the Portneuf river, near the entrance to the canyon, and about sixteen miles from the junction of that stream with the Snake. Pocatello is often and most appropriately referred to as the "Gate City," as it is an important transportation portal not alone to Idaho but to the Pacific Northwest. The Portneuf canyon is a narrow valley that affords a railroad route one thousand feet lower than any other mountain pass in a region extending northward three hundred miles and an equal distance to the southwest. Through it was one of the thoroughfares of the famed "overland" stage lines of early days. This canyon was the scene of many thrilling and tragic adventures, as its recesses afforded highwaymen and road agents a most favorable environment for their nefarious work. Probably none of the frequenters of the old stage coaches ever approached the Portneuf canyon without apprehensive shivers and breathed a profound sigh of relief when they had safely traversed it.

The relation that old Fort Hall bore to the fur trappers, hunters and emigrants of early Idaho, Pocatello now maintains with reference to the immense railroad traffic coming from the east and south. The first steam road entering southeastern Idaho was the Utah &

Northern, extending from Salt Lake City up into Montana. Idaho Falls, formerly known as Eagle Rock, was an important point on this line, having the shops and other equipment. When the route for the Oregon Short Line westward, to make connection with Portland, was projected, the survey crossed the Utah & Northern about fifty miles south of Idaho Falls, in the heart of the Fort Hall reservation. At this crossing, as the railroad was extended toward the Pacific, there sprang up a little city of tents, which was named Pocatello to perpetuate the memory of an old Indian chief.

Within the reservation the railroad company had a grant of about two hundred acres for its right of way. The Oregon Short Line was completed as far as Pocatello in 1882 and soon afterward the Pacific Hotel was built. It was at first the intention of the railroad officials to make Shoshone a division terminal, as the branch to the Wood river mining country left the main line at that place, and shops were being constructed. There arose some difficulties over the town site, however, and the building was discontinued, Pocatello being substituted. At the time this place consisted of the railway station, the hotel and a store for the reservation. About 1887 the shops were removed from Idaho Falls, or Eagle Rock, to Pocatello, bringing with them several hundred men, some of them with families. For their accommodation the railroad company built dwellings along what was known as Company Row, these being the first residences in Pocatello.

In spite of the fact that there was no land open for location, the population of Pocatello increased and it became a typical frontier town, with all the attendant virtues, vices and the atmosphere of reckless daring and excitement. People "squatted" on the reservation

and were ordered off. The railroad company, under such circumstances, was forced to permit the occupancy of its right of way and quickly there appeared a town of nondescript frame buildings and shacks devoted to the various kinds of business and amusements. The appearance of this primitive Pocatello cannot be commended, but the commercial activities were extensive.

The overcrowding of the area owned by the railroad soon brought about an agitation for the securing of more ground. Fred T. Dubois, then delegate to congress, was appealed to. Conferences were had with the Bannocks and Shoshones, who owned the reservation, and at last an agreement was entered into by which the Indians agreed to sell two thousand acres to the United States for a town site. Mr. Dubois energetically pushed through congress a bill legalizing the contract.

In June, 1889, the town site was surveyed and a year later the lots were sold at public auction. Pocatello had during these years grown to a place of three thousand or more and the people had been forced over the limits of the railroad lands. Many were, at the time of the sale, already located on the new town site and some permanent buildings had been erected. There was ample opportunity for serious complications. The lots had been appraised at prices ranging from \$10 to \$50. A committee of citizens was chosen to have general supervision during the auctioneering. Before a lot, upon which buildings had been erected, was offered for sale, a member of the citizens' committee stated the facts and the name of the person who had made such improvements, making the request that no one should bid against him. Practically without exception this courtesy was observed and the sale passed off

quietly. With the assurance of good titles, permanent business blocks and handsome residences were speedily erected and Pocatello took on the aspects of a city.

Prior to the organization of this community as a village in the spring of 1889, there had been no definite form of government, its location within an Indian reservation complicating all such matters. After the creation of the village, the board of commissioners of Bingham county, in which Pocatello was then situated, appointed as the first trustees H. L. Becraft, chairman; D. K. Williams, A. F. Caldwell, L. A. West and Doctor Davis.

By act of the legislature in 1892 Pocatello was constituted a city of the first class. It was divided into four wards and in the spring of 1893 the first city election was held. This resulted in the selection of Edward Stein for mayor; Ed. Sadler, clerk; J. J. Curl, treasurer; and eight councilmen. In March, 1893, Bannock county was created out of Bingham, and Pocatello was made the county seat.

Gradually the area of the Indian reservation is being reduced. In 1891 a portion of these lands were purchased from the Indians and thrown open to settlement, and again in 1905 additional lands were made available for this purpose. There are at present fewer than one thousand eight hundred Indians on the Fort Hall reservation. This reservation was originally set aside for the Bannock and Shoshone Indians. Later the remnant of the Lemhi tribe was removed from the Lemhi valley and established at Fort Hall. There are still over four hundred and fifty thousand acres included within the reserve. The numbers of this once dominant race are rapidly decreasing, statistics showing that among the Indians the death rate is greatly in excess of the births.

During the last two decades, Pocatello has

made a substantial growth and is now not only the most important railway center within the state, but is the second city in size. Its connection with railroads has been the dominating factor in its advancement, but there have been many other contributing forces. In traffic by rail Pocatello receives the business from Butte and its connections on the north; from Portland and its tributary territory on the west; and on the south and east from the vast country extending to the Gulf of Mexico

ditions which are compared with those of the health resorts of Colorado. Statistics show that the death rate is less than nine for each one thousand of population. There are no great extremes in temperature. The winters are short, the summer heat is not intense and the nights are always cool and refreshing. Within easy reach of Pocatello are springs which are destined to become health retreats of more than local fame. At Lava, forty miles distant, are hot springs of proven medicinal



BIRD'S EYE VIEW, POCATELLO. STATE ACADEMY BUILDINGS.

and the Atlantic ocean. The Oregon Short Line is putting in extensive improvements at Pocatello, the cost of which will total a million dollars. Almost two thousand of the twelve thousand people of Pocatello are in the employ of this company, the monthly payroll amounting to \$175,000.

Pocatello, in common with the whole state of Idaho, enjoys a healthful and agreeable climate. Its elevation is 4,466 feet. The presence of the nearby mountains and the dryness of the air favor equable climatic con-

ditions; while to the southeast are the effervescing Soda Springs, where the Idaho mineral waters, self-charged with gas, are bottled for commercial use.

The country surrounding Pocatello, as the rich lands of the Portneuf and Snake river valleys are brought under cultivation, will be a constantly increasing asset of the city. The soil around Pocatello is composed of the disintegrated lavas and volcanic ash, which, when watered, always proves productive to a high degree. The government has an irrigation

system on the Fort Hall reservation, while the Portneuf-Marsh Valley Irrigation Company contemplates increasing its area of reclamation to seventy thousand acres.

Pocatello has the advantages resulting from cheap and abundant electric power. The current for its light and power is generated at American Falls, twenty-five miles to the west, where there is a descent in the Snake river of forty-two feet. Six thousand horse power are now being utilized, which amount does not exceed one-tenth of the possible capacity of the plant. As this energy is developed, the industrial benefits to this section of Idaho cannot be overestimated. The company makes an offer, for a certain period, of free power to manufacturing concerns locating in Pocatello, and beyond that limit names a rate which is said to be the equivalent of coal at only \$1.25 per ton. There are also near this city power sites of which, so far, no use has been made.

Pocatello has an extensive water supply of exceptional purity. The installation of the system cost more than a half million dollars. The water comes from Gibson, Jack and Mine creeks, having their source near the summits of Kinport and Bannock mountain peaks a short distance southwest of the city, which rise to a height of ten thousand feet. Around the headwaters of these streams are fifty thousand acres of land within the Pocatello National Forest, from which, in order to safeguard this water supply, sheep are excluded, and only a limited number of cattle are permitted to range within its borders. The melting snows of the mountain tops are gathered by these creeks and then conveyed through pipes a distance of sixteen miles to three immense reservoirs. From these retainers the water is distributed to all parts of the city under an average pressure of one

hundred and fifteen pounds, not only supplying domestic needs but affording ample fire protection. At the head of one of the streams mentioned is a government nursery and reforestation station. Ten million young pine trees have been planted, making safe the water supply of Pocatello for all time.

Pocatello is 177 miles north of Salt Lake City and 262 miles south of Butte. On the west the two cities of importance, between it and the Pacific, are Boise and Portland, distant, respectively, 264 and 730 miles; while to the east, not until the Union Pacific Railroad crosses the Nebraska line is there encountered a town equal in size to Pocatello. This location, coupled with the topography which precludes the possibility of a close railroad rival, makes Pocatello not only an important place from the traffic standpoint, but destines it for a wholesale and jobbing center.

Some of the principal commercial institutions of Pocatello, together with the amount of capital they represent, are here set out: Idaho Consolidated Power Company, now a Kuhn interest, \$2,000,000; Gem State Lumber Company, \$1,000,000; Idaho Wholesale Grocery Company, \$150,000; the Brewing Company, \$150,000; Gas and Power Company, \$130,000; the Pressed Brick and Tile plant, \$100,000, with a daily capacity of 70,000; and a \$50,000 creamery. Many business concerns of national reputation have branches at Pocatello. The wholesale district lies adjacent to the yard tracks of the Oregon Short Line, where there are available one million square feet of warehouse space.

The local supply of building material has contributed to the upgrowth of Pocatello and from it has been constructed some of the city's best buildings, water works and other improvements. To the west of the town is a quarry with great quantities of building stone.

When first removed this stone is soft and easily worked, but on exposure it soon hardens and becomes very durable. South of the city is another extensive deposit, consisting of a hard and closely grained sandstone. The local clay is of excellent quality and furnishes abundant raw material for the large brick and tile factory. Another resource of the city, which has only recently attracted serious attention, is the supply of all the materials needed in the manufacture of the highest grade of cement.

Educationally and socially, Pocatello offers many advantages. The public schools, both as to buildings and the high standard of work, rank with the best in the state. There are eight buildings, including a commodious one for the high school. The consolidated plan is followed here, conveyances being provided for bringing the children in from the country. Pocatello is one of the few cities in the state to employ a school nurse, whose sole duty is to look after the physical well-being of the children attending school.

This city is also the seat of the Academy of Idaho, a state institution, which is described in another chapter. The educational interests are further augmented by the parochial school conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Cross. They have a modern three-story building with spacious playgrounds. It may be mentioned in this connection that Pocatello is the first city of Idaho to take up in a practical way the question of playgrounds, which has in recent years become of nation-wide importance.

The leading religious denominations are well represented in Pocatello, the church buildings adding to the beauty of the city. Another institution in which Pocatello, as a unit, takes much pride is the Young Men's Christian Association. The society has been in active operation in this railroad town for

many years and now has its own commodious and beautiful building. The various activities characteristic of the Association work are here exercised. The well-equipped social and club rooms have a large patronage. The gymnasium is outfitted along modern lines and is very popular with the young men. The reading room is supplied with the popular magazines and daily papers, while the library has four thousand volumes.

Two institutions of benefit to the city are the Carnegie Library and the General Hospital. These have been secured to Pocatello largely through the efforts of the women of the Civic Club. The women in all parts of this equal suffrage state evince their greatest interest in questions that are ethical rather than strictly political, and have been an important factor in civic affairs.

Among the improvements which the immediate future is expected to bring to Pocatello are a magnificent hotel and a federal building. Another enterprise of importance is said to be assured; namely, an electric railway system, which will supply the city with car service and will include an interurban line connecting Pocatello with the Fort Hall reservation, fifteen miles away, and which will pass through a thickly settled and rich farming section.

COEUR D'ALENE

With its legends and tales of early days, its close touch with the fast vanishing race of the red man, and its picturesque location on the shore of the beautiful lake bearing its name, there is no city in Idaho that possesses more of interest and charm than does Coeur d'Alene.

Here the Indians were first taught the tenets of the Catholic faith, and here they

built a little chapel of logs in which to worship. Later a military post was established, first known as Fort Coeur d'Alene but later changed to Fort Sherman, the site of which is now a residential district of this city.

For years after the establishment of the military station, this point was simply a trading post. At the time that the discovery of the mines of Shoshone county began to attract people, there were probably not to exceed a dozen settlers near Fort Sherman. One of these, Tony Tubbs, as the miners began to pour in on their way to the mines, platted his ranch into town lots and built the "Hotel d'Landing," the first hostelry of the village of Coeur d'Alene. Among the business pioneers were C. B. King and James Monaghan, Warner and Hart, Telford & Bleaumer and V. W. Sanders, who were engaged in general merchandising; John Cleveland, who put in a stock of drugs, and Isaac Daily, a lawyer. Tony Tubbs was the first justice of the peace. In the fall of 1884 a school district was organized and the first term of school was taught by Isaac Daily.

The village of Coeur d'Alene was incorporated in the year 1887 with V. W. Sanders, Isaac Daily, C. D. Warner, John Brown and Douglas Ballard as trustees. Mr. Daily was elected chairman of the village board and was ex officio mayor—the first. Two small fires visited the town in 1889, and a more serious one in 1891, the most disastrous it has ever had, at which time the Coeur d'Alene mill was destroyed.

The matter of greatest local interest during the early days was the contention between Coeur d'Alene and Rathdrum for the position of county seat. This battle raged in varying degrees of intensity during many years, and was not finally settled until after the county of Bonner had been created from a portion of

Kootenai. When this was accomplished, an election was held which resulted in the county government being established at Coeur d'Alene.

It was not until the development of the timbered country was commenced that Coeur d'Alene became a prosperous and modern city. At the beginning of the twentieth century it was a village of five hundred. Before the end of the first decade it had grown to a city which, including the outlying resident sections, had a population of nine thousand. Although its growth has been rapid, its industrial and commercial institutions have kept abreast of the times and they, like its residences, may be pronounced thoroughly up to date.

It now has large and well equipped department stores, hotels, four banking institutions, a hospital, three newspapers—a daily, semi-weekly and weekly—modern water, light and power systems, two telephone lines, a college, splendid public school buildings, lodges representing nearly all the national fraternal organizations, and churches of many denominations.

Coeur d'Alene is situated on Lake Coeur d'Alene, at the base of the Bitterroot mountains. It is the center of a large farming, fruit, lumbering and mining country, the resources of which are unlimited. The industry with which the city is most closely connected is lumbering. Adjacent to it is the largest belt of white pine timber left in the entire Northwest, and there is enough of it to last for two or three generations to come. There are nine planing mills in the city and its vicinity, and each fall millions of feet of logs are cut to supply them, and floated down the rivers and across the lake to the city.

Coeur d'Alene is fortunate in its location from the commercial standpoint. It is well

supplied with steam railroads and in addition is connected with Spokane, Washington, only thirty miles distant, by an electric line which has an hourly service between these two cities. Its nearness to a place as large as Spokane affords a good market for many of its products, while equally advantageous is its proximity to the great mining section in the adjoining county of Shoshone, which is practically devoid of any agricultural pursuits.

Coeur d'Alene is justly proud of her educa-

tion facilities. The Immaculate Heart of Mary was opened in September, 1905. The Sisters commenced their work with sixty-three pupils, but the attendance constantly increased until the enrollment exceeds two hundred. It is a boarding and day school, and is located in one of the residence sections.

Coeur d'Alene is sometimes referred to as the "city of beautiful homes," and deservedly so. The surroundings and delightful climate, together with the ease with which it



DOCK SCENE, COEUR D'ALENE

tional facilities. There are nine buildings for the public schools of the city, including a spacious high school structure. In addition it has two institutions under the control of religious organizations. Coeur d'Alene College was founded here in 1907 by the Columbia Conference of the Swedish Lutheran Augustana Synod of America. The school is located near the city limits in a beautiful pine grove. It now has two good brick buildings, which are architecturally pleasing, and owns twenty-five acres of valuable land. The Acad-

emy of the Immaculate Heart of Mary was opened in September, 1905. The Sisters commenced their work with sixty-three pupils, but the attendance constantly increased until the enrollment exceeds two hundred. It is a boarding and day school, and is located in one of the residence sections.

Coeur d'Alene is sometimes referred to as the "city of beautiful homes," and deservedly so. The surroundings and delightful climate, together with the ease with which it may be reached, have induced many persons of wealth to make their homes there, while many more have erected on the lake shore summer residences. But the attractiveness of the city is not dependent on the homes of the wealthy. The cheapness of building material enables the man of moderate means to have a good home. The sense of beauty which permeates the atmosphere is reflected in the architecture, and the residences, whether elaborate or modest, are built on good lines and are effective.

Although in a sense, with the foothills, trees, lake, rivers and the distant mountains, Coeur d'Alene may be said to be in the midst of a great natural park, it has not neglected specific efforts in that direction and has two parks of more than ordinary merit. The one named Blackwell is owned by the Coeur d'Alene & Spokane Railroad Company and adjoins the city park, virtually forming one pleasure ground. The city park comprises twenty acres of land donated for this purpose by the government when the Fort Sherman military reservation was thrown upon the market. This tract was then covered with underbrush, but by the expenditure of thousands of dollars it was transformed into a park of flowers and shrubbery, with the lawn broken here and there by gigantic pine trees. The park has a water front of seven hundred feet and affords a magnificent view on the lake.

LEWISTON

The early history of Lewiston is largely recapitulated in generic articles appearing on other pages of this work, under the various captions of discovery, early mining, Indian depredations and political government of Idaho territory, of which the town was for a time the capital. Lewiston is situated in the fork made by the Snake and Clearwater rivers, at an average elevation of only 625 feet above sea level, and its climate is conceded to be the most attractive and equable of all localities in this section of the United States. During the severe winters in the mountains the early miners came out to this place and enjoyed the climate as well as they would that of California in the winter time. It has been estimated that as many as twenty thousand persons were in the mines in this vicinity during the early '60s, the winter population

of Lewiston at that time having run from ten to twelve thousand. These men would touch nothing less than ten dollars a day, some "earnings" running up to thousands of dollars.

It was in the early mining period of 1863 that the territory of Idaho was organized, with the capital at Lewiston. Accordingly the first legislature met here, on the 10th of December of that year, the same being attended by representatives from very distant points, now in Montana, Wyoming, etc. About this time the placer gold began to disappear rapidly and the miners naturally made their way to other points from which they chanced to hear extraordinary reports, the transient population largely drifting southward to the Owyhee country and the Boise basin. This stampede proved to be sufficiently permanent to force the capital away from Lewiston to Boise City, in 1864. As elsewhere noted, when the order was given to remove the territorial records to Boise, the county commissioners of Nez Perce county, of which Lewiston is the county seat, enjoined the removal of the capital, on the ground that the legislature ordering the removal did not assemble at the required time and the members had not all taken the oath prescribed by law. The supreme court justice, A. C. Smith, decided in favor of Lewiston, and for ten months confusion reigned, the territory being without an acknowledged capital, the while the governor returned to New York to escape the controversy. Nor was there even a territorial secretary to take temporary charge of the executive business. Finally United States Marshal Alvord received instructions to convey the records to Boise, but the transfer had to be made stealthily, in order to avoid a riot.

The boom of early bonanza mining gone

and the capital removed, nothing remained for the building up of Lewiston except its natural advantages and resources, which have proved to be far greater than even could have been imagined by the most enthusiastic prophets. The following paragraphs give most effective description of the city of Lewiston and its advantages and attractions, and the article is contributed by Wallace R. Struble, secretary of the Lewiston Commercial Club and the Idaho-Washington Development League.

than five million bushels of grain, besides live-stock and lumber.

The waterways of the various branches of the Clearwater river in Idaho, with the Salmon to the south and the Grande Ronde in Oregon and Washington, all converging at Lewiston, furnish the only highways for ingress and egress to a rich area as large as the state of Massachusetts.

The city is perfectly sheltered on the north by the cliffs of the great Palouse plateau, which tower two thousand feet above it. The



ONE OF THE FIRST DWELLINGS IN LEWISTON. HOME OF JAMES HAYES IN 1866

The city of Lewiston is recognized by the commercial world as occupying a strategic position that will one day control the commercial situation of a vast territory. The gateway was made by nature, where the commerce of a great area will be concentrated just as its waters are now converging here. Its deep canyons must be followed as certainly by one as the other. As head of navigation, it will dictate both coast and trans-continental freight rates and must of necessity be a great primary market. The rich plateaus are now shipping through it annually more

abrupt drop of the earth's surface here is one of the pranks that nature played in world making. It shut off the north with its bleak winds and tempestuous harshness and left the balm of the sunny south with its temperate breezes and a long season of verdure. The city is in the forks of the Snake and Clearwater rivers, at an elevation of about seven hundred and fifty feet. All of the waters of a drainage system of twenty thousand square miles converge here and mark the gateway to a country of vast possibilities. It is a series of fertile plateaus rising gradually higher for

a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. They are cut by deep canyons, through which flow the rivers.

It is generally conceded by well-informed railway authorities that the next big western railway development will take place in the construction of water grades from the Rocky mountains to the seaboard via the Clearwater, Salmon and Snake rivers, and the Lewiston gateway.

When the Dalles-Celilo canal has been com-

quires little imagination to know that these routes will eventually be utilized.

The growth of Lewiston in commercial importance is marked by the development of the jobbing and manufacturing interests. A few years ago there were no establishments of the kind that might be considered in the commercial class. Today there are upwards of twenty jobbing houses and a number of thriving factories, employing nearly forty traveling salesmen. In the list of its factories are



BIRD'S EYE VIEW, LEWISTON

pleted, on which the government is now expending four million dollars, and additional improvements have been made in the Columbia and Snake rivers, direct shipments can be made to the coast in all seasons of the year, and eventually Lewiston will be one of the greatest distributing points of the Northwest. In the economy of railroad construction of the future, it must be recognized that transcontinental roads down the water courses to the seaboard would save many heavy grades, and hundred of miles of distance. It re-

included a flour mill, a foundry, two machine shops, cracker and candy factory, cigar factory, two wood-working plants, two box factories, lumber mills, fruit packing house, two canneries, creamery, ice factory and cold storage plant. The monthly pay-roll of the city aggregates over \$200,000.

The city is supplied with electric light and electric power, also gas for lighting and cooking. It has a splendid water system which is owned and operated by the city, and is provided with a sewer system projected on plans

to cover the needs of the city for all time to come.

The Pacific Telegraph and Telephone Company provides adequate city service, and it, with the addition of the Nez Perce Co-operative Telephone Company, gives service to the surrounding country.

The main business portion of the city is paved with hard-surface paving, and contracts have been let for the extension of this paving to portions of the residence district. Electric street car lines are proposed which will,

any other high school in the state; one of the State Normal schools is located here, and in the number and character of its buildings and equipment, the ability and educational attainments of its instructors, it ranks among the best schools of the Pacific coast. Lewiston is the seat of the Lewiston-Clarkston School of Horticulture, the only school of its kind in the world, giving practical and technical training in horticulture to the orchardists of the Lewiston district and the Pacific Northwest, to enable them to develop



LEWISTON NATIONAL BANK, LEWISTON

when completed, give adequate city and suburban service.

Splendid parks are maintained, where regular band concerts are held, the city employing a regular band-master, who has charge of all musical concerts.

Exceptional educational advantages are offered for a town of the size of Lewiston. The grade schools will compare favorably with those found anywhere. The high school graduates receive more credits at the State University than are granted to graduates of

their tracts intelligently and with profit. Besides the schools mentioned there is a good business college, parochial schools and fine opportunities for the study of music. In short the city and state together spend annually \$105 per capita for each student enrolled, this being seven times the average spent in the United States.

All leading churches and secret societies are represented, and a splendid modern hospital gives adequate attention to the sick.

Each of the schools has a good library, in

addition to which there is a free Carnegie public library, one of the best in the state. The State Law Library owns its own fine building, and is fully equipped.

The ladies have strong literary and social organizations which are affiliated with the Federated Clubs of the state. These clubs hold regular meetings and take an active interest in the educational and social welfare of the city.

The bank deposits of the city on December

pany, running between Lewiston and Portland.

TWIN FALLS

A veritable marvel city is Twin Falls, the story of whose genesis and rapid upbuilding constitutes a record that exemplifies most fully and emphatically the great energy and progressiveness of the Gem state. The following admirable historical sketch of the city



STREET VIEW IN TWIN FALLS

5, 1911, were \$3,155,653.35; and the total resources of its four banks were in excess of \$3,750,000.

The transportation facilities of the city include the Northern Pacific Railroad and the Oregon-Washington Railway & Navigation Company, which jointly operate the Camas Prairie Railroad, giving direct connection with the coast and interior points. Two lines of river steamers are operated, the Open River Transportation Company and the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Com-

pany of Twin Falls and its tributary territory was prepared for this publication by James McMillan, of the Twin Falls Commercial Club, and it is gratifying to present the article as a component part of the history of Idaho. Minor paraphrase is indulged in the reproduction and certain additional data are incorporated, so that formal quotation marks are not demanded.

The inception of the Twin Falls country as an irrigation project came primarily through A. D. Foote, a talented engineer, who organ-

ized a company consisting of W. J. McConnell, then governor of Idaho; George Parsons, attorney general of the state; E. W. Johnson, of Boise; S. D. Boone, of Hailey; and himself. The company expended more than \$20,000 in making preliminary surveys but was unable to obtain sufficient capital to carry forward the project. This company was succeeded by one consisting of Governor Frank Steunenberg; D. W. Ross, state engineer; J. H. Lowell; I. B. Perrine and Stanley

corporated. Walter G. Filer, of Salt Lake City, was engaged as general manager; Paul S. A. Bickel, of Helena, Montana, as chief engineer; and James D. Schuyler, of Los Angeles, California, as consulting engineer. Contracts were let to the Faris & Kest Company, of Boise, for the erection of the dam at Milner; and the Nelson Bennett Company, of Tacoma, Washington, secured the contract for the building of the first twenty-five miles of canal. Active work was instituted early



TWIN FALLS INVESTMENT COMPANY, MAY, 1904

B. Milner. It was during the time of this latter company that, through the efforts of Governor Steunenberg, a large portion of the land was withdrawn from the national park reservation and made available for entry under the provisions of the Carey act.

In 1902 Stanley B. Milner, of Salt Lake City, and I. B. Perrine, of Blue Lakes, Idaho, succeeded in enlisting the Buhl-Kimberly Corporation, of Sharon, Pennsylvania, in the construction of the Twin Falls South Side Canal, and as the construction company the Twin Falls Land & Water Company was in-

in 1903, and water was turned into the canal in March, 1905.

The initial opening for sale of the land under the canal was held in the opera house at Shoshone on July 1, 1903, and this was the first sale of Idaho land under the provisions of the Carey act. The price fixed by the company for water rights was \$25 an acre, and these rights carried a proportionate share in three thousand second feet of the waters of the Snake river, these having recently been decreed by the courts.

As the work progressed it became apparent

that a town must be established on the tract, and the company bought school section 16 in township 10 south, range 17 east. This was platted by Engineer Bickel, who laid out the streets on semi-cardinal lines. Prices were fixed at from \$50 to \$100 per lot, and the sale of lots was held on the ground.

The canal company entered into a contract with the Twin Falls Investment Company for the sale of the lands and lots and then was initiated the most extensive advertising cam-

Investment Company and which was placed in direct charge of Robert M. McCollum, secretary of the company. This first office building in Twin Falls is depicted in this connection, and there are given also two views of the residence of Mr. McCollum, which was the first house built in the new town and which was first occupied December 18, 1904. The second view of the residence was made in 1912 and measurably indicates the advancement made in the city.



RESIDENCE OF R. M. MCCOLLUM AT PRESENT TIME

paign for the sale of these properties that has been known in the annals of Idaho history. The interested principals in the Twin Falls Investment Company were Thomas Costello, of Maroa, Illinois; Clarence B. Hurtt, of Boise; and Robert M. McCollum, George F. Sprague and I. B. Perrine, of Twin Falls. The first building erected on the town-site of the present beautiful metropolis and judicial center of Twin Falls county was a small wooden building which was placed in commission as the office of the Twin Falls

As the country grew and developed it became necessary to organize a new county and establish a county seat on the tract, and the legislature of 1907 passed a bill creating Twin Falls county, this act having been approved by the governor, Hon. Frank R. Gooding, on the 21st of February of that year. The governor appointed county officers as here designated: Harry T. West, clerk; James McMillan, assessor; George D. Aiken, sheriff; Frank E. Chamberlain, probate judge; Miss Edna DeBow, superintendent of

schools; C. J. Hahn, treasurer; and John E. Hansen, George L. Crocker and L. E. Salliday, commissioners. Twin Falls was made the judicial center of the new county and the village form of government was in effect until April 1, 1907, when, by petition, a charter was granted for a city of the second class. The first city election was held within that month and Fred A. Voight was chosen as the first mayor. He has been succeeded in turn by C. J. Hahn, George S. Aldrich and C. O.

nearly two thousand children are enrolled and are instructed by an able corps of fifty-eight teachers. About twenty-five school wagons are used in carrying the children from the distant portions of the district. Twin Falls has a perfect sewer system, electric light, and many of its homes are without chimneys, depending entirely on electric heat. Most of the streets are lined with concrete sidewalks and there are miles of bitulithic pavement. A gravity water system from the



RESIDENCE OF R. M. McCOLLUM IN 1904

Meigs, the last named being the incumbent at the time this article is prepared.

The first official train on the Minidoka & Southwestern Railroad arrived at Twin Falls August 7, 1905, and the event was celebrated with a barbecue and other appropriate festivities.

The growth of Twin Falls has been marvelous. From the sage brush in 1905 the city now has a population of eight thousand. The schools are the pride of the city. The buildings and equipment are valued at \$350,000.

canal supplies the city for all purposes and gives sufficient pressure for fire protection. An interurban railway to Shoshone Falls is in course of construction, the cars to be operated by Edison's latest invention in storage batteries. While it is true that the city is new, this very fact enables it to have the advantage of all the latest improvements in all lines. There are two strong financial institutions—the First National Bank and the Twin Falls Bank and Trust Company, and by liberal management and broad views of the

future they have done much in the development of the city. The Commercial Club is a live organization of about three hundred members, who are continually on the outlook for anything that will advance the best interests of the Twin Falls country. Religious denominations have ten buildings in which they worship and of societies there is no end. The leading industries are two large creameries, the Sterling and the Lincoln Produce companies, and a 400-barrel electric flour mill be-

It is but appropriate to reproduce in this connection the following extracts from an article published in a Twin Falls paper at the beginning of the year 1912: "The art exhibit at the Commercial Club was increased a few days ago by the addition of an enlarged photograph of Twin Falls in 1904. The picture was presented by that hardy old pioneer and first settler, Robert M. McCollum, who is still hale and hearty, although he confesses to fifty years' sojourn on earth.



CITY PARK, TWIN FALLS

longing to the Twin Falls Milling and Elevator Company. Fifteen physicians take care of the bodily ailments of the people of the city and vicinity but it requires twice that number of attorneys to look after legal woes. Last but not least is a \$85,000 United States government postoffice building for which the appropriation has been made. The ground has been bought and paid for, and it is expected that the building will be compassed within the year 1914. Is it any wonder Twin Falls is known as the "Magic City"?

"The city of Twin Falls in 1904, when the picture was taken, consisted of one large, ornate shanty with porch attached and a tent in the rear. Mr. McCollum was mayor, chief of police, head telephone operator and rabbit catcher. The population at that time comprised Marse Robert and uncountable jack rabbits. The picture was taken by Miss Elva McCollum, who had ventured across country to visit her father. Seven years later Robert McCollum, honored citizen of the city of Twin Falls, can stand on the cement side-

walk in front of his residence, on Seventh avenue north, and look down Shoshone street for over a mile, and he can see only a bithu-lithic paved street lined with magnificent shade trees, a city park two blocks distant fronted by the finest courthouse in the state of Idaho, a \$250,000 high-school building and prosperous looking homes. In the distance may be seen streets of substantial brick and stone business blocks, and the smoke of a few factories—more to come. A hundred automobiles a day pass the McCollum home. A year hence, Robert McCollum, pioneer, trail blazer and first settler in Twin Falls, can walk a block from his city home, over cement sidewalk, hold up two fingers and flag an electric car to take him out to Shoshone Falls, the greatest scenic wonder in the West. What does the grandson of the first settler in Paterson, New Jersey, or Holdredge, Nebraska, think of the contrast?"

IDAHO FALLS

This city is the county seat of Bonneville, one of the newly created sub-divisions of Idaho, and has a population of five thousand. It is one of the most progressive towns in the state and in recent years has forged rapidly ahead, with the promise of still greater growth in the future.

The origin of Idaho Falls dates back to the dawning of Idaho history. In the early '60s mines of great richness were discovered not alone in Idaho, but also in what is now Montana, near the present city of Helena. These gold fields were about four hundred and fifty miles north of Salt Lake City and the travel between these two points became heavy. The road lay through southeastern Idaho by way of Portneuf canyon, old Fort Hall and on across the Snake river, and it became one of

the noted thoroughfares of the old stage-coach days. The Snake is a turbulent stream and there are comparatively few places where it may be safely forded. To facilitate the crossing of the river by travelers and pack-trains, a ferry was established a short distance above where Idaho Falls now stands, which was operated by J. M. Taylor, or "Matt," as he was familiarly called. As traffic increased and the trail became converted into a wagon road, Mr. Taylor, Robert Anderson and William Bartlett built a bridge below the ferry at the site of the present town. This was a great undertaking in those days and was a boon to the traveling public. Tolls were charged and the enterprise proved to be a profitable one. At first it was known as Taylor's bridge, but was afterward changed to Anderson's. A little station and the supply store of Anderson Brothers were established there.

The bridge was built in 1866 but it was not until the advent of the Utah & Northern Railroad, connecting Salt Lake and the Montana country, that much was accomplished in the way of permanent settlement. With the starting of a village a name became a necessity. Just above the bridge, in the middle of the stream, with the waters swirling on either side as they rushed through the narrow channel, was a massive rock. Here, safe from harm and molestation, an American eagle for many years built its nest and reared its young. This suggested a name, and the little community was christened Eagle Rock.

The railroad company established a division point at Eagle Rock, with machine and car shops. The town grew rapidly and soon had a population of fifteen hundred.

The first school was started in June, 1882, by Mrs. Rebecca Mitchell, a Baptist missionary teacher from Hoopeston, Illinois, there be-

ing forty pupils in attendance. This was a private school and was ably conducted. For some years it supplemented the work of the common schools, whose sessions were limited to about three months during the winter.

The first church established in Eagle Rock was the Baptist and may be directly traced to the zeal and ardor of Mrs. Mitchell and to the influence of the Sunday School which she had founded. The church was organized in 1884 with ten members. The Latter Day Saints were also represented in Eagle Rock

way of irrigation and land in the vicinity was being brought under cultivation. This gave to the town a new and lasting impetus which is still sweeping it forward.

The town is situated on the east side of Snake river, about twelve miles below the confluence of the north and south forks. Here the banks converge, forming a narrow channel through which the waters rush with tremendous force. Within a distance of little more than one-fourth mile there is a fall of twenty-two feet.



BROADWAY, LOOKING EAST, IDAHO FALLS

at a very early day, and these were followed by other religious societies.

In 1887 the railroad shops were removed to Pocatello, that point being made the division for both the Utah & Northern and Oregon Short Line. This was a severe blow to Eagle Rock and it was quite generally predicted that the town could not survive the ordeal. Its population dwindled to a few hundreds and conditions were not encouraging. But about this time some efforts had been made in the

In 1890 the town was re-christened Idaho Falls, its name again being suggested by local conditions. From its second birth the progress of the city has been marked and substantial. The agricultural interests of the region tributary to Idaho Falls have already reached a standard which commands admiration and the development of its possibilities is as yet in its infancy.

The soil has the extreme richness characteristic of the Snake river valley. In this

section were installed some of the earliest irrigation systems. The lands were brought under water by individuals, the natural conditions being favorable to the diversion of the streams without a large expenditure of capital. In this way the original owners secured the first water rights which insure an ample supply.

Many staple crops have been thoroughly tested in the valley commercially, while there is an infinite variety of products that have been successfully grown but as yet only on a smaller scale. This section enjoys an enviable reputation as a producer of wheat, oats and barley. Alfalfa and clover here attain perfection and give most satisfactory returns. Considerable care and attention have been given to the raising of fruits, especially winter apples and red raspberries. Potatoes yield heavily, and Idaho Falls is in the center of the great sugar beet territory. The largest factory in the world for the manufacture of sugar from beets is located within three miles of the city. It is owned by the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company and uses the product from ten thousand acres. During a single season this company disburses, in payment for beets and labor, about one million dollars, all of which has a local circulation.

Idaho Falls also lays claim to being the center of the largest honey producing section in the world. One season's output has reached the total of three hundred and fifty tons of extracted honey.

Among its manufactured products is a sand lime brick of superior quality, which is used locally and also exported. Idaho Falls is also a notable manufacturer of flour, having more mills than any other city or town in the state.

On every hand in the business section of Idaho Falls, in its commercial blocks of steel,

brick and stone, its public edifices and its paved streets, are evidences of substantial, permanent growth and prosperity. Cluster lights on ornamental iron posts stand every fifty feet along the business thoroughfares. Idaho Falls was the first city of the state and among the first in the inter-mountain country to install this system.

There is a well-equipped municipal lighting and water plant, operated by water power. A complete sewer system serves not only the central portion of the city, but extends to the outlying sections. There are four strong banks with deposits aggregating one and one-quarter million of dollars. Three newspapers are published, one of them appearing daily.

In the city are nine church organizations, their buildings being among the most attractive of the community. The public schools have five structures, and a new high school building, to cost \$150,000, is included in the city's plans for the immediate future.

In the way of transportation, Idaho Falls is well equipped. It is on the Oregon Short Line Railroad, extending from Salt Lake City to Butte, Montana. That company has recently expended three-quarters of a million dollars in improvements and extensions at this point. The road leading to the western entrance of the great Yellowstone Park diverges from the main line at Idaho Falls. There is every assurance that the long talked of "loop," to be built by the Oregon Short Line, will soon be under actual construction. An electric city and interurban road, which will reach irrigated sections not now tapped by the steam roads, is now financed and work on it is in progress. The unlimited electrical energy that can be generated in this vicinity assures for the future all of the great advantages derivable from that source. Idaho Falls was one of the principal agents in the

securing of the automobile highway to the Yellowstone pleasure ground, and each season, by rail or in touring cars, thousands pass through this place.

Among the improvements promised for the near future and which may be safely predicted are a Carnegie Library, an Auditorium to be erected by the Latter Day Saints at an estimated cost of \$30,000, a pretentious home for the Order of Elks, and a federal building, for which the site is already secured.

Probably among all the cities that are so rapidly forging ahead in this prosperous state, none can boast of a more roseate future than this modern and progressive successor of old Eagle Rock.

NAMPA

This is the "Junction City" of southwestern Idaho. The first residence at this point was erected in 1885 by Alexander Duffes. He was in reality the founder of Nampa, as the town was platted on his land. Other prominent business men identified with Nampa in its infancy, were John E. Stearns, Benjamin Walling and B. Grumbling. From a little village of a few hundred Nampa, in the past fifteen years, has grown to its present proportions. The city is well built, has modern improvements and conveniences and possesses a population of more than four thousand.

Up to the present time probably the single factor that has been most potent in its advancement is the position it holds with reference to railroads. In the early '80s the Oregon Short Line Railroad was constructed through southern Idaho. This line was completed and in operation as far as Caldwell, a few miles west of where Nampa was founded, in 1883. Shortly after a railroad was built which connected Boise, the capital of Idaho,

with the main line, the junction being at the site of Nampa.

The next step in railway development was the making of Nampa the terminus of the Boise, Nampa & Owyhee line. This road was incorporated in 1896 by Colonel W. H. Dewey. The colonel's original plan was to extend this line from Nampa to the town of Dewey, in Owyhee county, where he had a large hotel and extensive mining interests. This line was first built as far as Guffey, on the south side of the Snake river. Later it was extended to Murphy, its present southern terminus. An extension was made north from Nampa to tap the upper portion of the rich Payette valley, reaching Emmett in 1902. The name was changed from Boise, Nampa & Owyhe to Idaho Northern.

During these years Colonel Dewey was a prominent figure in Nampa and took an active interest in its growth and the development of its various interests. He built the Dewey hotel, which at the time might well be considered a veritable palace. It is a large brick building, fronting on Main street, with spacious double porches extending the entire length of the structure. At the entrances are pillars of colonial type. Partially surrounding it are beautiful grounds, having winding walks, a velvety lawn, shrubbery and trees. At the time it opened no other hotel in southern Idaho could compare with it and it was a haven for commercial travelers.

The officials and headquarters of the Idaho Northern Railroad were located at Nampa. In 1872 the Oregon Short Line Company acquired this road, and immediately planned to extend it into virgin territory, which has now been accomplished. From Emmett the rails reach to Payette Lakes, that summer resort of surpassing beauty, and traverse the entire length of Long valley, besides bringing trans-

portation facilities almost to the doors of other fertile sections and the mining regions of Boise county.

On the south the Idaho Northern taps an equally profitable country. The railroad terminating at Murphy is the only one which penetrates the vast domain of Owyhee county. It is the outlet for the product of the mines, ranches and ranges of the extreme southwestern part of the state.

In addition to the above advantages, all the in-coming and out-going freight of Boise, by far the largest city in Idaho, must pass through Nampa.

From this junction point every year are shipped hundreds of carloads of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, as well as potatoes, apples, prunes and other products of the soil, despite the fact that up to this time only a comparatively small area of the possible cultivable lands surrounding Nampa is in a state of production. Statistics show that Nampa is one of Idaho's five heaviest shipping points on the Oregon Short Line.

Nampa has fifteen miles of sidings and storage tracks, with coaling, watering and repair facilities in the railroad yards. It is headquarters for the dispatchers, trainmaster, roadmaster and other division officials.

For some years Nampa has been connected with the capital city not only by a steam but also by an electric road. A short time ago the electric line was extended to Caldwell, connecting there with another Boise interurban road, thus forming the electric loop or circuit of the Boise valley.

Nampa is in the arid belt, not enough rain falling during the growing season to be considered as a factor in the raising of crops. The only method, therefore, of bringing the land under cultivation is by irrigation. Years ago individuals and small companies con-

structed various irrigation ditches, but the amount of territory thus reclaimed, when compared with the vast irrigable region, is negligible. To water this large area necessitated the expenditure of more capital than could be secured from private sources. A few years ago the United States government commenced what is now known as the Boise project, which will make productive about two hundred and forty thousand acres of land lying in Ada and Canyon counties, a large amount of which is tributary to Nampa. When this great acreage comes into bearing, Nampa will reap the benefits of the magnificent agricultural and horticultural resources lying at her doors, which, coupled with her increasing railroad facilities, will mark the beginning of a second and still more progressive era of her existence.

In the way of improvements, Nampa is in the van. The town has a splendid water supply from deep wells, the water being of exceptional purity; an extensive system of sewers, and is electrically lighted. In the business district the streets are paved, while the thoroughfares in the residence sections are graded, rolled and flanked by curbs. Throughout the city are cement walks, their total length aggregating several miles. Nampa has ample fire protection and is justly proud of this department. The city hall, which was built at a cost of \$30,000, is commodious and complete in its equipment for all the official purposes of the municipality, and also contains the apartments of the Commercial Club. Exteriorly it presents a most attractive appearance.

In a single year the money expended in improvements and buildings of various kinds in Nampa amounted to almost one and one-half million dollars. These expenditures covered street paving and other city improvements, many new residences, business blocks and

churches. There are twelve religious societies in Nampa, the majority of them having attractive places of worship. There are two good buildings for the public schools, where the work accomplished is in every respect standard.

Moscow

This city of five thousand is the business metropolis of the rich Palouse country, the county seat of Latah county, and the chief educational center of Idaho. Its beginning, as is usually true of towns dependent on an agricultural section, was modest and its growth unsensational. In May of 1875, Asbury Lienallen, an early settler in Paradise valley, as that region was then called, established a little store on a tract of land lying just west of what is now Main street, and named this trading point Moscow. The merchandise which he sold had to be hauled in from Walla Walla and prices were high. At times brown sugar cost fifty cents a pound and \$1 would buy but five pounds of flour. In 1877 the postoffice, which several years previously had been established at "Paradise," one mile east of Moscow, was moved to Lienallen's store, and he became Moscow's first postmaster.

In the summer of 1877 there occurred the war with Chief Joseph and his followers. Although the worst depredations incident to this war were committed farther south near Mount Idaho and Grangeville, still the danger to the settlers in the vicinity of Moscow was imminent. A stockade was built in the town. It was constructed of logs from six to ten inches in diameter, the ends set in the ground and placed close together. These logs had to be hauled from the hills six miles away, the perils faced in securing them being very great.

The principal fear of the people of Moscow was that the Coeur d'Alene Indians to the north of them would join the Nez Perce and en route would raid all the settlements. For many days about thirty settlers with their families occupied the fort and anxiously awaited developments. They were in a defenseless condition, as their fortification had been hastily built and was inadequate and they were but poorly supplied with both arms and ammunition. Through the influence of the chief of the Coeur d'Alenes, who was friendly to the whites, and the efforts of Father Cataldo, who was in charge of the mission, an outbreak among the northern Indians was prevented and soon Chief Joseph and his band were forced into Montana where they later surrendered.

Moscow's first school house was built in 1878 and was located across the south fork of the Palouse river. R. H. Barton was engaged as teacher and the school opened in the fall. This was known as the Maguire school house. Its site was not satisfactory to those whose interests were identified with the town rather than the country, as it was distant from the business center, which then consisted of one store, almost a mile. A contention in regard to this matter arose between the two factions and it was determined to decide the controversy by vote. The ranchers took the not wholly unreasonable position that it would be just as easy to move the town to the school as to pursue the opposite course, and for a time it seemed that their votes would outnumber those of the urbanites; but, largely due to the energy of Mr. Lienallen in getting out voters, the people of Moscow carried the day. A plot of ground was donated by Mr. John Russell and a new building was erected on the site that the Russell school edifice afterward occupied.

The first church established was the Baptist. It was organized on August 6, 1876, at the Paradise valley school house by Rev. S. E. Stearns, who during two years preached there once each month. A church building was erected in Moscow in 1878 and it was, for some time, the only house of worship. Within the ten years following no fewer than eight denominations were represented in Moscow, the majority having their own buildings.

In a business way the event of chief importance to Moscow in its early days was the establishment of a mercantile concern, in the late '70s, by W. J. McConnell, afterward governor of Idaho, and J. H. Maguire, under the firm name of McConnell, Maguire & Company. These men erected a building at the corner of Second and Main streets, in later years the site of the Moscow National Bank. The structure was one hundred and twenty feet long, had a frontage of thirty feet, and contained a \$50,000 stock of goods. The population of Moscow at the time this building was completed is said to have numbered twenty-five. The establishing of so large a business under the conditions then existing showed great enterprise on the part of its founders and drew many people to Moscow to do their trading, which was very beneficial to the town. To this, probably more than any other single cause, may be attributed the subsequent growth of Moscow. In this connection may also be cited the flour mill which, at about this time, was erected by the Moores, and which was another important factor in the town's upbuilding. Within fifteen years of its birth, Moscow had an assured position among the important cities of Idaho.

Being both the commercial and political center, Moscow naturally receives the benefit of the varied resources of the entire county—

the bumper crops of wheat and other grains, the great lumber output and the prize-taking fruits. In addition to the usual business enterprises, Moscow has a \$50,000 packing plant, vinegar works, fruit packing establishments, flour mill, and a brick and cement block factory. It is also the home of the manufactory making the Idaho harvester, a machine which many believe is destined to revolutionize the harvesting of wheat. Moscow has three banking institutions carrying large deposits. Three newspapers are published in the city, one of them, the *Star-Mirror*, being issued daily.

Moscow takes a just pride in its solid business institutions, which are commodiously housed; in its attractive homes, its salubrious climate and pleasing surroundings; and its advantages along the lines of culture, social life and education give it an enviable place among the cities of the state.

There are three public school buildings, including the one for the high school which was recently erected at a cost of \$85,000. The Catholics have established here the Ursuline Sisters Academy, and the Moscow Business College is an educational asset of the town. Pre-eminent among the schools not only of Moscow and of the state, but ranking with the standard institutions of the nation, is the State University with its associated colleges of agriculture and of mining engineering, and the state experiment station.

Moscow has demonstrated that it is a safe custodian of such a school and of the young men and women who attend it. There are within the city twelve church organizations, ten of which have their own structures. Moscow has, according to reliable figures, a greater number of church people than any other city of like size in the United States. It has further indicated its trustworthiness

by abolishing the sale of intoxicating liquors. Moscow and the county of Latah accomplished this in an unusual manner. No elections were held to determine this question, but the people elected a city council and a county board of commissioners the members of which were pledged in advance to issue no permits authorizing the sale of intoxicants.

Situated in the heart of a country of wonderful productivity, easily accessible by rail, possessing the refinement and culture that are characteristic of college towns, and with one of the best universities in the West, Moscow affords to all who enter her gates exceptional educational advantages, an ideal location for homes and profitable business opportunities.

CALDWELL

In connection with the actual construction of the railroad, the management of the Oregon Short Line established townsites and encouraged colonization along its route. Among the towns so started was Caldwell, now the county seat of Canyon county.

It must have required large faith and much imagination to attempt to change what then seemed a barren waste, growing nothing but sagebrush, to a fruitful, productive country with a town in its midst teeming with activity and prosperity. Caldwell, before a stake was driven, existed in a most exact and convincing blueprint, which showed the streets, locations of the public buildings, residence sections and even the shade trees. To bring about a materialization of the blueprint from the unshaded and dust-ridden country must at times have seemed hopeless, but that it has been done and much added thereto is evidenced by the Caldwell of today.

The town was named for Hon. A. Caldwell,

of Leavenworth, Kansas, a United States senator, who was associated with Robert E. Strahorn and others in various Idaho enterprises.

Theo. Danielson was the first to select Caldwell as a place of business. While he was constructing the business room he expected to occupy, Montie B. Gwinn, of Boise, opened a general merchandise store in a tent. There followed Bramble & Dickinson, grocers; Coffin Brothers, with hardware; Little & Blatchley, druggists; Howard Sebree, banker; Oakes Brothers, and others. Although more than thirty years have passed, most of these names are still prominent in business and social circles.

The townsite was selected in the spring of 1882, but it was not until late in the following year that Caldwell became well known. For some time it was the operating end of the railroad. Caldwell became the supply point for a large territory and experienced quite a growth. Irrigation ditches were constructed, which inaugurated the reclamation of this vast domain, a work which is still being prosecuted and on which the government is expending many millions of dollars.

The *Caldwell Tribune* was the first newspaper and made its initial appearance on December 9, 1883, under the management of W. J. Cuddy. This, too, has persisted and the *Tribune* is at the present day one of the leading publications of Canyon county.

Caldwell is now a town of four thousand people. In the business section are twenty-five blocks of paved streets. The cement walks, beautiful shade trees, velvety lawns and tasteful homes in the residence districts give an impression of comfort and refinement.

The county court house is a brick and stone edifice with good architectural lines, and stands in the center of large and well-kept

grounds. The city hall is located in the business section, where there are many substantial buildings occupied by commercial and mercantile concerns. The four banks of Caldwell have commodious and attractive quarters.

The depot of the Oregon Short Line Railroad is of brick and pleasing in design. Within a block of it is the Saratoga Hotel, the leading hostelry of the town. Near the hotel are the stations of the electric railways,

Lowell, with its many natural and artificial attractions, and also pierces the Deer Flat agricultural region. The interurban cars of the Idaho Traction Company afford a pleasant and speedy means of reaching the state capital, thirty miles distant. Caldwell is one of the terminals on this traction loop and hourly sends cars in each direction.

The moral and educational advantages of Caldwell have given it an enviable reputation. For the public schools there are three ward



COURTHOUSE, CALDWELL.

the Idaho Traction and the Caldwell Traction lines, the former being a newly completed structure costing \$30,000 and is an appreciated asset of Caldwell, both as to appearance and convenience.

In transportation Caldwell is fortunate. Through its trunk line railroad it has communication with the Pacific coast and the East. A branch line brings to its markets the products of the fertile Wilder and Greenleaf sections. The Caldwell Traction line gives efficient service between the city and Lake

buildings, all of brick, and a more pretentious and well equipped high school edifice. Away from the center of town, but connected with it by two electric lines, are the grounds and three handsome buildings of the College of Idaho, near which are some of the best residences of Caldwell. This institution is under Presbyterian control and conforms to the requirements of standard colleges.

There are nine religious organizations in the city, all but one having their own buildings. The first church established here was

the Baptist, the town then being in its infancy. The second was the Presbyterian which, through its connection with the college, has been a potent factor in the upbuilding of the community. The church edifices, some of which are new and imposing, add materially to the attractiveness and dignity of Caldwell. In the Methodist church is a splendid pipe organ which contributes largely to the musical advantages enjoyed not only by the people of Caldwell but by the visitors from nearby towns.

Western women are abreast of the times, and in Caldwell, along the lines of education, culture and church and social activities, they have many organizations of merit. The woman's association most closely connected with municipal affairs is the Forward Club, which cooperates with the Commercial Club and with the city council in various departments of civic improvement. This club was a prime mover in securing an adequate water supply for the cemetery and in beautifying it. It has, both by its influence and in a financial way, assisted in the installation of domestic science courses in both the high school and college. Its members were instrumental in founding the public library which, through club efforts, will soon occupy a Carnegie building.

The commercial interests of Caldwell are closely linked with the farming, fruit and livestock industries of the rich country surrounding it. The mill and elevator plant in Caldwell is one of the largest of the kind in the state, affording a cash market for grains. The feeding of livestock is being encouraged as the most profitable method of realizing on the large crops of hay and cereals produced on the irrigated lands.

Through the well-known Turner horse market, the recently established stock yards, where sales are held each month, and the in-

roduction of beef cattle, Caldwell now ranks as the largest livestock market between Denver and Portland. Buyers from Omaha and Chicago on the one hand and from the Pacific coast on the other attend the monthly sales.

The Commercial Club of Caldwell has a large and aggressive membership. The work of the club is directed toward fostering the development of the country tributary to Caldwell and the effective marketing of the various products. It is largely due to the efforts of this organization and of its president, W. H. Dorman, that such a stimulus has been given to the livestock industry through the newly acquired stock yards and the founding of the Caldwell Cattle Company. The club also lent its support to securing the services of a county farm expert, Canyon county being the first in Idaho to take advantage of this innovation in scientific farming.

Another unique feature of Caldwell is its "Traders Day." On the first Monday of each month anyone who has anything to sell, from a can of fruit to a mowing machine, brings it to town, where it is sold by auction. These sales give opportunity for the buyer to supply his needs and for the seller to dispose of his surplus. The sales are attended by great numbers and on these days the merchants make a point of displaying their best bargains. In consequence, "Traders Day" takes on almost a gala aspect, in addition to its very practical business advantages.

WALLACE

Wallace is the business and political center of the great Coeur d'Alene mining district. It is strictly a mining town of about four thousand people.

But if the term "mining town" gives the concept of an unattractive community, set

down among barren hills, its irregular streets straggling up the slopes, its buildings of the cheapest construction and ill-kept, and its inhabitants on the wild and woolly order, the possessor of that concept will experience a revolution of feeling as he steps from the railway train in Shoshone county's capital.

Wallace is, in truth, a mining town, but a very aristocratic one. It is situated in a canyon of the Coeur d'Alene river, with the mighty hills rising around it, clothed to their tops with the spruce, the fir and the pine. Wallace is proud of its mountains, which, beautiful in their exterior, are also veritable storehouses of treasure.

This pride and the wealth by which Wallace is surrounded are evidenced on all sides. The town is well kept. Its buildings are substantial and attractive. Its public edifices, its stores and its hotels would be a credit to a city several times its size.

There are two railroads and the terminal facilities are modern, having extensive platforms of concrete and convenient, inviting buildings. Cement walks reach to the different parts of the little city. Its streets are literally paved with silver, and in this respect, at least, Wallace is truly celestial.

At the nearby mines, the ore taken out of the veins is run through massive machinery and crushed in order to liberate the silver, lead and other metals. Even with the improved and efficient milling methods of the present day, all of the silver and its associates cannot be saved and they pass off in the tailings, as the refuse is called. This material is made up of the granite and quartz in particles ranging from an inch in diameter to the size of a grain of wheat. These tailings are placed on the streets to a depth of two feet or more and make an excellent substitute for ordinary paving.

Wallace has a water supply of purest quality, which is brought down from the mountains. Electricity is in general use, the great hydro-electrical plants making it available at reasonable rates. Its sewer system is modern. There are two newspapers, the *Press-Times* being issued daily.

In banking facilities, mercantile establishments, schools and churches Wallace is fully abreast with larger towns, and in its class is a genuine thoroughbred.

SANDPOINT

In a sense "Sandpoint" is a misnomer for the thriving county seat of Bonner county, which is becoming an important business and railway center of north Idaho. "Sand in name and in people" is all that the residents of this fast growing city will admit. The name was given the town because of a sand-spit which extends into the lake.

Sandpoint is located on the shore of beautiful Lake Pend d'Oreille and is surrounded by a fertile valley containing more than fifty thousand acres of choice farming land, beyond which, on all sides, are the great trees which constitute one of the most valuable resources of Sandpoint and the section of which it is the metropolis.

Sandpoint is one of the Idaho cities that has experienced a phenomenal growth. It now has a population of three thousand. Virtually three transcontinental railways converge at Sandpoint. It is situated on the main lines of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific systems, and is connected, by means of the Spokane & International, with the Canadian Pacific. Each day twenty-four passenger trains pass through this place. In addition to its railroads, it has the benefit of the traffic of the Northern Navigation Company's

line of steamers which reach all points on the great inland lake.

The social, moral and educational progress of the people is evidenced by the number of organizations which promote interest along these lines. Sandpoint has eight church societies. Four good buildings and twenty-five teachers care for the eight hundred school children of the city. In lodges and fraternal orders, Sandpoint has an unusual representation, there being fourteen such associations.

Its business enterprises are varied and numerous. Among its manufacturing concerns are a large sawmill, a sash and door factory, a woodworking plant, match block factory, a foundry and machine shop, three brick plants, and a boat building shop and yard. The two banks are strong financial institutions. Two weekly newspapers, the *Pend d'Oreille Review* and the *North Idaho News*, are published.

This town has the advantage of cheap and abundant electric power. It has a city and interurban electric car lines. The claim that Sandpoint makes of being the best lighted town in the Northwest is substantiated by its sixty-six arc and forty incandescent street lights.

That this community is modern and progressive is shown by its civic improvements. The city hall is an attractive edifice erected at a cost of \$25,000. The sum of \$145,000 was expended for a sewer system. There is a splendid supply of water, which is conveyed to all parts of the town through thirty miles of water mains, and in the quality and purity of the water Sandpoint will yield first place to no other city. The property interests are protected by an efficient, paid fire department. The residents have the benefit of a free mail delivery.

Undoubtedly a potent factor in the rapid and enduring upgrowth of Sandpoint is its

commercial club, which is made up of three hundred business men who are imbued with the energy and aggressiveness characteristic of the great West.

WEISER

Washington county was created by an act of the legislature approved the 20th day of February, 1879. The chief issue in the first election was the choice of a county seat. There were two contestants, Weiser Bridge, the embryo of the present city, and Upper Valley, now known as Salubria. Weiser Bridge was successful. Early in 1880 the first saloon made its appearance and soon after a townsite was laid off on land donated to the county by S. M. Jeffreys. This original plot lies east of what is now Twelfth street and between East Main and East Commercial streets.

In 1882 the vanguard of the construction force of the Oregon Short Line Railroad reached Weiser. This increased population, although not of the most desirable kind, caused a demand for additional business concerns and created a market for all kinds of supplies and produce. Soon the place was teeming with activity and prices became exorbitant.

In the fall of 1883 the railroad reached a point about one and one-half miles south of where the Short Line depot now stands. Here the railroad company laid off a townsite which was called New Weiser. The opposition on the part of the residents of old Weiser to this rival was very bitter and determined. After the bridge across the Snake river near Huntington was constructed and connections were made with the railroad in Oregon, the permanent station was built on

the present site and "New Weiser" was soon buried in oblivion.

The following sketch, written by Mrs. L. Norah Lockwood, ex-treasurer of Washington county, and taken from a special edition of the *Weiser Signal*, gives an intimate view of the early life and conditions in this frontier town:

"In 1885, the next year after the railroad was built, I came to Weiser with my parents. At that time the depot was where the Sunny-side schoolhouse now stands and the people, on their arrival, were taken by means of an old fashion stage coach to the town, which then lay between the Weiser river and Monroe creek, on the extreme east end of Commercial street.

"The schoolhouse was on the north side of the courthouse block, a batten building, 16 by 24. The seats were home made and nailed to the floor. This building also served for a church on Sunday and the playhouse or dance hall at all other times. The only means we had of lighting the building was with tallow candles in home made candle sticks nailed to the walls with tin reflectors.

"The first church in Weiser was of the Baptist denomination and was built in the latter part of 1885. Rev. L. L. Shearer was the first resident pastor. He also taught two terms of school. The lighting facilities of the church at first were very poor and after Rev. Shearer had been here a while, the saloon men gave him a lamp for the pulpit as a gift of admiration. No one was allowed to give over twenty-five cents and the collection amounted to \$15. For many years the lamp hung in the church over the pulpit. Mr. Hoyt, then a banker of Weiser, gave the bell, and for years it was the only one that summoned the people to worship.

"During this time all the amusement young

folks had was dancing, with once in a while a play, until the winter of 1886, when the roller skating craze came. The young people would spend most of their evenings at the skating rink and in a short time every one could skate. We went to school from nine o'clock until four; then from half past seven to ten we skated and had a jolly good time. The next morning, more dead than alive, we were off to school again, walking very straight until we were out of sight of home; then limping along."

Due to the influx of the rough element incident to railroad construction, Weiser experienced a period of typical border town life. This condition reached its height in the years 1881 to 1884. Saloons were on every hand and they and the gambling places were open day and night. Naturally, there was much lawlessness and crimes ranging from robbery to murder, were committed. With the passing of the floating population, on completion of the railroad, this phase of society also disappeared.

The original town site was some distance from the railroad. This was one cause that prompted the founding of "New Weiser," previously mentioned. In 1890, on the 29th of May, the old town of Weiser was burned. The fire originated in the dropping of a lamp from the hands of a drunken man in the bar room of the Weiser hotel. The oil ignited and almost instantly the flames were beyond control. From the hotel the fire swept to other buildings, all of which were constructed of wood, and within two hours practically the entire business section lay in ashes. The fire afforded an opportunity for locating the commercial district nearer the railway. A strong effort was made by many to retain the old site and several structures were erected. But building was also in prog-

ress where the town now stands and it was soon apparent that the new location would prevail. One of the most notable buildings of that period is the Vendome hotel.

This city is situated at the confluence of the Weiser river with the Snake and is the portal to a country of great mineral, timber and agricultural wealth. Ascending the river, rich valleys are encountered, including the fertile Council, Salubria and Meadows sections. On the 16th day of May, 1899, the first spike of the Pacific & Idaho Northern Railroad was driven at Weiser. This line extends up the Weiser river, its present terminus being New Meadows. This road opened this extremely rich country with its vast and varied resources, and launched the city of Weiser, the outlet, on a new era of prosperity.

The population of Weiser may be conservatively estimated at four thousand. Its business blocks are well constructed and commodious. There are modern plants for supplying the city with lights and water. In instances its business establishments are worthy of special mention. The Washington hotel, for example, is one of the best hostleries to be found between Salt Lake and Portland and makes Weiser a popular stopping place with the commercial travelers. The theater, also, is superior and brings to Weiser some of the best attractions touring the Northwest, affording its residents and also those of nearby towns exceptional opportunities along dramatic and musical lines.

Weiser has recently expended about \$200,000 in street improvements, adding greatly to the appearance and convenience of its thoroughfares. The representative woman's club of Weiser, The Outlook, has been an important factor in the upbuilding of the city. It was organized in 1899, its chief object being

the establishment of a free library and reading room. During the succeeding years, the scope of its activities has broadened. In connection with the city council, the club has labored for park improvements and the beautifying of the community, and has cooperated with the proper authorities in forwarding the work of the public schools.

BLACKFOOT

The origin of Blackfoot dates back to 1880. During the years immediately preceding that one, the Utah & Northern Railroad had been built from Salt Lake into Montana. The site of Blackfoot was the railway point nearest the mining districts of Custer county, which were then entering upon their period of great production. It was this fact that called Blackfoot into existence. From it immense quantities of freight were hauled into the interior and it became the supply point for a large territory.

The city derived its name from a tribe of Indians. For many years it has been referred to throughout the state as the "Grove City" because of its beautiful and old shade trees. In 1886 the first trees ever planted in the upper Snake river valley were set out around the Blackfoot courthouse by Alfred Moyes, and a ditch was constructed for irrigating them. It is said that during the succeeding years excursions to Blackfoot were organized so that the people in the nearby regions might have a chance to feast their eyes on this verdure, which undoubtedly was in marked and pleasing contrast with the unbroken expanses of native sagebrush.

From a little freighting station, where at times the cowboys from the surrounding ranges would come and indiscriminately "shoot up" the place, Blackfoot has grown to

its present enviable position of wealth and prominence. It is the center of a profitable agricultural section, an important railway and distributing point, and the capital of Bingham county.

The building of the branch road to Mackay, in Custer county, has made of Blackfoot a leading junction point on the Oregon Short Line system. It is located twenty-six miles north of Pocatello and 196 miles from Salt Lake. Another recent railway extension, of importance to Blackfoot and to the rich farming region lying southwest of it, is the spur from Moreland Junction, a few miles west of Blackfoot, to the town of Aberdeen. The heavy crop production of this territory made this branch line a necessity and numerous small towns have sprung up along its course. Surrounding Blackfoot and extending up and down the Snake river for one hundred miles and westward for fifty miles, there is an unbroken stretch of level agricultural lands, having a lava and volcanic ash soil, ranging in depth from three to thirty feet, and prolific as a garden.

Blackfoot is now a city of 3,500. As the country around it has developed, the city has grown proportionately. While much of the land tributary to this place has been settled on for many years, only recently has there been manifested a marked tendency to break up the large holdings into small tracts, which is resulting in a much more thickly populated farming section.

Blackfoot is, per capita, one of the richest cities in Idaho, and the appearance of the community reflects its well founded prosperity. Ever a mark of distinction will be its wide streets with their beautiful shade trees of silver poplar, elm, locust, maple and beech. In late years Blackfoot has given especial attention to public improvements. Many

cement walks have been laid and the public buildings are of a substantial nature.

Blackfoot has the benefit of a long established, well graded and carefully managed system of public schools. The leading lodges and fraternal organizations are represented in the city, and there are five church societies.

The various business and mercantile concerns number at least seventy-five. There is a modern system of waterworks. The city is electrically lighted and the rates charged are reasonable. The light and power service comes from the Idaho Consolidated Company at American Falls, there being a large sub-station at Blackfoot.

In wire communication, this city holds a prominent place, it having the central telephone station through which the interstate traffic between Utah, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho and Oregon is handled. The rural communities are well supplied with telephone facilities. Many country roads radiate from Blackfoot, and near it the Snake river is spanned by three iron bridges.

One of the five United States land offices within the state is located at Blackfoot, and a large volume of business, relating to the public domain in Idaho, is looked after at this point.

This city is the seat of the State Insane Asylum for southern Idaho. This hospital for the mentally deranged was provided for by the territorial legislature in the session of 1884-5, and soon after the first building was erected. From a very modest beginning, this has advanced, until in buildings, equipment and management, it ranks high among the institutions of the state. In connection with it are several hundred acres of land under cultivation, the work being largely done by the patients. The fertility of the soil around Blackfoot is demonstrated by the large num-

ber of people supported by the produce grown on this farm.

PRESTON

The city of Preston is located on a level tract of land, about eight miles north of the Utah line, which is bounded on the west by Bear river, and on the north and east by low, rolling hills. To the south is an open view of Cache valley. The contour of this section is a gradual slope southward, drainage being afforded by Worm creek. The climate, while moderate, is healthful and invigorating, the temperature ranging from 95 degrees in the summer to 15 degrees below zero in the extreme winter.

Water for irrigation purposes is supplied from two sources, one canal coming from Mink creek and the other from Cub river. Water for domestic use is obtained from a spring on Cub river about twelve miles northeast of the city. The system was installed in 1912 at a cost of \$100,000 and furnishes an ample supply of the finest of spring water.

During the years 1877-9 a few families located along Mink creek and were organized into an ecclesiastical branch of the Mormon church, with David Jensen as presiding elder. Later a ward was organized, Nathan Porter being appointed as the bishop. This was known as the Worm Creek Ward and belonged to the Cache Valley Stake of Zion.

In the spring of 1884 the ward was reorganized and the name changed to Preston in honor of William B. Preston, who was at the time president of the stake. In the July following the Oneida Stake was created and in 1886 Preston became its headquarters. In February, 1902, Preston was divided into four ecclesiastical wards, with Henry T. Rogers,

Hugh S. Geddes, George H. Carver and Allen R. Cutler as the respective bishops.

The people, from the early settlers down to the present time, have been the descendants of the pioneers of Utah and Idaho. Full of hope, courage and determination, industrious from the start, honest in their business relations and domestic in their habits, they have built up a prosperous community. About ninety-five per cent of the population belong to the Mormon church. The only other organized religious society in the town is the Presbyterian.

Recognizing the importance of education, the first settlers provided for a school even before they built their place of worship. By donation the means were secured for a school house which was later tendered to the district school and has since been maintained as such. As necessity arose, additional school facilities have been provided until now Preston has an independent school district, with a building of twelve rooms, a faculty of eighteen members and an enrollment of one thousand pupils. To supply the growing demands along educational lines, the people have recently authorized a \$30,000 bond issue with which to erect another school building.

Shortly after the organization of the Oneida Stake in 1884, it was decided by the authorities of the Mormon church to build a Stake Academy. Preston was chosen as the location, and while it is a stake institution, the people of Preston contributed generously to its construction. The building is of cut stone and cost \$50,000. While it is a church institution, it provides for the regular branches of study, including the high school courses, and its doors are open to all regardless of their religious belief. It has a faculty of ten members and three hundred students. The Oneida Stake Academy, together with the splendid

district school system now in operation, makes Preston an educational center of no mean importance.

In July, 1900, Preston was organized under the village form of government, the members of the first board of trustees being Joseph Johnson, Hugh S. Geddes, John Larsen, Daniel J. Hammond and Benjamin Curtis. Under their wise administration, the social, moral and civic conditions of the village were brought to a higher standard, and Preston was no longer a frontier town. The population steadily increased until 1913, when, in order to meet the growing demands, it was deemed expedient to go under a city form of government. The city council and various officials were duly elected, Jacob N. Larsen being chosen as the first mayor.

In recent years several unsuccessful attempts had been made to create a new county, comprising that part of Cache valley lying north of the Utah line. Early in 1912 the citizens of Preston took up the fight again, this time with more determination to succeed than ever before. The Preston Commercial Club was made the general committee and all activities looking toward county division were directed from that office. After the election in November it was found that those elected to the state legislature were favorable to a division of Oneida county, and at the next session a bill was passed creating Franklin county, of which Preston was made the county seat.

Probably no organization has done more toward bringing the business opportunities of the city to the attention of the outside public than has the Commercial Club of Preston, which is composed of business men and artisans banded together for the purpose of promoting the growth and advancement of the community.

Preston has a population of two thousand five hundred. It is the terminus of the Cache Valley branch of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, and is centrally located, having tributary to it a number of smaller towns and a rich agricultural section. The chief products of Cache valley are the small grains, alfalfa, potatoes and sugar beets. The raising of stock, including cattle, hogs and horses, and the returns realized from dairy products are also important factors. Considerable attention is given to fruit culture, especially to the growing of apples, with favorable results.

PAYETTE

Payette is located at the confluence of the Snake and Payette rivers and is the gateway of the famous Payette valley. It was founded in the early '80s by the Oregon Short Line Company when its trunk road was being constructed through Idaho.

This city reflects the growth and productiveness of the valley, the early settlement of which was facilitated by the splendid water supply of the river and the ease with which the water could be gotten on these fertile lands. The fruits and produce grown in the valley of the Payette and displayed at various fairs and expositions did more, possibly, than the exhibits from any other one section to fix Idaho as a farming and fruit state in the mind of the public. The leading commercial crops of the district are apples, prunes, melons, berries and alfalfa, but all grains, fruits and vegetables suitable to the temperate zone do well here.

Many of the business enterprises of Payette are, naturally, directly connected with the products of the soil. There are three fruit packing houses, one of which is a cooperative concern which is owned and operated

by a number of prominent fruit growers. During the season for picking and packing the prunes and apples there is a heavy demand for labor and men, women and children lend their aid.

Several businesses, of great advantage in the profitable handling of the output of the valley, have been established recently. Probably the most important of these is the Payette Cold Storage plant, which has 220,000 cubic feet of cold storage room and 120,000 cubic feet of dry storage space. This enables the fruit and melon growers to cool their produce before shipping, or, if necessary, to hold it for more favorable market conditions.

Another new concern is the Payette Canning Company, which ships annually about fifty carloads of canned peas and half that number of canned fruits. There is also an evaporator for the drying of fruits, and a plant where vinegar, cider and pickles are made. These institutions, which make possible advantageous marketing and the working up of the surplus into canned goods and by-products, have increased the already large profits realized by the growers of this section.

An idea of the wealth of the surrounding country may be gained from the following figures, which are selected from the latest statement of annual carload shipments from Payette: Apples, 310 cars; dried prunes, 150; melons, 23; potatoes, 4; hay, 10; wool, 15; hogs, 5; cattle, 28; sheep, 63.

Other Payette manufacturing concerns are the two flouring mills and the brick yards, which have a yearly output of one and a half million bricks. There are in the city three banking institutions with deposits aggregating \$700,000.

From Payette a branch of the Oregon Short Line extends up the valley, which is known as the Payette Valley Railroad, some-

times dubbed the "Pumpkin Vine." For years the terminus of this spur was at New Plymouth, but it now reaches Emmett, where it connects with the Idaho Northern.

Another important development in the way of transportation is the wagon bridge across the Snake river, by which there has been made tributary to Payette a rich section on the Oregon side, formerly known as the Dead Ox Flat country, but to which lately there has been applied the more pleasing appellation of "Payette-Oregon Slope." Several thousand acres of this land, which is of more than ordinary fertility, have been brought under water, and it is believed that eventually all of these extensive benches will be irrigated.

The Commercial Club has given especial attention to the question of roads, and the various highways leading into Payette have been put in first-class condition. In many western cities the women, through the civic departments of their organizations, take an active part in public affairs, and supplement the work of and cooperate with the commercial clubs and city councils. Their efforts are usually directed toward forwarding city beautifying, library work and educational interests, and the Portia Club, of Payette, has labored valiantly along these lines.

Payette is a modern city of three thousand. It has recently enlarged its water system so as to include all sections of the town. Its streets and buildings are electrically lighted. Its sewer system is new and ample. The new city hall, just completed, was erected at a cost of \$15,000. In addition to the usual offices in such buildings, commodious quarters have been provided in it for the Commercial and Portia clubs.

In the matter of churches and schools, Payette ranks high. There are eleven houses of

worship. For the public schools there are two ward and one high school buildings. An unusual educational feature is the Washoe Community school, one and a half miles from Payette, which is described in the chapter on educational institutions.

Payette is justly proud of its Y. M. C. A. building which is one of the best equipped and most modern in the Northwest. The character of the natural resources surrounding makes Payette essentially a city of homes, and not only in it but throughout the far famed valley are beautiful, tasteful residences which house a contented, prosperous people.

MONTPELIER

Montpelier, situated on the Oregon Short Line Railroad, in the extreme southeastern part of the state, was founded in 1863. It was on the old "Oregon trail," a stone monument in the eastern part of the city marking the place where, many years ago, this thoroughfare passed through the present townsite.

Montpelier is the commercial metropolis of the rich Bear Lake valley country. It is charmingly situated near the mouth of Montpelier canyon, on the eastern side of the valley. It is sixteen miles from Bear Lake, one of Idaho's beautiful bodies of water, where hundreds of people from adjacent states come every year for their annual outing. On one side of this lake is the Rich hot spring, with its fine bathing facilities and hotel, and on the other side is Fish Haven, its shallow, sandy beach and great shade trees affording ideal conditions for a summer resort. Both are reached by fine roads from Montpelier and from Paris, the county seat.

A few miles in any direction from Montpelier put the hunter and fisherman in a sportsman's paradise, as there are no fewer

than nine good fishing streams within twenty-five miles of the city. Water fowl abound in thousands right at the doors of the town, while in the hills close by are to be found all sorts of grouse, sage hens and like birds.

Montpelier is the largest town in Bear Lake county, having approximately a population of three thousand, and is the banking and railway center of not only the county, but of the western part of Wyoming and northern Utah.

The city is surrounded by a rich farming, dairying and stock growing section, from which, together with the railway and mines, it derives its support. Bear Lake county is, from the economic viewpoint, one of the most favored sections in the state. Here the farmer raises as much per acre as in any other region, and he has a monopoly on the best cash markets to be found anywhere—the coal camps of western Wyoming—where thousands of coal miners live with their families. Nothing is produced near them, so their provisions must come from outside districts, and Bear Lake county is, by hundreds of miles, the nearest source of supply.

Montpelier is a city of the second class. It has a municipally owned water system, a fine electric light plant, good hotels and rooming houses, two strong banks, opera house, dancing pavilion, three school buildings including a high school, five churches and several fraternal orders. The Commercial and Auto Clubs have been very active in giving publicity to the advantages of this city and county. A free public library is maintained by the two women's clubs, the Village Improvement and Gem of the Mountain. All the principal lines of commercial enterprises are represented by large and well kept stores. The railway maintains a splendid club house.

Montpelier is an important railroad point.

It is the end of a freight division on the Oregon Short Line and extensive machine shops and roundhouses are situated here. The railroad disburses about \$30,000 monthly to its employes. All live-stock shipped over this road is unloaded and fed at the Montpelier stock yards. These yards are among the largest along the line, being capable of handling one hundred cars of mixed stock at one time.

Montpelier is a busy, progressive city, but more than that, with its well graded, shaded streets, bordered by cement walks, its beautiful natural surroundings and its attractive residences, it is a very desirable place in which to establish homes. Montpelier has never experienced a boom, its growth having been steady and solidly founded.

Vast beds of phosphate have been discovered in this county and the development of this industry will undoubtedly, in the years to come, prove an important commercial asset. Montpelier will naturally be the distributing point of this output. The deposits are among the largest of this valuable fertilizer to be found in any part of the world.

REXBURG

Situated on the branch of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, leading from Idaho Falls to the western entrance of the great Yellowstone National Park, and in the heart of one of the most productive agricultural and stock regions in the state of Idaho, is Rexburg, for many years known not only as one of the oldest, but also as one of the most flourishing and largest, towns of the giant county of Fremont.

Rexburg was founded in 1883 by Thomas Ricks. The early settlers were members of

the church of the Latter Day Saints, and patiently and industriously they went about their work of subduing the soil. As a natural consequence, the town and the country around it have had a steady, permanent growth. There has been nothing approaching a "boom," but the great resources have been gradually developed until now Rexburg, lying between the two forks of the Snake river and with the three snow-covered peaks of the Tetons guarding it on the east, is one of the prominent trade and educational centers of the large and fruitful upper Snake River valley.

In the fall of 1913 Fremont county was deprived of its southern half, this portion being organized as the counties of Jefferson and Madison. The names for these counties were suggested by two of the parent forks of the Missouri river, the headwaters of which lie just across the mountains in Montana. Rexburg, which was chosen as the capital of Madison county, has now, in addition to the enviable position it has maintained for many years, the prestige associated with a political center.

To the north, west and south of this city stretches a valley country covering acres that cannot be expressed in fewer than six figures and which produce abundant and diversified crops. In addition to this irrigated empire, the city has tributary to it one hundred thousand acres of dry farming territory—the Rexburg bench being notable in the grain belt of the Northwest for its production of wheat, oats and barley. Here there are ranches where steam plows turn the land in furrows a mile long, and where harrows, cutting a swath seventy-five feet in width, smooth the earth into seed beds.

In addition to the products from the soil,

Rexburg has a most profitable resource in livestock, of which it has been in the past and continues to be an important distributing center. Many carloads of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs leave Rexburg each year. Its location near the foothills of the Tetons has afforded the best of grazing grounds for the vast herds of cattle and sheep.

Rexburg is a city of attractive appearance, as well as of splendid commercial stability and opportunity. Within its limits are many beautiful homes. The streets are wide and bordered with trees. Substantial walks and cluster street lights add to the trim aspect of the city.

Rexburg has two good banks carrying large deposits. The extensive grain fields make this a logical point for the manufacture of flour. All lines of business necessary for supplying the needs of a thriving city and a prosperous farming section are well represented in Rexburg.

There are six church organizations in the city, the strongest numerically being the Mormon, Catholic and Presbyterian. This section having been settled originally by the Latter Day Saints or Mormons, a large percentage of the present population adheres to that faith. Rexburg is stake headquarters and the church has erected here a beautiful and spacious tabernacle of cut stone.

Educationally Rexburg has just cause to be proud. The public schools of the city maintain a high standard. Here, too, is the Ricks Academy, which made its struggling start in 1888, its founding being due to the zeal and earnest efforts of Thomas Ricks. Later the institution was given his name. The beautiful building, in which the school is now housed, is a fitting monument to commemorate the life and works of this noble pioneer.

GRANGEVILLE

Grangeville is the metropolis of the fruitful Camas prairie country and the county seat of the largest county in the state, Idaho. It is the trading place for farmers, miners, prospectors and stockmen, and has a large mountain traffic besides supplying the small stores throughout this section. It is one of the four shipping points on the prairie and sends out each year about two hundred cars of hogs and cattle in addition to grains and other produce.

Grangeville is located in the southern portion of this rich agricultural region and has a population of three thousand. This growth has been attained in the past twenty-five years, fourteen of which passed with a railroad no nearer than seventy-five miles. In 1900 a railroad was completed to a point within twenty miles, and in 1908 the Northern Pacific Company extended its line from Culdesac to Grangeville, a distance of fifty-five miles, entering the prairie on the northern boundary and running directly through the farming section. The first passenger train arrived at Grangeville December 9, 1908.

All lines of business are well represented in this prairie city. Four hotels take care of the traveling public. Two dentists and four doctors look after the ills and physical imperfections of the residents, while twelve members of the bar settle the legal difficulties of the community. The building and repairing of the town and nearby country are in the hands of carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers and painters, who number about thirty-five.

The prosperity and wealth of this garden spot are evidenced by the fact that Grangeville has six elevators and warehouses and two flouring mills. The aggregate deposits of its three banks approximate \$950,000.

The county has several newspapers, two of which, the *Idaho County Free Press* and the *Globe*, are published at Grangeville.

The town is supplied with water which is piped in from the mountain streams and is of the purest and finest quality. The supply is ample for a city much larger than the present Grangeville.

The Grangeville Electric Light and Power Company's plant is located on the Clearwater river five miles to the southeast and furnishes light and power for this and other towns on the prairie.

The community has from its inception taken a marked interest in educational and social progress. It now has seven church buildings and a substantial public school edifice, presided over by a number of teachers.

On February 17, 1912, Grangeville was visited by a disastrous fire which destroyed two business blocks. This was a severe loss but, as in other western towns, it will result in more substantial buildings replacing the old.

Within easy access are fine fishing grounds and ideal camping places, so that Grangeville may well be the outfitting point for those bent on a few weeks' pleasuring.

GOODING

Located on the Malad or Wood river and on the main road of the Oregon Short Line is Gooding, one of the new towns of Idaho. It was called into existence by the extensive reclamation enterprises in what was then Lincoln county. The first decade of the present century witnessed wonderful strides in the artificial application of water to the lands of southern Idaho, followed by great productiveness and a rapid increase in population. The principal projects affecting Lincoln

county were the Minidoka, under federal control; the North Side Twin Falls, and the Idaho Irrigation Company, which utilized the waters of Big and Little Wood rivers.

This city is the home of Ex-Governor F. R. Gooding, in whose honor it was named. It is one of the most attractive of the project towns, having shaded streets and, for so young a municipality, an unusual number of well-constructed and handsome buildings.

Its streets, business houses and residences are electrically lighted, and the current is also used to some extent for heating. The possibilities for electricity will, without question, be one of the great factors in the future growth of Gooding, not alone in furnishing power for irrigation and other industries, but for ranch purposes and the various domestic appliances. On the boundaries of Lincoln and the adjoining counties the Snake river has a greater fall than in any other part of its course. It is stated that within a radius of thirty miles of Gooding there is sufficient energy to generate a half million electrical horsepower.

With the increased population there came a demand for county division, which resulted in the carving from the east and south of Lincoln county the new one of Minidoka, and from the western portion, the new sub-division of Gooding, the subject of this sketch being selected as the county seat.

Gooding now has a population of about one thousand. It attained at a bound improvements that many towns only acquire after years of effort. Not only is Gooding well lighted, but it has an adequate and efficient water system. There are ten miles of cement sidewalks. Many of the business blocks are constructed of brick or cement. There are four hotels, one of which is deserving of special mention, as one may travel a long way

and visit much larger cities without finding as inviting and truly artistic a structure as the "Lincoln Inn." Gooding has two banks and two newspapers.

There are three buildings for the public schools, including one for high school purposes which has just been completed, the imposing appearance of which reflects much credit on the community. Gooding has adopted the plan of consolidated schools, giving to the country children, who are conveyed to and from the school in wagons equipped for that purpose, the same advantages afforded those within the municipal limits.

On the outskirts of Gooding is the State School for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind. The main building is a beautiful one of white pressed brick. In connection with the institution there is a considerable acreage where the pupils are given practical instruction in outdoor pursuits.

It seems assured that Gooding will be the location of the college which the Methodists expect to establish in southern Idaho. The people in and near Gooding have made liberal pledges for the endowment of this school, demonstrating in a practical way not only their desire for this special institution, but their vital interest in higher education.

A feature of much interest to Gooding as well as to a large portion of the southern section of the state is the experiment station, which is a part of the system of agricultural extension work and is under the direction of the University of Idaho and the department of agriculture of the government. The station was established in 1909, Ex-Governor Gooding donating, for a period of ten years, the use of the required land. He also provided, at his own expense, the buildings and other improvements needed to conduct the

work along efficient lines. This station is of great practical benefit to the ranchers on the extensive irrigated region tributary to it, as here especial attention is given to all problems of interest to the irrigation farmer.

SALMON

Salmon is the county seat of Lemhi county and is the largest town within a vast territory lying in the east central part of Idaho. Its founding was due to the discovery, in 1866, of mines in what is now Lemhi county. This section, however, is closely connected with Idaho history which dates back many years prior to the settlement of the town.

Salmon is situated at the junction of the Lemhi with the Salmon river. This point is mentioned in the diary of Captains Lewis and Clark who, with their party, passed down the river the last of August, 1805. Then in 1854 a company of Mormons, from Salt Lake, came to the valley, giving it the name that it still bears. They settled several miles above the site of Salmon and remained three or four years, when they were forced to leave on account of the Indians.

Salmon was laid out in the spring of 1867, several months after the discovery of the first mines. Hon. George L. Shoup, afterwards governor of Idaho and a United States senator, was one of the founders, and during remainder of his life was closely identified with the interests of the town and county. Here, in 1868, he was married and for many years this was his home.

During the early years of mining, Salmon had a normal instead of the spasmodic growth so common to mining towns. One reason for this is no doubt the fact that along with the miners came actual settlers. The Mormons, during the few years they were in the Lemhi

valley, constructed irrigation ditches, the first in Idaho, and were successful in their farming. And when, a decade later, the mines were discovered, there was a goodly number of the newcomers who turned their attention to the soil.

Salmon soon grew to be a place of eight hundred, and possessed the usual business enterprises and improvements. Before the town was a year old a newspaper, called the *Mining News*, was started.

Alexander Barrack and his brother, Joseph, came from Scotland to the United States, and finally settled in Lemhi valley, engaging in farming and stock raising. In 1872 they built at Salmon the first flouring mill in the valley. This mill had a grinding capacity of six thousand pounds a day. During these years the wheat crop of Lemhi valley was estimated at eleven thousand bushels annually. Later flour was shipped from Salmon to southern Idaho and to Salt Lake City. This region also became very favorably known for its dairy products. For years the section tributary to Salmon was no more seriously handicapped in the matter of transportation than the vast country adjacent to it, and the mines provided a local market for a large amount of produce.

But long after other portions of Idaho had benefited by railroad construction, Lemhi county still remained isolated, Salmon, for many years, being distant from one hundred to seventy miles from the nearest railway points. Its growth and progress during these years are worthy of commendation. The town prospered. It erected good buildings, had schools of more than ordinary excellence, and a public library was established.

A few years ago the Gilmore & Pittsburg Railroad was built from Armstead, Montana, a station on the Oregon Short Line, down the

Lemhi valley, terminating at Salmon. This has been of inestimable value to the town and valley, and the strong hope is expressed that the line will finally be extended down the Salmon river, giving connections to the west.

Salmon is now a place of fifteen hundred. It has five churches and two school buildings. The professions are well represented, there being four ministers, thirteen teachers, eight lawyers and four doctors. The town supports three hotels. The Citizens National Bank and the Pioneer Bank & Trust Company have deposits amounting to over \$400,000. Two weekly newspapers are issued, the *Lemhi Herald* and the *Idaho Recorder*. The city is well lighted and has a municipal water system valued at \$60,000.

MOUNTAIN HOME

One of the thriving cities in the central part of southern Idaho is Mountain Home, the county seat of Elmore county. It is on the Oregon Short Line Railroad, which, being the only through line in south Idaho, affords Mountain Home shipping facilities equal to any in that entire section.

Mountain Home is the geographical center of a vast area, aggregating three million acres, of fertile, level land, which promises to be one of the largest irrigated sections in the Northwest. Its reclamation is still in the first stages. In Elmore county there are about twenty thousand acres now being watered and an equal area is in process of reclamation by a cooperative irrigation company. These lands are near Mountain Home and when brought to full production will add prosperity to that already flourishing community.

Elmore county has great bands of sheep and annually thousands of pounds of wool

are shipped from Mountain Home. Special attention and encouragement are being given to dairying and the raising of hogs.

Mountain Home has not only industrial advantages, but its social atmosphere and natural surroundings are desirable. Situated in the midst of this great region which, with the application of water, is destined to reach a very high degree of productivity, its future seems assured. Fringing the level stretches of land are the low lying hills, and beyond them, the mountains.

The climate of Mountain Home and vicinity is delightful. The elevation, about three thousand feet, is well suited to the cultivation of all temperate zone crops. The winter months are quite mild, affording opportunity for late fall and early spring farm work and pasturing. The temperature rarely reaches zero, and at periods of short duration, and severe storms are unknown. The summer climate is tempered with gentle breezes and the nights are cool and refreshing.

As a community of homes, this place presents many attractions. Lawns, trees and flowers beautify the grounds and streets. The public buildings are modern and the residences in keeping with the prosperity of the people. There are in the town six churches of leading denominations, and a commodious school building where sixteen teachers are employed. The curriculum includes a high school course of standard requirements. In addition to the usual mercantile concerns, there are two newspapers, two banks and three hotels. The town has a good lighting system and municipal water works, the supply being derived from wells which yield the purest of water.

In its electrical service, Mountain Home is more than ordinarily favored. The lines of the Great Shoshone and Twin Falls and of

the Beaver river plants converge here, and the great voltage carried by these high tension wires afford unlimited opportunity for electrical extension. Electricity is here not only utilized in the ordinary ways common to all parts of the country, but is being pressed into service in other directions. On the ranches it supplies the power for the machinery of barnyard, dairy and household appliances, and in the winter is used for heating as well as cooking. The high school at Mountain Home is said to be the largest building in the world that is electrically heated.

Mountain Home has already attained a population of 2,200 and all conditions point to its continued steady growth and increasing wealth and prosperity.

EMMETT

The present site of the city of Emmett at the head of the lower valley of the Payete river, was one of the logical focal points of the early settlers. Here was a confluence of those natural channels of communication with sections already peopled and also with regions that still beckoned the pioneer. A fair wagon road, leading over the divide between the Boise and Payette basins, connected this point with Boise City, while the upper fertile valleys of the Payette were most accessible from here. It lay on the line of travel between Oregon points and Idaho's capital; and the locality itself, with a wide valley of virgin lands, fertile as those of the Nile, stretching invitingly on both sides of a copious stream, was calculated to arrest the eye of the homeseeker.

Here, in the years following the discovery of gold in the Boise basin, was a station on the Boise-Umatilla stage line, while a few miles below where Emmett now stands a mail distributing point was given the name of

Emmettsville, in honor of Emmett Cahalin, the infant son of Hon. Thomas Cahalin, a leading member of the Idaho bar. Both post-office and name were soon afterward transferred to the present site, and in due course of events there were added a tavern, a saloon, a store and the other ordinary adjuncts of a frontier town.

Among the early settlers of the place were James Johnston, James Wardwell, Jonathan Smith, Nathaniel Martin, David Murray, Alexander Womack, Douglas Knox, and Henry C. Riggs, Sr. Early in the '70s, a saw mill was erected on the Payette river, logs being conveyed to it from the pine timber regions of the upper Payette. Then and during the succeeding years the lumber business has been one of importance to this community.

The surrounding hills of unoccupied public lands made stock raising one of the natural industries of the early settler. The fertile lands, the abundance of water and the easy methods of irrigation in time made of farming an industrial companion of importance.

Remote from railroads, with means of communication difficult, the community was at first of slow growth; but with faith in the future, and feeling assured that the natural resources so evident on every hand would finally reward their efforts, the early pioneers never doubted the issue.

In 1883, James Wardwell caused to be platted a townsite of forty acres lying adjacent to the village store, public inn and post-office. The lots in this townsite were sold for residence and business purposes and became the nucleus of the incorporated village that soon grew upon and around it. This same pioneer, with true prevision, made a donation of lands for public school purposes. In 1885, by special act of the territorial legislature, there was created the independent school dis-

trict of Emmettsville, with Douglas Knox, David Murray and J. M. Martin as its first trustees. This was the inception of an institution that became and remained the pride and first care of the growing community.

In 1900 the town was incorporated as a village under its present name of Emmett, and in 1908, the village organization gave place to that of a city of the second class. A strong impetus was given to the upbuilding of Emmett by the construction of the Idaho Northern Railway to this point in 1902. This road was taken over by the Oregon Short Line Company in 1912 and, in the following year, was extended northward to the Payette lakes, affording a much better means of communication with the valley regions of the upper Payette river. In 1910 an extension of the Payette Valley road from New Plymouth to Emmett supplied a direct rail communication with the Pacific coast. With the introduction of steam transportation the true pioneer era came to a close.

While the lumber, cattle, sheep and grain industries have all contributed in large measure to the development of the Emmett country, another most important factor was the early discovery that this region is situated within a favored fruit belt. Almost by accident it was revealed that this section possessed the soil, climate and other requisite conditions especially favorable to the prune industry—facts that since, in the judgment of fruit experts, have been many times verified by the superior qualities of the Emmett prune. By reason of both quantity and excellence, the apples, peaches and pears of the lower Payette valley very early commanded public notice. The few orchards of the pioneer period had tested and favorably demonstrated the fruit growing possibilities of this section; and from 1900 on large tracts of leveled land

were converted into commercial orchards by enterprising horticulturists, many of whom had emigrated from noted fruit belts of other states.

Emmett is a city of two thousand and has good water and lighting systems. The seven churches and four public school buildings are witnesses of the general interest manifested along moral and educational lines, while the two strong banks and numerous prosperous business institutions testify as to the material progress of the community.

ST. ANTHONY

St. Anthony is the county seat of the once mammoth Fremont county, which has recently been reduced in area by the creation, entirely from its domain, of two new subdivisions. The fact that the place where St. Anthony now stands possessed the natural conditions for a commercial center was foreseen and this point was chosen as the county seat when there were only two buildings and no settlements immediately adjoining.

Through the city the north fork of the Snake river pursues its turbulent course. Within city limits the river widens to eight hundred feet and breaks over rapids having a fall of thirty feet. The land on each side slopes gradually toward the river, affording good drainage and making irrigation a simple matter. Here, too, the banks of the river are not high, as is the case farther down, and water is very easily diverted from the channel for irrigation purposes.

St. Anthony is situated on the Yellowstone Park branch of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, and is but twenty-four miles from the southwest corner of the National Wonderland and but two hours by rail from the western entrance. It is the last large town before

reaching the park and is the supply point not only of an extensive farming section immediately tributary to it in Idaho, but also of adjoining portions of Montana and Wyoming.

The surrounding fertile farm lands are the chief source of St. Anthony's wealth. Hays and grains flourish. Sugar beets have become in the last few years an important product. There is a large sugar factory about six miles south of St. Anthony. This establishment consumes annually one hundred thousand tons of beets, while the tops and pulp furnish feed for thousands of sheep, cattle, horses and hogs. About fifty thousand head of livestock are each year wintered here.

The product for which the St. Anthony section has become the most noted is seed peas. It is the center of the producing area of this commodity and has taken the lead. During the season just past, this one crop brought into the St. Anthony country a million dollars in cash. In the city there are five large warehouses and sorting plants for seed peas.

Within two days' drive of St. Anthony is one of the finest big-game hunting grounds in the United States. Moose, elk and deer are found in droves, and bear are numerous. The nearby lakes furnish feeding places for thousands of geese, ducks and swans, while the streams are alive with speckled beauties.

St. Anthony has a population of about three thousand. It is supplied with a splendid system of waterworks, and has an electric light plant. There are several churches in the city and two public school buildings. Near the city is the State Industrial School, with hundreds of acres attached. This institution is described in detail in another chapter. There are three good banks and a like number of hotels; two newspapers, a flouring mill, and many business and mercantile concerns.

Local conditions are very favorable to the construction of buildings of high grade. Quarries containing a fine quality of building stone are close by. Good brick clay is abundant. Numerous planing and sawmills and the nearby hills covered with fine timber contribute their quota of inexpensive material. Among the more pretentious structures are a handsome \$60,000 courthouse, of native stone and brick; a substantial opera house with a seating capacity of eight hundred; and a place of worship, erected at a cost of \$40,000 and capable of seating fifteen hundred people. A number of beautiful residences have recently been built and miles of cement sidewalks have been added to the city's list of improvements.

Lying just west of and adjoining St. Anthony is Egin bench, comprising about fifty-five thousand acres and forming one of the noted farm sections of Idaho. The first one to settle in this garden spot was Stephen Winegar, who completed the first house on the bench on July 18, 1879. Others came soon, including A. F. Parker, Richard Broadhurst, William McMinn, John Powell, Wyman M. Parker and Judge C. S. Coxson.

The first postoffice was established on July 1, 1880, and was called Garden Grove. The department at Washington, D. C., rejected this name on the ground that it was already applied to another office in the territory. A meeting was called by the settlers for the purpose of choosing a new title. The day was raw and cold, which suggested Egin, an Indian word meaning cold.

A school district was organized in 1882. At that time there were, all told, sixty-five inhabitants living on the north fork of the Snake river. Twelve pupils were in attendance at the first session.

These early pioneers at once realized the benefits to be derived from irrigation and in

1880 they began the construction of the Egin canal. When completed it was thirteen miles long and had a capacity of twenty thousand inches of water. On the first day of June, 1883, the first irrigation water was taken from this canal. It was all used on the farm belonging to Wyman M. Parker, he having permitted his neighbors to farm his place in order to concentrate the water.

Egin bench subirrigates; that is, after the water is turned into the laterals, the moisture is absorbed by the soil for a distance on either side of the ditches, making unnecessary the flooding of the ground or the use of the other ordinary methods of irrigation and resulting in a great saving of labor and expense. This section is now in a high state of cultivation, with many miles of canals, and is one of St. Anthony's principal commercial assets.

HAILEY

Hailey is one of the towns founded by the railroad management during the building of the Oregon Short Line. When, in the spring of 1881, the citizens of Alturas county voted to remove the county seat from Rocky Bar to some point in the Wood River mining section, the town of Hailey had not been founded. Before the election, which came four months later, this town had not only been laid out and started on its municipal career, but it was a successful competitor of Bellevue for the place of county capital.

From the account of Mrs. R. E. Strahorn, whose husband had charge of the railroad's colonization and town site operations in Idaho, we take the following facts concerning the earliest history of this town:

"Hailey was named for the Hon. John Hailey, who first filed a desert land claim on the section used for the townsite, and he was

the most conspicuous figure in Idaho history. His word was as good as his bond, and he was never known to do a dishonorable act. He owned and operated many of the earliest stage lines in Idaho, and had occupied positions of trust from the humblest to that of member of congress. His life was full of strenuous action, and his namesake town seemed to inherit the same spirited life, although its people were not all on the square like old Uncle John.

"In May, 1881, H. Z. Burkhart opened a stationery store in the new town of Hailey. It was opened in a tent made of two bolts of muslin, one bolt from Bellevue and one from Ketchum, and the tent made on a sewing machine in Ketchum. After opening up his first box of goods he sold the box to Frank Harding, editor of the *Hailey Miner*, to make a bedstead. Mr. Burkhart was the first express and stage agent and the first justice of the peace, and also the first postmaster. He was twice burned out of business after several seasons of prosperity, and later absented himself for two years; when he returned again to Hailey and became the most extensive lumber merchant on Wood river.

"Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Fox were the second arrivals for business. Mr. Fox was always noted for his sagacious business methods, and when he opened his little grocery store, his wife opened a boarding tent, with a dirt floor. They both prospered until he owned a fine brick building with the finest stock of goods in Idaho, and his wife retired to a beautiful home.

"Mrs. Burkhart, Mrs. Fox, Mrs. Frank Harding, Mrs. George Parsons and Mrs. W. T. Riley were the pioneer women who lived in homes without roofs, or, at best, log cross-pieces and canvas over them, for the best part of a year, with only tallow dips for illumina-

tion. It is a pleasure to add that days of affluence followed for all of them."

In 1882 H. Z. Burkhart, with a machine, made from local clay a kiln of eighty thousand bricks. Lime was both cheap and plentiful and many brick buildings were erected, among them being the courthouse, hotel, school building, depot and business blocks.

As soon as the Oregon Short Line Railroad was built as far as Shoshone, a branch was started to Ketchum, just above Hailey. The first train came into Hailey on May 23, 1883, and was the occasion for quite a demonstration. The telegraph line was installed at the same time, and telephones were in use the following September.

Hailey's substantial growth is unique among the towns of Idaho. It was from the start almost metropolitan in appearance, and has never suffered the severe fluctuations incident to the history of so many towns in mining districts.

Near Hailey and also at Ketchum are natural hot springs, which possess splendid possibilities in the way of health resorts. The springs near Hailey attained considerable renown. A hotel was built near them, trees planted and electric lighting installed. This hotel later passed to the hands of T. W. Mellon, a wealthy banker of Pittsburg. Many prominent people came to this resort, among them Jay Gould, his daughters, Helen and Anna, and his two sons.

By 1884 Hailey had a population of 2,500, very good buildings and improvements, and three daily and three weekly newspapers. While Hailey has of necessity felt the adverse effect of the exhaustion of the bonanza ore bodies, it has nevertheless won a permanent place as the business center of a county whose farming and stock interests will, in the natural course of progress, become more diver-

sified and profitable. The town is beautifully located from the nature standpoint.

Its present population is about 1,500. It has a good water system and is electrically lighted. Two newspapers are now published in the town. Its twelve warehouses speak eloquently of the volume of its business and of the extent of the country of which Hailey is the center.

SHOSHONE

The oldest town in Lincoln county, Shoshone's beginning was directly due to the building of the Oregon Short Line Railroad. As the survey of the new road was determined, many town sites were laid out along the route and the inevitable speculations followed.

It was at first the intent of the railroad company to make a division point of Shoshone. It seemed a favorable location, for it was the purpose, which was speedily carried into effect, to build from this point a branch to the north which would tap the great Wood river district, whose mines were then in the height of their marvelous production. But difficulties arose between the railroad's land company and the holders of the town site, and the plans concerning Shoshone were abandoned, although at the time a large force of men were busily constructing the shops and a roundhouse.

The railroad was completed as far as Shoshone on February 7, 1883. On the same date the telegraph line was put into commission. The first passenger train did not arrive, however, until just one month later.

When old Logan county was abolished and Lincoln was created from a major portion of it, Shoshone attained the dignity of a county seat. In addition to its prestige as a

political center, Shoshone is an important transportation point. In addition to the shipments derived from the territory immediately adjacent, all of the traffic of the extensive country of which Hailey is the hub and of the fertile Camas Prairie district must pass through it. It is, however, from the soil that Shoshone will receive its greatest benefit and future growth. In common with its sister counties of the Snake river valley, Lincoln possesses wonderfully rich lands, which, under the stimulating influence of water, will produce most abundantly.

Although originally the scene of some of the earliest and largest of the great irrigation enterprises, Lincoln county has been deprived of much of her former territory wealth by the creation of the counties of Gooding and Minidoka. Had this not occurred, undoubtedly much of the growth that is in evidence in the many new and flourishing towns scattered over the different projects would have centered in the county seat.

Although not situated on the north side tract of the Twin Falls project, Shoshone must necessarily receive much benefit from the development of so large an acreage. The irrigation system which most directly interests the county seat, however, is the one made possible by the Magic dam, which is built across the Big Wood river where it narrows to a deep channel. This obstruction completes the reservoir, the greater portion of which had already been fashioned by Nature. The lake thus formed is eleven miles in length and can retain enough water to cover, to a depth of one foot, 205,000 acres of land. The territory reclaimed by this project is tributary to Shoshone and the smaller towns near by.

Shoshone has a population of fifteen hundred people, and enjoys the conveniences and

improvements of an up-to-date community. The town is electrically lighted and supplied with waterworks. There are two good banking institutions. Two newspapers are issued weekly. Churches and the different fraternal orders are well represented. There are two public school buildings and twelve teachers are employed.

The city takes its name from a tribe of Indians that formerly roamed over the plains of the Snake river, but the name Shoshone is now more closely linked with the awe-inspiring water falls, which are several miles directly south of the town. Very early in its history, this community showed its appreciation of the beauty of these great falls by building a road to them. Future years will see this marvel of the Snake river one of the Meccas of Nature lovers the world over.

BURLEY

The lands under the Minidoka irrigation project, which the United States has so successfully constructed, are located along the Snake river in the counties of Minidoka and Cassia. The fertile soil, abundant water supply, invigorating climate and beautiful sunshine make this a favored region. In addition, nature has been generous in providing a charming setting for this fruitful country. On the north are the snow capped peaks of the Sawtooth range; eastward there is a fine vista of foothills with a background of mountains; on the south, reaching up into the blue, cloud-flecked sky, are Mounts Harrison and Cleveland; while through this erstwhile barren tract, which is now teeming with homes and an industrious, happy people, the Snake river wends its way westward. The project covers 140,000 acres of fine, level land, which brings forth abundantly of wheat, oats, pota-

toes, alfalfa, sugar beets and the various fruits.

In the midst of this rich section, on the south side of the Snake river, is Burley. It is located on the Minidoka and Buhl branch of the Oregon Short Line, twenty-two miles from the town of Minidoka and thirty-eight miles east of Twin Falls. Burley is one of the most important and flourishing of the many towns that have sprung up in southern Idaho since the inauguration of the various big irrigation enterprises.

The Salt Lake & Idaho, a recently constructed railroad, gives direct communication between Burley and Salt Lake City, opens a rich country to the south, and affords a route shorter by eighty miles than the one between these two points via Pocatello. Burley is also connected by rail with Oakley, the center of the rich Goose valley country.

Burley, now grown to a city of two thousand people, is the commercial center for all of Cassia county, which embraces almost three million acres of land. In addition to the tract watered by the Minidoka project, there is a large area of irrigated lands in the Goose creek country. Besides these, there are numerous small and fertile valleys within the county lines. In addition to the agricultural resources, Cassia has extensive livestock interests.

Probably in the way of inexpensive building materials no town in Idaho is more favorably situated than is Burley. Within easy reach of it are quarries of marble, granite and easily worked building stone of alluvial origin, as well as large quantities of lime rock, sand and gravel. Within a few miles of the city are beds of lignite coal, which have for years been a source of fuel supply.

One of the most important of the many prosperous business concerns of Burley is

the \$1,000,000 sugar factory. As a direct result of the establishment of this enterprise, the growing of sugar beets is becoming one of the leading industries of this section.

The increasing numbers of farmers on the irrigated lands, the building of the Salt Lake & Idaho Railroad, which gave employment to large forces of men, and the installation of the beet factory, all combined to give to Burley a rapid growth. Within one year the population almost doubled. During that period many residences and a number of substantial

business blocks were erected. In spite of the building activities, however, many families for months were compelled to live in tents.

The city is modern in its improvements. The streets are well lighted, the cluster lights being used in the down town section. Burley owns and operates its own electric light, heat and power system and has the benefit of exceptionally low rates. There have just been installed municipal waterworks, which cover the entire town. A trunk sewer has also been constructed.

CHAPTER XIII

THE SNAKE RIVER VALLEY—SKETCH OF ITS EARLY HISTORY, BY DR. BURPEE L. STEEVES, FORMER LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF IDAHO*—FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCES AND SCENIC GLORY OF THE GREAT VALLEY.

In the geographies of the schooldays of our fathers of the past generation a vast area of the North American continent extending from the Missouri river to the Cascade range of mountains was vaguely designated as the Great American desert. To the hardy pioneers of civilization, the hunter and trapper, geographers were indebted for whatever information they could obtain regarding this vast region while to the civilized world at large it was as vaguely known as the sirocco swept wastes of the Sahara. The schoolbooks of men of the present generation and yet in middle age, contained vivid accounts of the countless herds of buffalo which roamed the western plains and of the manner and customs of the various tribes of Indians, as nomadic as the buffalo upon whom they depended for subsistence. Even as recent a time as that within the memory of men yet young it was deemed doubtful if that country could ever become the home of white people in any considerable numbers.

The entire history of the West reads like a romance. It is a singular commentary on the shortsightedness of human judgment. Washington Irving, writing about the year 1830 and

describing the lower Columbia river valley says that it must be along the valleys of the Willamette and other tributaries of the Columbia that population must extend itself "if ever the country beyond the mountains should become civilized," and speculating on the nature of the people who would ultimately inhabit the great plains, which he describes as a country which defies civilization and the habitation of civilized life, he says that they will probably become peopled by a wild, nomadic race, a mixture of Indian savage and white refugee, half shepherd and half warrior, like the migratory tribes of the Sahara, and who, possessing a deep and abiding animosity toward the Anglo Saxon race will hang upon the outskirts of civilization, a continual source of menace and danger to our frontier. Think of this forecast written by one of the greatest men of his time and within the memory of men yet living. No one in those days could have dreamed of the enormous latent resources of this region or of the development it would undergo within the short space of a single lifetime.

When the United States was born and became a free and independent nation it was considered that east of the Alleghany mountains there was as much territory as this nation would ever need. When the vast empire from the Rockies was acquired by purchase, it was

* Dr. Steeves' article was prepared in 1909 and was originally published in a special edition of the *Weiser Signal*.

thought by many brilliant and prominent men to be a piece of reckless extravagance besides adding to the nation the burden of a country which on account of its vastness it could not possibly govern. When the Oregon Short Line, one of the greatest single factors in the development of the West, was built, it was designated by no less a man than Charles Francis Adams, its first president, as two streaks of rust beginning nowhere and ending nowhere. But the genius of the American people, their energy and enterprise, have unlocked the treasure vaults of this marvelous region and from field and forest and mine it pours into the lap of the world, riches greater than in its wilderness days the wildest dreamer could have conceived. The annual crop of this region, it would take more than the gold of the world to purchase. The hunter, the freighter, the immigrant, the stage, the pony express, the telegraph, the railroad, irrigation, each has done their part. The waste places have been made to blossom like the rose and the great American desert has become the home of a happy, prosperous and numerous people enjoying the most prolific soil and the most healthful, invigorating and temperate climate of any region in the world. Domestic animals have replaced the bison. The savage has given way to the farmer, new states have been added to the federal union and new stars have been added to the national flag.

This vast inland empire can be divided into two parts. The prairie region from the Rockies to the Missouri and the intermountain country lying between the crest of the Rockies and the summit of the Cascades. In the prairie country irrigation is not essential to the raising of crops and is practised to but a limited extent but in the intermountain country, particularly that lying east of the Blue mountains, irrigation is extensively practised and is

essential to the raising of most crops. A volume might be written and doubtless has been written about the history of irrigation. It has played an important part in the world's history. The most powerful and highly civilized nations of antiquity prior to the rise of the Macedonian empire depended upon irrigation in large measure for subsistence. Chaldea, Babylon, Assyria, each in turn great powers and high civilizations were builded upon the banks of the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, whose living waters were conveyed by canals upon barren and thirsty lands perennially fertilizing them with deposits of river silt and enabling them to produce ample for a numerous population while a thousand years older than the oldest of them, the most wonderful and complex civilization of antiquity, was developed among the irrigated fields of the valley of the Nile. We have abundant evidence too, that long before the advent of the American Indian, ages ago, a highly civilized people irrigated the plains that later became the deserts of Nevada, Arizona, and New Mexico. Indeed, it is highly probable that the earliest beginnings of civilization occurred in irrigated districts along the banks of rivers where labors of clearing the primeval forest and the dangers from its savage denizens were avoided; where the extreme fertility of the soil enabled men to live together in populous and permanent communities for mutual protection and association and where abundant protection and a semi-tropical climate so mitigated the struggle for existence that some at least had leisure to follow scholarly and scientific pursuits. These were undoubtedly the conditions which produced the civilizations of Assyria and Babylonia and the marvelous civilization of Egypt, conditions which were denied to the wilder and more nomadic tribes inhabiting the more northerly and timbered districts.

The pioneers in the practise of irrigation in this country and the first to realize its possibilities were the Mormons. Immigrating to Utah in 1847, by industry and thrift and self denial they have built up a large and wealthy commonwealth. There is no one but must admire the supreme courage with which they faced the primeval wilderness under conditions wholly unfamiliar, nor the zeal with which they worked together for a common purpose emulating the hive of bees which is the motto of the state and there is no right minded person but must rejoice that their labors were crowned by such abundant fruition.

Of all the sections of the intermountain country, the Snake river valley, because of its great extent, the fertility of the soil, its mild and exhilarating climate and especially because of the noble river, worthy of a better name, which traverses its center from east to west is destined to become one of the most famous valleys of this western continent. It is 250 miles in width. It is drained by the Snake river, which rises by two forks, the north fork from Henry's lake in Montana and the south fork from Jackson's lake in Wyoming, and uniting together these two form a stream which with tributaries furnish abundant water to irrigate the entire valley and to furnish more than sufficient power to meet the needs of its inhabitants. The Snake river was named by the Astor expedition from a tribe of Indians which inhabited its banks, the Shoshones or Snakes. It is a matter of regret that the Indian name Shoshone did not pass into common use instead of its American synonym. The former being exceptionally musical in sound and from an historical standpoint entirely appropriate while the latter is disgusting in suggestion and entirely unworthy to designate a beautiful stream which from its usefulness for irrigation purposes and the unlim-

ited power has already become one of the most useful rivers on earth. It is not too late yet to remedy the mistake and the matter should be taken up through the proper channels and the name changed to beautiful, historic and appropriate Shoshone.

The same might be said of the nomenclature of some of our towns, named by accident as many of the older ones were. Take for instance, Weiser, an extreme example. What a name to inflict on a beautiful and prosperous city filled with a high type of citizenship. Wheezer; think of it, suggestive of asthma and bronchitis and what our grandmothers called tiseick, in a country whose pure bracing atmosphere and bountiful sunshine makes pulmonary troubles almost unknown. Wheezer; suggestive of fat old men and apoplexy in a land where health runs riot in the blood of youth and even old age is vigorous. Wheezer; without a single association to endear it or a single reason historical or sentimental for its perpetuity. It is time the Commercial Club or the Outlook Club or some other organization took the matter up with a view to changing it to something more appropriate and euphonious. The strangers opinion of a community is largely influenced by first impression and the first impression he receives is the name. Weiser suffers a distinct handicap in her name and in the interest of all it should be changed forthwith.

The first white men to visit the Snake river valley were the John Jacob Astor expedition which crossed the continent in 1811. After having ascended the Missouri to near its source this expedition struck westward across the country, crossing the Black Hills of Dakota and the Rockies and what is now the state of Wyoming and came upon the north fork of the Snake somewhere below its source in Henry's lake. Having followed this river to its junc-

tion with the south fork forming the main body of the Snake, they built canoes and attempted to canoe down to the Columbia but after surmounting many difficulties from rapids and falls they were finally obliged to abandon their canoes where the river enters the gorge a short distance below where is now located the town of Milner, the French voyagers in their disgust designated it as "the accursed mad river." Dividing their party here into two parts so as to more easily find subsistence, one half taking the north and the other the south side of the river. They crossed the lava beds south of Shoshone and came again upon the banks of the river where it emerges into the open country. Winter was now upon them and their sufferings from cold and starvation were extreme. Dog meat with an occasional horse obtained from the Indians was their only fare and they had by no means enough of that. A peculiar feature of that winter was the entire absence of game on the flats and on that account they suffered severely. However it was move or die in their tracks so they kept on until brought to a halt by the Box canyon eighty miles below Huntington. Their condition was now desperate. It was the dead of winter. They were without food and the mountains between them and the Columbia were covered with deep snow. They resolved to retrace their steps with the intention of passing winter with the Shoshone Indians and accordingly began their painful retreat up the river. Two men were lost on this backward journey. Emerging, however, finally from the canyon they came upon an Indian camp on the Weiser river near the site of the present city of Weiser and stayed with them several days but finding the Indians nearly as bad off for food as they were themselves, the stronger of the party decided to cross directly over the mountains and accordingly set off toward the

west, leaving the weaker and ill members of the party behind. Among those left was one Ramsey Crooks, and to illustrate how near that seemingly remote time is there died in Portland last year a prominent official of the O. R. & N., honored by all who knew him, William Crooks, son of that Ramsey Crooks left with the Shoshone Indians in that winter of 1811. The party followed up Burnt river, following approximately the track now taken by the O. R. & N., followed the Powder river until it entered the mountains near Baker City, continued westward to the Grande Ronde, crossed the Blue mountains to the Umatilla and down it to the Columbia which they followed without further mishap until they reached their destination, Astoria.

The history of the Snake river valley from 1811 to the discovery of gold in the Boise basin in the early sixties is soon written. From 1811 to 1834 the country was visited only by hunters and trappers chiefly in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company and these left no written record of their doings. In 1834 Nathaniel J. Wyeth established a trading post at Fort Hall in what is now Bannock county and this was the first white settlement in the territory. This post was established at the junction of the Oregon trail and the Utah Canadian trail. It was soon acquired by the Hudson Bay Company who also two years later, in 1836, established Fort Boise at the junction of the Boise with the Snake. This post was also on the Oregon trail. The Oregon pioneers chiefly from Missouri and Indiana crossing the plains by ox team in the forties and fifties diverged somewhat from the route taken by the Astor expedition, following the Platte instead of the Missouri and entering the Snake river valley by the Portneuf, substantially the route of the O. S. L. today. They crossed the Snake at American falls and recrossed again

at Fort Boise continuing westward over practically the route now traversed by the O. R. & N., except, of course, crossing the Cascades instead of going down the Columbia river canyon as the railroad does today. The settlement during these early years was very slow. A few immigrants settled in favored spots but it required the gold excitement of 1861 to give impetus to colonization. From that time on the growth of the state has been steady and its history so recent as to be reasonably familiar to every adult citizen. The miner came and passed. With him and after him came the stockman but it was not until he came and flourished and began to decline that the people awoke to the fact that the real wealth of this valley lay in the soil. That these broad arid plains, irrigated by the waters of this great river and quickened by God's summer sunshine, would produce in great abundance all the cereals and fruits of a temperate or semi-tropical region. That this abundance of farm products supplemented our great natural stock ranges and by the mineral and forest wealth of our mountains, would make this valley an empire of itself and capable of supporting an immense population. Without doubt this happy combination of agriculture, stock raising, lumbering and mining make this valley a section whose natural resources are not excelled anywhere on this Western continent.

It is only, however, in the last twenty years and principally within the past decade that the work of irrigating these fertile plains has been taken up in earnest. Before that the smaller and more easily irrigated sections were covered but now in addition to many private projects of large dimensions, vast tracts are being irrigated under the beneficent supervision of our federal government. The most important of these are the Minidoka project, completed; the Boise-Payette project, under construction; and

the Fremont county and the Malheur county projects, under consideration and soon, we hope, under construction. The greatest private enterprise thus far successfully concluded is the Twin Falls project, watering 270,000 acres of land. Others nearly as great are under construction and when both government and private projects now in course of construction are completed the valley will have upwards of three million acres of land under irrigation, an amount greater than any other arid state except California and Colorado and greater than the irrigated lands in Utah and Wyoming combined.

The altitude of the irrigated lands in the Snake river valley varies from 2,200 feet at Weiser to about 4,600 feet at St. Anthony in Fremont county. The climate accordingly varies considerably in different portions of the valley but is everywhere exhilarating and healthful. Though in summer the days are warm the nights are cool and heat prostrations are unknown. The winters are mild with little snow and especially in the lower valley practically without wind. This makes the winter climate very delightful. In all the United States there is probably no more healthful climate than in the Snake river valley. The death rate is away below the average, being only about thirteen to the thousand of population. Malaria is unknown. All parts of the valley are perfectly drained by the Snake river and its tributaries. The waters of these streams are themselves very pure, coming directly from the mountains and are perfectly suited for domestic use. In the city of Weiser since the installation of the city water works not a single case of typhoid fever has developed among those using city water, which is pumped directly from the Snake river.

The soil is remarkably fertile and lasting, being deep and containing a liberal admixture

of volcanic ash and decomposed basaltic formation deposited during the volcanic activity to which this region was once subjected. Fossil remains indicate that the valley was once an inland sea and before that time that a dense vegetation flourished here and it is reasonably certain that under the deep layer of silt deposited by the water there exists gas or oil or coal, the products of the buried forests of eons ago, covered up by some convulsions of nature when the world was young and securely stored away for the use of future generations of men. The earth is being probed now with a view to locating this hidden wealth, and with very favorable prospects. Who can foretell the future of this great valley. Who in the light of what has been done in the past can so project his mind into the future as to be able to foresee this valley a quarter of a century hence. Only one who is familiar with its great undeveloped resources can offer a reasonable conjecture; but this much we may say with assurance, that when the lands of this valley are irrigated and brought under cultivation, when the mineral resources are developed and the forest wealth is properly exploited and rationally conserved, when the enormous water power is harnessed and utilized, lighting and heating the homes and making the wheels of industry hum, when the subterranean depths have been explored and their treasures located; this valley will become an earthly paradise and will support in abundance a population greater than Egypt in her palmyest days; a population not of fellahs and serfs and slaves, but of free, enlightened and independent American citizens, owing allegiance to none but God and our common country and living in peace and prosperity under the starry folds of our national banner.

WONDERS OF SNAKE RIVER FURTHER DESCRIBED

The foregoing descriptive narrative by Dr. Steeves may well be supplemented by that drawn from other sources, and incidentally it should be stated that the beautiful description of Shoshone falls and other scenic wonders was written in the early days of Idaho statehood.

The United States government prior to 1863 opened a road across the Bear river chain of mountains, at the expense of several millions of dollars, under the direction of Colonel Lander. Hence this shortening of the overland route to the Pacific was known as "Lander's cut-off." Antecedent to the year mentioned, concerning all the country now embraced in Idaho, the public knew scarcely anything beyond the narrow limits of the old trail. The principal thing known to the early travelers, was the wonderful Snake river which stream, by the way, derives its name from the principal tribe of Indians found in the vicinity, though it has also been called Shoshone, Lewis and Les Serpents (the French term for snake). This river in sections consists of great pools, both in the plains and in the mountains, and falls and rapids of great extent. In a distance of one hundred and fifty miles it has a fall of over two thousand one hundred feet. Therefore it is not navigable, but renders a vast amount of water power and also water for irrigation purposes. The first large cataract to be noticed is the American falls, so named on account of the fact that a party of Americans lost their lives here in their effort to cross the river in canoes. It is twenty-five miles southwest of Fort Hall, and the descent of the water is sixty feet. Thence the river flows between banks of trap rock for about seventy miles, when it enters a deeper

canyon, several miles in length and from eight hundred to a thousand miles in width. Soon after this there is a fall of one hundred and eighty feet in one perpendicular descent, of the main portion of the water, while a smaller portion makes its way down the descent gradually to a certain point, where it completes the downward journey to the great pool by a perpendicular descent. These descents are called the Twin falls, and sometimes the Little falls, to distinguish them from the great Shoshone falls four miles below, where the entire body of water plunges down two hundred and twenty-five feet in a perpendicular descent, after a preliminary descent of thirty feet down an incline. Forty miles still farther west, at the Salmon or Fishing falls, the river makes its last great downward plunge of forty feet, after which it flows, with frequent rapids and canyons, on to the Columbia. Much of the way from the head to the mouth is marked by remarkable scenery.—awful, grand, weird or mysterious.

The American falls are forty feet high, the water plunging over a lava stairway; and the Oregon Short Line Railroad crosses the river amid their roar and spray. Below Goose creek the river enters a deep canyon, within whose gloomy abyss, it flows for seventy miles, and in this course the river sweeps through a group of five islands of volcanic origin, amid which occur several cascades, and then forms the magnificent Shoshone falls, descending in full volume nine hundred and fifty feet wide, over a semi-circular cliff two hundred and twenty-five feet high, torn by projecting rocks of lava into cataracts of white foam and prismatic spray. At times the volume nearly equals that of Niagara, while the descent is a third greater. Richardson calls it "a cataract of snow with an avalanche of jewels, amid solemn portals of lava, unrivaled in the world

save by Niagara." This remarkable locality is twenty-five miles from the railway, and of course there is a hotel here for the accommodation of tourists. A more detailed description of this magnificent cataract appears on other pages of this volume. The Snake is navigable from a point a few miles above the Boise river to Powder river, a hundred miles below.

The following beautiful word-picture is from the pen of C. C. Goodwin, who, after a description of the Columbia river and its beauties, continues in these words:

The Columbia is grand, but you must follow it up to its chief tributary if you would find perfect glory—follow it into the very desert. You have heard of the lava beds of Idaho. They were once a river of molten fire from three to nine hundred feet in depth, which burned its way through the desert for hundreds of miles! To the east of the source of this lava, the Snake river bursts out of the hills, becoming almost at once a sovereign river, and, flowing at first southwesterly and then, bending westerly, cuts its way, with many bends, finally, far to the north, merging with the Columbia.

On this river are several falls. First are the American falls, which are very beautiful. Sixty miles below are the Twin falls, where the river divides into two nearly equal parts and falls one hundred and eighty feet. They are magnificent. Three miles below are the Shoshone falls, and a few miles lower down are Salmon falls.

It was of Shoshone falls that I began to speak. They are real rivals of Niagara. Never anywhere else was there such a scene; never anywhere else was so beautiful a picture hung in so rude a frame; never anywhere else on a background so forbidding and weird were so many glories clustered. Around and beyond there is nothing but the desert, sere, silent,

lifeless, as though desolation had builded these everlasting thrones to Sorrow and Despair.

Away back in remote ages over the withered breast of the desert, a river of fire one hundred miles wide and four hundred miles long was turned. As the fiery mass cooled, its red waves became transfixed and turned back, giving to the double desert an indescribably blasted and forbidding face. But while this river of fire was in flow, a river of water was fighting its way across it, or has since made the war and forged out for itself a channel through the mass. This channel looks like a grave of a volcano that has been robbed of its dead!

But right between its crumbling and repellent walls a transfiguration appears; and such a picture! A river as lordly as the Hudson or the Ohio springing from the distant snow-crested Tetons, with waters transparent as glass but green as emerald, with majestic flow and ever-increasing volume, sweeps on until it reaches this point where the august display begins. Suddenly, in different places in the river bed, jagged, rocky reefs are upraised, dividing the current into four rivers, and these, in a mighty plunge of eighty feet downward, dash on their way. Of course the waters are churned into a foam and roll over the precipice white as are the garments of morning when no cloud obscures the sun. The loveliest of these falls is called the Bridal Veil, because it is made of the lace which is woven with a warp of falling waters and a woof of sunlight. Above this and near the right bank is a long trail of foam, and this is called the Bridal Train. The other channels are not so fair as the one called Bridal Veil, but they are more fierce and wild and carry in their furious sweep more power.

One of the reefs which divides the river in mid-channel runs up to a peak, and on this a family of eagles have through the years, maybe

through the centuries, made their home and reared their young, on the very verge of the abyss and amid the full echoes of the resounding boom of the falls. Surely the eagle is a fitting symbol of perfect fearlessness and of that exultation which comes with battle clamors.

But these first falls are but a beginning. The greater splendor succeeds. With swifter flow the startled waters dash on and within a few feet take their second plunge in a solid crescent over a sheer precipice two hundred and ten feet to the abyss below. On the brink there is a rolling crest of white, dotted here and there, in sharp contrast, with shining eddies of green, as might a necklace of emerald shimmer on a throat of snow, and then the leap and fall.

Here more than foam is made. Here the waters are shivered into fleecy spray whiter and finer than any miracle that ever fell from India loom, while from the depths below an everlasting vapor rises,—the incense of the waters to the waters' God. Finally, through the long, unclouded days the sun sends down his beams, and to give the startling scene its crowning splendor, wreathes the terror and the glory in a rainbow halo. On either sullen bank the extremities of its arc are anchored, and there in its many-colored robes of light it stands outstretched above the abyss like wreaths of flowers above a sepulcher. Up through the glory and the terror an everlasting roar ascends, deep-toned as is the voice of fate, a diapason like that the rolling ocean chants when his eager surges come rushing in to greet and fiercely woo an irresponsive promontory.

But to feel all the awe and to mark all the splendor and power that come of the mighty display, one must climb down the steep descent to the river's brink below, and, pressing up as nearly as possible to the falls, contemplate the

tremendous picture. There something of the energy that creates that endless panorama is comprehended; all the magnificence is seen. In the reverberations that come of the war of waters one hears something like God's voice; something like the splendor of God is before his eyes; something akin to God's power is manifesting itself before him, and his soul shrinks within itself, conscious as never before of its own littleness and helplessness in the presence of the working of Nature's immeasurable forces,—not quite so massive is the picture as Niagara, but it has more lights and shades and loveliness, as though a hand more divinely skilled had mixed the tints and with more delicate art had transfixed them upon that picture suspended there in its rugged and somber frame.

As one watches, it is not difficult to fancy that away back in the immemorial and unrecorded past the angel of love bewailed the fact that mortals were to be given existence in a spot so forbidding; a spot that apparently was never to be warmed with God's smile, which was never to make a sign through which God's mercy was to be discerned,—that then Omnipotence was touched, that with His hand He smote the hills and started the great river in its flow, that with His finger He traced out the channel across the corpse of that other river that had been fire, mingled the sunbeams with the raging waters and made it possible in that fire-blasted frame of scoria to swing a picture which should be shown first to the red man and later to the pale races, a certain sign of the existence, the power and unapproachable splendor of the Great First Cause; and, as the red man through the centuries watched the spectacle, comprehending nothing except that an infinite voice was smiting his ears and insufferable glories were blazing below his eyes; so through the centuries to come the pale races

will stand upon the shuddering shore and watch, experiencing a mighty impulse to put off the sandals from the feet, under an overmastering consciousness that the spot on which they are standing is holy ground. There is nothing elsewhere like it, nothing half so weird, so wild, so beautiful, so clothed in majesty, so draped in terror; nothing else that awakens impressions at once so startling, so winsome, so profound. While journeying through the desert, to come suddenly upon it, the spectacle gives one something of the emotions that would be experienced to behold a resurrection from the dead. In the midst of what seems like a dead world, suddenly there springs into irrepressible life something so marvelous, so grand, so caparisoned with loveliness and irresistible might, that the head is bowed, the strained heart throbs tumultuously and the awed soul sinks to its knees.

J. P. McMeekin, Idaho, thus describes these wonderful springs: "Of all the wonderful and beautiful scenes of earth there are none, in all probability, more worthy the attention of the lover of the grand and beautiful than Thousand springs. This sublime spectacle is situated in the heart of the great Snake river desert, Idaho, some twenty-four miles from Shoshone, a town on the Oregon Short Line, and owing to its isolated position is known but to few; yet it is doubtful whether it has a parallel on the globe. Imagine a cliff or cliffs from two to four hundred feet high, from which for a distance of two miles, at a height varying from ninety to two hundred and eighty feet, rush crystal streams of water forming waterfalls of almost every conceivable form, and you have but a faint idea of this lovely scene. It must be seen to be appreciated, and the senses become even bewildered by its extent and beauty.

"Viewed from the green, placid bosom of

Snake river, but a few hundred feet distant at this point, the scene is sublime, the foaming torrents contrasting well with their dark background of lava, or where they trail their beautiful lace-work over carpetings of velvet moss of the most gorgeous hues—green, scarlet, orange and crimson. Below, on the banks of the numerous streams formed by these springs, grow the birch, cedar and willow, their varied foliage dripping with the never-ceasing spray. Wild flowers are scattered here in profusion and coloring not known to other localities near by.

“A boat may be taken the whole distance around the base of these falls, when the river is high, say in June or July. It is then that their variety, extent and beauty may be seen to full advantage. Then, too, you can look down into the clear, cool water below, where

trout and other fish may be seen darting through their beautiful, blue depths or over shallows of golden sand and bright-hued pebbles. And then, as we look upward to the dizzy heights, what a transformation we behold! Rainbows are everywhere visible in the spray as it rises in masses or detached fragments, coloring the snowy jets into flame and colors for which there are no names; and the most gorgeous colorings of the palette become lifeless compared with them. Set in its frame of adamant and surrounded by a barren waste, its beauty is greatly enhanced, and forms a wonderful and lovely picture,—one on which the eye loves to linger until wearied of trying to trace the endless torrents as they plunge madly onward to rest in the placid river below.”

CHAPTER XIV

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE STATE—GEOLOGICAL AGENCIES—DRAINAGE—
CHARACTERISTICS OF SOIL—RELEVANT INCIDENTAL INFORMATION.

Idaho holds precedence as one of the important group of commonwealths commonly referred to as the Pacific Northwest, and its topographical position is entirely on the western slope of the Rocky mountains. In general it may be said that the mountain ranges of Idaho are volcanic upheavals,—the mighty bending upward of the crust of the earth's surface when its inborn fires were lashed to unwonted fury in some stormy age of old eternity.

The valleys were doubtless formed by this upheaval of its enclosing ranges, leaving the floor of the surface here comparatively undisturbed. This really rests on a foundation of aqueous rocks of unmeasured thickness, on which the alluvial matter that forms its soil has been deposited.

The boundaries of Idaho may be succinctly designated as follows: On the west the 117th meridian and the Snake river; on the north and east the 49th parallel, the 116th meridian, the Bitter Root and Rock mountains and the 111th meridian; on the south the 42d parallel. The relative latitude is about the same as that of the New England states. From the 1913 Idaho Supplement to the New Geographies published by the Macmillan Company, of New York, are taken the following pertinent extracts: "The form of the state is nearly a triangle. The greatest length, north and south, is over 480 miles; the greatest width, at the southern boundary, about 310 miles. At the

northern boundary the width is only forty-eight miles. The area is 84,313 square miles,—about the same as that of Utah, Minnesota, or Kansas. While Idaho is only about one-third as large as Texas, it is more than twice as large as Ohio and would make seventy Rhode Islands. * * * The population of Idaho in 1910 was 325,594. This was more than double the population ten years before, and only two other states in that period had a greater rate of increase. The rapid growth continues, on account of the development of extensive irrigation projects and the opening of large areas of productive land.

"Idaho is included in the vast plateau region that lies between the Rocky mountains and the Sierra-Nevada Cascade range. Nearly all of the state is within the Columbia plateau; a small part, in the southeast, belongs to the Great Basin. The surface is mainly mountainous, with a general slope towards the west. The Rocky mountain water-shed or continental divide forms a part of the eastern and northern boundary. The lowest elevation in the state is near the western boundary, along the Snake river; at Lewiston it is only about seven hundred feet. Nearly all of Idaho, however, is over three thousand feet above sea level.

"Several irregular mountain ranges reach up into the southern part of Idaho from Nevada, Utah and Wyoming. Most of them

have a general north and south direction. Between them are valleys opening upon the Snake river plains, except in the southeastern part of the state, where they lead southward into the Great Basin. North of these ranges and their intervening valleys lie the great lava plains along the Snake river. These plains curve across the state in a great belt nearly four hundred miles long and from fifty to one hundred miles wide. They were once a desert, but are now being developed by the aid of irrigation into a productive farming region."

Reference has already been made to the volcanic action which produced the mountain ranges of Idaho and the deposition of alluvial matter to form its soils. With this there are, in many places, deep deposits of water-worn pebbles and stratified sand, which were made at an era much more modern than that of the underlying sandstone. It is useless to endeavor to identify these changes chronologically, as creation in its being and in its mutations writes its historic days in millenniums of age, and thus puts our conception of time, drawn as it is from human experience and human history, entirely at fault.

Of course, in indicating the forces that formed the now verdant valleys, glacial action must not be forgotten. Far extending moraines and wide glaciated surfaces tell the story of the far-away eras when these mighty ice-plows furrowed and planed down the broken face of the earth's crust, and smoothed it into its now beautiful vales.

Enough has already been said to indicate to the reader that the mountains of Idaho are of volcanic formation. The great snow peaks are all volcanoes. They are called extinct, though some of them still give distinct evidence of an internal unrest born of pent-up fires. Buffalo Hump has been in active erup-

tion within the memory of the present generation. The great summit intervals between these peaks are generally granitic rock, covered with a deep vegetable soil, intermixed with decayed granite. In fact, there were many successive overflows, as on the broken faces of the cliffs clearly defined lines of stratification are presented more numerous as we approach the great summits that were their fountain. The molten iron sea rolled onward, overlying the whole country, drinking up the rivers, shearing off the forests, and seizing a nightly holocaust of animal life in its devouring maw. For ages, how long no one can know, this great lava plain, first red and hot and simmering, then black and cold, and rending itself into deep chasms in its slow cooling, lay out under the stars without vegetable or animal life, almost without springlet or dewdrop, to cool or soften its black and rugged face. The fires of the volcanoes at length burned low. The mountain summits cooled. A few stray clouds floated over the tortured earth. A few drops of rain touched its iron surface with their imprisoned night. Showers followed. The springs that fountain rivers began to bubble from beneath the cloven lava beds, searching out an open way seaward through their broken chasms. And thus the changes of the ages went on. The basalts were ground to powder in the mills of the streams. The old surfaces over which the lava had once spread were cut into valleys, hundreds of feet deep. Fecund soils were deposited. Vegetation sprang forth again. Animal life found food and drink and shelter, and still the changes went on. Frost and snow and raindrop and stormy winds and burning suns wrought the miracle of a new genesis, leaving a field in which nature has written the most legible and astonishing records of her processes and her powers.

The mountain ranges present a wonderful conglomeration of basalts, granite, slate, sandstone, with vast beds of stratified sand and water-worn gravel. In places one formation predominates, in other places some other formation, and then again several of them appear intermixed, or overlying one another. It is evident that the heat attending the volcanic action that lifted the vast ridges to their present position was great enough to cause perfect fusion in only a few places; while yet the forces below were mighty enough to cause the wonderful and weird displacements of the primitive rocks so often arresting the observant eye. One hour the traveler among these mountains will be passing over scoriated basalt, or along cliffs of basaltic columns, the next among great granite boulders or over gray granite pinnacles, then over miles of aqueous deposits in the form of stratified sandstone or stratified beds of sand and gravel intermixed; or again slate slopes and hillsides will arrest his eye, until he is lost in the wilderment of his strange surroundings.

The Blue mountains margin on the west the great lava plains of Snake river valley. The volcanic conditions, so plainly marked in the Cascade and Blue mountains, and the valley intervening between them, continue and are intensified as we enter the great upper valley of Snake river, which lies mostly in the state of Idaho, which was once the mightiest scene of volcanic action on the American continent, if not in the world.

We should not dismiss the whole subject of the geology of this most interesting region, with these general statements for the lay reader without some more distinctly scientific record for the benefit of the more technical reader and student. For him geology would write about the following history of the conditions and changes of untold ages and mar-

velous processes through which this wonderful Idaho world was being formed.

For an immense period before the existence of the Coast and Cascade ranges of mountains, the primeval ocean washed the western shores of the great Rock mountain chain, and throughout the palæozoic era and the whole Triassic and Jurassic periods of the Mesozoic era numerous rivers kept bringing down debris until an enormously thick mass of off-shore deposits had accumulated. This marginal sea-bottom became the scene of intense aqueous-igneous action in its deeply buried strata, producing a line of wrackness, which, yielding to the horizontal thrust produced by the secular contraction of the interior of the earth, was crushed together and swollen upward into the Cascade and Sierra Nevada range at the close of the Jurassic period. The range thus produced was not of very great height. It existed for unknown centuries,—the scene of erosion and plant growth, roamed over by the now extinct fauna of the Cretaceous and Tertiary periods. It was combed by forests of conifers and oaks. Then followed the great lava-flow and uplift of the mountain range of the modern Cascades. Beneath the overlying lava, where the Columbia breaks through the barriers of this great range, there is found along the water's edge, and for nearly twenty feet upward, a coarse conglomerate of rounded porphyritic pebbles and boulders of all sizes up to six feet in diameter, held together by an imperfectly lithified earthy paste. Above the conglomerate is a very distinct, though irregular ground surface bed, in which are found silicified stumps with roots extending twenty feet and penetrating into the boulder material beneath evidently in situ. Resting directly on this forest ground-surface, and therefore inclosing the erect stumps, is a layer of stratified

sandstone, two or three feet thick, filled with beautiful and perfect impressions of leaves of several kinds of forest trees, possibly of the very trees about whose silicified bases they are found. Above this leaf-bearing stratum rests a coarse conglomerate similar to that beneath at the water level. Scattered about in the lower part of this upper conglomerate, and in the stratified sandstone, and sometimes lying in the dirt beneath it, fragments of silicified driftwood are found. Above this last conglomerate, and resting upon it, rise the layers of lava, mostly columnar basalt, one above another to a height of three thousand feet. From these facts the following order of events are deduced:

The region of the Columbia river was a forest, probably a valley, overgrown by conifers and oaks. The subsoil was a coarse boulder drift produced by erosion of some older rocks. An excess of water came on, either by floods or changes of level, and the trees were killed, their leaves shed and buried in mud, and their trunks rotted to stumps. Then came on a tumultuous and rapid deposit of coarse drift, containing driftwood, which covered up the ground and the still remaining stumps to a depth of several hundred feet. The surface thus formed was eroded into hills and dales, and then followed the outburst of lava in successive flows, and the silicification of the wood and fermentation of the drift by the percolation of the hot alkaline waters containing silica. Finally followed the process of erosion by which the present streams, channels and valleys, whether main or tributary, are cut to their enormous depth. The great masses of sediment sent down to the sea by the erosion of the primary Cascade range, forming a thick offshore deposit, gave rise in turn at the end of the Miocene to the upheaval of the Coast range, the Cascade mountains

being at the same time rent along the axis into enormous fissures from which outpoured the grand lava floods, building the mountains higher and covering the country for great distances. This is probably the grandest lava flow known to geology, covering as it does an area of not less than two hundred thousand square miles. It covers the greater portion of northern California and northwestern Nevada, nearly the whole of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and runs far into British Columbia on the north. Its average thickness is two thousand feet, and the greatest (shown where the Columbia, Des Chutes, Snake and other rivers cut through it) four thousand feet. To produce this, many successive flows took place, and great periods of time elapsed during which this volcanic action continued. During the period of these Cascade eruptions, the Coast range was being slowly elevated, and became in turn the scene of local volcanic action, though not very severe.

At last the great fissure eruptions drew to a close. The fissures became blocked up. The volcanic action became confined to a few localities. The period of crater eruptions followed. This continued for a long time—almost to our own day. These crater eruptions built up the great snowy peaks.

By the formation of the Cascade a great interior basin was made, the waters of which collected into secondary reservoirs, some of very large extent, and which were at length carried off by the rivers which have cut their way from the interior to the sea. The Columbia and its tributaries drained the northern part of this immense basin, and at this period doubtless the great Salt Lake of Utah found its outlet to the sea by the Snake and Columbia rivers. Thence came the lava floods, whose great flows have since been worn away in places, exposing the tertiary and cretaceous

beds, and revealing the former conditions of the region by the fossils found therein. At the end of the Miocene the lava flows from the Cascade fissures commenced, but it was long before they reached the entire extent of the great basins, which continued to exist and be endowed with life well into the Pliocene.

Apropos of this consideration of the topography of the state is the following extract from a most interesting article written by E. W. Bowman, of Council, Adams county, and published in the Sunday Capital News, of Boise, on the 28th of December, 1913:

"Unless you have followed the winding course of the great stream that waters the Snake river basin and seen the horizon dip into productive fields north, east, south and west; unless you have faced the morning sun and gone up and up until the Grand Tetons presented to your enraptured gaze their sheer, eternal, walls of solid granite—a shield from the winds of Wyoming—you cannot know of the timber and coal, the grassy hills and valleys that lay like meadows, along the eastern edge of Idaho. If you have not followed the Lemhi down to the Salmon and the Salmon down to the Snake; if you have never taken the Dolly Varden and game Rainbow from Big or Little Wood or Silver creek; if you have never searched for elk in Island Park or tramped Chamberlain basin after black-tail deer; if you haven't driven the Hailey canyon to Ketchum and on into the core of the Sawtooth range—gone up Big Lost valley to Mackay and on over to Challis, or followed the Weiser to the waving pines, glimpsed the exquisite beauty of Meadows valley, then climbed the Goose creek grade to the Payette lake and stood enchanted by that liquid mirror—in fine, unless you've studied the earth with

reverence for the wonderful art of Creation stirring your soul you do not know, you cannot know, how big, and rich, and grand is the center of Idaho.

"Who knows the Coeur d'Alenes, the Cripple Creeks, the De Lamars, the Anacondas or the Council valleys, the Fruitlands, Hagermans, hidden away in the Lemhi, the Sawtooth, the Salmon, the Seven Devils mountains?

"Only an east and west railroad through the middle of Idaho can reveal to the world the real wealth that lies concealed in her golden heart."

The elevation of Idaho varies from seven hundred feet above the sea level, in the extreme west, to 10,000 in the extreme east. It is a land of fertile valleys and mountains rich in ore. So varied are its surface and elevation that marked gradations in climate are to be found, as may be noted in the chapter devoted to the climate of the state. For the following information recourse is again taken to the Macmillan Idaho Supplement:

"Between the Snake river plains and the basin of the lower Salmon river is the most mountainous region of the state. It may be called central Idaho. There are several separate ranges, extending in various directions, from the Rocky mountains on the east to the Seven Devils range on the west. While there are peaks about ten thousand feet high among the summits of the Rocky mountains, the highest point in Idaho is Hyndman Peak, in the Sawtooth range (12,078 feet). Central Idaho has been very little developed, on account of its rugged surface, and contains only a small population.

The Bitter Root mountains and their spurs occupy the eastern part of northern Idaho. This range branches out from the main range of the Rocky mountains at a point on the

northern border of Lemhi county, and extends northwestward for nearly two hundred miles. The summits, along the border, rise to heights of from eight thousand to ten thousand feet; many of them are always covered with snow. The lower part of the range, in the northwest, is called the Coeur d'Alene mountains. The highlands in the northernmost part of the state are called the Cabinet mountains. Sloping westward from these ranges are rolling hills and prairies, including large areas where the climate and soil are especially favorable to agriculture."

The great Snake river and its many tributaries afford drainage to nearly seven-eighths of Idaho. The counties of Bonner, Kootenai and Shoshone, forming the extreme northern part of the state, are drained by the Kootenai river, Spokane river and Clarke Fork, and these, with their tributaries, constitute a part of the Columbia river system. Two counties and a part of two others in the southeastern part of the state are drained by the Bear and Malad rivers, which find debouchment into Great Salt lake. All other sections of Idaho may be said to find drainage through the great Snake river, the main fork of which has its rise in the Yellowstone National Park, whence it flows south and then north around the Teton range, to issue forth upon the great lava plains of Idaho. The course of this wondrous river has been thus defined in the Macmillan publication from which quotation has already been made:

"Flowing in a great curve across the southern part of the state, it reaches the western border at a point nearly opposite where it crossed the eastern border, and then continues northward along the boundary line to the mouth of the Clearwater. There it turns westward into Washington, and soon joins the Columbia, of which it is the largest tributary.

The length of the Snake, from its source, through the Columbia to the sea, is over one thousand, two hundred miles; it is the longest river west of the Rocky mountains.

"Through the lava plains the river has cut deep canyons in many places; but at intervals, emerging from these canyons, it flows along as a broad, quiet stream. Where harder portions of the lava have resisted erosion, there are rapids and falls. The most important of these are the American Falls, Twin Falls, Shoshone Falls and Salmon Falls, all near the southern extremity of the curve in which the river crosses the state. These falls are used to develop power for various purposes. Before it is joined by the Salmon river the Snake passes through the Seven Devils canyon, which has been cut through lava and granite to a depth of about four thousand feet. Boats ascend the river from the Columbia to the mouth of the Salmon, though Lewiston is usually considered the head of navigation. When the canal is completed around the rapids and falls of the Columbia at Celilo there will be an open waterway from Lewiston to the sea."

The Snake river has several tributaries in its course across the southern part of the state but its principal contributions in this line are made after the stream has reached the western boundary of the state. Of these, the Boise river is formed by the union of three forks, these affording drainage for an extensive basin. Similar conditions apply to the Payette river and the Weiser rivers, and these three rivers, "with the Owyhee and Malheur rivers from the Oregon side, empty into the Snake river within a distance of about thirty miles."

The Salmon river, nearly four hundred miles in length, has its source in the lakes of Blaine county, takes a meandering course through central Idaho and empties into the

Snake just below the mouth of the Seven Devils canyon. To this stream the sparsely settled central portion of the state is indebted for its principal drainage and the river has various tributaries proceeding from the Rocky mountains. In the Bitter Root mountains is found the source of the works of the Clearwater river, and this stream drains fully one-half of northern Idaho. The confluence of the Snake and Clearwater is in the valley where Lewiston was established as the earliest trading center of this region. The Spokane river flows from Lake Coeur d'Alene to join the Columbia in Washington. The Coeur d'Alene and St. Joe rivers empty into the lake just mentioned, and other streams that are to be found in this section of the state are Clark's Fork and the Pend d'Oreille and Kootenai rivers. The Bear river flows north from Bear Lake, in the

southeastern part of the state, around the Bear River mountains, and finds its way to Great Salt lake.

Of the lakes of Idaho the largest and most important in the northern part of the state are Pend d' Oreille, Coeur d'Alene and Priest, each of which claims its special scenic attractions and of which Lake Pend d'Oreille is the largest, its length being more than forty miles. At this juncture it is deemed but consistent to quote again from the Idaho Supplement of the Macmillan geography: "Lake Coeur d'Alene is a specially popular summer resort, and Priest lake is a favorite resort for fishermen. The smaller lakes in central Idaho are not so well known, but are remarkable for their scenery; so also are the lakes in the Rocky mountain region along the eastern border."

CHAPTER XV

THE CLIMATE OF IDAHO

(By Edward L. Wells, Section Director United States Weather Bureau, Boise)

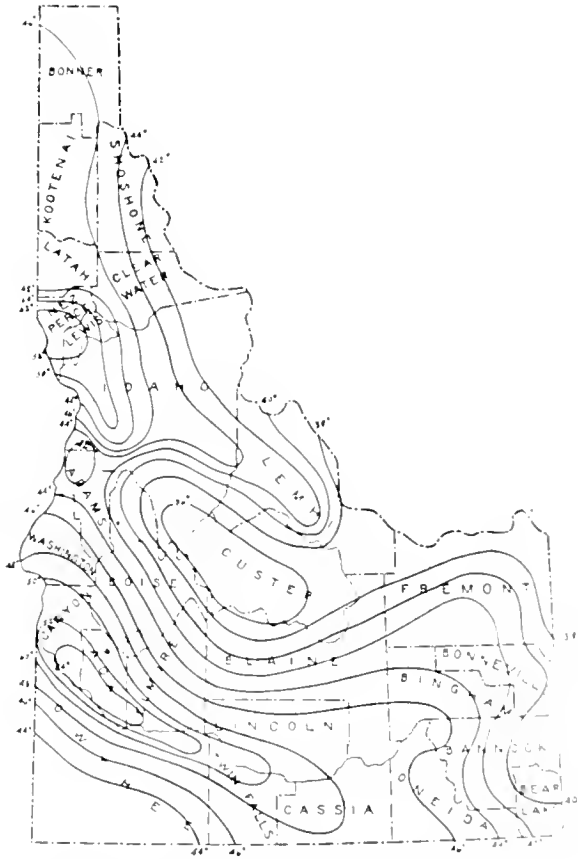
The principal factors affecting the climate of a place are latitude and altitude, and location with reference to the oceans and the paths of storms. Within the bounds of Idaho most of these factors have a wide range. In latitude, Idaho extends from the forty-second to the forty-ninth parallel, or as far as from Ontario to Georgia. Its southern boundary is in the latitude of Barcelona and Rome, while its northern boundary is in the latitude of Paris and Vienna. The altitude ranges from about seven hundred feet, at the confluence of the Snake and Clearwater rivers, to more than twelve thousand feet in the Salmon River mountains. The former elevation is about that of central and northern Indiana, while the latter exceeds by more than five thousand feet that of the highest peaks of the Appalachian system. The western boundary of the state is more than three hundred miles nearer the Pacific ocean than is the eastern boundary. The northern end of the state is well within the path of the rain-bearing areas of low atmospheric pressure that pass eastward over the country, while the southern portion lies well outside that path.

As a result of the wide range in these factors the climate is diverse in the extreme, so much so that no general description will give an adequate conception of the climate of any particular locality. It may be said, however,

that the climate is milder than that of states similarly situated east of the Rocky mountains, and only in the most elevated regions can it be called rigorous. There is a greater difference between day and night temperature than is found in the central states, but the difference between summer and winter is less pronounced. Heavy snowfall is practically confined to the mountains and there are large areas where sufficient snow for sleighing is a rare occurrence. The heat of the summer days is mitigated by low humidity, so that sunstroke is practically unknown, and even in the warmer sections the nights are cool. There is abundant sunshine during the growing season, but in winter there is much cloudiness. There is considerable wind on the open plains, but the mountain valleys are noted for their freedom from wind, and nowhere is damage from wind storms an important factor. Thunderstorms are infrequent and tornadoes are unknown.

TEMPERATURE

Any large body of water possesses a more equable temperature than is found over a large body of land. The north Pacific ocean is much warmer in winter and much cooler in summer than any body of land similarly situated. The prevailing winds in this latitude are from the



NORMAL ANNUAL ISOTHERMS OF IDAHO

west, and they carry the equalizing influence of this marine climate inland as far as the summit of the Rocky mountains, causing Idaho, in common with other states on the Pacific slope, to have milder winters and cooler summers than would otherwise be experienced. The severe cold-waves that are an unpleasant feature of the winters east of the Rocky mountains, seldom cross to the western side of the Divide. The chinook winds are another factor contributing to the mildness of the climate.

The normal annual temperature ranges from about thirty-six degrees in the mountainous interior of the state to about fifty-five degrees in the Snake River canyon in the southwest portion. This is a range equal to that found in going from Syracuse, New York, to Atlanta, Georgia.

The coldest part of the state embraces the region about the headwaters of the Salmon river together with the higher peaks of the Bitter-Root, Beaverhead, Seven Devils and Owyhee mountains, and has a normal annual temperature of about thirty-six degrees. Here the winters are cold and snowy and the summers short and cool. The snow accumulates to great depths in winter and remains, in sheltered places throughout the summer. There are occasional summer days with a few hours of high temperature, but the summer evenings are almost always cool enough to make a fire enjoyable, while frost may be expected any month in the year.

The extensive plateaus and high valleys that comprize a considerable part of the central and eastern portions of the state are somewhat warmer than the mountainous area already described. Here the normal annual temperature ranges from forty to forty-three degrees, which agrees very closely with conditions found in northern Wisconsin. The winters are cold and the summers are short, but still

long enough to permit the staple grains to come to maturity.

The great Snake River plain, comprizing what is rapidly coming to be the greatest irrigated area in the world, may properly be divided into two parts. The first, lying above Shoshone falls, has a normal annual temperature ranging from forty-three degrees to forty-seven degrees, which is about the same as that found in southern Minnesota. Here the climate is characterized by moderately cool winters, with some good sleighing, and by moderately warm summers. What has been said of this region applies as well to some of the territory in the edge of the Great Basin, draining into great Salt lake.

The western, or lower part of the Snake River plain, together with the lower valleys of such streams as the Boise, Payette, Weiser and Bruneau rivers, have a climate characterized by mild winters, and by summers that include some warm days, but in which the nights are ordinarily cool and pleasant. The normal annual temperature of this region compares closely with that found in Missouri and southern Iowa.

The northern part of the state, itself, has a wide range of climate. Outside of the mountain areas it consists largely of rolling lands, and has a normal annual temperature ranging from forty-four degrees to fifty-three degrees, which is about the temperature found in Pennsylvania.

In discussing the climate of an agricultural state it is important to consider the probability of the occurrence of low temperature at times when agricultural products are susceptible to injury therefrom. Owing to the decided range in temperature from day to night, freezing temperature occurs in Idaho somewhat more frequently than the statement of normal temperatures would indicate. On the other hand,

it is well known that vegetation in the dry air of the intermountain region will endure a temperature considerably below the freezing point without suffering harm. Damage from frost in the fall occurs only in the more elevated portions of the state, as elsewhere crops are ordinarily mature before killing frost occurs. In the spring, however, some low temperatures occur after vegetation has become sufficiently advanced to be injured thereby.

PRECIPITATION

What has already been said relative to the local variations in temperature applies with equal force to the distribution of precipitation. There is not only a wide range in the annual amount of precipitation, but the character and seasonal distribution also vary greatly. The normal annual precipitation ranges from about eight inches to more than forty inches. This is a range greater than that found in going from Albany, New York, to Phoenix, Arizona. The geographical distribution is governed, to a large extent, by altitude, but distance from the ocean and from the path of storms cause the southeastern counties to have less rainfall, altitude considered, than other portions of the state, while local influences, not all of which are well understood, add further complexity. The wettest region includes the Coeur d'Alene and Bitter Root mountains, while portions of the Seven Devils mountains are almost as wet. The driest area lies along the middle reaches of the Snake river, in the southwest portion of the state, while parts of the Lost River region are almost as dry. The rolling and foothill lands apparently have more rain than level lands at the same elevation. Most of northern Idaho has sufficient rainfall for successful farming without irrigation. Only in the lower valleys of that section does the

normal annual precipitation fall below twenty inches. In the southern counties there are considerable areas where the normal annual precipitation ranges between fifteen and twenty inches, and where crops are successfully grown by the use of "dry-farm" methods. However, most of the Snake River plain and adjacent valleys possess an arid climate, having less than fifteen inches of precipitation annually. Fortunately the Snake river and its numerous tributaries have their sources in the high mountains, where the precipitation is much heavier and where it occurs largely in the form of snow. The great deposits of snow form natural reservoirs, conserving the moisture until the heat of summer creates a need for it, and giving this area a better water supply than any other arid area in the country.

In different parts of Idaho the seasonal distribution is of different types. In the Coeur d'Alene mountains and thence northward the maximum precipitation occurs in November, with a secondary maximum in May. South and west of this area and over a region extending to the southwestern part of the state, the heaviest precipitation is in December or January, with a secondary maximum in May. In parts of central and eastern Idaho, the principal maximum is in May or June, with the secondary maximum ranging from November to March. The driest part of the year, in practically all sections, is in July or August.

The intensity of rainfall in Idaho is much less than in many other parts of the West. At Boise, the normal annual precipitation is about thirteen inches and the average number of days in a year with a measurable amount of precipitation is eighty-eight. Hence there is an average of fourteen hundredths of an inch per rainy day. At Phoenix, Arizona, where the normal annual rainfall is about

seven inches, there is an average of twenty hundredths of an inch for every rainy day.

The precipitation, while it varies somewhat from year to year, is more constant in Idaho than in many other sections. At Boise, in twenty-eight years, the average annual departure from the normal precipitation was two and forty hundredths inches, or eighteen per cent of the normal amount. At Omaha, Nebraska, in forty-one years, the average annual departure was six and thirty-four hundredths inches, or twenty-eight per cent of the normal. At El Paso, Texas, in thirty-nine years, the average annual departure was three and thirty hundredths inches, or thirty-five per cent of the normal.

SUNSHINE

The average duration of sunshine in the southwestern part of the state during July is 307 hours, or practically ten hours per day. This is about eighty-seven per cent of the possible amount. In January, there is ordinarily about thirty-three per cent of the possible amount. In the southeastern portion the average amount of sunshine varies from eighty-six per cent of the possible amount in August, to forty-four per cent in February. In the north end of the state the amount ranges from about seventy-seven per cent in July, to eighteen per cent in December.

CHAPTER XVI

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENTS—LIVE STOCK

Idaho has been looked upon by people in the past as a mountainous, semi-barren section noted for its mineral and timber resources, and its adaptability to stock grazing. In its timber and mineral supply there is inestimable wealth still to be gathered, notwithstanding the enormous yield which has been given up for a number of years past. The largest standing areas of valuable white pine known today are found in Idaho. This wealth of timber is augmented by vast areas of cedar, fir, tamarack and yellow pine, all of which will contribute to the available resources of the state for years to come.

In mineral we have rich deposits of lead and silver and of gold. Copper, iron and nickle also are found in quantities, waiting for the hand of man to rescue them from the mountain fastnesses. Limestone, sandstone and granite are abundant in certain portions of the state, and some of the richest and largest deposits of phosphate rock in the United States are found within our borders.

AGRICULTURE GROWING

However abundant these great resources and however they may contribute to the wealth of the state in the future, as they have done in the past, over and above all these are her agricultural possibilities. In the north hill and valley, and even the mountain sides, are being divested of timber and gradually con-

tribute to the cultivated area of the state. Even the large areas of marsh lands along the waterways of the north are being reclaimed and will soon be classified among the most fertile agricultural lands of the state. The rolling hill lands, which furnished the grazing grounds for vast herds of cattle and horses in the pioneer days, are rapidly coming under the fence and the plow. These lands contribute to the grain-growing areas which are among the most productive found anywhere in the world. Nature formed these hills out of the fine volcanic debris which once covered this vast mountainous section and thus soil on the hilltop, where the wind left it, is as fertile and often more so, than the valley lands which have been acted upon by running water. In favored localities these rolling lands are being set to hardy fruits such as the apple and the cherry, and good results have been realized from intelligent effort in this direction.

Naturally the early developments in agriculture were confined to small areas located in close proximity to the waterways and along the mountain streams. Here the soil was easily worked and water for irrigation could be readily diverted from its natural channel. Along the Snake river and its tributaries the pioneer first broke the soil to grow the things which were necessary for man and beast, and which had heretofore been transported at enormous expense from distant localities where settlements had preceded those in Idaho.

The growing of vegetables for family use was the first step in the evolution of this great industry, followed by the growing of wheat for flour and small grains for live stock. Later hay crops were introduced to supplement the sparse supply of native grass. Attention was first turned to the grazing of live stock on the higher hills and mountains in summer, and in the valleys and lower plains during the winter. This practice is still followed in some portions of the state, but for the most part "Injun" horses and cattle, and "Injun" methods are rapidly disappearing with the advance of civilization. Greater strides have been made in improved methods of handling live stock, and in the soil tillage, in the past five years than in the previous twenty years. This, in a measure, compensates for the loss of fertility in a continuous raising of grain which has prevailed in the grain-growing sections ever since the land was reclaimed from its native heath. Parts of Kootenai, Latah, Nez Perce, Idaho and Clearwater counties will continue to be famous as grain-growing sections, for the higher altitudes in these counties, with the abundance of moisture and a rich soil, together with a cool climate, combine to insure success in this branch of farming. The yield of grain year after year is one of the heaviest if not the greatest in any state, and while the price is not as high, when sold in the measure, as in sections located nearer the centers of population, it brings large returns when converted into animal products such as pork, beef, mutton and milk, and the growing of young horses. The returns realized by the farmers located in the famous Camas prairie section, from the growing and feeding of live stock, is very large. Railroads are reaching this hitherto remote section, making the problem of transportation of live stock more simple than it has been in the past; but

with the improved transportation facilities comes the temptation to sell the grain off the farm rather than to feed it to live stock which always requires more labor than to sell it in the bulk. Land values have increased very greatly in the northern portion of the state, and especially in the sections recently tapped by the railroad extensions.

In southern Idaho, that portion south of the Salmon river divide, there have been even greater developments in agricultural matters than in the north. Vast areas of land have been reclaimed and are still in the process of reclamation for the purpose of producing farm and orchard crops. It is almost beyond comprehension when one attempts to compute the possible developments in this direction. The enormous areas of uninviting sage brush plains will disappear, and instead of the harsh, white reflection from the semi-barren desert we will have the soft, restful light which comes from luxuriant alfalfa fields and fruitful orchards. The transformation is little short of marvelous where water is being applied to the soils of southern Idaho.

The soil, itself rich in plant food, requires only the quickening touch of the life-giving water to bring forth extraordinary returns in plant production. We spoke of our great resources in timber growth and mineral deposits, but the greatest resource with which the state is blessed is the Snake river and its tributaries. This great life-giving stream has its source in the extreme southeast corner of the state, from the melting snows which cover the Teton peaks and the rocky backbone of the continent. It traverses the state for five or six hundred miles, leaving it north of the central portion on its western border where the Clearwater river, from the north and east, contributes a large volume of water drained from the water sheds of that section. From its very



ONION SEED

source until it leaves the state, this great stream is being made to contribute, through the conquering hand of man, to the development of civilization by yielding up its power in generating electric energy and in producing plant growth wherever its waters are distributed. The ultimate possibilities along these lines, all of which are closely associated with agricultural development, cannot be at this time easily comprehended. We can form only a slight conception of results a few years hence by the growth that has taken place in certain sections in the past five or six years.

In 1860, a year still vivid in the memories of many of the surviving pioneers of this western country, Idaho was a name unknown, except to certain Indian tribes as a term signifying "Gem of the Mountains," and this territory was not on the map of the United States, but was for the most part a trackless wilderness, crossed in the northern extremity by the Mullan trail and in the southern by the old emigrant road leading to Oregon.

Outside of these rugged and uninviting pathways, civilized feet had scarcely trod. A few mountaineers, hunters and prospectors were scattered through the country then. In that year (1860), the first permanent settlement of white people in Idaho was founded at Franklin, Oneida county, by a small colony of Mormons, who came in from Utah. Some of these original settlers are still living on the identical land on which they established their homes so many years ago.

On June 14 and 15, 1910, a semi-centennial celebration was held at Franklin which was attended by thousands of people. Honorable John Hailey, Librarian of the State Historical Society, in an address gave the facts concerning the acquirement of title to and the settlement of this northwest country. No man in the state is as well posted on the early facts

and figures of Idaho history as Mr. Hailey. From this address the following excerpt, pertaining to what is now Idaho, is taken:

"The old Fort Hall trading and trapping station was built by Nathaniel Wyeth in 1834, was abandoned later and was not permanent. The old Fort Boise trading and trapping station was built by the Hudson Bay Company in 1835, near the mouth of Boise river, but was abandoned later and was not permanent. The Lapwai missionary station was built by Rev. Henry H. Spalding in 1836 on Clearwater river, but was abandoned in 1847, and was not permanent.

"The Catholic Mission building was erected near Coeur d'Alene lake in 1843, but was not occupied continuously.

"William Craig and his wife settled on a tract of land now in Nez Perce county in 1843. Craig was the first, lone permanent white settler. He remained there until he died and his heirs still occupy the land.

"United States government troops built a small fort near the old Fort Hall trading station in 1849, but it was abandoned later.

"In 1855 or 1856 some people went from Utah to what is now Lemhi county, made settlement and stayed there about two years, and, on account of Indian hostilities, had to abandon their plans and return to Utah.

"From the most reliable information I have been able to gather, the first permanent settlement that was made in what is now the great State of Idaho was made at the little city of Franklin, in what is now Oneida county, by thirteen families who came and settled here on April 14, 1860. These brave old pioneer men and women came there at that time to get homes in this new country. They located, settled down and went to work. They laid out the first town, named it Franklin, constructed irrigating ditches, cultivated the

land and stayed on their homes, and endured all the hardships incident to settling and reclaiming a new country inhabited by wild, savage Indians. Nearly one thousand miles from the nearest steamboat or railroad transportation, these brave old pioneer men and women laid the foundation and builded well for homes, not only for themselves, but for future generations."

At Franklin the great agricultural industry of Idaho had its birth and has since been followed without cessation. The first irrigating ditches were constructed in the Lemhi valley but, as above stated, this colony proved to be temporary. In the chapter on the discovery of gold are given the details of the permanent settlement of the northern part of Idaho, which occurred a few months later. Thus, within the same year and in localities as remote from each other as could well be and still be embraced within the present state lines, were inaugurated farming and mining, the chief factors in Idaho's past development and future growth.

Ten years ago there were no agricultural products grown on the Twin Falls tract where hundreds of thousands of tons of alfalfa are now produced and other farm crops in like proportion, and the same may be said of some half a dozen other irrigation projects in southern Idaho. In addition to the crops grown under irrigation, there has been a large increase in the yield of products grown under dry-farming methods. This increase is due to the introduction of better methods of cultivation as well as to an increased area of land devoted to such farming. Crops are now grown where a few years ago no one would have thought it possible to carry on farm operations. This is not due to a change in climate conditions, but to the

introduction of better methods of soil tillage and a better understanding of plant growth.

The extent of cultivated crops is increasing year by year. More corn, potatoes and root crops are grown, and as diversified farming becomes more advanced, with live stock as an important factor, still more of these crops will be produced. The sugar beet industry thrives in the eastern part of the state, and other sections of the irrigated portion of the state are becoming interested in growing beets.

DAIRYING

The dairy industry in Idaho is growing, and as the dairy herds are improved the industry will be placed on a better basis for success. The greatest discouragement has come from a lack of good dairy stock, and men in the business realize this as never before, and are looking about for better blood with which to build up their herds to a higher efficiency in production.

Good specimens of the well known dairy breeds are finding their way into Idaho and the time is not far distant when the results will be apparent. The supply of dairy products made in Idaho does not equal the demand, and will not for some time to come, so there is no immediate danger of over-production. The coast cities and intermountain towns combined constitute a growing market for dairy products. These markets should be supplied from our farms where cheap, coarse food abounds. The alfalfa hay and other forage plants which may be so easily produced, furnish an ideal ration for dairy animals, and this fact, together with climatic conditions which are most favorable, should place Idaho dairymen beyond any fear of competition in this line of agriculture.

RAISING HORSES

In the raising of good horses, especially of the draft type, there has been wonderful progress in the past few years, and there is room for still greater developments along this line. Good, heavy horses command good prices in our markets, and the supply does not seem to increase beyond the needs of our buyers. For a number of years past, high-grade, imported stallions have been purchased quite freely by farmers of Idaho, and now the good female stock is beginning to produce so that the improvement is reaching a higher stage of perfection. It costs little more to grow a colt than it does a steer in a climate such as we have, and the profits are consequently considerably greater.

PASTURE GRASSES

As a pasture grass in the irrigated farms, Kentucky blue grass is preeminently first for horses and cattle, but this should not exclude, and does not in fact hinder, the use of other grasses as well. Orchard grass and meadow fescue do well. White clover and alsike clover are both valuable for mixed pastures. For hogs, alfalfa or red clover can hardly be excelled. Alfalfa has the advantage over red clover in keeping more succulent. An acre of mixed blue grass and white clover will carry two or three head of cows from April to November, or eight to twelve head of sheep. An acre of alfalfa will pasture from twelve to twenty hogs, depending upon size and supplemental food.

HOG INDUSTRY

There is a growing interest in this branch of agriculture throughout the State. Be-

ginning with an inferior type of animal, of no particular breed, the industry has grown until now (1913) it has become of great importance. The growing of alfalfa and clover on the irrigated lands, and on the hill lands of the north, aids very greatly in the development of the industry.

The pioneer farmer early learned the value of succulent food for hogs and has made use of this knowledge to his advantage in pursuing this branch of farming. For many years, in the early history of Idaho, a large proportion of her pork products were grown in other sections; but these conditions are rapidly changing, and while the products are largely made ready for the market outside the state, the shipments of live hogs are increasing from year to year. Not only is the number of butcher stock growing rapidly, but more attention is given each year to pure bred stock of all the known breeds.

SHEEP

The early settlers of Idaho found sheep husbandry a source of profit, and it was pursued by them for many years, and is still the chief occupation followed by the older inhabitants and by those who have later become interested in this great industry. The following description of the present status of this branch of live stock husbandry is taken from the report of the Commissioner of Immigration for the year 1912:

"The range of Idaho is the field of operation for many prominent sheepmen, with holdings ranging from three thousand to fifty thousand head. These flocks in bands of from one thousand to three thousand are ranged over the plains, valleys, hills and mountains of central and southern Idaho. The snows are heavy in winter in the sheep country, and

melting in spring saturate the soil for the vigorous growth of early grasses, and from the banks and drifts in the ravines send out trickling streams to sustain the vegetation in protected places during the hot dry summer. The mountainous districts are with the National Forests under government control and are portioned out pro rata among the sheepmen for summer and fall use.

Two systems of wintering prevail. Some of the herders drive to protected valleys in the lower altitudes and buy alfalfa and native hay from the farmers. Others drive to the

with it good rustling qualities, hardihood, dense fleeces that will not open to rain or snow and best of all the flocking instinct. The English breeds wander and scatter in grazing, covering a wide area of range, are likely to be lost by the wayside in moving the bands, and when grazing apart from the herd are picked up by wolves and other four-footed enemies of the sheepman.

Such is the range industry of Idaho, which includes by far the greater number of the sheep of the state. In numbers of sheep the states rank as follows: Montana, Wyoming,



SHEEP ON THE RANGE

lower altitudes where the winters are mild and the snowfall light—winter grazing is available on the public domain.

As in most range sections the ewes comprising the breeding herds are of Merino blood. In some herds the size has been increased by Rambouillet and Cotswold crosses. In others, bucks from the Down breeds have been used until that blood predominates. Taking all the herds into consideration, however, there is no question as to the predominance of Spanish blood. This blood brings

Ohio, New Mexico and Idaho. Figures compiled for January 1, 1912, give Idaho 2,951,000 sheep of all kinds and ages.

The range industry is of direct interest to the farmers of the state in two ways. In the first place, those farmers with hay lands contiguous to sheep range, or so situated as to offer advantages to sheepmen for wintering, find a splendid market for hay and secure in addition, in many cases, the sheep manure, the most valuable of all animal manures. Secondly, a range sheep industry

which annually grows thousands of lambs furnishes supplies near at hand for the Idaho feeder.

"The lamb feeding industry is one that offers great advantages to the farmer. The professional feeders of Colorado found that lamb feeding meant increased yields and was not only beneficial but necessary to continued success with soil exhausting crops. Furthermore, the feeding operation furnished a home market for alfalfa hay and resulted in an increase in the farm value of that product from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per ton to \$8.00 to \$10.00 per ton. Richer lands, increased yields, and a home market for hay in fifteen years doubled the price of farm lands.

"The feeders of neighboring states, and of the corn belt, have for several years eagerly sought Idaho lambs. To the writer's knowledge on three different occasions lambs from this state have won the champion car-load prize at the Western Live Stock show in Denver in competition with lambs grown in nearly every state in the west. In January, 1910, a car load of Idaho lambs both grown and fed near Soda Springs won the championship at the Denver show, and in December, 1910, a load of Idaho lambs brought from the ranges near Soda Springs and finished in Illinois, won the grand champion car-load prize at the International Live Stock show at Chicago.

"With lambs, wethers and ewes of such quality grown within the confines of the state and with alfalfa yielding heavily and having a

farm value in so many districts of only \$4.00 to \$5.00 per ton, there is wonderful opportunity for the feeder to work in Idaho. With lambs bought right and sold well, which means a selling price not less than two cents per pound above the purchase price, alfalfa hay can be made to return from \$10.00 to \$25.00 per ton. This is the experience of western feeders when the alfalfa is used along with corn. In those sections of the state where corn cannot be secured for one and one-quarter cents per pound or less, other grains should be used instead. Oats, field peas, barley and wheat are most useful home grown grain crops for sheep and lamb feeding. Oats and peas should give results closely approaching those secured with corn."

Much of the progress and success attained by Idaho's institutions and business enterprises can be traced to the sheep industry. Towns have been built and furnished with modern improvement, and barren sage brush lands have been reclaimed through the investment of capital acquired in the raising of sheep; and the conditions are such, on farm and range, that it will ever continue as one of the important live stock industries of the state.

An idea of the extent and value of the agricultural lands of Idaho may be gained from the following figures which were compiled during the last census-taking year:

| Number of Farms | Number of Acres in Farms | | | Average No. Acres to a Farm | % of Farm Land Improved |
|-----------------|--------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Improved | Unimproved | Total | | |
| 30,807 | 2,778,740 | 2,504,864 | 5,283,604 | 171.5 | 52.6 |

HISTORY OF IDAHO

VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY IN IDAHO, 1910.

| Land | Buildings | Implements and Machinery | Live Stock | All Farm Property |
|---------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| \$219,953,316 | \$25,112,509 | \$10,476,051 | \$39,775,309 | \$305,317,185 |

| | Farms | | Land in Farms | | Average Value of Land and Build- ing per Acre |
|-----------|--------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|---|
| | Number | Percent Increase | Acres | Percent Increase | |
| 1870..... | 414 | ... | 77,139 | ... | \$ 5.11 |
| 1880..... | 1,885 | 355 | 327,798 | 324 | 8.64 |
| 1890..... | 6,603 | 250 | 1,302,256 | 297 | 13.39 |
| 1900..... | 17,471 | 164 | 3,204,903 | 146 | 13.20 |
| 1910..... | 30,807 | 76 | 5,283,604 | 65 | 46.38 |

CHAPTER XVII

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY AND ITS DEVELOPMENT IN THE STATE—UNRIVALED NATURAL RESOURCES OF IDAHO SHOWN IN THE GREAT ADVANCEMENT MADE—IRRIGATION FARMING AND DRY FARMING.

There have been distinct and noteworthy mutations in the phases of industrial enterprise that have contributed to and solidified the development of the wonderful state of Idaho. Here the original source of productive enterprise under the early conditions of advancing civilization was that of mining for the hidden treasures of mountain and valley—the avid search for gold and silver. Mining played a most important part in furthering the early development of the future commonwealth and continues to be one of the great productive resources of the state. It can not, however, be regarded as other than fortunate that agriculture, stockgrowing, horticulture and other of the equally assured branches of human industry have now come into precedence, with definite earnest of growth and magnificently fortified progress during the years that are yet to be.

FARMING

Farming has now become the most important and prolific industry of Idaho, and in 1912, statistics showed that the value of products shipped from the farms of the state was nearly three times that of the live-stock products and twice the value of those of the mines. Virtually one-half of the area of the state is to be consistently designated as agricultural land,

and the comparatively small portion of this great territory that has been as yet developed vouches in no uncertain way for the great possibilities yet in store—possibilities that shall make Idaho one of the great agricultural sections of the entire United States.

The Idaho supplement of the geography issued by the Mac Millan Company, of New York, in 1913, gives the following pertinent data:

“The soils over the greater part of Idaho are very rich in the elements necessary to plant growth. For this condition there are three principal reasons: (1) Volcanic rock, or lava, such as has made the soil over a large area of the state, usually contains an abundance of fine mineral plant-food. (2) Some of the most important plant-foods are soluble and likely to be drained out of the land where the rainfall is heavy, but in Idaho the light rainfall has permitted them to remain near the surface where the plants can reach and use them. (3) The soils have not been exhausted by careless farming, as most of the land has been left untouched until very recently. Farmers now know how to take care of soil and preserve its fertility, by diversified farming, rotation of crops and other means.

“Farming as carried on in Idaho may be divided into three kinds: Humid farming, irrigation farming and dry farming. Humid

farming is confined mainly to certain parts of northern Idaho, where the rainfall is sufficient to produce good crops and no special effort is needed to conserve the moisture. This is the same kind of farming as is common in the Northeastern and the Central states. Irrigation farming is practiced in those parts of the state where the rainfall is too light for the growing of crops, but where water can be brought from streams or reservoirs to make up for the lack of moisture. Dry farming also is used in semi-arid sections. It requires careful preparation and cultivation of the soil, so that it will conserve enough of the moisture from the scanty rainfall to grow grain or other crops.

"Wheat is the most valuable crop of the state. More than half a million acres of land are devoted to it, and the amount produced in 1912 was about 20,000,000 bushels. The main wheat-growing areas are in northern Idaho, and are included in Latah, Nez Perce, Lewis and Idaho counties. In this section the grain is often cut, threshed, cleaned and sacked by a single machine, called the 'combined harvester.' Formerly about thirty horses were required to draw one of these machines, but now a steam tractor is generally used instead. A combined harvester will sometimes dispose of fifty acres of wheat in one day.

"Much wheat is grown by dry-farming methods in southern Idaho, especially in Bannock, Fremont* and Power counties. Through one season the field is carefully tilled in order that all moisture that falls may be kept and may not run off. The grain is sowed in the late summer and gets a good start before winter. The snow protects it in winter, and,

if the soil has been well tilled, enough of the winter and spring moisture is retained to produce a good crop. Only one crop in two years can be grown by this method. In many parts of southern Idaho, as in Twin Falls, Bonneville and Bingham counties, wheat is also grown by irrigation. With this aid very remarkable crops are produced, often fifty or sixty bushels to the acre, and sometimes more.

"Some of the wheat is used within the state. There are fifty-seven flour and grist mills scattered through the wheat-growing sections. Most of the crop, however, is shipped to mills in the East or in the coast cities, or else is sent to Portland or Tacoma to be shipped to foreign ports. Lewiston is an important wheat-shipping point, on account of its rail and water connections.

"Nearly as great a quantity of oats is produced as of wheat, but the value of the crop is much less. It makes excellent feed for all kinds of live stock. The leading counties in the production of oats in 1912 were Fremont, Latah and Twin Falls. Barley also is grown extensively, especially in Idaho, Lewis and Nez Perce counties. Other less important grain crops are rye and corn. Hay ranks next to grain in value among the farm crops of Idaho. Alfalfa, timothy and clover are the kinds most generally grown; alfalfa alone makes up more than half the crop. The most alfalfa is produced on the Snake river plains, Twin Falls, Canyon and Lincoln counties leading the others in 1912. Two to three crops a year are secured, with a total yield of from three to seven tons to the acre. The dry summers are favorable to curing the hay. Alfalfa is the best of plants as a winter food for stock or as roughage for dairy cattle, beef cattle or hogs. Other uses for it are being developed. Idaho, Bear Lake and Latah

* Now including Jefferson and Madison counties.

counties lead in the production of other kinds of hay.

"Potatoes are an important crop in many parts of the state. In 1912 they ranked next in value to hay. The yield per acre is very high, being nearly double the average for the United States. Three counties produced more than a million bushels each in 1912,—Twin Falls, Bonneville and Bingham. Sugar beets grow extensively in some of the southeastern counties. The industry gives employment to many people in the summer, when the beets need thinning, weeding and cultivating, and later when they are harvested. The juice is extracted from them and made into sugar. The four large beet-sugar factories are at Idaho Falls, Sugar City, Blackfoot and Burley.

"Various other farm crops are grown to some extent in different parts of the state. The climate and the soil in certain sections have been found especially favorable to the production of timothy, alfalfa and clover seeds, as well as garden seeds. This industry flourishes in southern Idaho, about Idaho Falls and Twin Falls.

"Idaho has a greater irrigated area than any other state in the Union. Nearly all of it is in southern Idaho. Irrigation was first introduced by settlers in the upper Salmon river valley, in Lemhi county, sixty years ago. The first permanent settlement in the state was made in Franklin county, in 1860, by settlers from Utah who engaged in farming with the aid of irrigation. More than a million acres of land have been reclaimed by such independent and co-operative systems. In recent years large irrigation companies have been formed and have built systems for the irrigation of vast areas of public lands, under the so-called Carey act plan. The United States government also has completed projects for

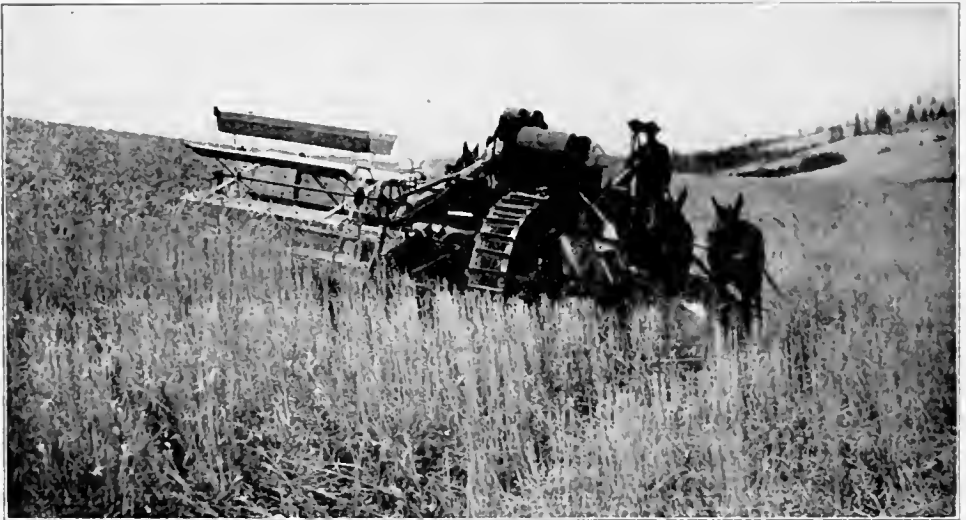
the reclamation of several large tracts, and has others under construction. Altogether about 3,000,000 acres of Idaho land are under completed irrigation systems."

From the 1911-12 report of the Idaho state commissioner of immigration, labor and statistics, is taken the following article, which was written by James W. Jones and given the title of "The New Era." In the reproduction slight changes are made to bring the context in harmony with the demands of the present publication:

"In point of development, Idaho is one of the newest states in the Union. Fortunately, the skill of the inventor, capital and the manufacturing world have provided highly developed farm equipment that greatly relieves the drudgery that formerly prevailed in crop production. Equally as important is the fact that agricultural science has intelligently analyzed soils and crop problems and tabulated weather and precipitation records and today the rule of superstition and guess has been superseded by the power of knowledge and a definite system.

"While many of the older states ponder over decreased yields and degenerated quality in crops, Idaho is sending a message to Uncle Sam with an insurance policy against agricultural want. The world's greatest problem today is the food problem. The high cost of living is an every-day tragedy in thousands of homes. Crop production is the basis of food supply. Moreover, the volume of commerce of the world is based upon the surplus farm crops. The success or failure of any one of the staple crops for a single season is promptly reflected upon the business barometer.

"The United States has become an important unit in the production and distribution of the world's food supply. Idaho is rapidly becoming an important state in the production of



HARVESTING IN NORTHERN IDAHO

a goodly surplus of food to supply the demands of a hungry world. Portland and the Puget Sound ports are fast becoming important gateways to foreign markets. In 1910 these ports exported 24.4% of the wheat and flour shipped from the United States. In 1911 the per cent leaped to 45. The first ten months of 1912 showed 31%. The close of the year will have a record greater than 1911. The great cities on the Pacific coast are growing faster than is food production. A large part of the requirements of these cities and all export surplus must necessarily come from the interior. Water transportation and a water grade for rail transportation argues for reasonably cheap rates.

"At the present rate of increase in population of Continental United States, an increase of nearly twenty million bushels of wheat must be grown each year to provide bread for the annual increased population. The wheat area of the United States has shown some expansion, but the declining average yield in the older states shows the total annual production declining. Idaho is responding to the decline and before the close of this decade will be producing an annual average amounting to more than 60,000,000 bushels, which is more than is being produced in any one commonwealth now.

"The statistical facts should impress upon the reader's mind the importance of securing a farm in Idaho where soil fertility, climatic environment and geographical location will allow the family to become established in a comfortable way, and where crops can be produced for many generations without an embarrassing decline in crop building material and marketed to good advantage. Those familiar with the public domain know that but comparatively little desirable land is yet available. The signboards pointing the way to new,

cheap, fertile lands are already time-worn and weather beaten. There is but one crop of land. Uncle Sam has no reserve supply. Free lands are almost gone—2,312,200 acres of the public domain in Idaho were selected and filed upon during the year 1911. A greater acreage was claimed in 1912. This does not include Carey Act selection. Desirable, cheap lands are rapidly becoming converted into productive, high-priced farms. It behooves the landless man to be on the alert.

"Idaho soil yields in a prodigal way. The crops are not of a half-hearted character nor spasmodic, nor will they be short-lived. The wide range in variety of crops is quite as remarkable as the yield and the certainty. The wide range in variety of crops argues strongly for a well balanced rotation and diversified farming. That means a permanently profitable agriculture.

"Among the grains, practically all are profitably grown, except corn, and corn is coming to be a regular crop in several districts. With grains and grasses, every community has its choice, but all are found in most counties of Idaho, and among the fruits, the various varieties keep the packing houses and canneries busy from June until November. An important sequel to this unusually wide diversity of crops is the uniform distribution of practically all necessary elements of soil fertility. In the middle west, different glacial periods furnished different types of soil with varying deposits of soil fertility. There are two general forms of plant food or soil fertility—the available, in soluble form, and the unavailable in mineral and vegetable form.

"The intermountain soils are more consistent in the deposits of natural fertility. Soils of volcanic origin contain generous natural deposits of mineral plant food. Moisture and air are necessary to liberate mineral elements

that produce plant food. The decomposition of vegetation develops acidity that breaks down the mineral form and renders these elements available to plant growth and also leaves them in a soluble form subject to dissipation through erosion or drainage. In arid districts, lack of rainfall has left these mineral deposits locked up and unused and not dissipated in any way. In the glacial soils in the older states, much of the virgin natural fertility became available throughout many years prior to the coming of the white man. Much of this fertility produced rich, luxuriant grasses that fed the buffalo, and later the range herds. The unused crops rotted. The decomposition generated acids that hastened the release of mineral elements, which, supplemented with decayed organic matter, produced a ranker succeeding wild crop. The heavy rains dissipated much of this fertility. Erosion enriched the low lands at the expense of the rolling lands.

"In the intermountain arid soils, for lack of rainfall, there has been but little growth, and almost no erosion. When water is applied, the high lands are equally as productive as the low levels. Students of agricultural economics conclude that a prophetic wisdom has kept this vast area of land with such liberal quantities of natural plant food locked up all these centuries and now is ready to release them for the use of mankind when the world's food problem has developed in the acute stage. Idaho is capable of producing a sufficient amount of wheat to feed the entire population of the United States for a period of thirty days. At our present rate of development, this production will be attained in about six years.

"Analyses of the soils in the famous Palouse wheat district of north Idaho show that there are sufficient mineral deposits in the surface

foot of soils to produce forty-bushels-per-acre crops for 1020 years. The limiting factor is nitrogen. Nitrogen and humus are the cheapest and most rapidly supplied elements for crop building. Most of the dry farm regions of Idaho have sufficient natural mineral deposits in the top foot of soil to produce 350 forty-bushels-per-acre crops of wheat. The irrigated lands have sufficient natural mineral deposits in the top twelve inches of soil to produce 300 forty-bushels-per-acre crops of wheat. There is no good excuse for dissipating this fertility. It is commonly known that plants feed from a depth much greater than twelve inches. Alfalfa and other crops drive their roots to great depths. When the crops are plowed the roots decay. This decomposed vegetable matter furnishes humus. Humus is therefore deposited not merely in the surface soil, but at great depths. Humus increases the moisture holding capacity of the soil and promotes bacterial development. A soil rich in humus is easily aerated. Air and moisture are let down to greater depths. Excessive moisture soon passes to the lower soil or subsoil. Capillarity is readily established and promptly supplies moisture to the surface when the growing crop needs it. Heat is a factor in the growth of all crops. Excessive moisture interferes with heat distribution in the soil. Active organic matter furnishes life to the soil and also furnishes a medium for the growth and development of necessary minute bacterial life. Acids are formed through the decomposition of vegetable matter which set free the plant food contained within the minerals. Plant food can be taken up only in the form of film moisture—not chunks, lumps or liquids. In the humid states, much soil fertility is carried away in liquid form through surface drains and tile drains. This loss cannot be avoided where copious rains occur.

When the drouth occurs, plant growth is checked and the crop is stunted or entirely lost. This is caused not merely for the lack of the value of moisture to keep crops growing, but also for lack of moisture to set free insoluble plant food that may be needed to properly develop the crop.

"It is easily understood why the control of moisture means control of crops, and therefore, irrigated crops are certain crops. Then, too, in the non-irrigated inter-mountain districts there are extremely few inopportune copious rains. The precipitation is constant, as shown by the records covering many years. By systematically storing the moisture by tillage methods that prevent loss through evaporation, the growing crop is supplied with minimum crop needs and there is no loss of plant food through dissipation. The character of the soil and climate has much to do in the regulation and distribution of moisture and plant food, heat, growth and development.

"When the 1911 prolonged drouth period gave practically all of the states east of the Rockies a short crop of hay, Idaho responded by shipping thousands of tons of bright, high-quality alfalfa hay. One small district shipped 6,000 cars. This hay reached all middle west and eastern states. The eastern feeders discovered in this hay a superior quality. A soil naturally rich in mineral elements produces grains, grasses and forage rich in important bone and muscle forming material. The eastern feeder discovered that a ton of Idaho alfalfa hay furnished about the same amount of protein that was contained in a ton of bran. Then, too, Idaho alfalfa differed from eastern grown alfalfa. The highest feeding value in the alfalfa plant is found in the foliage. In the humid regions fungi often develops and sacrifices much of the lower foliage. Rains, or even slight showers at harvest time,

discolor and otherwise discount the value of alfalfa hay. In Idaho the dry atmosphere interferes with the development of fungi spores. Fungi thrives in a moisture laden atmosphere. Lack of rainfall is, therefore, responsible for bright, clean, healthy growth and ideal conditions for harvesting and curing the hay. Many dairymen who bought this alfalfa hay at \$18.00 to \$26.00 per ton in eastern states have investigated and find that it cost less than \$5.00 a ton to grow this hay and put it in the stack. The result is that many dairymen have brought their families and their herds to Idaho, where the superior feed is produced so cheaply.

"The same drouthy conditions gave a short crop of potatoes. It was also discovered that the entire world had a 1911 wheat shortage amounting to 173,000,000 bushels. Bread and potatoes are two important articles of daily diet. The world's digestive organs appear to behave badly when either of these foods are lacking. Notwithstanding the fact that Idaho shipped many thousand carloads of potatoes, the United States imported many million bushels from abroad to supply the shortage.

"Millions of bushels of Idaho grown wheat entered new markets and established new standards for milling quality of wheat. Analyses of Idaho dry farm wheat rarely show less than 15% gluten content. The standard commonly recognized for light bread purposes requires but 12%. Then, too, the gluten is of excellent quality. The total annual precipitation where the wheats which show the highest quality of gluten are grown average less than 15 inches. This rainfall is so distributed that there is only a moderate straw and leaf growth, but it is clean, healthy and free from rust. The energy of the plant is largely directed into grain production.

"Gluten is a sticky substance that must be

present in all good light bread flours. Gluten is tenacious. The action of the yeast upon the carbohydrates in the dough generates carbonic acid gas. The gas causes the dough-cells to enlarge. This action causes the bread to 'rise.' The commercial bread baker must have not only a given weight for his loaf of bread but must also have 'expansion' or 'size' of loaf. The tenacious quality of gluten in the wheat largely governs these qualities. The spring sown Bluestem wheat formerly grown in the middle northwest states furnished the great mills at Minneapolis with a quality of choice gluten that gave that great milling center a world-wide reputation and market for superior light bread flour. Times have changed. Soil fertility has changed. Phosphorus that was once present in those soils is now gone. Declining phosphorus promptly gives a decline in yield or quality of wheat. Bluestem no longer yields the same quantity of wheat or quality of light bread flour. Idaho soil is prodigal in its wealth of phosphorus. Inexhaustible mountains of rock phosphate in Idaho are ready to supply the commercial world. Practically all intermountain soil is naturally rich in this element that is so rapidly disappearing from the soils in the older states. Idaho will continue to supply the great mills with a blending wheat that will allow them to continue to feed the hungry world with a superior light bread. The responsibility is recognized and it will not be ignored. Idaho soils will build profitable crops of superior wheat for centuries yet to come.

"In the districts where precipitation is greater, a very fine quality of straight milling wheat is grown. The yield per acre is greater than in the dry farming districts. Under irrigation wheat yields heavily. The soft wheats, rich in carbohydrates, are chiefly grown. This wheat produces a flour especially suited

for pastry, biscuits and cracker purposes. This wheat also produces an excellent light bread flour when blended with a hard gluten wheat. In growing all of these crops for special purposes, the control of moisture is a fundamental factor. It is closely associated with well regulated and conserved soil fertility. Regulated moisture and soil fertility really grip the comfort and welfare of the entire nation.

"Until a few years ago, many agricultural crops, which means foodstuffs, were marketed at a price below cost of production. This caused large numbers of farmers to leave the country and move to town and engage in occupations that yielded a better living for them and their families. The census figures tell a story that plainly shows the tremendous growth of population in the cities and comparatively small growth of population in the farming districts—in some instances, a heavy loss in numbers, and not a few instances of abandoned farms. Then came the era of short production and higher prices for nearly all farm products. Of late years, practically all farm products enter into the manufacture of human food, either directly or indirectly. Increased prices for farm crops has been a factor in the increased cost of living. Short help created a very large demand for improved machinery and farm power to handle the enlarged farm with less help. Implement factories operated double shifts to keep up with orders.

"Better prices for farm crops gave the business of farming a new impetus. This new agricultural wealth enhanced the value of farm lands and also created a wonderful market for nearly all kinds of manufactured products. The cities and towns have had a great growth. Public spirited organizations have promoted public comforts, conveniences and amusements for the city people. The country districts have

been neglected. In many of the older agricultural states neighbors are now fewer and farther apart; school enrollment is less; churches abandoned; soil fertility has declined and thousands of young people from the farms have become a part of the cities' industrial life. The pendulum has swung far. The growth of the consuming population has far outgrown the population that must produce the crops.

"Thousands have considered returning to farm life, but they have become enamored of the cities' thrills and pleasures, and gaiety, and excitement, and are loath to exchange again. *Consumption has overtaken production.* It is extremely doubtful if crop production will ever again allow a price-lowering surplus to accumulate.

"Parents who acquire a good farm home upon productive soil will have a heritage for their family that will be both wholesome and satisfying. Farming will always be a profitable occupation for those who know how and are willing to apply themselves. Those who have never 'bridled a horse' had better think twice before attempting general farming. The inexperienced man may occasionally succeed upon a large farm, but he will likely find a small poultry or fruit ranch more to his liking.

"Successful farming today means a constant 'know-how' guidance. Skill and energy have superseded luck and indifference. The successful farmer today, in any state, needs to know how to sharpen his pencil and figure production cost, relative values in breeds, varieties, quality and markets. The trained business man possesses a helpful equipment that often causes him to succeed as a farmer, even with a lack of general farm knowledge.

"Many lines of specialized farming are yielding very profitable incomes. The untrained farmer will more likely succeed along

specialized lines. The 'back to the farm' movement has prompted many who have had absolutely no farm training to leave salaried positions and undertake farming for themselves. With many, disappointment, grief, and real want have entirely obliterated their golden goal of health, happiness and prosperity. A degree of financial success must accompany all effort or happiness, which should be a part of all human effort, will be as elusive as the end of the bright rainbow. Owing to the wide range of altitude, latitude, soil types, rainfall, climatic and seasonal influence, there is a wide range of specialized vocations in Idaho that deserve to appeal to the thoughtful reader.

"Idaho has entered a 'New Era.' This 'New Era' is closely associated with 'The Dawn of Plenty.' There is inspiration in the development of heretofore unproductive land and causing it to respond to the needs of hungry markets. Idaho and her sister states are thoroughly alive to the economic problems that must be met in order to feed and clothe and house and comfortably care for our rapidly increasing millions. In meeting these demands, the people of this commonwealth in 1912 produced surplus crops from the farms, ranges, forests and mines that amounted to more than \$100,000,000.

"This amounted to about \$300 per capita population; an average of five to the family indicates a distribution amounting to \$1,500 per family. Yes, verily, the wealth of Idaho is widely distributed."

It is a matter of distinctive gratification to be able to use in this connection further authoritative data touching agricultural and allied industries in Idaho, and the following extracts are from the *Evening Capital News*, Boise, of December 31, 1913:

"Idaho's grain yield for 1913 can be safely

given as 40,000,000 bushels, representing a valuation of \$30,000,000. The great dry farm areas of the eastern and southern parts of the state made this showing possible. Grain was raised almost exclusively on this land. Over 400,000 acres of it is under the plow and there is a total area of 10,000,000 acres in the state. Added to the producing dry farm lands are many hundred thousand acres of irrigated land which also produced big grain crops. In the northern end of the state 1,500,000 acres of land not irrigated but in the rain belt yielded abundantly. The most reliable figures obtainable classify the grain crop for the past year as follows: Wheat, 20,000,000 bushels; oats, 10,000,000 bushels; barley, 4,000,000 bushels—total, 40,000,000 bushels.

"Rye has never been an extensive crop in this state although over 100,000 bushels were grown last year. Seed yields are estimated in round numbers as follows: Alfalfa, 30,000; clover, 10,000; timothy, 15,000; beans, 100,000; peas, 25,000. This is not a corn state but there were 500,000 bushels produced.

"The great forage crop is alfalfa. This wonderful feed so nutritious for stock of all kinds, gives three cuttings a season in this state and is a great asset to the farmer. The crop last year went over 2,000,000 tons, half of which was raised in the Twin Falls section alone. Bailed the greater part of this crop over and above the amount for home consumption was shipped east, bringing a price of from \$6.50 to \$7 a ton on the car. Alfalfa cannot be underestimated as a feed for stock and Idaho farmers do not make such a mistake.

"The potato in 1913 took a ranking place with the apple in this state, now conceded to be the greatest potato state in the nation, out-rivaling Colorado. The crop last year filled 8,000 cars. For the first time in the history

of the national apple show at Spokane they were given display space. Their high quality makes them in demand on railroad dining cars.

"One acre of land near Payette yielded 753 bushels in 1913, establishing a new American potato record. One grower in the Twin Falls country hand packed 150 carloads of potatoes, each spud fancy packed in tissue paper wrappers, after the potatoes had been carefully brushed and cleaned. It is needless to say they sold to the highest class trade.

"One railroad alone, the Oregon Short Line, handled last year 6,489 cars of potatoes. Idaho Falls, eastern Idaho, one of the main shipping points of that section known as the rich and fertile Teton basin, shipped a total of 5,696 cars of various kinds of produce and manufactures as compared to 3,989 cars in 1912. The following are the 1913 shipments by cars: Beets 569, bricks 21, hay 42, lumber 11, mill-stuff 129, potatoes 1,689, livestock 741, sugar 283, oats 95, wheat 143, wool 24, barley 10, lime 1, peas 6, merchandise 1,826, miscellaneous 95.

"From other eastern Idaho points the following car shipments were made during the year: Fort Hall 20, Blackfoot 2,671, Firth 874, Shelley 959, Roberts 225, Elva 466, Rigby 703, Thornton 381, Rexburg 1,009, Sugar City 1,199, St. Anthony 956, Ashton 709, Marysville 86, American Falls 800.

"The Twin Falls territory from which shipments were made at Twin Falls, Milner, Hansen, Kimberly, Filer, Buhl, and other points amounted in round numbers to 10,000 cars. The western Idaho territory shipments equal if not excel that number. The northern territory will show almost the same amount for the grain shipments there were heavy last year.

"In farm produce alone the three counties of Ada, Washington and Canyon shipped

1,791 cars exclusive of hay, alfalfa, stock, etc., and manufactured goods will run into many more thousand cars. There were 162 cars of potatoes shipped, valued at \$48,000, 11 cars of honey valued at \$26,500, 67 cars of onions valued at \$2,100, five cars of turkeys valued at \$22,500.

"United States reclamation projects evidenced more activity in real construction work than Carey Act or private irrigation projects in this state during the past year. This is partly due to the fact that irrigation security bonds have not been in demand and some of the Carey Act projects especially have been hard hit through failure to push them to completion. Irrigation, however, in Idaho is just as staple now as it has ever been and is destined to progress in the future as in the past regardless of the setback.

"Progress on the gigantic Arrowrock dam, located 22 miles above Boise, on the Boise river, for the construction of which the government appropriated \$5,000,000, has been steadily in progress, in fact, greater headway having been made in the last 12 months than the reclamation service engineers had anticipated could be possible. The excavations for the dam foundations are now completed and 185,000 yards of concrete have been placed. The excavation for spillway is practically completed and if the present rate of progress can be continued, it will be possible to furnish stored water from the Arrowrock reservoir during the irrigation season of 1916, a year ahead of time. This dam will be the highest in the world, 350 feet, and will back water up the Boise river into a reservoir 17 miles long. It will deliver water for irrigation purposes to the Payette-Boise project, located in western Idaho, a distance of from 50 to 60 miles, and will irrigate an empire of virgin land.

"On Feb. 25, 1913, a contract was entered

into between the United States and the Kuhn Irrigation & Canal Company, wherein the government agreed to do the construction work in connection with the enlargement of the Jackson Lake reservoir at the expense of the Kuhns. Under this contract 400,000 additional acre-feet of water will be stored in the lake, making the total available storage 800,000 acre-feet. The additional storage water will be carried down the Snake river many miles to the Twin Falls North Side project. The preliminary work has already been done for the enlargement.

"During the year all the water needed was furnished from the Jackson Lake reservoir to the Minidoka project and 150,000 acre-feet was sold to the Twin Falls North Side project. Pumping plants were also installed on the Minidoka project by the reclamation service serving water to the high lands. A serious drainage problem was presented in this project and two steam drags were engaged in the work of excavating drains. The settlers on the project have raised excellent crops and the project is growing rapidly. In 1910 the federal census gave Rupert, one of the principal towns on the project, a population of 280, and a recent census raised this figure to 980. The government is furnishing electricity to homes, business blocks and public buildings for heating purposes at practically cost. More buildings are heated by electricity on the Minidoka project than on any other equal area in the world.

"The canal system on the Boise project has been completed by the reclamation service. Big crops have been produced on this project. During the year a contract was signed by the secretary of the interior and the Pioneer Irrigation district under the terms of which the reclamation service is to build a drainage system at a cost of \$350,000.

"The private projects as the Twin Falls, South Side and numerous others, have enjoyed prosperity. There is no more magic spot on the globe in point of short and astonishing development than that of the Twin Falls country. Its irrigated crops this year have been something enormous. Other private projects have fared just as well. Two Carey Act projects, the King Hill and Big Lost River, have not done so well. Both are in litigation. The circuit court of appeals at San Francisco recently gave Corey Bros. Construction Company of Ogden a priority lien on the Big Lost River project, and that company will this year push it to completion ending its troubles, it is believed. As satisfactory an ending is expected for the King Hill project.

"A number of smaller projects, several of them supplied with water by pumps, notably the Indian Cove project, have been completed within the year, and a number of strong irrigation districts formed.

"The irrigation projects constructed in this state represent an investment of \$100,000,000. There are over 40 different Carey Act projects, containing a total acreage of 2,171-482.94, which cost \$66,788,634.05. On these projects there are a total of 1,393.93 miles of main canal, 3,259.07 miles of laterals. Final proof has been issued to 500,000 acres. The United States has issued patent to the state covering 250,000 acres, of which 200,000 has been patented to the entrymen. When these projects are all completed there will be 5,000,000 acres of land under canal, 2,000,000 of which is being reclaimed by private companies and the balance by the government and Carey Act projects.

"Dry farm lands in 1913 produced more bushels of wheat than did irrigated lands. This astounding fact gives some adequate idea of the marvelous advancement that dry

farm lands have experienced in the southern part of this state. The Palouse wheat country of north Idaho and eastern Washington famous for its great grain fields, has a promising rival in the American Falls and vast eastern Idaho dry farm land areas, the lands in which are in great demand. Idaho is now producing, and this is true of the past year, 15,000,000 bushels of wheat annually. Investigation and study of dry farming in this state leads experts to believe that within the next 15 years there will be a 400 per cent increase or an annual production of 60,000,000 bushels of wheat in this state due principally to the enlargement of the dry farm area. In the Palouse country 50 and 60 bushels of wheat to the acre were common crops in 1913. It is estimated the cost of production is \$5 per acre. Experiments have shown that with labor saving power machinery this cost can be reduced to 75 cents per acre.

"Idaho now has 75,000 acres of its own land leased to dry farmers. This state land was in great demand last year and will continue to be in future years. More scientific farming brought about principally by the agricultural extension work and experimental stations to Idaho have played no small part in making the dry farm industry of the importance that it now is. It grew by leaps and bounds in 1913. In the American Falls section alone it is estimated that the 1913 wheat yield was 7,000,000 bushels. Dry farm land in this state last year was being reclaimed at the rate of almost 2,000,000 acres per annum. There are still large areas of land open.

"Practically 1,000,000 acres of land were surveyed in this state last year at an expense of \$47,000. A total of 3,700 miles of line were run by 114 surveyors and assistants in Cassia, Twin Falls, Owyhee, Fremont, Madison, Bonneville, Jefferson, Oneida, Power, Lincoln,

Blaine, Custer, Bannock, Bear Lake, Elmore, Gooding, Lemhi, Ada, Boise, Washington, Idaho, Bonner and Shoshone counties. The records of the surveyor general's office show that \$5,000 was saved in transportation alone. The applications of all bona fide settlers asking for surveys have been satisfied. The work has been performed at the low price of \$13.14 per mile. At the rate surveying was done last year all land in the state will be surveyed within the next ten years."

It can readily be understood that with the development of great irrigation projects in Idaho there has been a measure of unsatisfactory financial and creative exploitation, but the march of progress has been steady and sure, notwithstanding such conditions, some of which have entailed no little litigation. The state has not failed in earnest efforts to protect and encourage all worthy settlers, and the future of the commonwealth rests on the most secure basis, with assurance of harmony and earnest co-operation on the part of its governing bodies and the people in general. In this connection it may be noted that in October, 1913, under the provisions of the enlarged-homestead act of congress approximately 308,170 acres of Idaho land were designated as open for entry under this act. Most of the land so designated lies in the northern and western portions of Canyon county, with a considerable area in Washington county. Some of the acreage is extremely valuable as dry-farming land, and offers definite attraction to settlers. The limit to the ordinary homestead is 320 acres, but the enlarged-homestead act permits the filing of homesteads as large as 320 acres on land designated as coming under the provisions of the act. The purpose of the law is to permit the acquisition by settlers of the enlarged homesteads when the land is not susceptible of irrigation and larger

farms are therefore desirable. The land designated in the counties mentioned has previously been open to entry and some of it had been filed on. Those holding such claims of 160 acres or less thus obtain the privilege of taking up additional land adjoining their original tracts, if titles to the latter have not already been perfected. This represents only one of manifold opportunities that Idaho offers to the ambitious agriculturist.

At the session of the International Dry Farming Congress held at Tulsa, Oklahoma, in October, 1913, George A. Day, state land commissioner of Idaho, delivered an interesting address, in which he made statements substantially as follows:

"In Idaho we are now producing about 15,000,000 bushels of wheat annually. Those who have given careful study and investigation to the subject believe that our state will have an increase of 400 per cent within the next fifteen years, or an annual production of 60,000,000 bushels of wheat. This increase will come chiefly from the dry-farming areas of the state. I have not had time to study carefully the situation in other states, but an intimate knowledge of our own soils, precipitations and altitudes causes me to conclude that my own state, Idaho, will have its greatest growth and development during the next ten years through the growth and agricultural development of lands that only a few years ago were regarded as of no value except for short-season grazing but which are now being turned to profitable use through dry-farming methods. A careful analysis of our own situation indicates very clearly that dry farm crops can and are being produced with a greater degree of certainty and with a better margin of profit than the crops that are commonly produced in the humid sections of the corn belt. The precipitation that does occur has less latitude in

quantity and less seasonal variation than occurs in most of the humid districts. Systematic conservation of moisture and fixed routine in dry-farm management give us crop yields that are regular, consistent and profitable.

"I have the honor to have the supervision for the state of Idaho of 3,000,000,000 acres of land, of which 75,000 acres are leased for dry-farming purposes, and 450,000 are leased for grazing. The state of Idaho has shown her great faith in dry-farm lands. When dry farming was in its infancy she selected from the public domain hundreds of thousands of acres suitable for this industry. The wisdom in making this selection has been proved beyond doubt, as these lands are now selling from ten to thirty-five dollars per acre and yielding from fifteen to fifty bushels of wheat per acre; therefore a good investment for the purchaser, as he pays for the land in annual installments at six per cent interest. Under these terms we are selling for the state of Idaho to the homeseeker and the investor thousands of acres annually, thus encouraging the tilling of the soil, the raising of crops, and the adding of improvements and taxable property annually to the state.

"On account of a provision in the constitution of our state limiting the amount of land that can be sold each year, we lease our dry-farm lands from one to five years. We generally find that after the land has been farmed for the five-year period the soil is sufficiently productive to cause the purchaser to bid, in most instances, double the amount that would have been paid for the land before the crop had demonstrated the productiveness of the soil. It is obvious, then, that the state of Idaho is keenly concerned in co-operating and otherwise gathering for our own use and aiding to disseminate for the use of others all of the

approved and safe information that is available upon the subject of dry farming."

Concerning an important adjunct to the progress of the agricultural industry in Idaho the last report of the state commissioner of immigration, labor and statistics speaks as follows: "The division of agriculture of the University of Idaho maintains four experiment stations in addition to the central station located at Moscow. These stations are located at Gooding, Caldwell, Aberdeen and Clagstone. The station at Clagstone, in southern Bonner county, deals with the problems common to the northwestern part of the state, where the rainfall is sufficient, commonly, for producing practically all crops without artificial irrigation. The station located at Aberdeen, near the corners of Bingham, Bannock, Oneida and Blaine counties, is given over largely to dry-farming investigational problems. In many respects the territory in that district is regarded as unusually valuable in producing wheat, potatoes, barley and several other crops, without irrigation. Large quantities of potatoes are grown in that region, without irrigation, for seed purposes. The stations located near Caldwell and Gooding have to do mainly with irrigation problems and variety tests."

A large amount of information touching the agricultural resources and developments in Idaho is given in the chapter descriptive of the various counties of the state, as well as in divers articles appearing within the pages of this publication. Idaho's claims for leadership in productiveness were significantly fortified by the statistics compiled by the government for the year 1913. Along most lines the state's crop production for the year was estimated as but slightly less than normal, but in every product on which the government estimate was made Idaho ran far ahead of the United States as a whole in percentage of production as

compared to normal. It is needless to revert to the fact that 1913 was a year that brought crop disaster in many states of the Union, with marked shrinkage in production in nearly all states.

The following are the crop estimates and forecasts as of Oct. 1, 1913, with comparisons, for Idaho and for the United States, as made by the United States department of agriculture together with the condition estimates in percentages of a normal:

CORN

| | Oct. 1 1913 | Oct. 1 Av. 10 yrs. |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| Idaho | 90 | 91 |
| United States | 65.3 | 80.6 |

POTATOES

| | | |
|---------------------|------|------|
| Idaho | 85 | 88 |
| United States | 87.7 | 76.4 |

APPLES

| | | |
|---------------------|------|------|
| Idaho | 77 | 80 |
| United States | 46.6 | 54.1 |

SUGAR BEETS

| | | |
|---------------------|------|------|
| Idaho | 95 | 91 |
| United States | 86.6 | 89.7 |

ALFALFA (Percentage Full Crop)

| | | |
|---------------------|------|------|
| Idaho | 88 | .... |
| United States | 89.4 | .... |

CABBAGE

| | | |
|---------------------|------|------|
| Idaho | 91 | 90 |
| United States | 71.2 | 79.5 |

ONIONS

| | | |
|---------------------|------|------|
| Idaho | 90 | 94 |
| United States | 77.6 | 84.2 |

The following table shows the estimated production by bushels in 1913 as compared with the final estimate in 1912 of various crops in both Idaho and the United States:

SPRING WHEAT

| | 1913 | 1912 |
|---------------------|---------|---------|
| Idaho | 4,984 | 4,952 |
| United States | 242,718 | 330,348 |

WINTER WHEAT

| | | |
|---------------------|---------|---------|
| Idaho | 9,069 | 9,614 |
| United States | 510,519 | 399,919 |

OATS

| | | |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Idaho | 16,182 | 17,017 |
| United States | 1,122,139 | 1,418,339 |

BARLEY

| | | |
|---------------------|---------|---------|
| Idaho | 6,930 | 6,916 |
| United States | 173,301 | 223,824 |

Forecast from condition reports:

CORN

| | | |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Idaho ..... | ..... | 394 |
| United States | 2,373,000 | 3,124,746 |

POTATOES

| | | |
|---------------------|---------|---------|
| Idaho | 4,900 | 6,475 |
| United States | 310,000 | 420,647 |

| Price to producer in cents per bushel: | |
|--|----------------|
| WHEAT | |
| | 1913 1912 |
| Idaho | 65 66 |
| United States | 77.9 83.4 |
| CORN | |
| Idaho | 75 80 |
| United States | 75.3 70.2 |
| OATS | |
| Idaho | 41 33 |
| United States | 39.6 33.6 |
| BARLEY | |
| Idaho | 57 60 |
| United States | 56.8 54.8 |
| POTATOES | |
| Idaho | 55 46 |
| United States | 73.9 51.1 |

In conclusion of this chapter is reproduced a most interesting and instructive article written by Professor Elias Nelson, a leading exponent of agriculture and horticulture in Idaho.

"Agriculture in Idaho may be discussed under three separate heads, namely, humid farming, dry farming and irrigation farming.

"The humid section comprises the northern portion of the State. Formerly the agricultural lands of that part of Idaho were devoted almost entirely to wheat raising. At the present time, however, agriculture there is quite diversified, wheat forming only 67 per cent of the acreage cropped. The rotation there is chiefly as follows: wheat one year, oats or barley one year, corn or beans one year. This

three-year rotation represents the best farm practice in that country. Bare summer fallowing was once largely practiced, but, as the rainfall is sufficient to produce a crop of corn or beans on the summer fallow, this latter practice has been largely adopted. The yield of wheat ranges from 25 to 40 bushels per acre; corn produces 25 bushels per acre, and 15 bushels of beans is a good yield.

"Alfalfa is also grown in the humid section, and much livestock, hogs, sheep, cattle and horses are being raised. There is also considerable dairying. Commercial orcharding is being carried on profitably in several districts, and the different results desirable for home use may be grown everywhere. In the diversity of its products and in the general farm practice in vogue, the humid section resembles more closely agriculture in the Middle West than any other portion of the state.

"There are vast areas of land in Idaho where the annual precipitation is less than fifteen inches that are being farmed. Success along this line presupposes operations on a considerable scale, intelligent husbanding of the natural precipitation and proper selection of varieties of grain for culture. One man can easily handle 200 acres and, with sufficient help, operations may be extended to one or two thousand acres. Wheat is the chief crop. The conservation of moisture by the maintenance of a surface mulch at such seasons of the year as the land is not occupied by the crop, and harrowing of wheat before it joints, to prevent undue loss of moisture, are very essential to the successful practice of dry farming. The best winter wheats are Turkey Red, Fortyfold and Gold Coin; spring wheats, Bluestem, Sonora and Little Club. While the profits per acre are not large, dry farming, nevertheless, because of the reasonable price of the land, offers abundant opportunities to those who

like grain raising and prefer to farm on an extensive scale.

"Irrigation farming permits of diversification, both as regards the locality and the individual farm. Not only this, but it lends itself to specialization, as well; in fact, special lines are gaining much in favor. The chief consideration in any line of farming is the maintenance of the fertility of the land, and this is not difficult to do if proper rotations of crops be adopted and sufficient livestock be

may be maintained. Potato growing and sugar beet growing require the use of other crops in the proper rotation in which alfalfa would be the chief one. The production of either of those two crops presupposes some special knowledge and constitutes a specialty, hence we mention potato growing and sugar beet growing as special lines of farming. We do not even mention alfalfa as a special crop, as we do not recommend that it be, as a rule, sold off the farm, but rather fed there to live-



THIRD CROP ALFALFA

kept on those farms where the products are the common field crops. The types of farming that are being pursued on irrigated land are dairying, sheep, hog, horse and cattle raising, potato growing, sugar beet growing, commercial orcharding and small fruit growing. The keeping of livestock presupposes the production of such general field crops as may be fed on the farm. Some pasturage is necessary, and often some crop intended for sale must be introduced in order that a suitable rotation

stock. Nor do we consider wheat raising as a special line of irrigation farming, because better milling wheat is grown on the dry farms than on irrigated land. However, wheat and also oats and barley may be grown on irrigated farms, as the grain is needed as feed for the livestock, and small grain is essential in crop rotations. Any surplus of such grain finds a ready market. Wheat yields 35 to 60 bushels per acre; oats, 60 to 110 bushels, and barley 50 to 75 bushels. The value of average crops

per acre are: Wheat, \$35; oats, \$67, and barley, \$50. The cost of production of small grain is about \$15 per acre.

"Orcharding, small-fruit growing and truck farming are special lines that do not admit of crop rotation, fertility being maintained by manuring or, in the case of orchards, by the culture of leguminous cover crop.

"Perhaps the best rotation for potatoes that may be suggested is three years of alfalfa or red clover, two years potatoes, and one year wheat. Diseases are avoided in this way, as the potatoes are grown no more than two years in succession. The potatoes put the soil in excellent condition for wheat, hence that crop should be quite profitable. The use of alfalfa or red clover is necessary to supply nitrogen to the soil.

"Fall plowing is to be preferred, though spring plowing is permissible. Early cultivation in spring discing and harrowing is essential to conserve moisture and prepare a seed bed. Only standard varieties should be grown, as the markets demand a first-class article and shipments must meet competition. The best varieties are Peachblow, Rural, the Carmen varieties and Burbank. For planting, a machine

is advised. Early deep cultivation and shallow cultivation later is the practice adopted, and rigid culture should be given the crop. As regards irrigation, use deep furrows, and never allow the potatoes to suffer from lack of moisture, because, if once the potatoes are checked in growth, when water is again applied second growth is sure to result.

"The yield of potatoes in Idaho ranges from 200 to 300 bushels per acre and 500 or even 600 bushels per acre have been grown. Ordinarily, the net profits range from \$40 to \$100 per acre.

"The rotation generally adopted consists of sugar beets two or three years, depending upon the fertility of the land; grain one year, alfalfa two or three years, potatoes one year. Early planting and proper preparation of the seed bed are essential points in securing a good stand. The details of caring for the crop, thinning and other hand cultivation, irrigation, cultivation and harvesting would require more space than the scope of this article would admit of, hence we shall not undertake to discuss those operations. The yields range from 12 to 20 tons per acre, and the net profit is \$20 to \$40 per acre."

CHAPTER XVIII

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY IN THE STATE*

The dairy industry is fast becoming one of the most important branches of agriculture in Idaho. During the year 1912, there has been a greater development in dairy farming than during the five years previous. For several reasons it had not gained much of a foothold in the state previous to this; for instance, Idaho has been in the past a meat-producing section. Cattle and sheep have ranged by the thousands upon the public lands, and this had proved very profitable up to the advent of the more extensive development of irrigation farming. There is a great difference between herding cattle and ranging sheep on the public ranges and milking cows on small farms. Public sentiment has been rather against the latter, although those who have engaged in it have found it a profitable occupation.

Since irrigation has divided the more extensive ranches into smaller tracts of 40 to 80 acres, there is being developed a more intensive system of agriculture in which fruit, the cow, and the hog are holding an important place.

SOME NATURAL ADVANTAGES

There are three causes that stand out prominently as the reason why the dairy cow is be-

coming such an important factor in the agricultural situation in this state. The climate of Idaho is very favorable to dairying. In the higher altitudes of the state the winters are a little severe but not nearly so as in the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, which are famous as dairy communities. The greater part of the state is better adapted to this work than are any of the central states. The soil is exceedingly fertile, yielding as good pastures as are found in the famous blue grass regions of Kentucky. The climate is such that expensive barns are not necessary. One fact must not be overlooked; that cattle bred in this section for two or three generations have developed vigorous constitutions, showing great capacity for feed and having well developed lung power. Partly because of this, tuberculosis among the native cattle is practically unknown. It is a notable fact that less than two per cent of the cattle in the state are affected with tuberculosis. Of the cattle from which market milk for the larger towns of Idaho is supplied, less than one per cent are affected. It is reasonable to expect that with such conditions this is the logical section from which the foundation stock for the east and the middle west will be bred.

The second cause in this dairy development is the ease with which feeds can be grown. Probably the greatest direct expense in dairying is the feed. In the production of the

* Prepared by E. V. Ellington, in charge of Department of Dairy Production, University of Idaho.

most successful dairy feeds Idaho is most fortunate. It is the natural home of the one greatest milk-producing feed—alfalfa. It is for this one feed that the middle western farmer is paying from \$24 to \$28 per ton for cattle feeding. While in Wisconsin during the spring of 1912, the writer found one dairy community in Walworth county that had paid out \$50,000 for Idaho alfalfa at \$26 to be used for milk production.

With alfalfa and clover the dairyman is supplying the most expensive portion of the cow's ration. Supplementing alfalfa, corn for corn silage is being grown in most sections of Idaho and where the silo is being built the cost of producing a pound of butter fat is being materially lessened. While in most dairy sections the greatest problem is the securing of cheap feeds, the opposite is true in this state. One farmer in Canyon county by keeping all accurate record of the milk and butter produced and the feed fed found that by the marketing of his alfalfa hay in the form of butter fat, he was enabled to receive \$23 per ton for it.

The Idaho dairyman has the power by the application of water to maintain most successful pastures during the summer months. Those three months to the farmer who has to depend on the rainfall are the most difficult in the year to produce feed for milk production. Another Canyon county dairyman during the month of July received \$17.10 per cow from seven cows which were allowed to run upon seven acres of blue grass pasture. Blue grass pasture, when properly handled, will support two cows per acre.

MARKETS FOR DAIRY PRODUCTS

Idaho in common with the other northwest states is not producing enough dairy products

to supply her home markets. Fully 50 per cent of the butter used is shipped from the middle western states of Nebraska, Iowa and Minnesota. In Idaho the prices paid for butter fat range from 2 to 5 cents above Elgin markets. The lumber and mining industries of the state require large quantities of butter, cheese and condensed milk, and this together with the oriental and Alaskan markets assures the Idaho dairyman against all danger of overproduction. General dairy statistics show that the supply of dairy products has never kept pace with the increasing demand.

THE PRESENT STATUS OF THE INDUSTRY

The last census of Idaho shows that there are approximately ninety thousand cows in the state being used for the production of milk. A large percentage of these—practically 75 per cent—are range cattle or their descendants whose yearly production in milk and butter is low, as the value of the land has increased there has arisen a great demand for a better grade of cattle. During the past year there have been imported into the state over three thousand head of pure bred and high grade dairy cattle. Most of these have been scattered over Canyon, Lincoln, Twin Falls and Ada counties. There have been a number of pure bred herds established during the past year, which are going to have a profound effect on dairy herd improvement in the west. Because of the great distance from dairy centers, the farmers will have to depend to a large degree on our native cattle for foundation stock, but with males from some of these high-class western herds, crossed upon the native cattle, the improvement will be rapid. There are at the present time certain sections which have in the past two or three years be-

come known as dairy centers, of these the Buhl and Caldwell sections are prominent.

PROGRESS OF THE CREAMERY INDUSTRY

Idaho at the present time is just emerging from the experimental stage in dairying through which it seems that all dairy communities are destined to pass. This is a very expensive period both to the business man and the farmer. The chief factor which enters at this stage is the creamery promoter who precedes both the dairyman and the cow into a community and leaves a "white elephant" on their hands in the shape of the so-called "co-operative creamery," taking \$5,000 or \$6,000 from the community and leaving a \$2,500 or \$3,000 plant in its place. This has retarded the dairy industry in that particular community from 5 to 10 years. There have been but few towns in the state that have not been visited by these promoters and the abandoned creamery is the result.

Before a plant is established there should be at least seven hundred cows being milked. The creamery industry, however, is being placed on a sound financial basis as will naturally result with the increase in the number of cows being milked. There are at the present time 32 butter and cheese factories in Idaho. At the present stage of the industry the creameries are located in the larger towns and the advent of the cream separators has made it possible to ship cream by rail for long distances collected by haulers who cover a large territory. As the industry becomes older, it will be possible for the smaller creamery to begin operation again and the co-operative creamery will be made possible.

THE CHEESE INDUSTRY

Another source of benefit which is still in its infancy in Idaho is the cheese industry. At

the present time there are but three cheese factories in the state. Eighty per cent of cheese consumed is imported from Wisconsin. The Idaho factories are located at New Plymouth, Letha and Buhl. W. S. Hinchliff is the pioneer in the production of cheese in Idaho, an interesting experiment, although no longer in the experimental stage, is being tried by Gustave Kunze, who has the reputation of being the largest dairyman in Idaho. Mr. Kunze is one of the pioneer cheesemakers of Tillamook, Oregon, the most famous cheese section in the west. Moving to Idaho because he believed conditions to be as favorable for cheese-making in Idaho as in the Tillamook country, he purchased a herd of one hundred Holsteins, and established a cheese factory upon his farm, making cream, Swiss and Limburger cheese. He has met with success in his efforts and it shows that the cheese industry in the state has great possibilities. Cheese making is conducive to the production of clean milk, as it is impossible to produce good cheese from dirty milk.

There is one plant for the production of condensed milk located at Franklin, Idaho. The Borden people are gradually entering the west and where there are from fifteen hundred to two thousand cows within a radius of five miles the condensed milk factory is possible.

There is a demand in the state for dairy education. Many of the settlers on the new irrigation tracts have had no experience in dairying. It is a business that requires careful study or failure will result. The state in co-operation with the United States department of agriculture has placed a field man in the state to instruct the farmers. At the present time, E. F. Rhinehart has the work in charge. He assists the farmer in the selection of his herd, in the manner of keeping records, in

the building of silos, barns, and dairy buildings. This is not done through correspondence, but by personal visits to the farms. In the past two seasons, through this co-operation, 17 concrete silos have been built in Canyon and Ada counties alone. The silo is coming to be one of the greatest economic factors in the preservation of green feed for winter dairying. By this assistance the farmer has, in many instances, been able to cut the expense of building 75 per cent. Because of the great demand for this kind of work the county commissioners of Lincoln county, in co-operation with the state and federal government have placed a field man, G. B. Caine, to work in Lincoln county alone to assist the farmers, that they may avoid the common mistakes that are made when dairy herds are being established. No work that has been undertaken by the University of Idaho has met with such favor as is this field extension work.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

Why must Idaho, and especially southern Idaho, depend to a large extent upon dairying as its principal agriculture? Situated as it is to the market centers, our agriculture must be based upon live stock production. The large surplus of hay that is being pro-

duced annually upon the irrigated tracts and the large acreage that is coming under cultivation must be fed upon the farms to cattle, sheep and hogs, that it may be shipped in concentrated forms to market. When this is done, not only will better prices be realized from our crops, but the fertility of the land will also be maintained which will in time become an important factor. Necessarily our lands in Idaho will be high-priced. When land becomes high, a correspondingly higher income must be realized per acre. Dairy husbandry is intensive farming and a comparatively small area is necessary to carry on such operations. On the isle of Jersey, land rentals amount to \$50 and \$60 per acre annually, while in Holland land values reach \$1,000 per acre.

In the light of these views, where the natural soil and climatic conditions are conducive to the healthfulness of the cow and all the dairy feeds necessary for the economical production of milk can be grown, where the large increase of irrigated lands is multiplying, many small farms, and is thus increasing a new demand for dairy stock which the small farmer has wisely discovered to the most economical animal where food and produce are concerned, and with an ever increasing demand for dairy products, the future of dairying in Idaho is very bright.

CHAPTER XIX

HORTICULTURE

(By *Fremont Wood*)

In the near future Idaho will develop into one of the largest producers of horticultural products of any state in the Union. This is evidenced by the boundless resources of both soil and climate when considered in connection with the vast territory available for such growth. Already Idaho ranks as the second producing state in the average quantity per acre of potatoes, and the area set to apples alone in 1912 exceeded 109,000 acres.

The general geographical conditions have been described and enlarged upon elsewhere, but it is necessary to again call attention to this feature in order to give an idea of the great range in variety, both in vegetables and in large and small fruits, that can be grown to perfection within the state. Geographically, the state is divided into two sections, generally known and designated as northern and southern Idaho. Northern Idaho embraces nearly all of that part of the state lying north of the Salmon River range of mountains and includes most of the area drained by the Salmon river and its tributaries, the Clearwater and its tributaries, the drainage into and from lakes Coeur d'Alene and Pend d'Oreille, and several other streams of considerable magnitude in the extreme northern portion of the state. Much of this area is also bounded upon the west by the Snake river, extending from a point south of and above the mouth of the Salmon river

to a point at or below the mouth of the Clearwater at Lewiston. The territory embraced in this area consists of eight counties which, for horticultural purposes, have been divided into five districts. The remaining districts, nine in number, from six to fourteen inclusive, include all the counties of southern Idaho. This latter area embraces all the Salmon river drainage situated in Lemhi and Custer counties which, on account of its closer proximity to railroad transportation, has been included as a part of the southern division of the state.

The principal drainage area of southern Idaho is covered by the Snake river valley, which extends from the extreme northeastern portion of the state, near the National Park and the Wyoming line, in a circuitous course across southern Idaho to a point near the western boundary, where it turns to the north and finally enters a deep canyon, from which it emerges only a short distance above the mouth of the Clearwater. This drainage area directly includes large and extensive valleys formed by streams emptying into the Snake river both from the north and the south along its entire distance, the principal ones of which are the Weiser, Payette, Boise and Wood rivers from the north, and the Portneuf and Bruneau upon the south. The remaining drainage area is situated in the extreme southeastern

portion of the state, and waters from it flow into the Great Salt Lake.

The northern areas of the state have a variety of climatic conditions occasioned in part by the altitude. The lowest elevation in this section is at Lewiston, which is something less than 800 feet above sea level. The altitudes of the remaining sections, outside the immediate valleys of the Salmon and Clearwater rivers, will probably average from 1,500 to 2,000 feet higher than at Lewiston. The Snake river drainage in southern Idaho is often designated as the Snake river plain, the elevation of which varies from about 2,100 feet at its northwestern limit to approximately 5,500 feet in Fremont county near its eastern terminus. The lower Snake river plain embraces the counties of Ada, Canyon, Washington, Elmore and Owyhee. The central portion of this valley includes the great North and South Side Twin Falls tracts and also the extensive government reclamation project at Minidoka. These elevations are approximately 4,000 feet. All of this vast drainage area, however, contains along its entire length extensive foot-hill areas which are considerably higher than the figures here given. This condition is well illustrated by the territory in the vicinity of and surrounding Boise, the capital. This is situated at the foot of the mountains on the extreme northerly side of the Snake river valley. It is only thirty miles from the Snake river in a direct line, yet the Boise river, upon which the city is located, runs through a fertile valley for more than fifty miles before emptying into the Snake river with a continuous fall of nearly fifteen feet to the mile. The same conditions as to elevation exist upon nearly all the tributary streams above mentioned.

The first fruit trees produced in the Northwest were raised from apple seeds brought from New York state and planted by Henry

Spalding, the missionary, on one of the small streams flowing into the Snake river a few miles west of and below Lewiston. At about the same time, or within a year afterward, Spalding planted some more apple seeds along Lapwai creek, twelve miles east of Lewiston, upon some of the small cultivated patches of the Nez Perce Indians. Some of the trees produced from these seeds lived to make very large trees, but none of them are known to have yielded any satisfactory variety of apples. It was claimed, however, by the early settlers, that the trees grown from Spalding's seed planting west of Lewiston produced some very good fruit.

The real history of horticulture, however, began with the planting of an orchard of fifteen acres of assorted fruits, mostly apples, by Wesley Mulkey in the years 1863 and 1864, within the present limits of the city of Lewiston. This orchard turned out to be a great success in those days, as it bore large crops of apples, free from pests, and became a source of supply for Lewiston as well as for the mining camps of Orofino, Florence, Warrens and Salmon river, and later for the new farming settlements of the Palouse country. Pack trains were loaded with these apples and carried over the Mullan road to the Missouri and as far as Deer Lodge, Montana. This orchard also grew and produced the original "Idaho" pear tree, which is now recognized as a standard variety and is being planted extensively in all pear producing districts. This orchard remained without competition until after 1873, when several more orchards were planted in the same vicinity, the products of which found a good market in the farming country north of Lewiston as far as Spokane. At this time the territory between Lewiston and Spokane was being rapidly populated, but it was considered that no fruit could be raised successfully in

this area on account of the high elevation. In fact, it was generally assumed in the early days of our territorial history that the standard fruits and garden vegetables could not be raised upon the high table lands, but that their culture must be confined to the lower valleys and protected slopes of the lower altitudes. For this reason, the early orchards were planted in the vicinity of Lewiston in the north, and along the Snake river in protected spots and in sheltered places along the tributaries of the Snake in southern Idaho.

When Idaho was organized as a territory in 1863, the rush for gold in the placer mining districts was at its height, and during the succeeding years Orofino, Florence, Warrens and the mining camps on the Salmon river drew upon the gardens and orchards of Lewiston and vicinity for fruit and vegetables. At the same time, the large population of the Boise Basin furnished a good market, under similar conditions, for the products of the vegetable gardens and fruit orchards in the vicinity of Boise and upon the Payette river near what is now known as Horseshoe Bend.

"In the days of gold" much of the precious metal was taken from the ground by the miners, who in turn gave over a considerable amount of it in return for the fruits and vegetables grown by the enterprising farmers who had more faith in their own ability and preferred to secure the gold by this indirect method, rather than take their chances with the great majority in washing it from the gulches and gravel banks of the neighboring mining regions. These early experiments in fruit growing and vegetable production determined the adaptability of both soil and climate for that purpose, and in later years, as population and demand increased, the growing of both fruits and vegetables was extended over the tablelands of the north and the bench lands of the south above

the river bottoms, until it has been actually demonstrated that nearly all of this vast area is well adapted to some class of both fruit and vegetable production.

The history of horticulture in Idaho would be incomplete without referring to the pioneer work of some of the fruit growers in southern Idaho. The first extensive setting of fruit for the early day period was made at or in the vicinity of Boise from 1863 to 1870. This work was stimulated by the demand for fruit products for use in the mines of the Boise Basin, from thirty to fifty miles northeast of Boise, and in the mines of Silver City, sixty miles southwest. Notable in this connection were the efforts of General LaFayette Cartée, Thomas Davis and John Krall, all of whom were closely identified with the early history in Boise and vicinity. The tracts of land which they originally planted to fruit trees of different varieties are now practically all covered with outlying additions to the city of Boise. Boise City, as first platted and located, contained less than three-fourths of a section of land, and a considerable portion of the lands immediately surrounding and adjacent thereto were, during these early days, set to apples, peaches and pears, and the remainder of the adjoining land was cultivated to garden products.

General Cartée, before coming to Idaho, was closely connected with the early pioneer and political history of Oregon. He was an engineer by profession and had a taste and desire for horticultural pursuits. He at once recognized the particular adaptability of the Idaho soil and climate for the production of nearly every variety of fruit, flower and vegetable grown to perfection in the temperate zones, and his experimental work along these lines had much to do with encouraging the development of horticulture during the subsequent years.

The early fruit trees were brought in long distances by freight and at great expense, and even after the completion of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, for fifteen years fruit trees were brought into this district a distance of two hundred and fifty miles by wagon freight from Kelton. To obviate this expense, General Cartée established a nursery not only for the propagation of large and small fruits, but ornamental trees and shrubbery in addition. In this work he drew from many lands. His grounds in Boise City, before they were disposed of and platted for addition purposes, contained specimens from many different countries, conspicuous among which were the sycamore, linden and Norway pine. He also pioneered the early grape culture, introducing European varieties. A large floral establishment was included in his general scheme, and much of the early decoration in flower and shrub of "Boise the Beautiful" traces itself back to his work.

Thomas Davis was the owner of a large tract of land, nearly all of which was devoted to the growth of apples and pears, while John Krall set a large orchard principally to apples, pears and prunes. In all of these orchards there was the usual quantity of the smaller fruits which bore abundantly. As the population grew, the demand for these fruits also increased, but there was no available outside market except the mines in the Boise Basin and in the vicinity of Silver City, and the outlying farming districts. Later, with the advent of the railroad in 1883, an additional market was developed in the mining sections of eastern Idaho and western Montana, but from 1883 until the fall of 1887, all fruit shipments from the Boise district were freighted by wagon fifteen miles to the nearest connection with the Oregon Short Line Railway. In the fall of 1887 this railroad was connected with Boise

City by a branch line and this date marks the first extensive shipments of fruit from the early orchards of southern Idaho. Thomas Davis and John Krall, through their labors in horticulture, laid the foundation of the large estates which they subsequently left to their families as monuments of their industry and as evidences of the wisdom shown in horticultural lines.

BLUE LAKES ORCHARDS

Another instance of pioneer horticultural work is that of I. B. Perrine at what is commonly designated as Blue Lakes near Twin Falls. The Blue Lakes ranch of Mr. Perrine is situated on the north side of Snake river in the deep canyon about four miles below Shoshone Falls. It is formed by an extensive break in the bluffs on the north side of the river, extending back a considerable distance from the river, and surrounded on three sides by precipitous walls several hundred feet in height. Near the narrow point of this break and at quite an elevation above the river are the Blue Lakes, the waters of which flow through the Perrine ranch and drop into the Snake river below. These waters are ample for irrigation purposes and the locality is ideal for protection and air drainage. Mr. Perrine was an original locator upon these lands.

At the time he settled there with his family and established his home, the Wood river mines, nearly one hundred miles to the north, were in successful operation. The nearest railroad point was Shoshone, about thirty miles from the Perrine homestead. Mr. Perrine immediately set out a portion of his acreage in fruit of different varieties, large and small, and commenced supplying, as soon as they matured, the mines of the surrounding country with these fruits. Mr. Perrine, from



J. B. Perrine

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year to year, enlarged his orchards until he now has an extensive acreage in bearing. He was among the first Idaho exhibitors, if not the first, whose exhibits established a world-wide reputation for Idaho. Displays of his fruits have been made at the great expositions and at horticultural and land shows, where they have received highest awards. He was given gold medals for Rome Beauty apples at the Paris Exposition in 1900; for fruit exhibits at Buffalo, 1901; Omaha in 1902; St. Louis in 1904, and Portland in 1905; and a gold medal for Italian prunes at Seattle in 1909.

SNAKE RIVER VALLEY

Mr. Perrine's orchard was, as before stated, in a sheltered place in the Snake river canyon, and while he met with phenomenal success in this locality, it was not generally known and recognized until years later that the high table lands in the same vicinity were adapted to successful fruit culture. That these highlands were susceptible to fruit culture was first demonstrated by Mr. Matt S. McFall of Shoshone, a town situated in the central part of the Snake river plain and nearly thirty miles north of the Blue Lakes orchards of Mr. Perrine, at the junction of the Oregon Short Line Railroad with the Hailey and Ketchum branch of the same system. Mr. McFall, many years ago, conceived the idea that these bench lands were particularly well suited to the growth of the apple, and he proved his faith in this idea by planting quite an extensive orchard, which demonstrated the correctness of his conclusions and was the forerunner of thousands of acres subsequently set to apples along the central section of the great Snake river plain.

Similar experimental work, but under dif-

ferent conditions and at a later period, has been carried on in the vicinity of Blackfoot and near the forks of the Snake river in what was formerly Fremont county. In the latter locality about ten miles east of St. Anthony, the Sunnyside Orchard Company has an apple and pear orchard of approximately fifty acres at an elevation of 4,900 feet. Mr. John D. C. Kruger, the banker of St. Anthony and at present a member of the State Horticultural Board, is the president of the company and manager of this orchard property. The Wealthy and McIntosh Red are the leading varieties of apples grown in this orchard, although there are some Jonathans and Rome Beauties. On account of the higher altitude the wood growth is somewhat slower than in the lower orchard districts, but the apples are said to grow to a good average size for the varieties and are an excellent color. It is also reported that this district, as well as others in that section of the state, are free from orchard pests.

These experiments in the upper Snake river valley have stimulated the growth of the fruit industry in that general section of the state, as the subsequent figures in this chapter will readily show.

It was several years after the construction of the railroad through southern Idaho before any extensive orchard planting was done. The population of the territory and state subsequently created therefrom was small and the orchards set in the earlier years supplied the demand fairly well, but in the early 90's different people, encouraged by the standing which Idaho fruit had taken at the previous World Expositions, commenced the planting of apple orchards more extensively and upon a commercial basis. This was particularly true in the Boise and Payette valleys, and the

greater number of these orchards were planted upon the raw sage brush lands on the open benches, but in more or less close proximity to the protection of the foothills. At about the same time it had been demonstrated that the soil and climate of southwestern Idaho was specially suited to the growth of the various varieties of the prune, and a large acreage of this fruit was planted in Boise, Payette and Weiser valleys. The prunes as well as the apples became a remunerative investment, and while the prunes grown in most of the other prune growing states are consumed largely by the local evaporators, the Idaho prune has developed such superior qualities that nearly the entire product is every year shipped as fresh fruit. In the early years of the industry evaporators were established, but the prices for the fresh fruit at time of shipment were such that the average grower could realize more money in the open market for fresh fruit than by evaporating and afterward selling the evaporated product. The success of the commercial apple and prune orchards upon the bench lands in the Boise and Payette valleys encouraged land owners to the extent that they greatly increased the area planted to nearly all of our varieties of standard fruits, and this acreage has been extended over the bench lands of nearly all of the irrigated sections from the upper Snake river to the northern limit of the Snake river valley below Weiser. This increased setting of fruit trees has been particularly noticeable on what are commonly known as the Twin Falls North and South Side tracts. The South Side tract is situated in Twin Falls county; the North Side tract in Lincoln and Gooding counties. There has also been some planting of fruit along the Portneuf river in Bannock county and the territory in the vicinity of Blackfoot and Idaho Falls is well represented by the younger growth.

NORTHERN IDAHO

In northern Idaho the growth of the fruit industry has been similar to that in the southern portion of the state. From the original small plantings of orchards along the Snake and the Clearwater, the industry has extended to thousands of acres on the highlands, which were originally supposed to be worthless for horticultural uses. The planting of commercial orchards upon the highlands as distinguished from the slopes along the river bottoms has been taken up and prosecuted on an extensive scale both in southern and northern Idaho within the last few years.

As illustrative of this work, mention should be made of the Lewiston Orchards. The promoters of this enterprise secured something like ten thousand acres of land on a plateau beginning at the city limits of Lewiston and extending to a point some 800 feet higher in elevation. Recognizing the need of irrigation, water has been brought from Craig's mountain, twenty miles distant, to irrigate this land, which has been divided into five and ten acre plats and planted chiefly to apples and pears. In the same way, extensive orchard tracts have been planted and cared for in the extreme northern portion of the state and also throughout nearly all of the fruit districts of southern Idaho.

In one locality in Adams county, on the upper Weiser river, nearly 10,000 acres are being set to apples, pears and peaches. The principal portion of this tract will be set to apples. These orchard lands have been planted and are being cared for by a company consisting of eastern capitalists, many of the promoters of which are the owners of individual tracts. These orchards are situated on what is called the Council Mesa, between the Weiser and the Little Weiser rivers, a few miles south

of Council. This immediate locality has produced a small quantity of very fine apples, peaches and pears for several years, specimens of which have been exhibited at many of the leading apple shows and fairs of the country. While situated some distance from the main transportation line, a branch railway, connecting with the Oregon Short Line at Weiser, runs along the edge of this orchard tract, insuring close transportation.

Similar tracts are also being grown to orchards by combinations of capital on both the north and south sides of the Boise river in Canyon county, near Parma upon the north and Roswell upon the south side. Similar conditions exist on the North and South Side Twin Falls tracts, and, in a smaller way, in all the fruit sections of southern Idaho.

ACREAGE

In 1910, the total acreage of apples within the state was approximately 38,000; in 1911, this acreage was increased to over 75,000; and at the end of 1912 the figures, in the office of the State Horticultural Board, show a total acreage in apples alone of 109,535. In 1910, there were 3,705 acres of prune orchards; in 1911, there were 6,304 acres; and at the end of 1912, this acreage had been increased to 9,673. The pear acreage, covering the same period, was 3,180 for 1910; 4,258 acres in 1911, and 5,022 acres in 1912. In 1910, there were 4,543 acres of peaches; in 1911, 5,710 acres, and in 1912, 7,754 acres. During the same period there were, in 1910, 4,763 acres in mixed fruits other than those above given; in 1911, 4,713 acres; and in 1912, 8,314 acres. By grouping these figures, we find that there was, in 1910, a total of 56,341 acres in the state set to all kinds of fruit; in 1911, 96,594 acres; and in 1912, 142,773 acres. The figures

showing the increased acreage for 1913 are not available, but it may safely be assumed that the increase has been large, although probably not so large as for the year 1912 over the preceding one. These figures show a wonderful growth.

Considering the fruit area by horticultural districts, the counties of Kootenai, Bonner and Shoshone, constituting district number one, have 14,765 acres of this total area. The second district, consisting of Latah county and a portion of Nez Perce, contains 3,150 acres. Horticultural district number three includes Nez Perce county, except the portion attached to Latah, and has 11,210 acres. Horticultural district number four, made up of Idaho, Clearwater and Lewis counties, contains 12,245 acres. In district number five, embracing Washington and Adams counties and including the entire Weiser valley, there are 7,000 acres. District number six, which includes Boise county and the Payette valley in Canyon county, contains 26,468 acres. Practically all this fruit area of the sixth district is in the Payette valley and Canyon county, the territory including the Snake river valley from Payette to a point on the Snake river about ten miles below Payette and the bench lands on the south side of the Payette river in the vicinity of Fruitland, New Plymouth and Emmett. There are a few small orchards in Boise county, but they are not considered from a commercial standpoint, as the supply therefrom is only sufficient to satisfy the immediate local demands and the surrounding mines. District number seven includes all of Owyhee county and that portion of the Boise valley in Canyon county. This contains 24,260 acres, nearly all of which is situated in Canyon county. District number eight includes Ada and Elmore counties, the total acreage for these counties being 21,800. The larger part of this area is

situated in Ada county and principally upon the bench lands west and south of Boise. District number nine included, in 1912, the counties of Twin Falls, Lincoln and Blaine, with an acreage of 20,150. Since these figures were compiled, Gooding county has been taken from Lincoln. A portion of the new county of Minidoka was also created from Lincoln. District number ten is made up of Cassia county with 905 acres. This county includes the south side government Minidoka project as well as the Oakley-Twin Falls Carey Act project. Both of these irrigation projects have now been completed and a considerable acreage within them will undoubtedly be set to fruit. District number eleven, which includes Oneida county and that part of Bannock county east and south of Pocatello had, in 1912, a total of 2,000 acres in fruit. District number twelve covers Bear Lake county. This is the extreme southeastern county of the state, is of small area, and contains 400 acres set to fruit. The thirteenth district includes the counties of Fremont, Bingham, Bonneville and a part of Bannock, as these counties existed in 1912, at which time the total area in fruit was 7,520 acres. Of this amount 2,072 acres were set in 1911 and 2,000 acres in 1912. District number fourteen embraces the counties of Lemhi and Custer. These counties are both located in the two drainage areas, one flowing north and west into the Salmon river, and the other southerly into the Snake. In 1912 these counties had only 900 acres in fruit, all of which had been set during the years 1910, 1911 and 1912.

TONNAGE

As shown by the reports and figures compiled in the office of the State Horticultural Inspector, there was shipped from the state

during the years 1910, 1911 and 1912 the following number of cars of fruit, including all of the classes above set out: In 1910, 3,014 cars; in 1911, 2,023 cars; in 1912, 3,921 cars. Of the above tonnage, much the larger part consisted of apples, with prunes next in quantity, and the other fruits—pears, peaches and mixed fruit—in probably the same proportion that the acreage of each bears to the total acreage in production. In determining the quantity shipped in boxes or crates, prunes, except in rare instances, are shipped one thousand crates to the car, apples not less than six hundred boxes, and from that to eight hundred boxes to the car.

It should be here noted that these shipments of fruit do not include any of the local consignments made either by freight or express to the local markets throughout the state and adjoining territory. Investigation has been made as to the percentage of apples actually shipped as compared with those disposed of and consumed locally. In some localities the car shipments usually amount to from fifty to sixty per cent of the total crop, and many individual orchards undoubtedly ship in carload lots as high as eighty to ninety per cent of the total crop produced. The estimated figures, however, from the Northwest fix from forty to fifty per cent of the total production of apples as consumed by the local markets, canneries, evaporators and by-product plants.

In the earlier days of the fruit industry in Idaho, there was great waste. As a general rule, the market value of the fruit was high and remunerative, and there appeared to be no necessity for the exercise of care in disposing of the waste. In later years as prices to the grower have diminished to some extent and the cost of production has increased, it was found necessary to utilize the waste, or what was formerly waste, and as a consequence, indi-

vidual and co-operative by-product plants have been established with the result that, when properly handled, they have gone far toward supplying the necessary annual expense of operating the orchard tracts.

These by-product plants thus far consist chiefly of plants for the manufacture of vinegar, although a few small canning plants have been established by the growers. A large canning plant has been established at Lewiston, which handles a large amount of fruit upon a commercial basis. There is a small canning plant at Payette and a similar one at Boise, but the growers thus far are not directly interested in these plants. Investigation is now being made with a view of organizing the fruit districts of the Northwest on a co-operative plan, the purpose of which is to insure the utilization of the waste and poorer grades of fruit through the cannery, the evaporator and the cider and vinegar plant, and by the same co-operative movement insure the marketing of the product. This question is now being investigated by the same co-operative organization which has been organized for the marketing of the fruit and potato crops of the Northwest. This of itself will open an extensive field for labor as well as profit. The apples of Idaho, as well as all the Northwestern states, are very rich in sugar content. This determines to a great extent the value of the fruit both for canning and evaporating purposes and for the by-products, consisting of jellies, ciders and vinegar. Again, the establishment of the by-product plant utilizes a considerable percentage of the fruit crop, that is thereby kept off the market and is not brought in competition with the higher grade fruits shipped from our own districts. This not only furnishes an additional payroll for home labor but it insures better prices for that portion of the crop actually placed upon the market.

Estimating that sixty per cent of the total tonnage of fruit produced in the state for 1912 was shipped out in car load lots, there were left for local distribution and consumption 2,614 cars, making a total of all classes and varieties of fruit produced of 6,535 cars.

It should be stated that this production of fruit for 1912 was taken from orchard plantings made several years before 1910. It is impossible at the present time to secure any reliable data as to the total acreage in bearing in 1913, but it is apparent that it is relatively small in comparison with the total acreage as above indicated for that year. The figures already given show that the increased planting of orchards of all classes of fruit and of apples in particular was very rapid during the years 1910, 1911 and 1912, and it is safe to assume that the bearing orchards in 1912 represent less than twenty-five per cent of the total acreage.

In anticipation of the rapid growth of the industry and the necessity for increased transportation facilities, the Oregon Short Line, the only railroad at present crossing southern Idaho, is already preparing to handle at least 5,000 cars of green fruit from southern Idaho by the year 1915. Similar preparations are being made by the transcontinental lines of railway crossing northern Idaho for increased shipments of fruit over those lines from points in Idaho, Oregon and Washington. At the present time the total shipments of fruit from these three states to eastern points have not exceeded 15,000 or 16,000 cars in any one year, but a large acreage in Washington and Oregon has been added to the earlier plantings in the same proportion and during the same years as the similar increase has been introduced in Idaho. A few years ago the president of one of the transcontinental railways, in a public address at the National Apple Show at Spo-

kane, predicted that the Northwestern states, in the near future, would alone produce 100,000 cars of apples. This, upon the basis of 600 boxes to the car, would mean sixty million bushels, or twenty million barrels, amounting to two-thirds of the entire apple crop of the United States for the year 1913. These figures are not outside the bounds of reasonable probability, and when we remember that the entire fruit crop of the Northwest must be handled and transported within the limited period of a few months, the task of transporting this fruit will not only tax the present railway lines to their full capacity but will furnish a demand for additional facilities. In preparation of this greatly augmented tonnage, the car equipment has already been increased, lines of railway are being double-tracked, and other trans-continental lines are making ready to enter the horticultural and agricultural areas of southern Idaho.

MARKETING

In the earlier years of the fruit industry, several districts of this state, as well as of adjoining states, vied with each other in placing upon the market the highest quality of fruit possible to produce, and while the output was relatively small and the prices high, local and individual action in marketing realized very remunerative returns. Later, however, as the quantity increased, the different localities became competitors against each other and the alarm of demoralization of the business was sounded. As a consequence nearly all of the large producing districts of Oregon, Washington and Idaho have combined their interests into a large system of cooperative marketing, with the result that the fruit growers of the Northwest will undoubtedly be protected in the future to the same extent as the orange grow-

ers of California are protected by similar cooperative measures. The question has often been asked, "Will not the fruit industry of the Northwest be overdone?" And the answer, that readily suggests itself, is that it will not be overdone so long as the means of transportation and distribution permit the placing of the fruit products of our soil within reach of the consuming millions demanding their use.

The orange industry of California was demoralized to such an extent that it was not remunerative and the land values were practically destroyed at a time when the total production did not exceed ten per cent of the present output of the orange groves of that state. A system of co-operative marketing, widely distributing the product and carrying the fruit to the smaller cities and towns and almost to the doors of the local consumers, had resulted in establishing the business on a firm basis, with no fear of loss or damage from an increased supply. The same condition of affairs is already being worked out in the Northwest states, including Idaho, with the result that the local grower may feel secure for the future if he avails himself of all the advantages of the present situation.

THE SMALL ORCHARD

The writer of this chapter has for several years been intimately connected with the fruit industry of Idaho, both as producer and shipper. In 1895 he set a small orchard of thirty acres to apples about six miles west of Boise. While this undertaking was contemplated only as a diversion from his legal practice, as soon as the orchard became producing, the period of mere diversion ended and a stern business reality confronted him. The original acreage has been increased to fifty acres and there

has been done considerable experimental work in the production and manufacture of by-products. During the same period the writer has been closely connected, through continuous association, with nearly all of the prominent fruit growers of the state, and has familiarized himself with their methods and with their results. As a consequence of this experience and observation, he has constantly recommended, and still recommends, the small orchard with intensive cultivation and a high class of production. It is under these conditions that the industry has prospered in the past and has been remunerative, and it is under these conditions that it will be prosperous and remunerative in the future.

It should not be understood by this that large orchards may not be successfully operated on a commercial basis by an extensive capitalization and proper direction and management, but such has not been the history of the past and is not likely to develop in the future. The ideal situation in the fruit districts has been, and the writer believes will continue to be, the smaller holdings of not exceeding forty acres, with a maximum of one-half of the land in fruit and the remaining area devoted to farming and dairying. For a number of years in the older fruit districts, the growers conceived the idea that the orchard lands would not become exhausted, but would continue to produce without renewing the soil, and in many localities there was much reason for this belief. The soil throughout the entire state of Idaho is rich in the mineral substances necessary for the production of the highest class of fruit and vegetables, but while high in the mineral content, many localities are lacking in nitrogen and humus, which must be constantly supplied. Nitrogen and humus are both secured in large quantities by the application of leguminous cover crops turned under,

but the most successful growers have been those who have had land, in addition to their orchard tract, which they have stocked with the dairy cow, the hog and poultry. Supplied with live stock of this character, the local orchardist is not only assured of an annual competence aside from his fruit output, but he is furnished with the means at home of building up and keeping intact the soil fertility of his orchard tract.

PRUNES

Illustrative of the method of prune culture, a single instance only need be cited. About 1890 Mr. L. Smitchger, a German, purchased a twenty-acre tract of land seven miles west of Boise and settled upon it with his family. He came from the horticultural districts of Germany and had had experience in fruit culture. He immediately set ten acres of his land to prunes of different varieties of which the Italian predominated. Several years must elapse before this orchard could come into bearing, so Mr. Smitchger established a poultry business and stocked the remainder of his ground with a few cows. In a short time he had a thousand hens as the basis of his poultry operations. This plan has been continued since the prune orchard became producing. The stock and poultry have furnished the necessary fertilizer for keeping the orchard in a high state of production, and for many years this small tract has been more profitable to the owner and has produced more money than many of the one hundred and sixty acre farms in the same vicinity.

In 1913, from less than eight acres, Mr. Smitchger shipped nearly eight car loads of Italian prunes, which represented a value upon the cars of about \$560 each. Deducting \$250 per car, which is probably excessive, for pick-

ing, packing and loading the prunes, Mr. Smitchger realized an annual yield of at least \$350 per acre at picking time. The writer has observed this orchard for many years, and on account of its high state of fertility, it has never failed to produce a good crop annually since it came into bearing, and the trees are apparently as vigorous at the present time as they ever have been. What this one grower has done has been accomplished by many others with the apple and prune and other fruits. There is absolutely no limit at this time to the quantity and quality of land similarly situated and capable of the same results.

Pear culture, as shown by the acreage in cultivation, has not been prosecuted as vigorously as the growing of either the apple or the prune; yet where pear orchards have been set out under good average conditions and have been given intelligent care and direction, they have proved extremely profitable. As an instance of pear culture, reference is made to the orchard of the late Captain J. H. Shawhan, who formerly resided near Payette, Idaho. Sometime in the '90's Captain Shawhan selected a tract of bench land overlooking the Snake river and a short distance above the mouth of the Payette river. This tract of land was set in part to apples and in part to pears. Captain Shawhan confined himself to the care of this orchard. It was pruned and its growth directed with great care until it became one of the model pear orchards of the state. Since it came into bearing, this pear orchard has not failed to produce a fairly average crop and its net profits in 1912 were nearly \$300 per acre.

APPLES

The Lattig apple orchard is an illustration of what may be and has been done in many instances in the prosecution of the apple indus-

try. Mr. George Lattig, about the year 1900, purchased a forty acre tract in the Payette valley near Payette. This tract at the time of purchase was raw sage brush land entirely unimproved. Mr. Lattig set himself to the task of clearing, fencing and improving this land for an apple orchard. He planted thirty-five acres of the forty acres to apples and continued to care for the same, protecting the trees even to the extent of removing all of the fruit growing thereon during the sixth year after planting. In 1907 the orchard yielded a crop averaging a net value of \$74 per acre, since which time the production has continuously increased until the average yield for seven years was approximately \$183 per acre. During the early period of his orchard, Mr. Lattig produced the crops between his growing trees necessary for his farm stock with a surplus for the local market, at the same time paying a considerable portion of the original purchase price of the land from the earnings of the land itself. The history of Mr. Lattig's work in the growing of his orchard has been duplicated by many others.

For several years past it has been made apparent that less worry and hardship accompany the development of a well constructed orchard plant where the grower had sufficient land outside of his orchard tract to provide himself and his family the means of livelihood during the years he must wait before realizing from his fruit product. The necessity of intensive cultivation of small holdings has been recognized in the promotion of the large orchard tracts that have been set to trees during the last five or six years, not only in Idaho but throughout the Northwest. In this state the plan of the Lewiston Orchards is to dispose of their lands in small holdings for the occupation and use of single families, and the same idea is being carried out by promoters of

similar orchard enterprises in the Weiser, Payette and Boise valleys in Idaho, on the great Twin Falls North and South Side tracts, and upon other irrigation projects.

PEACHES

Peaches have been grown to perfection in both north and south Idaho since the early days of the territory. The Clearwater country in the vicinity of Lewiston and many of the slopes along the rivers and streams of northern Idaho have produced peaches in excess of the local demand for many years. In the southern part of the state, Mr. George Hall, a resident of Mountain Home in Elmore county, several years ago secured a tract of land on the Snake river near Garnet, not far from the mouth of the Bruneau river. This tract of land, like the Perrine Blue Lakes orchard, was well protected by the Snake river canyon and bluffs. Mountain Home was the nearest railroad point. This orchard has never failed to produce a large crop of peaches each year.

Recently a large acreage has been set to peaches near Emmett in Canyon county. Emmett is situated upon the Payette river about twenty-five miles above Payette. Some of these orchards have been in bearing for the past two or three years. The peaches grown in this vicinity are of excellent quality, ranking as the equal of, if not superior to, similar peaches grown in any other part of the United States.

As shown by the acreage in peaches, this industry has not been increasing as rapidly as the culture of the apple. There are, however, thousands of acres of land, lying along the Snake river, which, when opened up by additional transportation facilities, will furnish as favorable conditions for the growth of the peach as those obtaining in the vicinity

of Emmett or in the orchard at Garnet first planted by Mr. Hall.

GRAPES

Thus far we have dealt with the production and growth of the larger fruits and mention has been briefly made of the possibilities of grape culture. While grapes were introduced into southern Idaho at an early date, it was not until about 1875 that the growing of grapes to any extent was developed in the northern section of the state. About the year named Louis Delsol, who resided at Lewiston, imported some cuttings from California, principally of the Black Hamburg variety, and made a remarkable success with them, as the soil and climate seemed to combine to grow the foreign varieties of grapes to the highest perfection. This planting was followed in the early '80's by others, prominent among whom was Mr. Robert Schleicher, of Lewiston, at present a member of the State Horticultural Board. The work of Mr. Schleicher demonstrated the fact that all varieties of the grapes grown in California, from the hardiest to the most tender, did fully as well in north Idaho as in California.

Mr. Schleicher not only demonstrated the productive possibilities of these grapes and their adaptability to the Idaho soil under proper conditions, but he also proved, by actual experimental work, the excellent quality of these grapes by the manufacture of wines of the choicest kind. He established a small, experimental winery in connection with his vineyard where, under personal direction, he tested the quality of his grapes by the production of many varieties of wine. Mr. Schleicher exhibited these wines at the various expositions held at Buffalo in 1901, at St. Louis in 1904, at Portland in 1905, and at Seattle in 1909, where

they were recognized by many of the highest awards. In the language of Mr. Schleicher a "high quality of both dry and sweet wine is made from these grapes."

Mr. Schleicher's vineyard is situated upon one of the slopes of the Clearwater valley near Lewiston. There are many other locations along the Snake river and its tributaries, from Lewiston up to the point where the Perrine orchards are situated, where equally favorable conditions exist for the prosecution of grape culture and where the soil and climate are practically the same. One place in particular in southern Idaho, where grape growing upon a somewhat extensive scale has been started, is near Emmett, on the Payette river. On the slopes in the near vicinity of Emmett considerable experimental work has been done, sufficient to demonstrate the adaptability of the southern Idaho soils to grape culture where climatic conditions are similar to those in the vicinity of Lewiston.

SMALL FRUITS

Small fruits have been grown to perfection throughout the entire area devoted to the planting and growth of the larger varieties. Strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, loganberries, dewberries, gooseberries and currants are produced in abundance, although as a general thing only in sufficient quantities to supply local demands within the state. These crops have never failed, and the quality of the fruit is very superior where proper care is applied to its cultivation.

Figures could be multiplied as to the phenomenal acreage yields of all varieties of the small fruits and berries, but this is unnecessary, because it must be apparent that the soil and climate which will produce the apple and pear, the peach and the prune in such perfection,

will likewise produce of equal quality all of the smaller berries and fruits.

VEGETABLES

Thus far we have considered only that branch of horticulture relating to fruit and berry production. The growth of vegetables, particularly the potato and the sugar beet, has been phenomenal, and perhaps quite as marked as the growth and development of the fruit end of the horticultural industry of the state. Until recent years Idaho only produced sufficient vegetable products to supply the local demands within the state, but since the construction of the larger canals and the irrigation of more extensive areas, potato culture, beet culture and the growing of other varieties of vegetables have been prosecuted more vigorously and with favorable results.

In 1912 there were five sugar factories in Idaho, representing an investment of \$5,300,000. The salaries and wages paid to the male and female employes connected with these factories amounted in 1912 to \$148,704, while the total paid for the sugar beets consumed therein for the same year was \$1,768,129.

POTATOES

Farmers Bulletin number 570, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, shows the total yield of potatoes in the United States by states for the years 1912 and 1913. This bulletin gives the acreage of each state, the yield per acre and the total production, together with the price per bushel December 1 of each year. From this bulletin it appears that Idaho grew 35,000 acres of potatoes in 1912 and 34,000 acres in 1913. In 1912 the average yield per acre was 185 bushels. Utah produced the same average and Maine had an

average of 198 bushels per acre. In 1913 the average yield of Idaho was 170 bushels per acre; Utah, 180 bushels, and Maine, 220 bushels. All the other states fell below these figures during both of these years in average acre yield. The total production in Idaho in 1912 was 6,475,000 bushels; in 1913, 5,787,000 bushels. The value December 1 of the 1912 crop was \$1,878,000, while the 1913 yield, with a much smaller crop, on the same date had a value of \$2,800,000.

The above figures disclose the fact that the 1912 prices were low, yet following these prices there was a loss in Idaho of less than three per cent in acreage planted in 1913 as compared with 1912. This fact alone demonstrates the faith of the Idaho growers in the possibilities of the industry, and the increased values in 1913 fully justified their action in this respect. In 1911, when there was a decided shortage in the potato crop throughout the United States, Idaho farmers shipped their surplus to markets in thirty-two different states in the union. This wide distribution immediately established an enviable reputation for the very high superiority of the Idaho product.

During the past year the co-operative organization work that has taken hold of the fruit industry of the Northwest has combined with it and with the same forces the general distribution of the Idaho potato crop. In handling this product, the same general plan was followed as with the fruit, with the result that the marketing thereof is now established upon a permanent basis without fear of overstocking the market by increased production.

The Idaho soil and climatic conditions are particularly adapted to the growth of the potato as well as the sugar beet and all other garden vegetables; not that all of the soils are susceptible of potato and vegetable culture in their original state, but when supplied with

a reasonable amount of humus, all of the soils will produce these vegetable growths in great quantities.

The first extensive culture of the potato on a commercial basis occurred in the vicinity of Idaho Falls in the upper Snake river valley, following the construction of the large irrigating canals in that section. Potato culture was also taken up and conducted on a large scale by the early settlers upon both the North and South Side Twin Falls tracts. It is in the three general localities above mentioned that the principal portion of potatoes grown for shipment is raised. Nearly all of the lands of the Snake river valley would be quite as productive if cultivated to this class of vegetables.

SEED

For several years Idaho soil and climate have been recognized by many of the great seed houses of the eastern states as being especially well adapted to the production of peas, beans, onions and other seeds. During this time these seed establishments have had large acreages under contract for the growth of seeds which are sold and disposed of throughout the entire country. In the upper Snake river valley in 1912 over sixteen thousand acres of peas were grown for seed purposes, and the growers in the St. Anthony district alone received for their 1912 crop something in excess of \$600,000. In the Boise valley a considerable acreage has, for a number of years, been devoted to the production of onion seed and onion bulbs, the growers realizing from \$87.50 to \$175 per acre from the seed and the bulbs or sets. For many years, in the older settled communities of the state, the principal portion of vegetables for supplying the towns and cities were grown by Chinamen who co-operated in the cultivation of nearby tracts.

While this method of furnishing the home markets still obtains to a considerable extent, yet the cultivation of nearly all garden vegetables is becoming much more general and is extending to and becoming a part, at least, of the small farm operations and developments.

STATE HORTICULTURAL BOARD

The fruit growers of the state at quite an early day recognized the necessity of control-

State Board of Horticultural Inspection, which Board has been continued until the present time.

The state board was given and still has the power to appoint a state inspector and as many district and local inspectors as may be found necessary. Appropriations for inspection work have been made by each legislature since the enactment of the first inspection law. The appropriations for this purpose by the last biennial session of the legislature amounted



A YOUNG APPLE ORCHARD

ling the insect pests which were detrimental to successful fruit and tree growth. Many of the districts in California had been greatly damaged by the ravages of the San Jose scale and codling moth and other insect life. The legislature of Idaho, in 1891, enacted a horticultural law. It provided for the appointment of a horticultural commissioner in each county. This law was superseded by another in 1895, providing for the appointment of a state horticultural inspector, and it, in turn, was afterward in 1897 set aside by a law creating the

to \$40,000. These appropriations have always supplied an efficient corps of inspectors, whose duty it is and has been to inspect all orchards with a view of determining whether or not they are in any way infested with any insect pests, fungus growth or injurious disease of any kind. Wherever these conditions are found to exist, the inspectors are authorized to take the necessary measures to compel the grower to immediately eradicate them under the exaction of severe penalties upon his failure to do so. The effect of this constant

supervision has been to produce a high and clean condition of orchard growth.

The only serious pests affecting the apple and pear have been the San Jose scale and the codling moth. It has been demonstrated, however, that the injury from these sources may be reduced to the minimum by care and attention at the proper time. The standard sulphur sprays applied to the tree before the bud or foliage puts out, and the arsenical sprays applied at the proper time to the bloom and growing fruit have reduced the damages from these pests to an inconsiderable factor. Many growers of fruit, at the time the law was passed, deemed the inspection and the consequent eradication of his orchard pests as an unnecessary burden and as an intrusion upon his individual rights. This condition of affairs, however, was limited in extent, and all fruit growers of every character have long since recognized the necessity of thorough protection against the inroads of anything destructive either to the tree growth or proper fruit production, so that for several years the growers have rendered every aid possible to the inspectors in enforcing the law.

Under the inspection law all nursery stock of every character, whether grown within or without the state, is inspected before shipment, and the matured fruit is usually inspected before shipment. Under the inspection law, as it now exists, no worm-eaten fruit or fruit infected with the San Jose scale can be packed or shipped or offered for sale, except for use at the by-product factories. This inspection affords ample protection to the fruit grower and the prevailing sentiment is to increase and strengthen the law rather than to weaken it in any respect. Aside from the San Jose scale and the codling moth, there is little danger of damage to the ordinary fruit crops. No fungus disease of any seri-

ous character has ever attacked the fruits of this state. Practically all the moisture during the growing period is supplied by artificial irrigation, and the fruits are produced through an almost continuous period of sunshine, with a dry atmosphere that is not conducive to fungus growth.

CONTINUOUS YIELD

In many fruit districts of the country the trees fail to produce annual crops. This may, to some extent, be due to the fact of permitting the trees to overbear during the heavy crop years. But, for one reason or another, it may be safely asserted that the great fruit districts of the country do not produce annually, many of the orchards, for different reasons, yielding remunerative crops only at the end of two and three year periods.

After many years' experience, the successful apple growers of Idaho and other Northwestern states have demonstrated their ability to produce good crops annually from the same trees if given proper care and protection. One of the principal reasons for this is probably the fact that in nearly all of the fruit districts of the northwest ample moisture can be supplied at the time the tree is most needing it for the perfect production of its fruit and, at the same time, for the development of its bud growth for the following year. But perhaps the most important work in the bringing about of this condition is the method obtaining for the pruning of the trees and the thinning of the fruit.

The bulk of the apple crop of the country is produced in the Mississippi valley and near the Atlantic coast, and it is the quantity of fruit produced in these localities that establishes the general apple market of the country. The same sections also furnish the prin-

cial markets for the northwestern fruits, and the cost of conveying these fruits of the northwest to the markets is often equal to the market value of similar eastern fruits upon those markets. This condition of affairs has forced the northwestern grower to the necessity of producing only the grade of fruit that will pay the high transportation charges to eastern markets and in addition thereto give him a remunerative return. He has, therefore, been compelled to adopt the most scientific methods to promote growth, and at the same time has thinned the fruit upon the tree to such a point as to insure nothing but a product of fine size and of high quality. Wherever this character of fruit culture has prevailed, the trees during each season have been enabled to produce sufficient bud growth to insure a full crop the following year. Where orchards have been well pruned and carefully thinned, they have invariably borne annual crops.

EDUCATIONAL FEATURES

There is probably no branch of farm economy which requires as high a degree of intelligence to show successful results as fruit growing. This fact has been recognized for many years, and for that reason more prominence is perhaps being given, in the prosecution of our general educational work along agricultural and horticultural lines, to fruit growing and to subjects connected therewith than to any other department of rural economies. The Farm Bureau of Agriculture and the present Department of Agriculture have accomplished much in collecting and disseminating information, but probably the most practical work has recently been taken up by our agricultural colleges, where a special study is made of local conditions and assistants are sent into the field to co-operate with and directly assist the fruit growers and the agriculturists.

A few years ago the work of the Idaho State University was supplemented by establishing the School of Agriculture. This was for young men who desired practical work and practical instruction concerning farm life without waiting to complete the period involved in the usual high school course. While this school covers all lines of farm operations, including farm mechanics, particular attention is devoted to horticultural pursuits, and the agricultural department of the University for several years has had and now has trained professors and instructors in the field aiding and assisting the growers in everything of importance, from the testing of the soil to the rounding out of the matured tree and the finished product. This work is particularly valuable to one who has had little experience in farm work and often represents the difference between success and dismal failure.

The weather bureau in recent years has likewise proved a valuable aid and assistant to the fruit grower, and to a considerable extent has educated him so that he can more readily and intelligently resist sudden climatic changes. The experience of the past has demonstrated that no section of the country, where valuable fruits are grown, is entirely immune from frosts, either early or late, and for this reason it is always necessary for the successful grower to be prepared to resist damage from this source. The weather bureau is usually able to forecast these sudden changes, and when properly warned the grower, as a rule, is prepared to ward off and prevent injury thereby.

LABOR

There has thus far been sufficient labor available to properly handle the horticultural crops. It has, however, been relatively high compared with some other sections of the

country, and when the larger orchards, now growing, mature, there may be a scarcity of labor unless these orchards are cut up into small holdings. The labor problem is one of the strongest arguments and incentives for small orchard tracts. The ten or fifteen acre orchard can usually be cared for by the average family, and when so conducted the fruit business solves its own labor problems. It is not claimed that the average family can supply the necessary labor for handling the fruit at harvest time, but there has always been enough labor obtainable for that purpose; but where the holdings are small a considerable share of the harvest work can also be accomplished by the family, and much of the labor thereby furnished even for the movement of the crops.

CONCLUSION

The writer of this chapter has attempted to present the horticultural industries of the state as they exist at the present day and at the same time give a general history of their rise and progress; and there may have been some suggestions of prophecy for the future. No one can look over the vast field within this state without realizing its possibilities.

In one of the earliest, if not the first, publications on fruit culture in the United States, the author has introduced his work with the prediction or statement that, in the author's opinion, the area of successful production, along horticultural lines of the apple and other fruits, was very limited. The author was a resident of New Jersey and the first sentences of his very estimable work are as follows:

"It has long been the opinion of accurate judges, that the middle states possess a climate eminently favorable to the production of the finest liquor and table apples. It will probably be found, that the Mohawk river in

New York, and the James river in Virginia, are the limits of that district of country which produces apples of the due degree of richness and flavor for both purposes. It will not be denied that apples grow well in the interior and elevated parts of the southern states, as well as in warm and favorable exposures in the northern and eastern states; but it is not recollected that any one variety of general reputation has been produced beyond the limits here assigned for the fine apple country. The exquisite flavor for which the Newton Pippin and Esopus Spitzenberg are so much admired, and which has given such high reputation to the cider from the Hewes' crab, the White crab, the Greyhouse, Winesap and Harrison can only be found within the limits here described."

Such were the limitations placed upon the apple producing area by Mr. William Cox in his work upon *The Cultivation of Fruit Trees and the Management of Orchards and Cider*, an excellent pioneer treatise upon the subject, published in 1817. This view, however, shows the danger of prophecy in a work of this character; yet, when we consider the positive fact that vast areas of the orchards of the older states are being removed from competition with the northwest, it is quite safe to assume that the great opportunities for growing the Newton Pippin, the Esopus Spitzenberg, the Jonathan, the Delicious, the Rome Beauty and similar fruits, will at least be to the point of their highest possible remunerative production.

In preparing this article, the writer has received valuable aid and suggestion from different sources, and particularly from Mr. Robert Schleicher, of Lewiston; C. K. Macey, State Horticultural Inspector for Idaho; and Mr. John D. C. Kruger, of St. Anthony; which have been greatly appreciated and are hereby acknowledged.

CHAPTER XX

IRRIGATION IN IDAHO AND ITS GREAT INFLUENCE IN FURTHERING DEVELOPMENT — VARIOUS IRRIGATION PROJECTS — ACKNOWLEDGED PRECEDENCE OF STATE IN EXTENT OF IRRIGATED AREA.

It is a matter of definite statistics and authoritative record that Idaho has a greater area of irrigated land than has any other state in the Union. Here are being developed irrigation projects of the most stupendous and important order, and here have already been accomplished results that challenge the admiration of the world. The high status of Idaho as an agricultural state is due primarily to its splendid irrigation facilities. Within a publication of this compass it is needless to attempt detailed description of the many irrigation projects and systems that have conserved and are forwarding the march of civic and industrial progress in the state, but adequate data will be given to afford an idea of the extent and importance of irrigation work in the state.

The inception of irrigation in Idaho dates back to small beginnings in the year 1854, when a colony of Latter Day Saints came from Utah and effected a settlement in what is now Lemhi county, in the upper Salmon river valley. These pioneers remained in that locality two or three years and were then forced to leave because of the depredations and menace of hostile Indians. In the meanwhile they constructed irrigation ditches of primitive order and utilized this means of bringing the land under cultivation. A certain authority states: "The first permanent settlement in

the state was made in Franklin county, in 1860, by settlers who engaged in farming with the aid of irrigation. More than a million acres of land have been reclaimed by such independent and co-operative systems. In recent years large irrigation companies have been formed and have built systems for the irrigation of vast areas of public lands, under the so called Carey Act plan. The United States government also has completed projects for the reclamation of several large tracts, and has others under construction. All together about 3,000,000 acres of Idaho land are under completed irrigation systems."

The Boise and Payette valleys, in the southwestern section of the state, were the first to come under general cultivation, and southern Idaho remains the field of the great irrigation projects of the state, though other sections are receiving due attention along this line. It is interesting to record that that noble missionary and pioneer, Rev. H. H. Spalding, about the year 1838, did some farming on a small scale in northern Idaho, at his Lapwai mission. His experiments had little if anything to do with irrigation.

From the seventh, and last, biennial report of the Idaho state commissioner of immigration, labor and statistics (1911-12) are taken the following pertinent records. Since the publication of said report definite progress has

been making in the development of irrigation projects under both government and state auspices, as well as through private sources, but the subject-matter presented, without recourse to formal quotation, covers the subject in such a way as to make the reproduction specially consistent in this history.

Since the early discoveries of gold and silver and copper and lead in Idaho, no industry in the state has attracted such wide attention and has been such an impetus to immigration as irrigation—in fact, no other one factor has been so potent in the development of Idaho as the opening of our irrigated lands. Idaho today has a greater irrigated area than any other state in the Union. We unquestionably have greater acreage open to public entry susceptible of irrigation and cultivation which offers greater opportunity to the homeseeker than any other state.

We have the largest contiguous irrigated areas in the world and will soon begin construction of the largest artificial reservoir in the world. No state has a greater mileage of constructed canals and no state has expended as great an amount in the construction of irrigation works as Idaho and no state has such an abundant water supply available for irrigation. This state has participated in the opportunity offered under the provisions of the Carey Act law to an extent unapproached by any other state and we have also been the recipient of a very liberal endowment from the United States Reclamation Service, under which act a very large area of land has been reclaimed.

With these phenomenals one unacquainted with conditions here might conclude that the limit has been reached; but not so—only a beginning has been made.

Hundreds of thousands of acres are yet un-

claimed, awaiting capital and the genius of man to make them blossom and bear fruit.

If the history of irrigation in this state were properly written it would read like fiction. It extends over a half century of time and includes incidents in which figured the hardy pioneer who, from dire necessity, grappled with nature in a life and death struggle during which the child, irrigation, was born. Weak and insignificant in its incipency this child of the desert has grown to be the most wonderful power in all the Rocky mountain country. Thousands bow in reverence and greater thousands sing praises to this newly crowned monarch—King Irrigation.

Irrigation was first introduced into Idaho at a point where a Mormon colony from Utah settled in the Salmon River Valley in Lemhi county near where Salmon City is now situated. These settlers began farming under irrigation in the year 1854. This settlement was broken up in 1858 and the colony returned to Utah.

Following this settlement another Utah colony located at Franklin, Oneida county, in the month of April, 1860, and engaged in farming under artificial irrigation. It should be remembered that this was the first permanent settlement in Idaho, in honor of which the legislature in the year 1909 set apart the 15th day of June of each year thereafter as a legal holiday, which has since been observed with appropriate ceremonies at Franklin, Idaho, where a monument in honor of the pioneers has been erected.

During the early sixties Ex-Governor McConnell introduced irrigation into the Payette valley near the present town of Emmett, and raised vegetables to supply the mines of Boise Basin. Irrigation spread through the valleys of Bear Lake and Snake river, the Boise valley and other parts of the state, until now every

county but one is farming by applying water artificially to the land. In the wonderful accomplishment of irrigation in this state three principal sources are recognized, viz.: First, the individual, or company of individuals, operating upon a mutual or co-operative plan. Second, the construction and operation made possible by the Carey act. Third, the work of the United States Reclamation Service.

The efforts of the individual are to be recognized first, because he was the pioneer of the work and the one who opened the door to greater possibilities.

Today there are 3,092 independent and co-

operative systems that have reclaimed 1,360,534 acres.

Twenty Carey act projects have reclaimed 937,645 acres. The United States Reclamation Service, under the Boise unit and the Minidoka unit, has reclaimed a total of 361,700 acres. The Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, under the Fort Hall project located near Pocatello, has reclaimed 48,000 acres, making a grand total of 2,707,879 acres that have been reclaimed to date.

The following table shows the distribution of this acreage by counties that is now susceptible of irrigation:

| County | Acreage Susceptible of Irrigation | Acreage Being Irrigated |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Ada | 105,012 | 99,470 |
| Adams | 26,196 | 23,874 |
| Bannock | 136,238 | 108,310 |
| Bear Lake | 68,802 | 67,549 |
| Bingham | 108,057 | 131,821 |
| Blaine | 87,689 | 81,734 |
| Boise | 35,594 | 28,810 |
| Bonner | 1,004 | 920 |
| Bonneville | 136,797 | 100,668 |
| Canyon | 186,230 | 172,960 |
| Cassia | 146,244 | 86,328 |
| Clearwater | 1,023 | 920 |
| Custer | 54,505 | 41,889 |
| Elmore | 27,403 | 20,448 |
| Fremont | 430,244 | 363,795 |
| Idaho | 3,090 | 3,709 |
| Kootenai | 10,632 | 3,580 |
| *Latah | | |
| Lemhi | 43,163 | 41,707 |
| Lewis | 932 | 704 |
| Lincoln | 472,495 | 165,368 |
| Nez Perce | 8,200 | 6,432 |
| Oneida | 47,540 | 46,047 |
| Owyhee | 53,088 | 27,214 |
| Shoshone | 64 | 64 |
| Twin Falls | 374,332 | 176,977 |
| Washington | 52,393 | 47,750 |
| TOTAL | 2,707,879 | 1,843,939 |

*No irrigated land is reported in Latah county.

The largest contiguous body of land that was irrigated in the early history of this state is found in the upper Snake river valley. From American Falls north there were greater opportunities with a less expenditure for diversion works and canal construction in this district because the banks of the river were not high and there are wide, level valleys on either side of the river. Besides the Fort Hall government project, nearly 1,000,000 acres have been reclaimed in this district by farmers' cooperative and independent enterprises. The federal census of 1910 furnishes the following data with reference to irrigation in Idaho:

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Independent enterprises, number..... | 3,092 |
| Ditches, total length, miles..... | 12,759 |
| Main ditches, number..... | 3,209 |
| Length, miles | 7,662 |
| Lateral ditches, number..... | 3,359 |
| Length, miles | 5,097 |
| Reservoirs, number | 243 |
| Capacity, acre feet..... | 1,742,303 |
| Flowing wells, number..... | 62 |
| Capacity, gallons per minute..... | 7,200 |
| Pumped wells, number..... | 24 |
| Capacity, gallons per minute..... | 2,826 |
| Pumping plants, number..... | 58 |
| Engine capacity, horse-power..... | 7,095 |
| Pump capacity, gallons per minute..... | 278,500 |
| Acreage irrigated with pumped water.. | 19,825 |
| Total cost of irrigation systems..... | \$40,983,682 |
| Average cost per acre..... | 17.18 |
| Average annual cost of maintenance and operation, per acre..... | .64 |

Large sums have been expended during 1911 and 1912 since the above census report was made. It will be observed by the accompanying table showing Carey Act projects that large additional areas are contemplated for entry in the immediate future. In the brief time since the Carey Act become operative, settlers have proved up on 453,902 acres. The progress Idaho has made in the science of irri-

gation is phenomenal. From a beginning so insignificant as to consist of flowing water from a stream to a truck patch nearby through a plow furrow, practical irrigation in this state has grown to enormous proportions. The most recent irrigation enterprises of this state are far beyond the dreams of a few years ago. They represent some of the greatest engineering feats of the age. Mountains have been tunneled, flumes have been built across rivers, gigantic dams have been constructed across the waterways of the state, and vast storage reservoirs have been built to impound a reserve water supply. Siphons have been built over hill and dale, and the operation of gigantic pumps to overcome gravity defiance are a few of the undertakings and accomplishments.

The most stupendous undertaking thus far in Idaho, if not in the world, is a proposal to irrigate 580,000 acres of land in Owyhee county, which will require the expenditure of \$21,000,000. To accomplish this it will require the construction of a main canal over 140 miles in length and hundreds of miles of laterals, and a concrete masonry dam across the Snake river just above the American Falls. At this point the Oregon Short Line Railroad passes immediately over the falls. This dam will be 90 feet high and 8,000 feet long, forming a reservoir with an impounding capacity sufficient to store 3,000,000 acre feet of water. This impounding reservoir will inundate 70,000 acres of land and when completed will be the largest artificial reservoir in the world. This will impound a sufficient quantity of water to spread 36 inches deep covering 1,000,000 acres. The amount ordinarily used for irrigating during the growing season is about three acre feet, or sufficient water to cover one acre of land 36 inches deep if applied all at one time. The annual rainfall in the corn belt of the middle west states averages less than 30 inches

throughout the entire year. Irrigation water is applied only when needed, during the growing season. Idaho today has forty Carey Act projects, one-half of which are now in operation. In some instances more than one segregation has been granted to a single company. Up to date some 65 regular applications for segregations of land under this act have been filed in the general land office; forty have been approved, five have been rejected and twenty are pending. The cost of constructing the canals, dams and reservoirs in connection with these forty projects will reach the enormous total of \$66,789,638. The amount expended to date upon Carey Act projects is \$22,845,758. To date 8,483 entries have been made by bona fide settlers, and there are still open to entry 211,169 acres. Three of these great projects, the American Falls Canal & Power Company, serving 57,241 acres, the Twin Falls Land & Water Company, reclaiming 244,000 acres and the Canyon Canal Company, embracing 5,800 acres, have been successfully completed and turned over to the settlers.

Idaho has three projects under construction by the United States government. Under the United States Reclamation Service, the Minidoka, situated on the Snake river near the Twin Falls tract, and the Boise project in the Boise valley; the Fort Hall project near Pocatello was built and is operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior. These enterprises include both gravity and pumping systems. These projects are practically completed except the impounding reservoir created by the building of the Arrowrock dam on the upper Boise river which is now under construction.

The water available for irrigation in Idaho is being greatly supplemented through the building of reservoirs that impound the flood waters and hold them available for the irri-

gating season. In 1910 the federal census showed 243 of these reservoirs constructed with a capacity aggregating 1,742,303 acre feet of water. The Jackson lake is one of the largest of these impounding systems. The United States Reclamation Service is able to impound 440,000 acre feet of reserve water in this system. Definite plans have now been made whereby the retaining walls and gates will be raised 16 feet and impound an additional supply amounting to 330,000 acre feet.

Only a comparatively small area has as yet been served by pumping irrigation water from wells.

The 1910 federal census showed 58 pumping plants requiring 7,065 engine horsepower capacity to irrigate lands being served by various pumping systems. A large number of plants have been installed during the past two years. The largest completed plant now serves 15,000 acres with an average lift of 66 feet. The Gem Irrigation District, when completed, will require a pumping capacity to serve 36,000 acres.

The extensive development of hydro-electric power from the natural streams of the state and the wide distribution of these power lines covering large areas of territory is furnishing a wonderful impetus to irrigation pumping.

Some of the great diversion dams and impounding dams are also used for generating electricity which is used for pumping water to higher levels. The construction and operation of hydro-electric power plants in Idaho is closely affiliated with irrigation.

IRRIGATION FARMING

Irrigation has become a science. It is one of the newest of agricultural sciences. Irrigation farming has been practiced for many years but the best methods of applying irrigation water have received scientific thought and

HISTORY OF IDAHO

IDAHO CAREY ACT PROJECTS.
 Schedule giving a recapitulation of statistics covering all Carey Act Projects in the state, including the segregations already printed and the appropriations made therefor, including the appropriations by the State Land Department, 1912.

| No. | Name of Company and Address | Acresage in Project | Acresage Sold | Acresage open to Entry | Total Cost of Project, Estimated | Amount Expended to Date | Cost Water Rights Per Acre | Length of Ca- nals, Miles | Laterals |
|-----|--|---------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|------------------------------|----------|
| 1. | American Falls Canal & Power Co., Aberdeen, Ida. | 57,241.90 | 47,251.42 | 9,850.48 | \$ 279,000.00 | \$ 927,027.60 | \$ 40.00 | 82.53 | 24.85 |
| 2. | Big Lost River Irrigation Co., Boise. | 28,241.50 | 60,521.57 | 20,000.00 | 3,100,000.00 | 1,600,000.00 | 30.00 | 10.00 | 30.00 |
| 3. | Birch Creek Irrigation Co., Boise, Blackfoot. | 22,250.31 | 4,686.00 | ..... | 800,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 15.00 | 50.00 | 25.00 |
| 4. | Black Canyon Irrigation District, Caldwell. | 98,192.00 | ..... | ..... | 5,124,638.05 | 32,114.00 | 72.50 | 41.00 | 195.00 |
| 5. | Blaine County Irrigation Company, Arco. | 11,720.00 | 10,750.00 | 3,500.00 | 300,000.00 | 216,000.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 |
| 6. | Boise City Carey Act Project, Boise. | 131,000.00 | ..... | ..... | 9,000,000.00 | 15,200,000 | 50.00 | 20.00 | 32.00 |
| 7. | Bonanza Irrigation Company, Boise. | 12,800.00 | 5,800.00 | ..... | 1,250,000.00 | 900,000.00 | 50.00 | 32.00 | 50.00 |
| 8. | Bonanza Irrigation Company, Boise. | 17,500.00 | ..... | ..... | 1,500,000.00 | 45,000.00 | 65.00 | 15.00 | 1.50 |
| 9. | Brasserie Irrigation Company, Seattle, Boise. | 3,136.00 | ..... | ..... | 60,000.00 | 35,000.00 | 40.00 | 11.00 | ..... |
| 10. | Burton, C. V., Project, Mackay. | 2,136.00 | ..... | ..... | 110,000.00 | 110,000.00 | 45.00 | 10.00 | ..... |
| 11. | Bugsted, Victor, Project, Rexburg. | 2,136.00 | 3,041.00 | 60.00 | 110,000.00 | 110,000.00 | 45.00 | 8.00 | 6.00 |
| 12. | High Lifer Pumping Co., Little Twin Falls. | 1,883.00 | 1,500.00 | 184.00 | 500,000.00 | 375,000.00 | 35.00 | 13.00 | 5.00 |
| 13. | Idaho Irrigation Co., Ltd., Boise. | 130,000.00 | 90,000.00 | 40,000.00 | 1,000,000.00 | 75,000.00 | 60.00 | 40.00 | 40.00 |
| 14. | Idaho Carey Land Co., Boise, Mont. | 15,200.71 | ..... | ..... | 250,000.00 | 65,000.00 | 50.00 | 100.00 | 200.00 |
| 15. | Kings Hill Extension Irrigation Co., Boise. | 13,520.34 | 8,130.12 | 3,134.12 | 600,000.00 | 350,000.00 | 35.00 | 27.00 | 27.00 |
| 16. | Kings Hill Irrigation Co., Boise. | 37,500.00 | 31,069.43 | 5,830.57 | 600,000.00 | 1,101,563.08 | 65.00 | 27.00 | 13.75 |
| 17. | Little Lost River Land & Irrigation Co., Boise. | 20,000.00 | ..... | ..... | 200,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 50.00 | 25.00 | 30.00 |
| 18. | Little Lost River Land & Improvement Co., Ltd., Boise. | 6,174.50 | 5,689.11 | 415.06 | 300,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | ..... |
| 19. | Oswley Carey Land & Irrigation Co., Burley, Mont. | 8,000.00 | ..... | ..... | 150,000.00 | 250,000.00 | 20.00 | 31.00 | ..... |
| 20. | Oswley Land & Irrigation Co., Ltd., Wash. | 2,000.00 | ..... | ..... | 1,000,000.00 | 8,100.00 | 25.00 | 40.00 | 100.00 |
| 21. | Patsamot, Project, Boise, Seattle, Wash. | 3,205.06 | 1,080.00 | ..... | 80,000.00 | 70,000.00 | 45.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| 22. | Portmouth Marsh Valley Irrigation Co., Downey. | 11,341.56 | 10,595.94 | 1,180.62 | 275,000.00 | 133,310.60 | 30.00 | 4.00 | 20.00 |
| 23. | Prairie River Reclamation Co., Salt Lake, Utah. | 50,000.00 | 3,429.52 | 1,241.50 | 100,000.00 | 125,000.00 | 40.00 | 25.00 | 10.80 |
| 24. | Provo River Irrigation Co., Salt Lake, Utah. | 50,000.00 | 1,200.00 | 5,000.00 | 200,000.00 | 225,000.00 | 50.00 | 25.00 | 20.00 |
| 25. | Provo River Irrigation Co., Salt Lake, Utah. | 6,000.00 | ..... | ..... | 50,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 30.00 | 2.00 | 10.00 |
| 26. | Twin Falls L. & W. Co., Twin Falls. | 241,000.00 | 137,000.00 | 26,000.00 | 1,500,000.00 | 3,544,506.30 | 25.00 | 111.50 | 500.00 |
| 27. | Twin Falls L. & W. Co., Twin Falls. | 580,000.00 | ..... | ..... | 20,000,000.00 | 200,000.00 | ..... | 140.00 | ..... |
| 28. | Twin Falls L. & W. Co., Twin Falls. | 205,000.00 | 113,003.94 | 60,000.00 | 1,000,000.00 | 1,500,000.00 | 45.00 | 1.00 | 62.50 |
| 29. | Twin Falls L. & W. Co., Twin Falls. | 3,681.00 | ..... | ..... | 1,500,000.00 | 2,000.00 | ..... | 22.00 | 10.00 |
| 30. | Twin Falls S. L. & W. Co., Milner. | 45,000.00 | 28,833.47 | 5,000.00 | 1,250,000.00 | 1,000,000.00 | 45.00 | 30.00 | 90.00 |
| 31. | Twin Falls S. L. & W. Co., Milner. | 127,507.29 | 67,139.21 | 15,000.00 | 2,500,000.00 | 2,500,000.00 | 40.00 | 11.00 | 275.00 |
| 32. | Twin Falls Salmun River L. & W. Co., Milner. | 46,000.00 | 21,000.00 | 8,000.00 | 700,000.00 | 200,000.00 | 50.00 | 15.50 | 181.60 |
| 33. | West End Twin Falls Irrig. Co., Des Moines, Ia. | 2,174,182.34 | 729,470.89 | 211,000.70 | \$66,589,638.05 | \$22,845,758.22 | ..... | 1,398.93 | 3,259.07 |
| 34. | Totals. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

investigation only during the past few years.

Elsewhere the water supply and irrigation projects of the state have been treated. Idaho is exceedingly fortunate in having such splendid water supply and irrigation systems. All structural work upon irrigation projects must be done under the supervision of the state engineer or government engineer. The Carey Act companies and the United States Reclamation Service deliver the water within 160 rods of each legal subdivision. The farmer must prepare laterals for carrying the water upon his own premises and arrange his own system for the distribution of irrigation water upon his farm.

The most highly developed irrigation methods are those where irrigation water is delivered under pressure in pipe lines as shown in the accompanying photograph. So far, the pipe system of delivering water has been installed only in orchards and upon small tracts where intensive farming is practiced. Wood pipe treated against decay and concrete pipes have been used in these systems. Where there is pressure in the system the concrete pipes are reinforced; this makes it possible to obtain the maximum use of water and the minimum waste; it also facilitates the application of irrigation water and requires the least amount of labor. The beginner with limited means, however, must use the less expensive plan of distributing water through small ditches commonly called laterals. The "corrugation" method of surface irrigation is commonly practiced over the largest part of the irrigated area of Idaho. Where the land has a uniform, gentle slope, and not inclined to readily wash, the "flooding" method is practiced. On hillsides corrugations may be laid out at an angle that reduces the grade and thus checks the tendency to wash. Where pasture and meadow lands have been well leveled the

flooding method is extensively practiced. It has been found, however, that letting the water down to the subsoil in the deep corrugations, that evaporation is very much less, and therefore a higher irrigation duty of the irrigation water which can be had through the flooding practice which causes a considerable loss through evaporation.

The so called Carey Act, under the provisions of which such great impetus has been given to irrigation projects in Idaho, was passed by the United States congress in 1894. The most magnificent development made in Idaho under this act is in the development of the far famed Twin Falls country, concerning which specific mention is made on other pages of this publication. The first government irrigation work in Idaho was that of the Minidoka project, and the second is that originally designated as the Payette-Boise project. The intention at the inception of this enterprise was to take water from both the Payette and Boise rivers, but the project was later limited to lands lying south of the Boise river, whereupon the title was changed to the Boise project. The north side Boise division is now referred to as the Black Canyon district, and the matter of enlisting the government in developing this as an independent project is now being agitated.

On June 17, 1902, the Reclamation Act was made a law by the signature of President Roosevelt. The substance of this act is that all moneys received from the sale and disposal of public lands in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, beginning with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, including the surplus of fees and commissions in excess of allowances to registers and receivers, and ex-

cepting 5 per cent of these amounts which is set aside for educational and other purposes, be set aside and appropriated as a special fund in the treasury to be known as the "reclamation fund," to be used in the examination and survey for and the construction and maintenance of irrigation works for the storage, diversion and development of waters for the reclamation of arid and semi-arid lands in the said states and territories.

The public lands so reclaimed are subject to homestead entry and there is absolutely no charge for the land itself; but the settler must pay to the United States, in not more than ten annual instalments—without interest—his proportion, according to the number of acres he owns, of the amount expended by the United States in reclaiming his land. The government already has over fifty million dollars invested in reclamation work under the Reclamation Act on which it is drawing no interest, and every effort is made to see that the lands are occupied by actual homemakers, who will give permanence and value to this great investment.

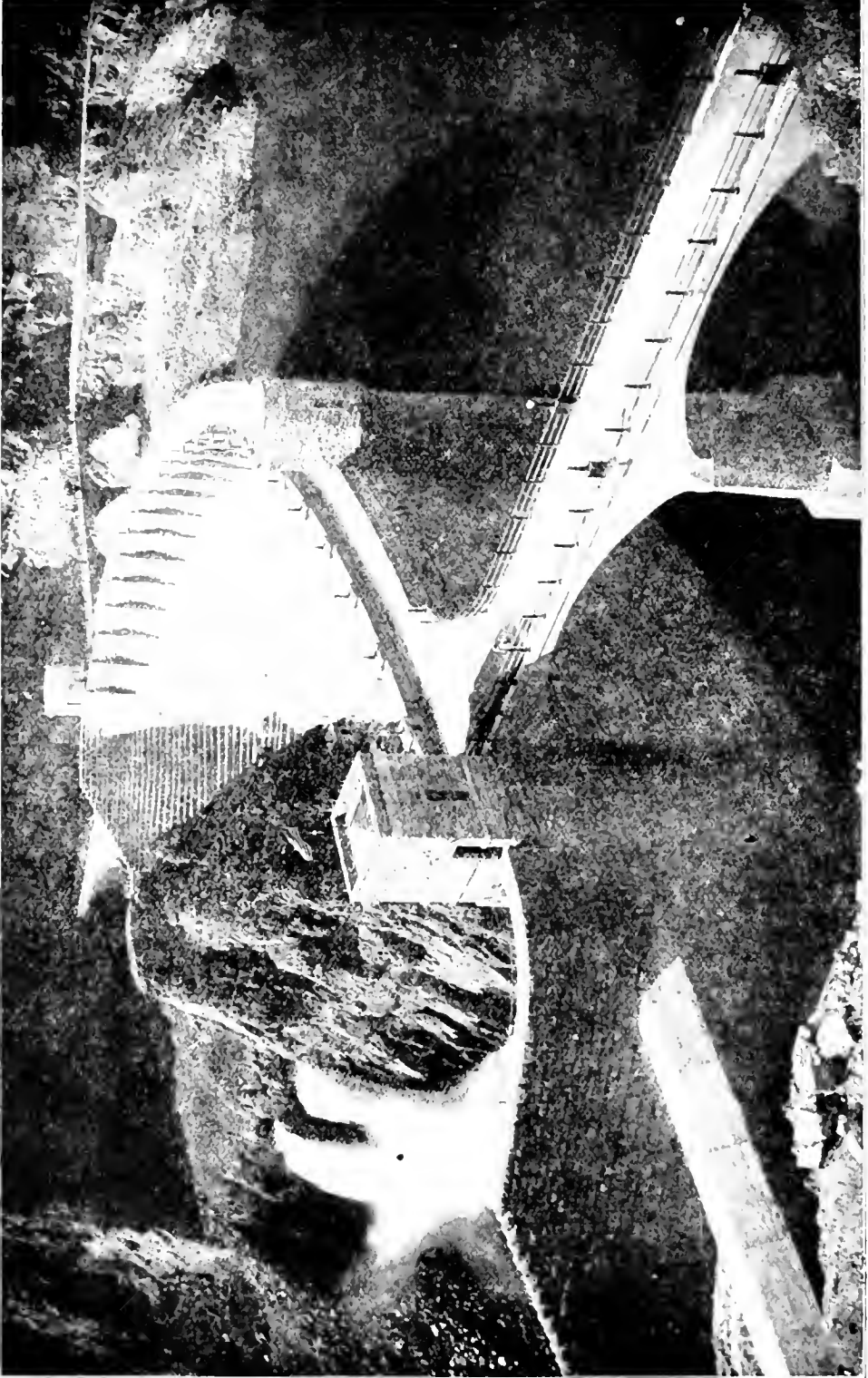
Another law was enacted by congress in 1804, called the "Carey Act," which donates 1,000,000 acres of public land in each of the arid states, to the states themselves, to be reclaimed at the hands of the respective states, or through contract with private corporations. The terms of settlement under the Carey Act are not as rigorous as under the Reclamation Act and there is opportunity for some speculation in buying and selling of the land. Such speculation is impossible on lands reclaimed under the Reclamation Act.

The original Payette-Boise project provided for the reclamation of a large area of land situated in the Payette and Boise valleys. The greater portion of this area was public land until the government work was started on the

project. Concerning the Payette-Boise project the following records from information compiled by the United States Reclamation Service, and though the original project has been divided, as before stated, the data are worthy of preservation.

"The project contains three natural subdivisions: (1) The Payette division, comprising lands of the Payette valley and the area in the Boise valley that can be irrigated by the waters of the Payette river, amounting to 72,7000 acres, 50,000 of which are unreclaimed and 13,000 under cultivation; (2) The north side Boise division, comprising lands lying on the north side of Boise river below the level of the Farmers' Union canal and its extension, containing an area of 33,000 acres, 25,000 of which are unreclaimed and 8,000 under cultivation; (3) The south side of Boise division, comprising lands on the south side of the Boise valley that are to receive water from the Boise river, embracing an area of 243,000 acres, 150,000 of which are irrigated or are provided with canals of sufficient capacity for their irrigation. A dam, eighty feet high, to be built across the Payette river will divert the natural flow and stored waters of this stream into a canal on the south side of the river. This canal will irrigate the lands of the first division of the Payette valley and a branch of this canal, twenty-five miles below the intake, will pass through a low divide and distribute water on the north slope of the Boise valley. An excellent storage site in Big Payette lake near the head of Payette river will have a capacity sufficient to regulate the flow to this stream.

"Eight miles above the city of Boise a dam has been built across the Boise river. This dam raises the water level thirty-three feet and diverts water into a canal extending twenty-three miles, to Indian creek. The channel



ARROWROCK DAM

of Indian creek is then used for about nine miles, where the water is again diverted into a canal that conducts it eight miles, to the Deerflat reservoir. This reservoir directly commands the irrigation of about 91,600 acres, and in it is stored a portion of the surplus flow of the Boise river during the non-irrigating season."

The above record was made in 1910 and since the division of the project the work of development has continued with unequivocal success. The Deerflat reservoir, about five miles south of Caldwell, Canyon county, is now completed, including the upper and lower embankments. Its storage capacity is 177,000 acre feet.

THE BOISE PROJECT AND ARROWROCK DAM

Of the canals of the Boise project there are forty miles of those with more than 800 second feet capacity; fifty-seven miles of those from 300 to 800 second feet; 165 miles of those from 50 to 300 feet; and 705 miles of those less than 50 feet. The New York canal, the main artery, is forty-one miles in length and extends from the division dam, eight miles above Boise, to Deerflat reservoir. Six miles of this canal are lined with concrete; it is forty feet wide at the bottom, and carries eight feet of water. The capacity is 2,500 second feet. An enlarged portion, through earth, is seventy feet wide at the bottom and extends to Indian creek, from which the capacity is 1,500 second feet, forty feet wide at bottom and from six to eight feet in depth. Exclusive of the great Arrowrock dam the project is 98 per cent completed, and the work on the Arrowrock dam is forty-seven per cent completed. The total cost of the important project can not be stated until the gigantic dam is completed, its

cost being roughly estimated at from six to seven million dollars.

After the Payette-Boise project was started, it became evident that, to insure the greatest possible benefit, there must be made more adequate provision for conserving the waters of the Boise river. There were two ways in which this could be accomplished. The first was to construct a number of small dams on the various branches of the river. The alternative was to erect a mammoth obstruction far enough down the river to hold back the waters of the principal tributaries.

The second plan seemed the more feasible and, after most careful investigation and the submission of plans, Arrowrock, about four miles below the south fork, was selected as the site of the dam which, when completed, will be the highest one in the world.

Two men, who have been closely associated with this monster undertaking, are F. E. Weymouth, supervising engineer in charge of that portion of the reclamation service known as the Idaho district; and Charles H. Paul, construction engineer of Arrowrock dam. Associated with the latter, as superintendent of construction, is James Munn.

The easiest way to reach the scene of this stupendous work is from Boise. From that city the Oregon Short Line railroad extends a few miles up the Boise river to Barberton, where the large sawmill of the Barber Lumber Company is located. The recent sale of timber to this company by the state is of much commercial importance to this section of Idaho.

From Barber Junction to the site of the dam, a distance of 17 miles, the reclamation service has constructed a standard gauge railroad, which is the only one in the United States both built and operated by the government.

A few miles above Barberton the canyon of the Boise is entered. Through it the railroad hugs the north bank until the bend, named from its shape the "Gooseneck," is reached, where the stream is bridged. Beyond that the road lies on the south side of the river until just below the dam site, where it crosses to the north bank, terminating at the warehouses.

About half way between Gooseneck and Arrowrock Moore's creek, a muddy stream, flows into the river from the north. It was on this stream and its tributary, Grimes' creek, that the gold hunters, who first came to Boise Basin, discovered the rich gravels that made the district famous. It is at the junction of Moore's creek with the Boise river that the railroad, which is to open the heavily timbered holdings of the Barber Lumber Company, will connect with Arrowrock line. Just above Moore's creek the canyon widens, giving room for a ranch or two on each side of the river.

As the canyon is penetrated, the hills rise in series of increasing height, at places receding, but along the greater part of the way coming close to the water's edge, until the dam site is reached, where the great granite hills, like battlements that have endured for centuries, present an almost unbroken front. On all sides, weathered and worn, outcrops of lava and granite meet the eye. Between them the steep slopes are covered with a few inches of soil, which supports scattered and straggling clumps of sage brush, varied, at infrequent intervals, by dwarfed evergreen trees. The mosses and lichens on the barren rocks lend a touch of color to the otherwise somber scene.

One of the first objects which arrests the eye is a mass of granite, irregular in outline and heavily seamed, which juts from the

north wall of the canyon. This is arrow rock, which has given its name to the great work of man that is now growing into realization beside it. Many years ago, when the red men were the lords of this realm, this point marked a division in the ways traveled by them, one trail leading by easy grade into the valley of the Payette and the other continuing up the Boise and its south fork. To let their companions in the rear know which route they had taken, the Indians coming up the river would shoot arrows into this rock, the heads pointing the direction they had taken.

A few people had taken up land along that part of the river which is now to be converted into the reservoir. There were not more than eight of these claims, most of them being unoccupied and unimproved. The others had been lived upon, Kent's ranch, in particular, being well improved and having good buildings. It was necessary for the government to purchase these claims. All the other lands affected by the construction of the dam, reservoir and adjuncts belong to the public domain.

The reservoir, measured on the line of its windings around the hills, will be about eighteen miles long and will lie on both the main river and the south fork. This basin will hold enough water to cover to a depth of one foot an area of three hundred and sixty square miles. Very little was required, in addition to the building of the dam, to prepare this for the retaining of water. Some timber and underbrush had to be cleaned out. The creeks and gulches that debouch upon the reservoir rise rapidly, not requiring artificial barriers at their heads. A portion of the stage road, leading to Twin Springs and on to Atlanta, had to be re-built. This road followed the course of the river and, along

the site of the reservoir, the government has placed it on higher ground.

Practically the first actual construction work was the building of the railway for the conveying to the dam site of supplies and materials. This was commenced in February, 1911. The following April the camp at Arrowrock was started. This camp illustrates the thoroughness which characterizes government activities.

Fifteen bunk houses and dormitories were built, each having wash and lounging rooms in addition to sleeping quarters, and furnishing accommodations for seven hundred men. The buildings are electrically lighted and steam heated. No rental is charged for the use of the bunk houses, where the single bunks are furnished with springs and mattress, the men providing their own bedding. The dormitories afford more privacy. They are divided into rooms, which may be occupied by from one to four men, and for which a nominal rent is paid.

The bathhouse, which is supplied with six showers and two tubs, is for the free use of the employes and is open day and night. There is also a laundry, equipped with tubs, wash boards and drying racks, for the convenience of the men who do their own washing.

The main mess hall has a seating capacity of 650. An apartment for transients is cut off from the main room. The kitchen is well equipped with labor-saving devices. It has electrical vegetable peeler, slicer and masher, a mechanical dish washer, a steam cooker, and coal ranges having a cooking surface of 84 square feet. Up hill there is a smaller dining room for the use of the office and clerical forces.

There is a large, two story warehouse for the storage of supplies required in the various branches of the work, including the culinary

department and the general store. A portion of this building is occupied by a meat market, where all the meat for the mess is cut and where the private families may purchase. A few miles away the government has a ranch where from two to three hundred hogs are fed on the refuse from the mess halls. This ranch supplies the pork necessary for the camp. The beef and cured products are secured from wholesale houses. In connection with this market is a cold storage room with a capacity of twenty-six thousand pounds of meat.

The camp has its own ice plant, which is capable of manufacturing six tons daily. There are a well equipped bakery and a general mercantile store, the stock including clothing, shoes, drygoods, groceries, confections, tobacco, and the usual miscellany. A soda fountain and ice cream parlor are operated in connection with the store.

Social recreation is afforded the men through the club house. Here are found reading tables, with daily papers and periodicals; two pool tables, a piano, a phonograph and a moving-picture machine. The Young Men's Christian Association co-operates with the Reclamation Service in the furnishing and maintenance of this room. Entertainments are given through the week and on Sunday evening there is usually a service of a religious character.

Several cottages were built by the government. They are neat in appearance—stained brown with white trimmings. These are occupied by the officers in charge of the various departments and their families. One cottage is reserved for visiting officials. The employes having families furnish their own quarters, and there are probably two hundred temporary houses and tents thus occupied. The supplies needed by these fam-

ilies, such as clothing, groceries, meat, ice, bread, etc., can be purchased in the camp at reasonable rates, it being the intention, as far as possible, to meet Boise prices.

One building is devoted to hospital purposes. The equipment, which includes an X-Ray machine, is quite complete. The main ward has room for eight beds, and there are three private rooms. In addition, this building contains the office, operating room and bath. A doctor and two nurses are in constant attendance. A hospital fee of \$1.00 a month is assessed against each employe and, when necessary, medical attention is furnished without additional charge. The mortality record, directly connected with the work, has been very low, as so far there have been but five deaths, one murder and four resulting from accidents.

The government installed a steam heating plant, which supplies the administration building and all the others here mentioned except the cottages. A complete sewerage system was also constructed, connecting with the various camp buildings. The conduits are built of wood, with manholes at convenient points, and all sewage passes through a large septic tank before it is discharged into the river.

The rules concerning sanitation are rigidly enforced. Each family is furnished with a covered galvanized can in which must be placed all garbage. These cans are removed every day during the summer, and at frequent intervals during the cool weather, and the contents burned. Rubbish, cans and other unsightly things are not permitted to accumulate in any part of the camp.

The water supply is gotten from Deer creek, which empties into the Boise river from the north just below the dam site. The water is brought from well up stream, beyond any

chance of contamination, and is conveyed through a covered flume to a tank, having a capacity of thirty-five thousand gallons, which is situated about three hundred feet above the camp buildings. The distributing system is constructed of wooden staves. Practically all the camp buildings are supplied with water. Throughout the camp are fire hydrants located at such points as make it possible to turn at least two standard fire streams, under a pressure of 150 pounds, on any camp building. Water is also piped to the work and is used for construction purposes. Near the river there is a well, furnished with a high pressure pump and connected with the waterworks, which may be called into service should there be need.

The population of Arrowrock ranges from about one thousand to fifteen hundred people, and includes a number of children. A school is maintained jointly by Boise and Elmore counties. Owing to the temporary nature of this modernly equipped town, it has not been deemed advisable to erect a school building. The sessions were first held in a tent, but for the present the government has donated one of its buildings for school purposes.

The same thoroughness, which marked the provisions made by the reclamation service for the care and comfort of its employes, is evident in the establishment and equipment of the different departments necessary for the efficient accomplishment of the actual construction work. The railroad, as previously mentioned, was the first step.

Three miles above Barber Junction, just before Boise valley contracts to a narrow canyon, is the diversion dam, by means of which the water is turned into the New York canal, the largest water way of the project. Here was established the Boise power plant, which began operating in May, 1912. It has

a capacity of between twenty-five hundred and three thousand horsepower. The transmission lines to Arrowrock are duplicated so as to insure uninterrupted service. This plant is connected with the system of the Idaho-Oregon Light & Power Company, and a contract, providing for an exchange of accommodations, was made with that company. The current generated at this plant is used in lighting the camp and works, for both day and night shifts are employed, and in furnishing power. Practically all the construction machinery is run by electricity, the only notable exception being the steam shovel used in the excavation of the spillway.

The sawmill is on Cottonwood creek, about seventeen miles, by wagon road, from the dam site. The lumber used in the camp and construction work is supplied by this mill, it being estimated that the total output will reach more than six million feet board measure.

The "general workshop" is very complete. In the wood working department mill work, wheel wrighting and general bench work are handled. There is a blacksmith shop equipped with three forges, a power hammer and a full complement of tools. In the machine shop, with its varied and ample equipment, all ordinary repairs can be made. This shop is not confined to repairs, however, as many articles are manufactured. The buckets and practically everything used in the cable systems, except the cables themselves, are made on the ground.

The cement and concrete, of which vast quantities are used, are manufactured by the Reclamation Service. The sand cement plant has a capacity of one thousand barrels per twenty-four hours. The necessary Portland cement is shipped in. The granite, from which the sand is made, is gotten from the excavation of the spillway on the north side

of the river. It is run through a rock crusher and sand rolls, then the dryer, and finally the ball mill, where it is finely pulverized. This granite or sand is then mixed with Portland cement, the proportion being about forty-five per cent of the former to fifty-five per cent of the Portland. This mixture is in some respects superior to the ordinary commercial product, and resembles the old Roman cement used in the viaducts which have endured for centuries.

In connection with this plant is a laboratory, where hourly tests are made of the sand cement produced.

The government is conducting some experiments in connection with this work. One series is to determine the effect of changes of temperature on concrete structures. Instruments known as thermostats are placed in the concrete at various distances from the exterior surfaces, and any changes due to heat or cold are indicated on electric dials.

The sand cement is blown through pipes to the concrete mixers on the opposite side of the river, where it is combined with the coarser materials in the manufacture of the concrete. In this work the granite, excavated from the bed of the river in preparing the foundation of the dam, has been utilized. It was the intention to supplement this with the granite taken out of the spillway, but it is of an inferior quality, being seamy and frangible, and its use has been confined to the manufacture of sand. The balance of the granite necessary for the concrete work will be secured from a quarry on the railroad, a short distance above Barberton.

Two cableways, electrically operated, have been used in the removal of the excavated material from the bed of the river to the screening and crushing plants. The skips have a capacity of four cubic yards. The



CONCRETE LINED IRRIGATION CANAL



GOVERNMENT IRRIGATION DAM NEAR BOISE

towers for the cable systems are, respectively, sixty and one hundred feet in height. Two other cables are in use, by means of which concrete is placed at any desired point.

At the site selected for the dam, the river makes a short, sharp curve, and at the bulge the canyon walls closely approach each other, their bases being not more than two hundred feet apart. The first step here was to divert the water of the Boise river from its channel. On the south side of the river the curve, above mentioned, was pierced by a tunnel, through which the water could be carried and again discharged into the regular channel below the dam site. This tunnel was driven through solid granite, and is five hundred feet long, thirty feet wide and twenty-five feet high. The top is lined with timbers and the bottom and sides with concrete. Its capacity is twenty thousand second feet, which is sufficient for any ordinary flood and which has so far proven adequate to meet the demands made upon it. Immediately below the mouth of this tunnel a coffer dam was constructed, two hundred feet long and thirty-five feet high, which diverts the flow into the tunnel. This dam was made of timber cribs, filled with rock and gravel, with finer material sluiced in. Just above the lower portal of the tunnel a similar obstruction was thrown across the river channel to protect the work from back water. These diversion works, which were a necessary preliminary to the actual construction of the big dam, cost about \$300,000.

All of the things here enumerated were necessary before actual work on the great structure itself could be undertaken. Arrow-rock dam is built on a curve, the radius of curvature being 662 feet. The convex surface, which is up stream, is vertical. The lower face slopes, the width or thickness of

the dam ranging from sixteen feet at the top to 240 feet at the base. The foundation or base of the dam is, on an average, eighty feet below the river bed and covers an area of one acre. The river bed was excavated until solid granite, free from seams, was reached. In addition, "keys" of concrete were embedded still farther in the granite.

This plan of sealing the work of man to the enduring rock has been followed at every point of contact. On the north side of the river the naked granite is in evidence, but on the other, there is a capping of lava. This lava formation shows that there have been three successive flows, which have come down the south fork of the Boise river. Through the lava the workmen will cut their way until the granite is encountered. As in the foundation, keys of concrete, extending up these granite cliffs, will bind the dam to the unworn rock.

So far as human mind can foresee, this structure will successfully meet all emergencies and will stand for ages. The curved form greatly increases the resistant power of the dam. When assailed by floods, instead of the artificial work having to withstand the full force of the waters, the curved surface will deflect much of this enormous strain to the sides where it will be met by the everlasting hills.

Extending through the dam are numerous apertures. The lowest series, lying just above the river bed, are the sluice gates, through which the reservoir may be drained, if, because of repairs or for any other reason, such may be necessary. Above them, and at a distance of one hundred feet from each other, are two sets of regulating gates, by which the flow of water can be controlled. On the upper face of the dam, guarding these openings, are great racks for the catching of

debris. That part of the diversion tunnel, which lies under the dam, will be solidly filled with concrete. A portion of this tunnel may, in the future, be utilized in connection with a power plant.

On the north side is the mammoth spillway. It connects with the river just above the dam. The granite has been blasted and the great seventy ton steam shovel has eaten its way through the hill, until now the excavation is complete. The spillway is four hundred feet in length and in places has a vertical cut of 160 feet. It will be lined with concrete. Water passing through the spillway will empty into Deed creek, through which it will again enter the main river channel. The lip of the spillway is nine feet lower than the top of the dam. If flood waters should reach the top of the dam, this great water course would carry forty thousand second feet, which is double the volume of an ordinary flood.

The plans include a bridge over the spillway and a drive on top of the dam. The crest of the dam will have a length of 1,060, and on each side the driveway will be protected by a parapet.

This dam, reaching up from its foundation a distance of 351 feet, will when finished be the highest one in the world. As compared with other great structures of its kind, it may be noted that it is twenty-five feet higher than Shoshone dam, in Wyoming, and sixty-seven feet higher than the Roosevelt dam, in Arizona, both of which are also government enterprises. It is estimated that if all the concrete, which will be used in the Arrowrock barricade, could be placed in a column ten feet square, it would have a height of twenty-seven miles.

This dam and the project of which it is a part will make possible the reclamation of

and will furnish an ample water supply for almost a quarter of a million acres of the best land, capable of supporting a mammoth population. With the scientific knowledge now possessed by the farming fraternity, there is no danger from worn out ground, a problem with which eastern sections have had to contend. The volcanic origin of the soil of the Snake river valley insures an unusually rich mineral content, while the various legumes, which afford the best method of introducing into the soil the necessary nitrogenous elements, seem, by their luxuriant growth, to claim this section for their natural home and, while they are rejuvenating the fields, also pay splendid profits.

The Boise irrigation project was 56 per cent completed on June 30, 1913, according to the annual report of the Reclamation Service, covering the year which ended on that date. Up to that time the government had expended or contracted for the expenditure of \$8,132,831, and it is estimated that the further expenditure of \$2,076,500 will complete the project according to present plans. The storage works constitute the principal item of cost, representing an outlay to date of \$2,326,882, and more than \$1,1500,000 must yet be spent to complete the Arrowrock dam.

The report shows, in tabulated form, all expenditures on the Boise project to date. On the storage work, a heavy expenditure was necessary before construction of the Arrowrock dam could be undertaken, and these preliminary expenditures included \$393,746 for the Boise & Arrowrock Railway, \$236,108 for the power plant and transmission line, \$53,473 for wagon roads, \$103,964 for camp construction, \$142,495 preparatory expense and plant installation, and \$313,011 for diversion works. When these and smaller expenditures had been made, work began on the dam proper, and up

to June 30 the total spent on the dam itself was \$699,656.

Other important expenditures on the Boise project, to date, include \$362,182 for the diversion dam, \$1,643,282 for the main canal, \$1,261,729 for the distribution system from the main canal, \$666,183 on the Deerflat reservoir, \$955,337 for distribution system from the Deer Flat reservoir, \$33,923 for drainage work, and \$322,330 for maintenance. The total building and maintenance cost of the project to June 30 amounted to \$8,132,831.

Additional expenditures must be made as follows:

Distribution unit—

| | |
|---|------------|
| Lateral system; installation of new structures and extension of laterals..... | \$ 15,000 |
| Pioneer irrigation district drainage..... | 120,000 |
| Additional wasteways, contemplated..... | 100,000 |
| Operation and maintenance..... | 125,000 |
| Surveys, farm units, water measurements, etc | 15,000 |
| Purchase of old power rights, Boise River | 20,000 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total | \$ 395,000 |

Storage unit—

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Right of way..... | \$ 18,000 |
| Camp construction | 3,000 |
| Wagon roads | 15,000 |
| Camp maintenance | 24,000 |

Arrow Rock dam—

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| Spillway | 150,000 |
| Outlets and gates..... | 200,000 |
| Dam proper | 1,150,000 |
| General accounts | 70,000 |
| Arrow Rock power plant..... | 21,500 |
| Incidentals and miscellaneous..... | 25,000 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total | \$ 1,681,500 |

Total estimate, \$2,076,500.

The report states that the Reclamation Service was able to furnish water for 207,000 acres under the Boise project during the past sea-

son, including 18,000 acres in the territory of the New York Canal Company. The area under rental contracts during the 1913 season was \$82,250 acres. The project has not yet been formally opened.

The report, discussing work done on the Boise project during the past fiscal year, reports considerable progress but does not include any work subsequent to July 1, 1913. In part the report says:

"The Boise power plant has furnished all power necessary for the construction work at Arrowrock and about half of the output has been sold. Excavation in the river bed for the foundation of the dam has been completed. The first section of the dam, consisting of about 70,000 cubic yards of concrete, has been finished, and preparations are being made to start work on the second section. The Arrowrock Railroad has been operated successfully during the entire year.

"During the year a 350-foot section of the main canal above Indian creek was lined with concrete four inches thick, making a total of 6.6 miles of main canal that have been concrete lined to date.

"There has been no new work undertaken in connection with the Deerflat reservoir during the year, except the construction of a concrete tower in the upper embankment at the head of the Deerflat Caldwell canal, in order to furnish better control of the delivery of water from the reservoir to that canal. This work was completed in February, 1913.

"During the year extensions to the distribution system have been completed by means of pipe lines aggregating 8,336 feet in length and covering approximately 5,000 acres of land. Eight concrete checks have been installed in the Deerflat lowline canal and approximately 2,000 feet of the canal have been lined with concrete three inches thick. The

wooden chutes at the head of the Golden Gate canal and Fargo drop have been replaced with concrete structures of larger dimensions. All of the above work has been performed by government forces. In addition, the Ross lateral has been enlarged, and the Macy, Nick, Shepherd, and several smaller laterals have been constructed under small contracts with the water users.

"A considerable amount of money has been expended during the year on government force account work in connection with wasteways for which adequate provisions had not previously been made, and for which the need has been greatly felt.

"The construction of the drainage ditch from the upper embankment was completed in March, 1913. This drain is approximately four miles long and was constructed to carry away surface drainage from the Deerflat reservoir and to drain lands in the immediate vicinity.

PRICE OF STORED WATER

"During the season of 1913 the rental price of water has been fixed again at 40 cents an acre foot for flood water and 60 cents an acre foot for stored water. It is estimated that 83,000 acres of land will be under cultivation, including 18,000 acres of New York canal lands. The distribution system is now complete and the service is prepared to furnish flood water to 207,000 acres of land, excluding some land the status of which is doubtful. Stored water from the Deerflat reservoir can be furnished to 57,000 acres of new lands and also to certain lands in the Nampa-Meridian, Pioneer, and Riverside irrigation districts, which fact can be taken advantage of in an exchange of water. The lands above the Deerflat reservoir are dependent on Arrowrock

reservoir and will not be capable of irrigation throughout the entire season until that reservoir is completed.

"The Kuna, Watkins, and Katherine reservoirs have been filled during the year in accordance with the contract entered into between the United States and that company. A small amount of water has been stored in the Hubbard reservoir and more will be stored there near the end of the flood water season, in order to be available for lands under this reservoir.

"About 350 feet of the main canal near the head of the Cole lateral have been concrete lined during the year to avoid excessive erosion and seepage. Other portions of the main canal have been gravel lined.

"The population of the Boise project is comparatively permanent. The project has not yet been opened by the secretary of the interior, and there are, therefore, 92 farm units, or 5,217 acres, under the project that, under the acts of June 25, 1910, and February 18, 1911, are not subject to entry until the project is opened. During the year 3,680 acres of land under the project have been sold by the state and for the most part are now occupied and being farmed. There have also taken place some subdivisions of private land and a few private sales of entire holdings. There have been 16 assignments and four relinquishments made of parts of entries during the year. The number of relinquishments and assignments of whole units has been comparatively small, probably not exceeding 25 of each."

THE MINIDOKA PROJECT

The Minidoka project covers an irrigable area of approximately 125,000 acres, 70,000 acres lying on the north side of the river be-

ing supplied with water by a gravity system of canals. Lands on the south side are supplied by a pumping system operated by electrical energy generated at the diversion dam.

The mean annual run off of Snake river at the Minidoka diversion dam is about 6,000,000 acre feet, the lowest on record being 3,800,000 acre feet. During the years of low summer run off the natural flow of the river is not sufficient to supply the needs of the project on account of the prior rights below. By means of piers and flash boards on the crest of the spillway the diversion dam can be made to store about 55,000 acre feet, but to guard against any possible shortage and also to provide for increased acreage under irrigation along the river Jackson Lake dam has been constructed.

The report for October, 1913, on the Minidoka irrigation project in Idaho is one of the best ever received from that section. With better than average crops all over the project and fair prices in the local markets for all products, the settlers are rounding out what will be the most favorable and profitable crop season they have experienced since they established their homes on the new land.

In 1904 the Minidoka region was a virgin desert, without a railroad, and absolutely uninhabited. Today it has good transportation facilities, the cheapest electric power in the country, and there prosperous towns wherein most of the stores and dwellings are heated and lighted by electricity. It has splendid schools and churches, civic club, creameries, sugar beet factory, brick yards, and other manufacturing institutions.

The desert is gone, replaced by nearly 1,200 farmsteads. Orchards, alfalfa and grain fields, and large areas in potatoes and sugar beets have eliminated the sage brush. Already 350 carloads of potatoes have been shipped to dis-

tant markets. Large numbers of sheep and cattle are being brought in to be fattened on the alfalfa, stacks of which are visible all over the project. The creameries are producing first class butter which is finding a ready market at high prices. The success of the farming association which is handling the marketing of some of the products is resulting in increased membership and large shipments.

The pioneering conditions on this project offered a great many obstacles and difficulties which the settlers have met with courage, industry, and an abiding faith in the ultimate results. They have already moved forward in the development of their lands, and in the erection of their homes. There is no better example of the miracle of irrigation than that which is afforded today on the Minidoka project.

The Minidoka irrigation project, according to revised plans, including the pumping units, was 91 per cent completed on June 30, 1913, as shown by the annual report of the Reclamation Service. The total expenditure on the project up to that date was \$5,236,439, and an additional expenditure of \$416,200 for miscellaneous work was found necessary and will be made during the present fiscal year. There have been 63,288 acres of land opened to entry on this project under the Reclamation Act, in addition to 8,100 acres of state lands, 360 acres in private ownership, leaving 924 acres still subject to entry. About 32,000 acres in the south side pumping unit were irrigated this year on a rental basis.

RECLAMATION SERVICE REPORT

The report of the Reclamation Service reviews work on the Minidoka project last year, saying:

"Several new pumping stations were in-

stalled during the year either for temporary or permanent disposal of drainage waters; in most of these the discharge is emptied into adjacent irrigation canals and mingled with the water in these canals.

"During a heavy windstorm in September, 1912, the earth and rock fill portions of the diversion dam were damaged by heavy wave action. This was repaired, the rock paving on the upper face being relaid and thoroughly grouted, and a concrete parapet wall built at the crest of the slope along the main body of the dam. Preparations were made in the fall for the installation of radial sluice gates in the spillway, but owing to continued high discharge in the river the work was postponed.

"A large number of laterals in the north side gravity unit were rebuilt and placed in first-class condition for operation by the United States, so that the water deliveries may be made to each farm unit. A permanent system of bench levels was established.

"The second lift canal of the south side system was enlarged in part, and a small amount of work was done on the construction of additional laterals in the distribution system.

"The sale of power for commercial use continued to increase steadily, and plans were made for the construction of a duplicate transmission line from the second lift pumping station to Burley in order to furnish further security against interruption in service. A substation is also planned for Burley which will make the service independent of the Heyburn station.

"The Jackson lake enlargement project is being constructed for the purpose of providing the Kuhn Irrigation and Canal Company and the Twin Falls Canal Company with about 409,000 acre feet of stored water in the pro-

portion of 61-80 to the former and 19-80 to the latter. This is to be accomplished by raising the Jackson lake dam 17 feet. The dam when complete will consist of a massive concrete gate section, flanked on each side by earth dikes and reinforced concrete abutments. The concrete gate section will be 218 feet long between abutments, with a height above gate sills of 49 feet, a total height of about 69 feet, and a top width of 24 feet to accommodate a 10-foot roadway and the lifting devices. The width at the gate sills will be 61 feet. Twenty $6\frac{1}{2} \times 8$ -foot tunnels will extend through the dam, controlled by heavy cast iron gates. The estimated cost of the completed dam is \$800,000.

"On February 25, 1913, a contract was entered into by the United States and the Kuhn Irrigation & Canal Company, whereby the United States agreed to do the construction work in connection with the enlargement of the reservoir at the expense of the Kuhn Irrigation & Canal Company. This contract also contained certain provisions whereby the company could have the use of the camp, telephone lines, wagon road and warehouse. By signing this contract on March 25 and by subsequently executing a bond, the Twin Falls Canal Company became a third party to the contract. On May 7 a party consisting of the engineer, the superintendent of construction, the chief clerk and assistant engineer arrived in camp to start work on the new dam.

"The early part of the season of 1913 was cool but dry and windy, necessitating the use of larger amounts of water in May than customary. Heavy rains in the latter part of that month and for several days in June reduced the demand for water. The pumps on the south side unit were started with three shifts on May 5, previous to which water had been furnished for domestic purposes only.

Water was furnished in May for the first time from the new pumping station at the west end of the gravity unit; this plant will serve about 2,200 acres, but only a small area will be watered from it during this season.

"It is estimated that 42,000 acres are being irrigated under the gravity unit in 1913 and 32,000 acres under the south side pumping unit. Although the season was retarded by weather conditions, the prospect for good crops is promising. Heavy rains injured the hay crop, however, much of which had been cut but not stacked. Indications point to a smaller run-off in the Snake river than in 1912, but no extreme conditions are expected. Abundant storage has been effected in Jackson Lake reservoir for supplying the needs of the project. Rotation delivery is being practiced under the pumping unit, and as the service has taken over the majority of the laterals under the gravity unit, and is delivering water to the farm units, the rotation idea is being fostered to some extent among the water users and practiced in a limited way.

POPULATION ON PROJECT

"The population on the project farms in 1912 was estimated at 4,800, with an additional 2,200 in the towns. While there has been a steady, healthy growth of the project population during the last three years, it has been more noticeable in the towns than on the farms. Building operations have been numerous and of a permanent character, and the towns have made satisfactory progress. Many farms have been subdivided and sold in whole or in part, and there is a constant tendency toward smaller holdings of lands. Approximately 40 per cent of the original settlers are still on the project. No data are available as to the number of relinquishments and assign-

ments, but it is apparent that land is passing into new ownership and new settlers are taking the places of the pioneers."

From the *Idaho Statesman* of January 1, 1914, is obtained the following article, prepared by A. C. DeMary, and the subject-matter is so distinctly apropos that it is well given insertion at this juncture:

"There is no question that the Minidoka project is destined to become one of the rich sections of the Gem state. It has outlived the experimental stage and is now coming into the prosperity which it has fairly earned. The sympathetic and kindly attitude which Secretary Lane has taken in reclamation matters has already been felt here. New hope has come to these settlers with the belief that they now have a real friend in the interior department. They are looking forward to a greater prosperity than has been possible before.

"With the period of payments extended, as seems likely, by action of congress this winter the settlers will be able to more rapidly increase their holdings of stock, build better homes, improve their farms more rapidly and add an immense volume of business to the avenues of trade.

"Eight years ago the Minidoka project existed only on the blue print maps prepared by engineers of the Reclamation Service. It took men of vision and great faith in the future to anticipate that anything could come out of the miles and miles of sagebrush which covered the proposed irrigation project. It is hard to believe that in so short a time the dreams of visionaries, as many people termed them, could be so fully realized.

"Eight years ago there were probably a dozen people on what is now the Minidoka project. A few placer miners with their water wheels were scattered along the banks of the

Snake river. Now the estimated population is 8,200, including both city and country. There are 1,830 farms and the estimated value of farm property and improvements has reached the sum of \$6,454,000.

"The Minidoka project was one of the first enterprises the Reclamation Service undertook. The early settlers endured great privations during the first two years of its history. Not only was there no water for irrigating purposes but water for domestic use had either to be hauled from the government wells on the townsite or from the river, miles away. Men who came here with a moderate amount of capital saw their means dwindle and vanish away until they had to sell their relinquishments for what they could get and leave the country.

"The rules and regulations imposed by the government were thought to be severe and unnecessary. Doubtless in working out the problems of this, one of the first of their reclamation projects, the service made many mistakes. The past few years have witnessed a great change in the attitude assumed by the interior department toward those problems, and an effort is being made to correct the early errors of administration. More latitude has been given the settlers, extension of time in which to make water payments has been granted, and few cancellations of entries have been made where good faith on the part of the settler was shown.

"The last couple of years have seen great advancement along all lines. The farmers have been getting upon their feet, and have been receiving better prices for their products, finding better markets and gradually investing their surplus earnings in stock to consume their hay and grain.

"Perhaps no better idea of the wealth of the project can be had than by a reference to

the amount of business done by the Oregon Short Line. At the three shipping points, Rupert, Burley and Heyburn, there were received during the year 1913, 2,821 carloads of freight. During the same period there was shipped from these three stations 2,313 carloads. In this last item we find 284 cars of livestock, 526 cars of potatoes, and 435 cars of hay. Lumber to the extent of 291 cars was shipped in to provide for the demand of builders in both town and country. One hundred forty-six cars of live stock were shipped in from outside points to supply the farmer with dairy stock and with sheep and cattle to consume his hay. There has been a marked falling off in the amount of hay shipped, indicating that the farmers are feeding more and selling less.

"G. E. McPeck, the agent at Rupert, when asked for a statement of the business done during the past year, said: 'What's the use? If I give it to you, no one will believe it.' There is little idea of the large amount of freight consigned to Rupert and shipped from it. When he gave the figures, which included 420 cars of hay, 120 cars of live stock, 216 cars of potatoes and 92 cars of sugar beets, besides 385 cars of miscellaneous items, one could scarcely realize that this was all exported from a place where there was nothing but sagebrush a few years ago. Seventy-three million pounds of miscellaneous freight in less than car lots were also handled at this point during the year.

"At Burley, H. C. King, the agent, stated that during the year 1,942 cars of freight had been received and 1,036 cars shipped. The sugar factory adds a large amount of tonnage to the business here. Six hundred forty-three cars of beets were received and coal to the extent of 248 cars, most of which went to the factory. Sixty-eight cars of sugar were shipped during the year.

"While other sections of the country have had more or less of a business depression, nothing of the kind has been experienced on the Minidoka project. The bank deposits during the past year have increased over a quarter of a million, until now the five banks have three-quarters of a million dollars on deposit. The First National Bank of Burley received its charter and opened for business this year. The First National Bank of Rupert, succeeded the Commercial Bank, so the project now has two national and three state banks. The stock in these banks is mostly held by home people and the increase in the deposits indicates not only the prosperity of the community but also the faith which the people have in the stability of these banking institutions.

"A few statistics regarding the farming operations on the project may be interesting. During the year 75,957 acres have been cropped, the total value of the crops being \$1,036,000. The total number of horses and cattle on the project is 10,212, and the number of sheep and hogs is 36,742, having a total valuation of \$1,036,576, a gain over the previous year of \$292,000. The population on the farms is estimated to be 5,200, while the population in the three towns will add over 3,000 more, making a total population for the Minidoka project of 8,200.

"Among the large business enterprises on the project is the sugar factory at Burley, which is handling this year an estimated tonnage of beets of 36,000; the output will be about 90,000 sacks of sugar. They have paid out to the farmers in the neighborhood of \$170,000. The Hanson Live Stock Company and Burke Commission Company are feeding 2,000 head steers and 5,000 head of sheep on the beet pulp at the factory, supplementing this feed with the alfalfa meal ground at the mill which the factory installed this year.

"The Burley Milling & Elevating Company has been a large purchaser of grain and has handled about 200,000 bushels during the last year.

"The Heyburn Brick Company has manufactured about three million brick during the year and its product will be found in many of the best brick buildings that have been built in southern Idaho.

"The Heyburn flour mill has doubled its capacity this year and is now making 100 barrels of high grade flour per day. Both the brick plant and the flour mill are operated entirely by electricity.

"The Settlers' Mutual Telephone Company was established on the north side during the year with central exchange at Heyburn, having 100 rural phones in operation.

"The building operations in the three towns of Burley, Heyburn and Rupert have been something marvelous during the past year. Nothing indicates the growth of these towns and the faith of the people in the future of the country as does a summary of the amount spent in public improvements.

"A conservative estimate places the new buildings at Rupert, including business blocks, new high school building and residences, at \$156,000. This village has also completed a water system during the year at a cost of \$30,000. At Burley \$213,000 is estimated to have been invested in new business blocks and residences. This town has also completed and has now in operation a water system costing \$44,000 and a sewer system costing \$50,000. This town has also its own municipal electric light system, which has cost \$35,000, renting the current from the government. During the year several new brick buildings have been constructed at Heyburn and several brick residences were built during the year. Probably \$600,000 would be a fair estimate of the money

invested in improvements during the year in these three new towns.

"The reclamation service spent during the year the sum of \$495,000. This money has been distributed in operating and maintaining the government canal system and the South Side pumping system. A pumping plant was installed during the year for the irrigation of 2,200 acres in the west end of the project. Eight hundred acres of high land will be irrigated by an electric scoop wheel east of Heyburn. New sluice gates have been installed at the spillway at the Minidoka dam, by means of which the water level in Lake Walcott can be controlled without running the water through the power house. The drainage work during the year has cost \$175,000 and the rapidity with which the water-logged lands are being drained is a source of great satisfaction.

"The residents of the three towns on the project enjoy the use of the electric current at a less cost than any other community known. Their houses are heated by it and their food is cooked with it.

"It is nothing strange to see houses built without chimneys and the towns are becoming smokeless communities, the conveniences of electric heat without the annoyance of furnace, stove, ashes and attendant dirt is only one of the attractive features of life on the Minidoka project.

"Groups of farmers living outside of the towns are combining and running electric lines through the country, so that in a short time a large portion of the settlers will have electricity in use on their farms.

"The religious and social life of the project should have more than a passing notice. In the hurry of business life, changing conditions and new surroundings, the people have not neglected their religious faith. Most of the

evangelical churches are represented in the various towns. At Burley the Presbyterian and Christian churches have erected new buildings during the year.

"At Rupert the Methodists are planning a new \$10,000 building for 1914, to be equipped with all modern conveniences for church work. Probably in no other new community in the entire west can a more reverent and moral class of people be found than comprise the population of this locality.

"The towns and some of the country communities, boast of their woman's clubs, and most of them are federated with the state and district organizations. All of these attempt serious literary work during the winters and are a great factor and exert a large influence in moulding the character of the citizenship. At both Burley and Rupert are strong civic clubs which take an active interest in local improvements and contribute largely towards beautifying the parks and public grounds. Public libraries exist at both places, made possible by the untiring efforts of self-sacrificing women.

"No better indication of the character of citizenship which is building up this project can be found than in the public school system. If there is one thing the people have reason to be proud of it is the magnificent school buildings and the character of the school work done. There are four large brick buildings on the project, besides one of lava rock and seven frame buildings used for school purposes.

"Burley organized as an independent school district in 1909, and takes in an area of about 64 square miles. At that time there were 200 pupils enrolled. This has increased each year until the total enrollment has reached 675, 80 of whom are enrolled in the high school. The average annual increase has been about 25

per cent. A fine brick building costing, with its equipment \$45,000, is rapidly growing too small for the work. There are 21 teachers employed besides the superintendent. Eleven wagons are used to bring in the pupils from the territory adjacent to the town. Of the total enrollment 320 are being brought to school in these wagons and returned home at night. The cost of this feature alone is \$5,000

"This will be unique among all other buildings in the United States in the part that electricity plays in its equipment. A large electric furnace has been specially made for this building by one of the largest electrical manufacturing houses, to heat the air which is distributed by brick conduits to every room in the building. Electricity is also used to heat the water for the shower baths in the gymnasium;



AN IRRIGATION DITCH

a year. Courses in domestic science have been installed this year. The grade girls having their sewing classes and the high school classes are learning the fine art of cooking. The high school is now a member of the State Debating League and the State Debating Association. Manual training will be added to the course next year and a complete equipment installed.

"At Rupert a 10-room brick school building was completed two years ago costing, with equipment, the sum of \$25,000. This being found inadequate a new high school building with complete equipment, costing \$50,000, is now about ready for use. This will add 15 class and recitation rooms besides a large gymnasium, auditorium, offices, locker rooms, etc.

for the domestic science department, for the science laboratory, and for the heating of the water in the lavatories throughout the building. Electric ranges have been installed for the cooking classes and for the Bunsen burners in the science room. Electricity will also run the machinery in the manual training rooms.

"The gymnasium is 40x71 feet, with galleries running the full length. The auditorium has a seating capacity of 380 opera chairs, having a large stage and every convenience for staging amateur theatricals.

"Besides these two large brick buildings the district maintains two one-room rural schools. Twenty teachers are employed in the district

and the school has an enrollment of 550 with 100 in the high school.

"Seven wagons are used to bring in the pupils from the adjacent territory. The curriculum of the school is on a high plane and graduates of the high school have been admitted to the universities upon certificate.

"The domestic science courses provide instruction in sewing for all girls above the third grade and in cooking for all girls above the sixth grade. Manual training with a complete equipment is provided for all boys above the fourth grade. Music and drawing is taught throughout the school. The equipment for the science rooms, manual training and domestic science are the equal of any to be found in the state. Among the other activities, might be mentioned a fine orchestra, the boys' glee club and a girls' glee club.

"The high state of efficiency of the Rupert schools is due largely to the efforts of George L. Dilworth, who has been retained as superintendent from year to year. He has received the hearty support of not only the school board but of the patrons of the school.

"At Heyburn there is a modern \$20,000 brick school house with an excellent corps of six teachers. The enrollment, 150, has increased 25 per cent this last year.

"In the Pioneer district there is a large school house built of lava rock, which was excavated in the vicinity. This building cost about \$6,000. The district employs four teachers, has five wagons, and is doing two years of high school work.

"The Emerson district is another rural community that boasts of a large brick building for school purposes, costing \$8,500. The school is doing an excellent work for the community."

RECAPITULATION

In December, 1913, Stephen D. Taylor, Carey Act land commissioner of Idaho, presented to the state land board his annual report

of conditions in the Carey Act projects in the state. This report made a magnificent showing and its unqualified optimism is assuredly justified. From an article appearing in the *Idaho Statesman* of December 21, 1913, are taken the following pertinent extracts:

"Under the operations of the Carey Act in Idaho, says the commissioner, \$100,000,000 has been added to the wealth of the state, 50,000 have been added to the population of the state, 8,000 operating farm units have been added to the agricultural activities of the state, 330,000 acres of land have been brought under successful cultivation, water has been made available for 438,265 acres more; it has done more for the industrial development of the state than any other single agency.

"Among the claims made by Commissioner Taylor are the following:

"Idaho has made more progress in reclaiming desert lands by irrigation under the Carey Act than all the other Carey Act states combined.

"Idaho has an ample supply of water available for a greater number of acres under the Carey Act projects than all the other Carey Act states combined.

"Idaho has a greater number of acres in successful cultivation and irrigation than all the other Carey Act states combined.

"Idaho, notwithstanding the number and magnitude of her projects, has had a smaller percentage of failures than any other Carey Act state."

"To back up these claims, Commissioner Taylor gives an abstract of the reports submitted to the Reclamation Service at Washington on the Carey Act projects in Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Montana, Arizona and Washington.

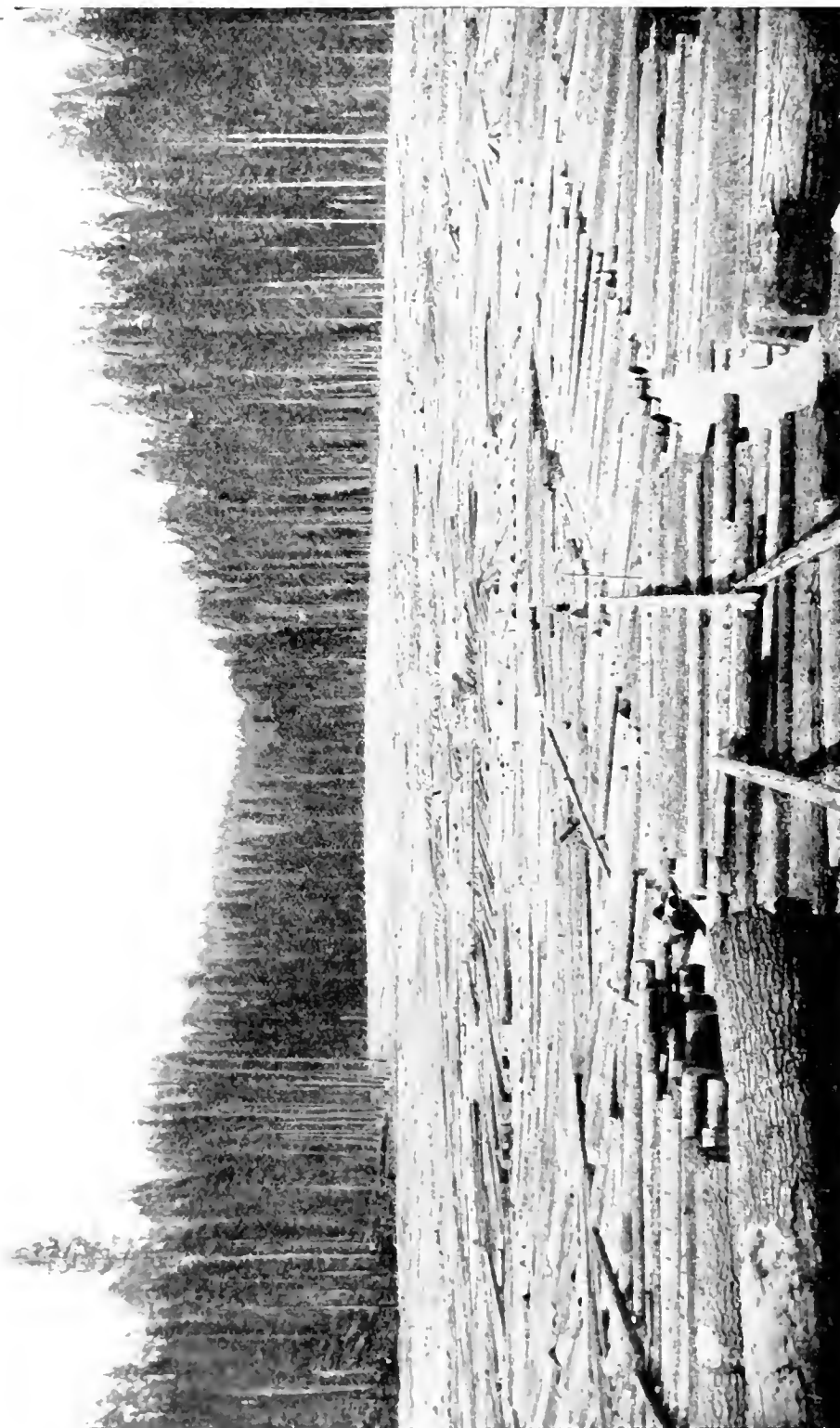
"Idaho has applied for twenty-five segregations under the Carey Act. All but one of these are under contract with the state. Of the

twenty-four approved segregations seventeen are 'going concerns,' sixteen are practically completed, and of the remaining seven, three are dormant and four have made but little progress.

"Including the cost of the work done, Commissioner Taylor holds that the property on the Carey Act projects in the state is worth \$116,257,594, and he gives a detailed table to show for it. He holds that 774,701.07 acres have been reclaimed from the desert in this way, and gives the acreage in each of the seventeen projects. He holds that there are 336,435 acres in successful cultivation in the 7,008 farm units, and gives a table to show this.

"The commissioner's report gives in detail the conditions on the dormant projects and indicates what must be done to put them on their feet under successful operation.

"In conclusion the commissioner says that each year shows improved conditions on the projects; that physical difficulties are being surmounted; that conditions for the settlers are getting better through extensions of time on payments; that the Idaho project has already granted extensions and that the Kuhn representatives while in the city within the past week agreed on extensions on the three Kuhn projects, and that on the whole the outlook is encouraging."



WHITE PINE STORAGE, ABOUT 4,000,000 FEET

CHAPTER XXI

NATIONAL FORESTS—FOREST RESERVES—TIMBER INTERESTS—EFFECT ON WATER SUPPLY—LIVE STOCK ON THE RANGE—FIRE PROTECTION—FORESTS IN IDAHO—SUMMARY.

The beginning of the present National Forests dates back to 1799, at which time congress authorized the purchase of some timberland to supply the needs of the navy. Subsequent measures, which were from time to time enacted, made provision for setting aside wooded lands for specific purposes.

The first attempt to secure comprehensive legislation relative to the forests on the public domain was in 1871, when a bill was introduced in the forty-second congress, but which failed to pass. Agitation along this line continued, however, and in 1876 the sum of \$2,000 was appropriated "to employ a competent man to investigate timber conditions in the United States." On June 30, 1886, an act was approved creating a Division of Forestry in the Department of Agriculture. On July 1, 1901, this division became the Bureau of Forestry, and it in turn, by act of February 1, 1905, was designated as the Forest Service.

The chief cause of the various enactments affecting the control of forests was the growing realization that the timber resources of the United States were being rapidly depleted and that, in time, they would be entirely lost; and further that, unlike so many sources of wealth, it was possible to utilize the forests

and at the same time perpetuate them. Another consideration, scarcely secondary in importance, was the protection of the water sheds by the forest cover, on which protection largely depends the redemption from aridity and barrenness of great tracts of fertile lands in many of the western states.

Recognizing the need of permanent federal control over forested lands, congress, on March 3, 1891, passed a measure which provides: "That the President of the United States may from time to time set apart and reserve, in any state or territory having public land bearing forests, in any part of the public lands wholly or in part covered with timber or undergrowth, whether of commercial value or not, as public reservations, and the President shall, by public proclamation, declare the establishment of such reservations and the limits thereof."

In line with this legislation, President Harrison created the first forest in 1891, which was known as the Yellowstone Park Timberland Reserve. Other tracts were later set apart and they became generally known as "forest reserves." It soon became evident that merely creating and setting apart forest reserves, without provision for their use, was both ineffectual and annoying to local interests

dependent upon their resources. In 1896, therefore, the Secretary of the Interior asked the National Academy of Sciences to recommend a national forest policy. The plan submitted was embodied in the act of June 4, 1897, which, together with later measures, now governs the administration of the national forests. A portion of this law reads as follows: "No public forest reservation shall be established except to improve and protect the forest within the reservation, or for the purpose of securing favorable conditions of water flows, and to furnish a continuous supply of timber for the use and necessities of citizens of the United States; but it is not the purpose or intent of these provisions, or of the act providing for such reservations, to authorize the inclusion therein of lands more valuable for the mineral therein, or for agricultural purposes, than for forest purposes."

It was assumed that the management of land rather than forests was chiefly involved and the secretary of the interior was given authority over the forests, it being provided that they should be surveyed, mapped and classified by the United States Geological Survey and be under the control of the general land office. The use of the forests and ranges, however, soon brought up many complex problems, the solution of which required a technical and scientific knowledge for which the law had made no provision. The advice and services of the bureau of forestry were found necessary, but which, under the existing laws, could not be used to the best advantage. The need of consolidating the various branches of the government forest work became apparent. This was accomplished by the law approved February 1, 1905, which transferred to the secretary of agriculture the entire management of the national forests, except in matters of surveying and the giving

of title to the land. With a change of policy came a change of name, the official designation now being "national forests."

As the purpose of the forest service is better understood and its efficiency is proven by the practical results attained, the misapprehension, which formerly surrounded this governmental policy, is being dispelled. A well founded objection to the former "reserve" policy was the waste involved. As in other forms of plant life, trees mature and unless they are utilized at this period, and before disintegration begins, a financial loss is incurred. It is the intent of the service, therefore, to afford the greatest use of the forests that is consistent with their perpetuity. Reforestation is followed; that is, new trees are planted to take the places of those removed, and the cut is confined to those trees that have become fully ripened. As closely as possible the natural growth of a forest is estimated, and upon this estimate is based the amount of the timber to be sold each year. If the passing years show that the forest growth is not keeping pace with the cutting, the output is reduced. If, on the contrary, the tree increase exceeds the removals, the yearly sales are augmented. The plan, on the whole, is not to materially increase the amount of standing timber, but to maintain for all time the present supply. Under this system, barring great fires, the timber resources on these federally controlled areas should remain constant.

In the disposal of the timber, first consideration is given to local interests and to the people who are living in and building up the country, rather than to large commercial concerns. For some purposes and within certain amounts, free use is given, included within such permits being material needed for the improvement of homesteads, fences, timbers

for mines and the like. The amount of timber sold to any individual or company depends upon the attendant circumstances. In amounts requisite for ordinary purposes it is always obtainable. When, in order to handle the output in a commercial way, a large initial expenditure is necessary, such as the building of a railway, the amount disposed of is made sufficiently large to justify, on the part of the purchaser, the outlay. Only the stumpage is sold, title to the land being retained by the government.

The great national forests are principally in the western states. In all there are 160 of them, having a total area of about 187,000,000 acres. All of these forests are not heavily wooded, nor is it necessary that the timber be of a commercial quality. There is often a misapprehension about this phase of the reservations made. Certain areas are set apart, not alone for the timber on them, but for the carrying out of the second purpose of the forest service—the protection and conservation of water supply. It is only in recent years that the importance of this phase of the work has been generally recognized.

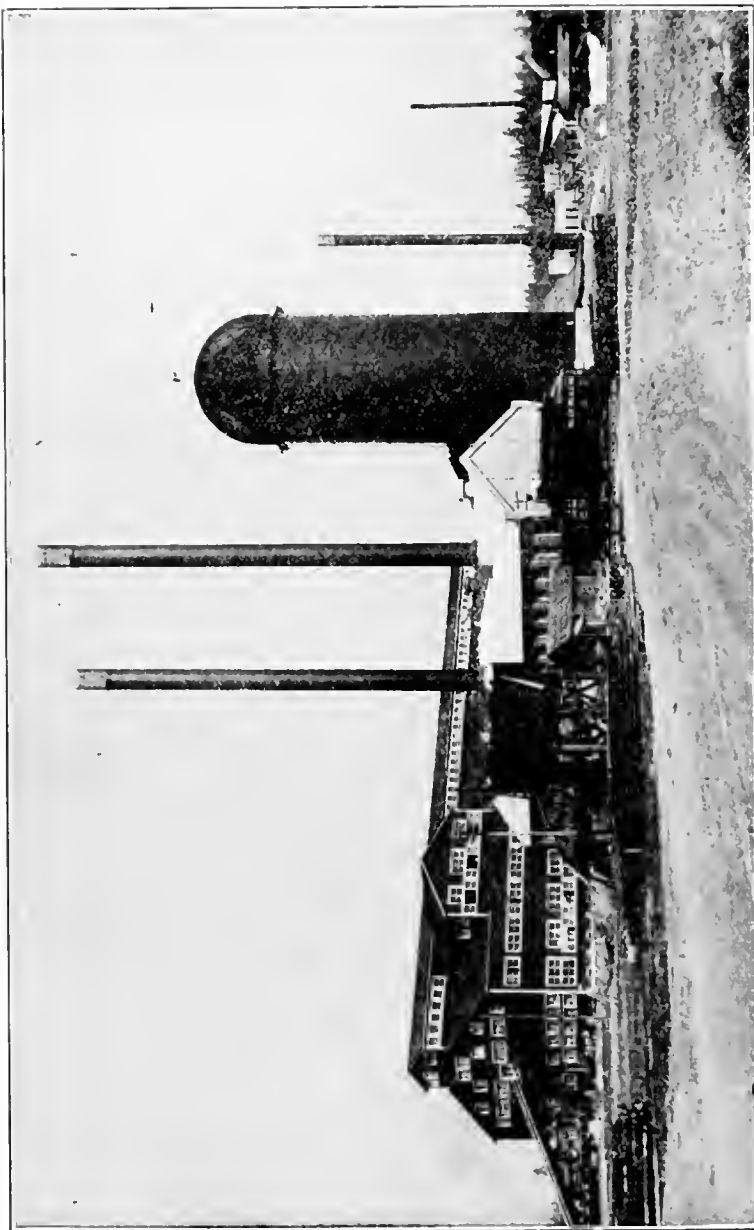
In portions of the arid and semi-arid regions of the west the question whether the land shall become a fruitful one, giving sustenance to a large population, or whether it shall remain an uninhabitable waste, may be solved only by obtaining water for irrigation. The urgent need, therefore, of leaving undone nothing that may help to supply these life giving streams will be conceded.

The water supply of any section depends upon the amount of precipitation and the flow of the water through the drainage basins. It is asserted, also, that there is a direct connection between forests and the amount of rainfall; that stretches, denuded of their forest covering, receive less rain, presumably be-

cause the reflection of heat is greater from the bared sections, which deters condensation in the moisture laden clouds above them. Be that as it may, there is no question as to forests and accompanying plant life being vital factors in the conservation of the moisture after it falls, whether in the form of rain or snow. From the lands robbed of their forest cover, the water runs off rapidly, resulting in undue erosion and destructive floods. On the wooded water sheds, on the contrary, the water is absorbed by the soil and then gradually, through rivulets and springs, discharged into the main streams. Any one who has once traversed a barren country, and has afterwards seen it transformed into a veritable garden through the introduction of irrigation, will appreciate the beneficent purpose of this branch of the forest service.

After lumbering, the industry most affected by this widespread policy of national forests is the ranging of live stock, and at first it was, perhaps, generally considered that government control of such large areas is adverse to this business. Time has materially changed this attitude on the part of those interested.

For many years large herds of cattle and bands of sheep had trailed over the "free ranges" of the great west. There had been no thought of preserving these natural pastures. The purpose was to pasture as many animals as possible any one season, and let the future take care of itself. In the trailing from one feeding ground to another, there was often as much forage trampled and destroyed as consumed. Incidental to this system of unregulated grazing were the great cattle and sheep wars, which contribute lawless and bloody chapters to the history of the range. The owners and caretakers of the cattle and sheep fought for possession of the grazing grounds and the water holes, and in



THE LARGEST SAWMILL IN THE WORLD, POTLATCH

the isolated regions might become right, and property interests were placed above human life. Over-pasturing was causing a diminution in the amount of forage to such a degree that, without any government intervention, it was only a question of time until the size of the herds would have of necessity been reduced.

The federal policy with reference to the grazing rights has been in harmony with the other departments of the forest service, the object being to get from the ranges the highest degree of utility consistent with their permanency. While the grazing grounds were badly depleted, it was necessary to do one of three things; increase the forage produced, open new grazing grounds, or reduce the herds. Wherever possible pasture lands, which had previously been inaccessible, were opened and made available by the construction of trails and bridges. When a reduction in the number of animals that could be pastured became necessary, notice was given and, if possible, the decrease was brought about gradually.

Cooperation between the forest service and the live stock associations has resulted in mutual benefit. The chief factors in successful stock raising are permanent pastures and numerous watering places. The policy of the service promotes both of these interests. By conservation methods the ranges are made dependable and are steadily increasing in feeding capacity. Effort is made to place each kind of stock on the range yielding the forage best adapted to its needs. Trailing, or the moving of herds from one feeding ground to another, has been reduced to the minimum. Many miles of fences have been erected, greatly reducing the loss of stock through straying. The forest rangers and guards work with the stockmen for the extermination of

the predatory animals, which have always been a serious menace to the live stock industry. United efforts are resulting in the increase of the forage vegetation and the eradicating of worthless weeds. It is said that judicious pasturing has a tendency to augment the moisture-retaining power of the soil, and it is conceded that a trampled condition of the ground retards the spread of forest fires.

For the purpose of opening new ranges and also as a part of the fire prevention system, there have been constructed through the nation's forests numerous trails, having a total length of more than thirteen thousand miles, and almost four hundred bridges have been built. During the grazing season of 1912 approximately fourteen million head of stock were pastured, and forage was provided for about six million more while they were being driven over government areas on the way to unreserved or private feeding grounds.

The sentiments of stock men in regard to the policies now in force in the national forests as well as their opinion of the benefits to be derived from an increase, rather than a curtailing of the area under federal control, are expressed in the following resolutions adopted by the American National Live Stock Association:

"We believe that the administration of the National Forests throughout the West is conducted along most efficient and just lines. Many matters of detail, which at first occasioned some discontent among stockmen, have been satisfactorily adjusted, or are being remedied with consistent rapidity, and there is a very evident intention on the part of the officers of the Service to manage the Forests so as to obtain from them the greatest amount of reasonable use consistent with their preservation. The American National Live Stock Association, in convention assembled, at

Phoenix, Arizona, January 14 and 15, 1913, therefore heartily endorses the administration of this Service as being of distinct advantage to the stockmen of the West.

"We further believe that the live stock industry is best served through ownership and control of the National Forests by the federal

management to exclude all live stock from any region when such action may be necessary to preserve the purity of a water supply used for domestic or municipal purposes. When advantageous, re-forestation may be employed to protect a water course and insure its permanency.



RANGERS STATION, IDAHO NATIONAL FOREST

government, and we are opposed to any proposition which contemplates their transfer to the states.

"We believe that the prosperity and development of the stock raising industry on the public grazing lands of the arid and semi-arid West is seriously threatened by the present indiscriminate methods of grazing, and that thereby the permanent value of such lands is greatly impaired, and we strongly recommend the early passage by congress of a bill providing for federal control of these unappropriated public grazing lands and a just and reasonable method of leasing such lands."

It is within the prerogative of the forest

One of the most important features of the forest service is the fire protection afforded. Some of the great forest conflagrations have been appalling both in extent and in the loss of life and property. One of the most notable of these fires was the one which in 1910 swept northern Idaho and western Montana. Human power is helpless before such an onslaught of flames. The chief sources of danger are fires carelessly left by campers, sparks from railway trains and sawmills, and incendiarism.

In order to most effectually guard against the loss of valuable timber and the danger to settlers, the government has made a careful study of forest fires. Since even the most

disastrous conflagrations could, if taken in time, have been controlled, the system in force in the national forests aims primarily at the prevention of fires. Numerous "lookouts" have been established on commanding points, and from them frequent observations are taken during the danger season. Where danger is most imminent a careful patrol service is maintained. As fast as funds are available, trails are being extended to all parts of the forests. Telephone lines connect the headquarters and ranger camps. All the men connected with the forest service are given detailed and comprehensive instructions on all phases of the fire-prevention and fire-fighting subject. The necessary equipment is constantly at hand. Orders for the commissary supplies necessary for any number of men are compiled and kept on hand, so that they may be placed at a moment's notice. In fact, provision is made for everything that will facilitate the location of camps and the active, systematic fighting of fire when such danger arises. And probably on no one is there levied a greater demand for cool, accurate judgment, executive ability and daring coupled with caution than on these men who are entrusted with the protection of the national forests against the ravages of flames.

The forests of the United States are divided, for convenience of administration, into six districts, the respective headquarters being at Missoula, Montana; Denver, Colorado; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Ogden, Utah; San Francisco, California, and Portland, Oregon. The national forests of Idaho lie in districts one and two, with central offices at Missoula and Ogden.

The following table gives the list of forests lying wholly or in part within the boundaries of Idaho, the acres within the state, and the headquarters of the supervisors:

| Forest | Headquarters of Supervisor | Number Acres in Forest |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Beaverhead | Dillon, Mont. | 92,000 |
| Boise | Boise | 1,107,000 |
| Cache | Logan, Utah | 200,022 |
| Caribou | Montpelier | 605,000 |
| Challis | Challis | 1,194,000 |
| Clearwater | Orofino | 822,700 |
| Coeur d'Alene | Coeur d'Alene | 700,800 |
| Idaho | McCall | 1,209,280 |
| Kaniksu | Newport, Wash. | 405,260 |
| Lemhi | Mackay | 1,130,500 |
| Minidoka | Oakley | 530,050 |
| Nezperce | Grangeville | 1,745,000 |
| Palisade | St. Anthony | 301,300 |
| Payette | Emmett | 803,750 |
| Pend d'Oreille | Sandpoint | 858,000 |
| Pocatello | Pocatello | 281,745 |
| St. Joe | St. Maries | 1,033,500 |
| Salmon | Salmon | 1,035,500 |
| Sawtooth | Hailey | 1,320,000 |
| Selway | Kooskia | 1,802,000 |
| Targhee | St. Anthony | 738,000 |
| Weiser | Weiser | 680,460 |
| Total—22 Reservations | | 10,550,827 |

From the above it will be seen that, although Idaho lies partly within the arid belt, it is well supplied with forests. The total area of the state is 54,272,000 acres, 20,000,000 of which, or 37 per cent are wooded. It is estimated that about 45 per cent of the standing timber is privately owned, but almost 90 per cent of the actual forested area is within the national forests, parts of which have immature stands which have not reached the producing period, but which, in the years to come, will replace the timber now being cut.

The benefits to be derived by Idaho from the federal control of forested areas may, perhaps, be better realized by a consideration of the alternative. Had the timber lands remained open for business exploitation, many large mills would have been installed, rail-

road spurs built, and, despite the vast area involved, a comparatively short time would have seen the hills and mountains divested of their covering. Then would have sounded for the state not only the knell of lumbering as an industry, but the local supplies of building material, so essential to the development of the fundamental resources of a section, would also have been exhausted.

Fully as serious would have been the results affecting the agricultural interests of the state. Idaho, in its natural water resources, is more favored than any other state in the arid zone; but water sheds, robbed of their forest covering, no longer husband the rain and the melting snows. From naked slopes the waters pass quickly, often violently, leaving in their trail disaster and ruin instead of bountiful harvests.

Under the unregulated methods of grazing, the natural pastures of Idaho were being depleted, and in some sections irreparably injured. A continuation of the system which had prevailed for so many years must, in time, have resulted in an extensive and permanent falling off of the range stock industry.

In several ways, therefore, Idaho is benefited by forests being under federal control, and it is probable that with the passing years, these benefits will be more fully appreciated than in the present. The vast amounts of gold and silver, copper and lead that have been and still are being mined in Idaho can never be restored. Although, in development, Idaho is but a half century old, many of these immense mineral treasure vaults have already been exhausted, the old workings being a mute reminder of their former commercial prestige.

Under the present forest management, the enormous timber wealth of Idaho is being constantly renewed and will remain for all time an irreducible asset. The beneficial

effects of the forest service on the fundamental industries of Idaho can scarcely be over-stated. Ultimately the state's prestige, as a great commercial commonwealth, will be founded on the products of the soil and the allied live stock interests. The connection between the national forests and these resources is direct and vital.

The preservation of the forest covering guarantees the conservation of the natural water supply, which may in turn, through the construction of the irrigation projects, be fully utilized in the reclamation of the fertile but arid lands. These lands now, and in increasing area will continue to produce the bountiful yields of grains, hays and fruits for which Idaho is becoming noted.

In its relation to stock raising, the policy of the government, as it affects the ranges within its control, insures that on these pastures will be fed, not for one season only, but year after year, the largest possible herds. The permanency of the range and other advantages, previously pointed out, remove many of the hazards hitherto attending this industry. In many instances it has been found that animals from the national range are heavier, when compared with those fed in other sections, and are in such condition as to command a higher market price. This may be accounted for by the fact that watering places are numerous, forage plentiful and that trailing to as great a degree as possible has been eliminated.

The aim and purpose of the federal control of the forests have been misunderstood and the charge has been made that sources of wealth have been unwarrantably withheld from the people. The fallacy of this assertion cannot be too strongly emphasized. There is a marked difference between the rapid exhaustion and dissipation of a great and necessary resource, and a legitimate use

thereof coexistent with its preservation. The following is taken from the last report of the commissioner of immigration, labor and statistics of Idaho:

"It is frequently said that the National Forests are locked up from use from the people of the state. Such is not the fact. In 1911, there were cut on the National Forests under government sales in Idaho 49,579,000 feet board measure, valued at \$118,472.26. During the same year there were issued to settlers free of charge for direct use on their holdings 21,523,000 feet board measure, valued at \$31,797.32. This makes a total of 71,102,000 feet, board measure, valued at \$150,269.58, used by the state that year from the National Forests within it—a large amount, since the Government Forests lie in more rugged mountains and are more remote than private timber. With the development of railroad facilities, the cut on the National Forests will outstrip that of the private holdings. The important point is, that the government does not lock up this resource, but encourages and promotes its use under settled and definite management which releases the timber as needed and at the same time provides for its perpetuation."

In addition to the other benefits enumerated, the national forests afford a considerable yearly income, derived from the nominal charges made for grazing and other privileges and the sale of timber. Of the gross receipts realized, twenty-five per cent is

turned over to the counties in which the forests lie. The funds secured in this way are used for school purposes and the building of roads. An additional ten per cent is expended by the secretary of agriculture upon roads and trails within the forests.

From the two great resources of Idaho—the soil and the forests with the live stock interests dependent upon them—may be predicted a constantly increasing stream of prosperity as the generations pass. With the natural richness of the volcanic soils of Idaho and the scientific measures generally practiced to prevent their depletion, the great ranches and orchards of the Gem state will be maintained at the present high standard of productivity. With this condition may be contrasted the worn out fields of New England, which can now, only after the lapse of time and the expenditure of much money and energy, be brought back to profitable bearing. Again, a comparison may be made between the stretches of stump land near the great lakes, robbed entirely of their great trees, with the magnificent forests of this state, which, year after year, will supply the people living in and building up an ever greater Idaho the timber and lumber so essential to their work of development; which insure for all time feed for the immense herds that fatten on the nutritious forage afforded; which, in their depths, shelter the wild game; and which hoard, for the blossoming orchards and fields of grain, the life-giving waters.

CHAPTER XXII

ROADS AND TRANSPORTATION—OREGON TRAIL—MULLAN ROAD—DISCOVERY OF GOLD AND MEANS OF TRANSPORT—SADDLE AND PACK TRAINS—U. S. MAIL AND EXPRESS—FREIGHTING—BEN HOLLIDAY—STEAMER ON SNAKE RIVER—NORTH-WESTERN STAGE COMPANY—UTAH AND NORTHERN RAILROAD—OREGON SHORT LINE—NORTHERN PACIFIC—LATER RAILROAD DEVELOPMENTS—STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION—INTERMOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HIGHWAY ASSOCIATION—CELILO CANAL.

The first highway through Idaho, and the most historic wagon road of the entire Northwest country, was the "Oregon Trail." The year 1843 witnessed the beginning of the great immigration movement westward, which, in ever increasing numbers, cut through the trackless sage brush the well worn road that in places is still plainly discernible. This great thoroughfare, almost transcontinental in extent, was not constructed and made inviting for its travelers, but was hewn out, little by little, by the thousands of sturdy men and women who, with their children, their household effects, their horses and oxen, journeyed slowly and toilsomely toward the setting sun and the unknown "Oregon country," which promised them happy and prosperous homes.

Ezra Meeker, one of these pioneers, in 1906 again "took the trail" and with his wagon and oxen retraced the famous old route, telling the people along the way of the early struggles, privations and successes. At his suggestion many monuments have been erected which, when the years have obliterated the last traces

of the primitive highway, will still preserve its location and its legends.

The emigrant road entered southeastern Idaho, passing through the present town of Montpelier, and followed a northwest course to Fort Hall. This was an important station along the route and the point of convergence of numerous roads and trails. From this place the road extended westward on the south side of the Snake to the ford of the river, below Salmon Falls. From the crossing the course lay across the plains to old Fort Boise, within three or four miles of Parma, the exact site of the fur trading post being now in the channel of the Snake. Here the river was again crossed, the trail entering Oregon and leading over the Blue mountains to the Columbia.

The poem here given tells one of the many pathetic stories connected with this old road. The passing of many feet had long since leveled the little mound, but the half-sunken wagon tire, with its simple inscription, preserved the site of the lonely grave. When the railway line was run, this resting place

of the dead was not disturbed. The spot was afterward enclosed and a stone erected.

ON THE OREGON TRAIL

By Anne McQueen

Out on the desert, barren and wide,
Watered along by the immigrant tears
Upon the Oregon Trail, she died,—
Rebecca Winter, aged 50 years.
Seeking the land of the storied West,
Opulent land of gold and fame,
Leaving her hearthstone warm, with the rest,
From somewhere out of the east, she came.

Maybe the heart in her bosom died
For grief for some little grave back home,
Leaving all for the man at her side,
For women must follow, where man would
roam.

'Twas famine, or fever, or wan despair
That hushed the cry of her silent breast;
Close by the trail, where the wagons fare,
Rebecca Winter was laid to rest.
Somebody—husband, son, or sire,
Roughly wrought, seeing not for tears,
This—for her grave, on a sunken tire:
"Rebecca Winter—aged 50 years."

Long she lay by the Oregon Trail,
With sagebrush growing above her head,
And coyotes barked in the moonlight pale,
And wagon-trains moved on by the dead.

Till, bearing compass and line and chain,
Men came, marking a way to the West,
Daring the desert's drouth and its pain,
A dauntless heart in each dauntless breast.
And stumbling into a sagebrush bed,
The lineman read—through a mist of tears,

On the wagon tire, that marked her head,
"Rebecca Winter—aged 50 years."

"Boys," said the leader, "we'll turn aside,
Here, close by the trail her grave shall stay,
For she came first in this desert wide,
Rebecca Winter holds right of way."
Today the train glides fast to the West,
Rounding the curve where the grave appears,
A white shaft, marking her place of rest,
Rebecca Winter, dead, 50 years.

Here is the shapen and turf grown mound,
And the name carved on the stone today,
But the thought—" 'Tis for all the graves
unfound,
The others—who died upon the way."

The second highway of Idaho and which, in historical interest, is second only to the one just spoken of, was the Mullan military road in the northern part. Surveys for a transcontinental railway line had been made, with which Governor Isaac I. Stevens, of Washington Territory, had been closely identified. By an act of congress, approved February 5, 1855, \$30,000 were appropriated for the construction of a road from Fort Benton, near the falls of the Missouri, to Fort Walla Walla, in Washington, a distance of about seven hundred miles. John Mullan, who had been a member of Stevens' exploring and surveying party, was the officer assigned to this work.

At that time there was scarcely any one in what is now Idaho to be benefited by such a road, but the settlers on Puget Sound were clamoring for a direct route into their country for emigrants. So far as this hope was concerned, however, the Mullan road was a disappointment, as, previous to the rush of gold seekers into Idaho in 1861, only a few

military troops and one emigrant party had traversed it.

There seems to have been no difficulty in securing federal appropriations for this enterprise, as it was generally looked upon as the forerunner of a railroad, and was deemed a convenience to the government in the movement of troops and in the conduct of Indian affairs. The total cost is said to have been \$230,000. The first route lay on the south of Lake Coeur d'Alene, but in 1861 this section was changed to the north shore. A portion of the old military road is now occupied by Sherman street in the city of Coeur d'Alene.

In 1860 gold was found on the tributaries of the Clearwater river. E. D. Pierce, the discoverer, with a party of miners, wintered there and founded the town which bears his name. Reports of the new placer grounds had gone forth over the western country and as soon as travel opened in the spring of 1861, many prospectors and miners rushed into northern Idaho. The manner of reaching the district was by boat up the Columbia to Fort Walla Walla; thence by stage to the town of Walla Walla, and from that place, usually on foot with pack animals for conveying supplies, to the Clearwater. Within a short time steamers were being run to the mouth of the Clearwater and Lewiston was founded at the landing place, on the south side of the river. By June a wagon road had been made from the mouth of the river to Pierce City. It is said that this road was cut out by a man named Athey, who had formerly lived in Oregon City, Oregon. The use of wagons greatly facilitated the transportation of freight.

Prospecting parties searching for new diggings constantly pushed farther into unknown territory until in the fall of 1862 Boise Basin

was discovered. The extreme richness of these gravels made it certain that the following year would witness a stampede to this section, and transportation arrangements were made to meet the anticipated demands. Boise Basin became the center of mining activities, and for the next fifteen or twenty years, or until the advent of railroads, stage, mail and express lines focused in that part of the territory.

In the spring of 1863 a motley crowd came up the Columbia river bound for the gold fields. Not only were there miners and prospectors, but merchants, intent on engaging in various pursuits in the towns which, for the most part, were experiencing an almost incredible growth; there were packers and freighters, adventurers and the usual percent of gamblers and others of the sporting fraternity.

The mode of travel after leaving the steamers, which landed their passengers either at Umatilla or twenty-two miles farther up the river at Wallula, depended largely upon the condition of the individual pocket books. A few brought with them saddle and pack animals, but the majority were without such equipment. Some would shoulder their blankets and a small supply of food and strike out. Others would join in the purchase of one or more horses or mules for packing their provisions and walk themselves. A large number, however, depended on hiring transportation for themselves and their supplies. For freighting pack animals were used, and for passenger service, saddle trains were brought into use. These trains usually consisted of about twenty animals, of which four were used for packing provisions and cooking utensils, one for the man in charge, and the remainder for the passengers. Those traveling in this way were

expected to do the cooking when camp was made and, when there was need, to take turn in standing guard in order to prevent the Indians from stealing the animals. The first saddle train to go to Boise Basin was under the management of William Ish and John Hailey. The latter became a prominent factor in transportation and has, during his entire life, honorably conducted all the private and public business entrusted to him. This passenger train left Walla Walla on the 18th of April, 1863. The fare charged was \$50 each. Other people engaged in the business and before the season was over the fare was reduced to \$40, and finally to \$30.

With the heavy travel to the gold fields, it was only a question of time until stage coaches would be brought into use. Many franchises for roads and ferries had been granted, and those who had secured these privileges were busily engaged in getting roads made and boats constructed, their re-imbursement to come from the tolls charged.

George F. Thomas and J. S. Ruckle, of Walla Walla, were building a road over the Blue mountains and announced that stage service would be installed in 1864. Thomas, who had been a stage driver in Georgia, went to California during the gold excitement. There he engaged in the stage business, acquiring extensive interests. When gold was discovered in the Nez Perce country in northern Idaho, he located in Walla Walla, from which point he put on stage lines as the varying routes of travel demanded.

There was keen competition between Umatilla and Wallula, each trying to get a monopoly on the freight and passenger business. The preceding season Ish & Hailey had moved their headquarters from Walla Walla to Umatilla. As soon as the people of that town learned that a stage line was to run

from Wallula, they asked Ish & Hailey to put on stages from Umatilla to the Basin. Prior to this request the firm had established stations, for change of saddle horses and furnishing meals, along their route, at distances of about twenty-five miles. These stations would serve for a stage line and the partners determined to make the venture. The early part of 1864 was mild and the first boat came up the Columbia in February. Although their horses were still out on the winter range, Ish & Hailey soon had a saddle train outfitted for the benefit of the early arrivals. During the next three months this mode of travel gradually gave way to the stages. By the middle of March, Ish & Hailey had a coach running three times a week to the foot of the Blue mountains. The mountains were crossed by the Meacham route, and six weeks later the road between La Grande, on the east side, and Express Ranch, or Burnt river, was ready for travel. By the first of June the entire distance of 285 miles from Umatilla to Placerville was in condition to be traversed by stages. Over this line the trip was made in four days of daylight travel.

Two concerns had united in the other stage line. George F. Thomas & Company had stocked the road from Wallula, via Walla Walla, to Express Ranch, which was a little more than half the distance to the Basin. They crossed the mountains about twelve miles north of the Meacham road. This company had made an arrangement with Henry Greathouse & Company to stock and operate the road from the Express Ranch to Placerville. The two stage lines were placed in commission at about the same time and a keen rivalry resulted.

Prior to the summer of 1864 there was no United States mail service in the Basin. All mail had been carried in by saddle or pack

horses by different individuals, the charges on each letter or paper ranging from fifty cents to \$1.00. Wells, Fargo & Company had arranged with various stage lines of the West for the carrying of treasure, fast freight, mail and express, and entered into a contract with Thomas & Company for this line of business. The prices charged were high, and by stipulating that the stages should transport nothing else except passengers and their baggage, the express company virtually had a monopoly. The navigation people also seemed to favor the Wallula line and landed passengers at that point whenever possible. In the spring of 1864, Ben Holliday, of Overland stage fame, also entered the field. He had secured from the United States two new contracts for carrying mail, one from Salt Lake City to Helena, Montana, a distance of 450 miles, and the other from Salt Lake City to The Dalles, Oregon, 675 miles, via Boise City and Walla Walla. From him Thomas & Company secured a sub-contract for carrying the mail from a point west of Boise, where Emmett now stands, to The Dalles.

These things combined promised for a time to be the undoing of the Ish & Hailey line. Mr. Hailey had been on the road with the saddle trains and was familiar with conditions in the Basin and knew that the merchants complained of the high rates charged by the express company. In point of time the Ish & Hailey line had the advantage over the other. The Umatilla stage reached Meacham station, on the Blue mountains, a distance of sixty-five miles, the first day out, while the rival line stopped at Walla Walla, a distance of only thirty-one miles from Wallula. This enabled the stage from Umatilla to reach the Basin a day ahead of the other. Mr. Hailey decided that they could haul fast freight profitably at prices lower

than those then prevailing. He also placed an order for several copies of the Portland papers, getting them in one day sooner than the other stage, and then sold them at half the former price. Shipments of gold were also taken at freight rates, the owners assuming all risks. These plans worked well and the Ish & Hailey stage line did a good business.

At first all freight had to be taken in by pack trains and the business was a lucrative one. The mines were rich and money plentiful. Freight charges from the Columbia river to Boise Basin ranged from sixteen to twenty cents a pound. Commodities generally were very high. As yet nothing was being produced in the valleys. Native hay was cut and taken to the towns. In small quantities it sold as high as forty cents a pound, and twenty-five cents per pound by the bale. Oats retailed as high as fifty cents a pound.

With the improvement of roads came a change in the freighting business. By the middle of the summer of 1864 many wagon freight trains were plying between the Columbia and the mines, which reduced the price on slow freight from ten to twelve cents to six and eight cents per pound. This practically drove the pack trains out of business except to remote sections reached by trails. The amount any one animal could carry was small, and the tolls charged on roads and ferries were high.

Service on the Holliday line was to have begun the first of July, 1864, but delay in securing his equipment, getting stations built and some trouble with Indians caused a postponement, and the first Overland stage did not reach Boise City until August 11.

Ben Holliday was a prominent figure in the development of the country west of the Mississippi, and filled a place that no man, lack-

ing in courage, judgment or character, could have held. To one who knows the West, "Overland" is even yet a word to conjure by. In fancy one sees the dashing horses and lurching coach, and hears the crack of the driver's whip. Around the stage coach are twined some of the most thrilling stories of the early West, tales of adventure and daring, bravery and bravado, humor and tragedy. Facts and romance have become so intermingled that the grim reality of those days is lost to view, and there may be a lack of appreciation of the men who had the courage to chance such risks in order to develop the resources of a new country. Hon. John Hailey, from his personal knowledge, pays the following tribute to the veteran stage man:

"Ben Holliday was a little over the average in size, strong in stature, fine looking, sociable, generous, energetic and far-seeing. In conversation his intellectual face and eyes would fairly shine. He was open and frank in all his dealings. He was brave, quick and daring in engaging in any legitimate business that tended to open the resources of this great western country.

"At the time Mr. Holliday established his Overland Stage Line from the Missouri river to Salt Lake City, and from Salt Lake City to Helena, Montana, and to Boise, the country through which his stages must run was wild, inhabited by none save Indians, usually hostile, and a few white men who were equally dangerous. Few men would even have entertained the idea of engaging in such a hazardous and dangerous business, which involved the investment of several hundred thousand dollars to build substantial stations and fit up the road with the necessary live and rolling stock, forage, provisions, men, arms and ammunition for the protection

of life, property and the United States mail, but Mr. Holliday did it all successfully. He opened the great Overland Route and transported mail and passengers from the east to west and return with reasonable celerity and security, besides making the route much safer for others to travel and blazing the way for the Union Pacific railroad, which was commenced soon after.

"And this is not all that Mr. Holliday did for the West. During the '60s he put on a line of ocean steamships between San Francisco, California, and Portland, Oregon, which was of great benefit to the people of all this northwestern country. Later Mr. Holliday inaugurated the building of the railroad from Portland to Sacramento, California, but before his great and beneficial work was completed, the Supreme Ruler, who holds and controls the time of man, called him away from his earthly labors."

Other stage lines were soon established. Greathouse & Company ran from Placerville to Idaho City by way of Centerville, a distance of twelve miles, making the trip twice daily. Ward & Company covered the thirty-six miles from Idaho City to Boise and return three times each week. Barnes & Yates carried passengers from Boise to Silver City, a distance of sixty-five miles, tri-weekly.

The year 1865 witnessed several changes in the ownership of the stage lines. Ish, of Ish & Hailey, sold out to his partner and bought an interest in the holdings of Thomas & Company. Later in the year Hailey purchased a part of the equipment and a sub-mail contract from Thomas, Ish & Company, and the members of that concern sold the balance of their interests to other people and retired from the stage business. The Boise-Silver City line was bought by Hill Beachy, formerly of Lewiston.

The distance of this mining section from supply points and the difficulty of communicating with the outside world were serious drawbacks and much thought was given to bettering these conditions. It was believed by many that freight and passengers could be brought overland from California more cheaply than by taking boat to the Columbia river landings, and then having a land trip of almost three hundred miles. In 1866, Beachy, Greathouse, Kelly and Hailey took a sub-contract to carry mail three times a week between Boise and Virginia City, Nevada. In the same year Captain John Mullan, who was the engineer in charge of the construction of the military road in northern Idaho, with others, attempted to establish a stage line from Silver City to Red Bluffs, California. Both of these roads were expensive and dangerous. There was much trouble with the Indians, who would steal the horses and attack the stations. For a time it was necessary to abandon the running of stages on these roads.

In the attempt to reduce freight rates the plan of putting boats on the Snake river was considered. A boat called the Shoshone, was built and made its trial trip May 16, 1866. B. M. Durell & Company had installed a fast freight and passenger line from Umatilla to Oldsferry, which was a short distance above the present town of Huntington, and about ninety miles west of Boise. It was expected that a large amount of freight would be carried from this point by boat to the ferry on the Boise-Silver City Line, there to be again transferred to stages. The hope was entertained that the river traffic might be extended to Salmon Falls, from which point other territory could be opened, but this proved not to be well founded. The boat could not go above the mouth of the Bruneau

river, and the loading and unloading made the freight more expensive than in the straight wagon haul. The scheme was abandoned, and the next spring at high water, the boat was run down the river to the Columbia.

The succeeding years saw many changes of ownership, but in a general way, the important stage lines remained constant, extending to Walla Walla, Umatilla and The Dalles on the west; to Winnemucca and Virginia City, with their California connections, on the south, and to Salt Lake City on the south-east, with the outlet from that place north to Helena and Butte, Montana.

In the intermountain country Boise, because of its growth and its position as capital of the territory, became an important center. During these years many coaches drew up, with a flourish, in front of the old Overland hotel, one of the notable landmarks, that stood on the corner of Maine and Eighth street, where now, in keeping with the present day, is the modern office building that perpetuates the name.

As mining regions were discovered and opened, additional stage and freight lines were put on. Accommodations were crude and few, and those who traveled in the more remote sections had to accept whatever befell them. Mrs. Robert E. Strahorn, in her book "Fifteen Thousand Miles by Stage," tells of an amusing experience: "We arrived at midnight at Lost River Junction—which was another dividing of the ways—one road going north to Challis and Bonanza, and the other going southwest to Wood River, Camas Prairie and Boise City. There were no accommodations whatever for passengers, and the winter time schedule was on, compelling night stops, whether there was any place to sleep or not. Those who take chances in new countries undergo hardships that would

be unendurable at times were it not for the vein of ludicrousness that runs through the experiences. The camping-out and picking up first lessons in harnessing a mule, or a vain endeavor to throw the diamond hitch, are matters that may add a wrinkle of care at the time, only to be laughed away in after years. Time mellows many hardships and leaves sunny memories of even very strenuous pioneer days.

"So now, when Pard alighted from the stage, shook off the first coat of dirt, and politely asked where we were to go for a bed and rest, he was met by the rebuff, 'Well, great God, man, you've got the whole territory of Idaho spread out before you. Ain't that enough?'"

Prior to 1869, the chief freighting point for southern Idaho had been Umatilla on the Columbia. The northern part of the state received its supplies from Walla Walla. The Silver City mining region received the major portion of its incoming freight from the south, via Winnemucca. In the summer of 1869 connection was made between the Central and Union Pacific lines and Kelton, Utah, became the nearest railway point, distant from Boise about 240 miles.

In 1870 Hailey, who then had the stage line and carried mail from Kelton to The Dalles, sold out to the Northwestern Stage Company. This company also secured the contract for carrying mail from Boise, via Silver City, to Winnemucca, and during the succeeding years obtained control of the principal stage lines in this section of the country.

In both passenger and freight traffic, the service has become as perfect as those modes of transportation would admit. Stage lines carried the United States mail, Wells, Fargo & Company express, fast freight and passengers. The freighting outfits usually consisted

of three wagons, coupled together, and drawn either by from eight to ten mules or horses, or by five to seven yoke of oxen. The railway points were Kelton and Winnemucca, and general freight rates ranged from three to six cents per pound, dependent upon the condition of the roads and the season of the year. During the Indian wars in 1877-8, the stage lines and freight trains suffered severely from savage depredations. Such was the general condition of transportation when the railroads first appeared within the limits of Idaho.

The first steam road to enter the territory was the Utah & Northern. The prime mover in this enterprise was John W. Young, a son of Brigham Young. Although considerable local capital was invested, the growth and improvement of the road was largely due to the support given by Joseph and Benjamin Richardson, contractors, of New York, whom Young interested in the project.

Young's plan was to push the railroad northward into Montana, his original aim, apparently, being to follow with the ties and rails with the emigrant routes of early days, taking the "Oregon Trail" west from Ham's Fork, Wyoming, and the Montana trail running north from Corinne, Utah. By act of congress approved March 3, 1873, Young's company was granted a right of way for the purpose of enabling it to build its road by way of the Bear river valley, Soda Springs, Snake river valley and through Montana territory to a connection with the Northern Pacific Railroad. The act stipulated that the road was to be completed within ten years. Later, in an act approved June 20, 1878, the privileges granted were changed "so as to enable the Utah and Northern Railway Company and its assigns to build their road by way of Marsh valley, Portneuf and Snake river

instead of by way of Soda Springs and Snake river valley."

Probably the most picturesque feature of the early history of this road was the conference at Fort Hall between the Shoshone and Bannock Indians, Joseph K. McCammon, assistant attorney general, acting on behalf of the United States, and various railroad officials, at which an agreement was reached granting a right of way through the Indian reservation to the Utah & Northern. This agreement was made official by an act of congress approved July 3, 1882.

Actual construction had been in progress and the road had reached the Snake river when, in April, 1877, the president, Sidney Dillon, made a proposition to the governor of Montana for extension into that territory. A special session of the legislature was called to consider the matter. The leader of the upper house, Senator W. S. Sanders, who was chairman of the judiciary committee, in the face of strong opposition, strongly advocated the advantage of railways. During these negotiations, construction work had been continued until the road had crossed the Montana line.

On July 1, 1878, the road gained stability by the placing of a bond issue for \$4,991,000. During 1880 the rails reached Silver Bow, Montana, a point approximately 328 miles from the Utah line. The road was operated under what was known as the Union Pacific System, remaining until 1899 a narrow gauge. On the 1st of August, 1889, the Utah & Northern was consolidated with the Oregon Short Line *Railway* Company, and thereafter, in 1897, the two were merged into the Oregon Short Line *Railroad* Company.

This pioneer road was of great advantage to southeastern Idaho. It afforded the first

outlet for produce and was a stimulus to the settlement of that part of the territory.

In 1883 the Oregon Short Line Railway Company, extended westward from the Union Pacific Railroad at Granger, joining the Utah & Northern at McCammon and passing through the Portneuf canyon to Pocatello with that line, from that point turning westward again, arrived at the western border of Idaho. From east to west within the territory it had a length of 390 miles. With the final completion of the line to Huntington, Oregon, its junction point with the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, it had a total mileage from Granger, Wyoming, to Huntington of 541 miles, its route, save for slight deviations, following the course of the "Oregon Trail."

During the years that southern Idaho was realizing its hopes of transportation, there was railroad building in the northern or panhandle section also. For many years the Northern Pacific had been dreamed of and worked for. Possibly no road has surrounding it more of historical interest than the Northern Pacific. In the middle of the nineteenth century, congress caused investigations to be made concerning feasible railroad routes terminating on the western coast, especial attention being given to possible commercial relations with the Orient. Puget Sound was decided upon as one of the most desirable termini.

In 1852-3, under the direction of the secretary of war, several surveys were made over the mountains to the Pacific. The northern work was placed in the hands of Isaac I. Stevens; afterward governor of Washington territory. The people of that territory were vitally interested in the line that was to terminate on the Sound and, during the years of waiting, used every influence

within their power to forward the enterprise.

A territorial charter was granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company by Washington in 1857. Many interests claimed the attention of congress and the advantages of the central and southern railway routes were urgently presented. In 1860, at the time other railroad subsidies were granted, the Northern Pacific just failed of receiving recognition. The desired end was accomplished, however, on July 2, 1864, when this road received its charter, bearing the signature of President Lincoln. Then ensued, for a score of years, the usual ups and downs of railway promotion. Finally, a branch, connecting Portland and Tacoma, was completed. The company passed through bankruptcy and was re-organized. Work was resumed in 1875 and went forward with fewer obstacles, until in 1883 connections were made through to the Coast.

Railroad construction in northern Idaho was in progress during the period of the discovery of the placer mines and the opening of the wonderful lead-silver veins, which in a few years made Idaho the greatest producer of lead in the United States. From the Northern Pacific a branch line was built to the mining district, which materially assisted in the development of these great properties.

After almost twenty years, Idaho's hopes of rapid transit were realized, and a period of general prosperity came in the wake of the railroads. Previous to 1885, when the eastern and western connections of the Oregon Short Line were made, Idaho could hardly have been said to have had any commerce. The railroads gave new life to all existing industries and developed many new ones. In 1885 the exports of live stock aggregated 30,000 head of cattle and horses, or 1,800 carloads,

while improved breeding stock to the number of 4,000 head was imported. The railroads played an important part in the mining business, also, permitting the shipping of ore and bullion at greatly reduced rates, and affording much more favorable conditions for the bringing in of equipment and milling machinery. The total freight for Idaho, carried by the Oregon Short Line and Utah & Northern for the year ending June 30, 1888, is given at 44,800 tons.

By 1889 there were eleven railroads in Idaho, which indicates the rapidity with which this line of work was carried forward after a start was made. The length of the various lines totaled almost nine hundred miles, of which the Oregon Short Line and its branch made up the larger part. The Utah & Northern had a length of 120 miles. There was 88 miles of Northern Pacific road within the territory. The other railroads were the Idaho Central, Wood River, Washington & Idaho, Coeur d'Alene Railway & Navigation Company (narrow gauge), Spokane & Palouse, Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, and the Spokane Falls & Idaho.

The assessed valuation of the railroads was \$4,719,786. The total outward tonnage for Idaho for the year ending July 30, 1889, was 184,015, which convincingly shows the effect on business of railroad facilities. With the rails came telegraph and telephone lines. At this time the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company had a length of 776 miles, valued at \$61,393,000. Other companies had 131 miles of wires with a value of \$3,700.

This was the condition of Idaho at the close of territorial days. The value of the telegraph and telephone lines within Idaho was stated, by the state board of equalization in 1912, as being, respectively, \$1,152,455.00 and \$1,430,599.10. The last available report gives

the following table of railroads within the state, their mileage and valuation:

| Railroad | Mileage | Valuation |
|--|----------|--------------|
| Oregon Short Line..... | 1,227.04 | \$50,318,815 |
| Great Northern | 105.45 | 5,510,305 |
| Northern Pacific | 329.37 | 13,369,198 |
| Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound | 181.00 | 6,143,100 |
| Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company.... | 142.87 | 4,318,295 |
| Payette Valley Railroad..... | 29.25 | 43,875 |
| Pacific & Idaho Northern.... | 90.00 | 495,000 |
| Spokane & International.... | 122.29 | 1,528,625 |
| Idaho-Washington Northern... | 32.96 | 263,680 |
| Idaho Railroad, Light & Pow- er Company (interurban)... | 68.62 | 570,915 |
| Sandpoint & Interurban..... | 6.00 | 6,000 |
| Spokane & Inland Empire.... | 20.95 | 445,985 |
| Idaho Northern | 57.19 | 314,545 |
| Caldwell Traction | 7.50 | 7,500 |
| Milner & North Side..... | 21.45 | 53,025 |
| Washington, Idaho & Montana | 45.14 | 361,120 |
| Gilmore & Pittsburg | 81.62 | 652,900 |
| Nezperce & Idaho Northern.. | 13.85 | 13,850 |
| Idaho Southern | 22.98 | 57,450 |
| Coeur d'Alene & Pend d'Ore- ielle | 20.61 | 103,050 |
| Craig Mountain Lumber Com- pany Railroad | 6.00 | 6,000 |
| Total | 2,642.62 | \$84,506,573 |

Extensions are constantly changing these figures. Every county of Idaho now has a railroad, and yet there is a vast empire in the central portion of the state that is as yet untouched by the hands of steel and which contain immense but undeveloped wealth. Transportation is the key that will unlock the unopened treasure house of this great state.

During the past few years there has been much agitation of the question of good roads, and in all parts of the United States people are coming to a keener realization of the importance of the subject. Good roads directly affect the fundamental industry of

the nation—farming—and are a far-reaching economic factor. The magnitude of the actual financial loss incurred each year in getting produce to market can only be grasped by considering these losses in the aggregate.

Massachusetts was the pioneer in this movement, establishing a State Highway Commission in 1892. With the exception of the old "National Pike," this was the first instance in the United States of a unit, larger than a county, having charge of road construction. The advantages of this plan soon made themselves evident in practical results. Other commonwealths followed the example set by Massachusetts, until now almost every state in the union has enacted a like measure.

The twelfth legislature of Idaho created a State Highway Commission, the act being approved March 13, 1913, and authorized the licensing and registration of motor vehicles to provide a fund. The constitutionality of this measure is now being tested in the courts and no definite steps can be taken by the commission until a decision is rendered. Some preliminary surveys have been made, and certain general routes, desirable for state highways, have been designated, as follows: From Oldsferry on the Snake river, Washington county, across the southern part of the state to Bear Lake county; from Twin Falls to Hailey; from Pocatello north through Blackfoot and Idaho Falls to Gibbonsville; from Idaho Falls to the Yellowstone National Park; from Boise to Lewiston by way of Meadows and Grangeville, and extending on north to Coeur d'Alene and Sandpoint; and from St. Regis Pass westward to connect with the Washington-Appleway road, a national highway. The aim is not only to join the different parts of Idaho in one comprehensive road system, but to meet on the state lines the principal thoroughfares of Montana,

Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, Oregon, Washington and Canada.

Idaho is also identified with the national road movement, belonging to the Intermountain Society, which in June, 1913, was made a department of the National Highway Association. This Intermountain department embraces Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Montana, Nevada and Utah. Dr. L. P. McCalla, of Boise, is its president.

The chief purpose of this organization is educational—the arousing of public sentiment in favor of improved roads. Its ultimate object is to secure a National Highway Bureau, which shall take charge of, construct and maintain a nation-wide system of highways. The Panama canal may be cited as a parallel case of government activity, and it is the belief of those who have studied the question carefully that such a system of roads would be equally beneficial from the commercial standpoint.

In the United States the average cost of transporting a ton of produce one mile over the country roads is twenty-three cents. In the older countries, such as Germany, England and France, where well built highways have been provided, this average cost ranges from six and a quarter cents to seven and one-half cents. It is estimated that such a system of roads, as is recommended by the National Association, would effect a yearly saving to the farmers of the United States of four hundred million dollars. In other words, there is each year wasted, because

of poor roads, enough money to pay for the entire system.

The highways that are being advocated would accommodate seventy-five per cent of the people of the United States. They would form a great framework on which to tie the state thoroughfares, with which, in turn, would be joined the county branches, making in all a vast system of substantially built and excellently maintained roads.

Although not within the state lines, the Celilo canal, which is nearing completion, will mark the beginning of a new epoch in the marketing of Idaho products and in the reduction of freight rates. This canal is being constructed around the rapids in the Columbia river near The Dalles, Oregon, and will make navigable many miles of the Columbia and Snake rivers. Boats ply on the Snake river as far as Lewiston, Idaho, but it is necessary to transfer freight to the railway around these rapids, greatly increasing the expense of handling.

The Celilo canal will give to northern Idaho direct water transportation to the Pacific ocean, and, by shortening the railroad haul, will be beneficial to all parts of the state as well as to the Northwest generally. The canal has a length of eight and one-half miles and is being built by the government at an estimated cost of \$7,000,000. The opening of this waterway at practically the same time as that of the great Panama canal will work a revolution in the facilities for marketing northwestern products.

CHAPTER XXIII

EDUCATION—THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING—TECHNICAL SCHOOLS—LAWS—LAND GRANTS—UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO—LEWISTON STATE NORMAL SCHOOL—ALBION STATE NORMAL SCHOOL—ACADEMY OF IDAHO—THE IDAHO INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL—SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND—WASHOE COMMUNITY SCHOOL—IDAHO FREE TRAVELING LIBRARY—COLLEGE OF IDAHO—THE FIELDING ACADEMY—RICKS ACADEMY—IDAHO INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE—CHILDREN'S HOME FINDING AND AID SOCIETY OF IDAHO.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The real settlement of Idaho began in 1860 when E. D. Pierce discovered gold along the tributaries of the Clearwater and, with his party, founded Pierce City and wintered there in 1860-1. The discovery of new camps during the following years and the consequent increase of population are given in the chapter dealing with the early mining history.

Idaho was organized as a territory in 1863. At the second session of the territorial legislature, which convened in November, 1864, and adjourned on the 23d of the following month, an act was passed establishing a common school system. Owing to the unstable nature of the population, and to the fact that for years almost all business was confined to mining, the majority of the men engaged therein either having no families or leaving them in "the states," the progress of education was necessarily slow.

Too much credit cannot be given to the religious workers of those early days for, hand in hand with the church work, they organized

study classes and private and parish schools. From the birth of our nation, education has been considered one of its chief bulwarks, and no sacrifice has been deemed too great to give to the boys and girls of each generation all the advantages in this line that, under existing conditions, were possible.

On December 1, 1865, one year after the passage of the law establishing the common schools, the superintendent of public instruction, Hon. J. A. Chittenden, reported the number of school children, between the ages of four and twenty-one years, as 1,239. This report covered six of the eight counties then existing, no returns from Oneida, in the southeastern part, and Shoshone on the north being included. Boise county possessed the greatest number, having 602, and Idaho county the fewest, reporting but twelve. Within the territory there were twelve schools and three schoolhouses.

The superintendent's report for the following year (1866) includes Ada, Boise, Owyhee and Nez Perce counties, Idaho, Shoshone, Alturas and Oneida not being mentioned. The

report gives the number of school children within the four counties as 792. Boise and Ada were by far the most populous counties. During the year the number of children of school age in Ada had remained practically the same, but in Boise the figures of the preceding year were reduced one-half. This indicates the decrease in population in Boise basin caused by the working out of the richest of the placers. The expenditures for school purposes within these four counties is given at approximately \$6,700. The fourth legislature passed a measure abrogating the state superintendency and constituting the comptroller ex officio superintendent of public instruction.

As the territory increased in population and prosperity, the schools grew apace in numbers and efficiency. During these years the schools were maintained wholly by direct taxation and by certain fees, fines and forfeitures which were designated as belonging to the school fund. At the different legislative sessions changes and improvements were made in the school laws. The first graded schools within the territory of Idaho were authorized by the eleventh territorial legislature (1880-81). It enacted a law creating the Boise City Independent School District; provided for the erection of the Central school building, which will soon be torn away to make room for one of the wings of the new capitol structure, and for the establishment of a graded school. Another measure of the same session gave to Lewiston an independent graded school.

The last territorial legislature passed a bill establishing a university for Idaho at Moscow, in Latah county, and appropriating from the territorial treasury the sum of \$15,000, with which the regents were to secure suitable grounds and plans for the buildings. A

tax was levied for the creation of a building fund.

The congressional act which admitted Idaho to statehood, passed July 3, 1890, made donations of government lands, lying within the borders of the state, to certain educational and public institutions. It stipulated that in every township sections 16 and 36 were granted to the state for the support of the common schools. It also provided that five per cent of the proceeds of the sales of public lands within the state, sold by the United States subsequent to the admission of Idaho to the union should, after deducting incident expenses, be added to the permanent school fund. It further specified that under the act of February 18, 1881, which granted to Idaho and other of the northwest territories and states certain parts of the public domain, there should be set apart for the university seventy-two sections of land, and an additional fifty thousand acres were donated for its support and maintenance. Other grants were ninety thousand acres for an agricultural college; one hundred thousand acres for the establishment of scientific schools; one hundred thousand acres for state normal schools; and one hundred and fifty thousand acres for "other state, charitable, educational, penal and reformatory institutions." Provision was also made for the penitentiary and for the insane asylum at Blackfoot.

Regulations were made governing the selection and sale of these lands, the general plan being that all proceeds shall be placed in an irreducible fund, the income from which shall go to the support and extension of the various institutions. A minimum price of \$10 per acre was placed on all school lands. The permanent endowments are being augmented from this source, and the additional money

necessary for the schools is derived from taxation.

The educational institutions that have, up to the present time, been founded by the state are the University of Idaho, Moscow; State Normal School, Lewiston; State Normal School, Albion; Academy of Idaho, Pocatello; State School for the Deaf and Blind, Boise; State Industrial School, St. Anthony.

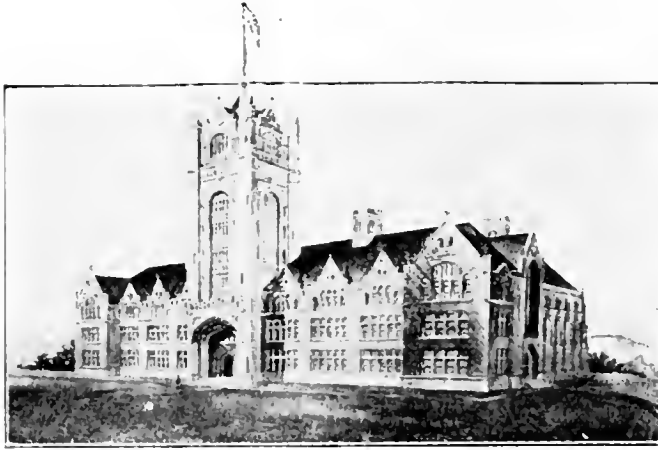
UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO

The University of Idaho is situated on an eminence to the southwest of the city of Mos-

cow. The school was opened. The faculty consisted of the president and one professor. The students were few this first year, and but six of them could rank as collegiate, all the others taking preparatory work.

From year to year buildings have been added, increasing the capacity and efficiency of the school. Liszt Hall was built in 1897. It is a two-story wooden structure and was formerly used as the horticultural building. In 1907 it was refitted and is now the home of the department of music.

In 1902 there was added the engineering building. It was of brick and is three stories



UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO, MOSCOW

cow, and overlooks one of the most attractive prospects of mountain and valley in the Palouse country. The campus—a wide sweep of lawn dotted here and there by tennis courts, a monument and a grove of trees—is crossed from the city by a winding driveway.

The regents, acting under the legislative act of 1888-9 establishing the university, secured these grounds and erected the administration building. This was partially completed in the fall of 1892, and on the 3d of October

high, with a ground floor of 60 by 108 feet. Several of the sciences are taught in it and it also contains the machine and wood working shops. During this year, also, Ridenbaugh Hall was built. It is the women's dormitory and was named in honor of Mrs. Mary E. Ridenbaugh, of Boise, who was vice president of the board of regents, in recognition of her great interests in education and untiring efforts in behalf of the young women of the university. Ridenbaugh Hall stands at

the east entrance of the campus, is of attractive appearance, and is finished and furnished throughout according to the most approved plans. There are two reception halls, thirty-five dormers, study rooms, and a dining hall which will accommodate one hundred boarders. The apartments for the dean of women is in this building.

The armory and gymnasium (1904) is a large, rectangular structure of red brick, with a ground floor 120 by 64 feet. It was constructed at an approximate cost of \$25,000 and is one of the most pleasing of the university buildings.

The year 1906 added to the university three new science buildings. The one housing the metallurgical laboratory is of red pressed brick and is the best for the purpose in the Northwest, representing, with its equipment, an expenditure of \$40,000. It stands on sloping ground and has the different floors or levels common to all mills constructed on a hillside. The assay building is of one story, constructed of selected brick with rubble foundations, and is fully equipped for assaying and small scale metallurgical experiments. It contains a furnace room, a chemical laboratory, an office, a parting-room, balance room and a laboratory. Morrill Hall, built of brick and stone at a cost of \$50,000, was designed to meet the needs of the College of Agriculture and the Agricultural Experiment Station.

The year 1907 brought two more buildings to further the efforts of the institution along utility lines. The flour mill is equipped for experimental work in the improvement of wheat. One end of this building is used for the investigation of fruit by-products. The forge shop is a temporary wooden structure used by the department of mechanical engineering. Eight Buffalo down-draft forges, with power blower and exhauster, have been

installed, together with an emery-wheel grinder and the necessary small tools, vises, mandrel, etc. The next year the greenhouses, which are situated just west of the mill, were built.

A much needed central heating plant was provided in 1909, which furnishes steam heat to the majority of the university buildings.

At a meeting of the North Idaho Forestry Association, December 16, 1911, a motion that the members of the association prorate their holdings to the extent of \$58,000 for the purpose of erecting a forestry building at the University of Idaho was unanimously passed. The preliminary plans call for a three-story brick building, sixty-three by one hundred feet, provided with museum, library, offices, lecture rooms and laboratories suitable to meet the urgent needs of the school of forestry; also a mill annex, where woodworking machinery will be installed for laboratory work in lumbering and other forms of utilization. The building when finished will be one of the most complete of its kind in the United States.

The first university building, in which the work of this institution was commenced in 1802, was destroyed by fire on the 30th of March, 1900. This was a great loss to the school and to the state, not alone in the building, but in the valuable records, manuscripts and collections which the flames consumed. Arrangements were speedily made to replace it, the result being the beautiful new administration building in collegiate gothic style. The central portion and north wing are completed and in use. The south wing is yet to be erected. In addition to the library, offices, and many class and lecture rooms, this building has an auditorium with a seating capacity of nine hundred.

Gradually, as the schools throughout the

state have advanced, preparatory courses have been dropped from the university curriculum. As stated before, in the beginning very few of the students were qualified to do college work, and it was not until the school was in its thirteenth year that the number of collegiate students exceeded those in the preparatory department. As high schools, affording the opportunity for securing the preparatory work, have been established, the entrance requirements to the university have been advanced until now they are on a par with those of other first-class state universities and colleges.

There is probably no part of the university work of more importance to the state at large than that done in the College of Agriculture. Instruction is offered in the various branches relating to farming, fruit growing and animal husbandry. Special courses and short terms are provided for those who are engaged in these pursuits, and institutes and movable schools are held at different points in the state.

The Idaho Experiment Station was established in 1892 and made a part of the university. The legislature made an appropriation of \$15,000 to be paid each year. This is known as the "Hatch Fund" and has been utilized by the station ever since its establishment. In 1906, congress passed an act appropriating \$5,000 annually to each state and territory for the purpose of providing funds for scientific research along agricultural lines. This sum, according to the terms of the act, was to be increased annually \$2,000 until the total amount appropriated to each state and territory should reach the sum of \$15,000. This is known as the "Adams Fund" and its use is limited to research work, and cannot be used for executive or demonstration purposes, nor for the publishing of

bulletins, improvement or general expenses of the station.

The university has a farm of one hundred acres where experiments are made in the growing of the various fruits, grains and other produce. Tests are conducted to determine the best methods of caring for and feeding livestock. From time to time bulletins, giving the results of the work of the station, are issued.

About 1902 there was added the Department of Home Economics. Its purpose is to enable young women to reach the highest efficiency in home-making, and to achieve the best results with the greatest economy of energy, time and money.

The university consists of the following divisions: The College of Letters and Sciences, which offers the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Science in Home Economics, Bachelor of Science in Forestry; the College of Agriculture, granting the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture; the College of Engineering, offering the degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil, Mining, Electrical, Mechanical and Chemical Engineering; the College of Law, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In addition to these degrees for under-graduate work the university offers, in each of its different colleges, the master's degree for one year of post-graduate study under prescribed conditions.

Of the lands donated by the government for school purposes, 286,080 acres have been set apart for the University of Idaho, which, when all are sold, will give this institution a munificent endowment.

The first executive head of the university was President Gault, who was succeeded by President Blanton. From 1900 to 1913, the school was under the guidance of President

James Alexander MacLean, who resigned to accept the presidency of the University of Manitoba. Since then Dean Carlyle, of the College of Agriculture, has acted as president. The filling of this important position is one of the first duties of the newly created board of education.

Since the first year of the school, when it had but two teachers and but few students, the growth has been steady and substantial. In the college year of 1912-13, the university had eighty-five instructors and assistants and 763 students. When these figures, taken in relation to the population of the state and its financial resources, are compared with those of other states, it will be seen that the University of Idaho makes a most creditable showing.

It is confidently believed that the new central board of control, under which all of the state educational institutions have been placed, will succeed in effecting desirable changes and improvements in the work of the different state schools, and that under the new regime the university will enter upon a second and even more progressive stage of its history.

LEWISTON STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

By act of the legislature in January, 1893, the Lewiston State Normal School was established, and in 1895, the main building was erected. The site chosen was an especially fortunate one. Situated upon the highest part of what has since come to be known as Normal hill, it commands, by its elevated position, a beautiful view of the Snake and Clearwater valleys, and is assured the most healthful and sanitary conditions. Although near enough the center of town to be within easy reach of the business district, it is,

nevertheless at the very heart of the most attractive residence quarter. These conditions, coupled with the delightful winter climate of the Lewiston valley, render its situation ideal for an institution of learning.

In 1899 and 1901, wooden structures were built to serve temporarily as training school and dormitories. These were supplanted, first in 1905, by the east wing, which affords accommodations for the training school, and next, in 1907, by Lewis Hall, the attractive brick dormitory for women.

At the session of the legislature in 1909 money was appropriated which made possible further extensive improvements. A tract adjoining the school grounds on the south and west, comprising about thirty city lots, was purchased. Upon a part of this tract the gymnasium has been built and the athletic grounds laid out. At the same session provision was also made for a building for manual and domestic arts. A central heating plant has also been installed and all buildings connected.

Partially enclosed by the main building and training school, the manual arts building and Lewis Hall is the campus. This is a large open field, comprising approximately six acres, which has been rendered most attractive by the artistic arrangement of walks and drives and by the planting of numerous trees, shrubs and flowers.

The institution has each year become more important to the educational system of the state, and better prepared to fulfill its obligations. The departments have been increased in number and efficiency. The apparatus of scientific laboratories, the equipment of the manual training rooms, and the department libraries, are unusually complete and practical. The Lewiston State Normal School is now on a par with the best schools

of its kind west of the Rocky mountains. It has ideals as high, equipment as complete, and it demands of its students work as thorough and as conscientious as any similar institution.

The main building is of brick trimmed with granite, of a pleasing architectural design, to which the imposing tower adds much of beauty and of strength.

The library occupies the entire south side of the second floor of the main wing. It contains seven thousand bound volumes and about three thousand pamphlets. The professional library consists of several hundred well selected volumes.

The east wing, generally known as the training school, was formally opened in 1906. It is of brick and is constructed on the same architectural lines as the main building. In it is a large assembly room for students with a seating capacity of nearly three hundred.

The rapid development of the departments of manual and domestic arts, due to the increasing interest in this special line of educational work, has necessitated the provision of a separate building to accommodate the department. It is an artistic brick structure in harmony architecturally with Lewis Hall, near which it stands. It has two stories with basement, and provides for the following class rooms and laboratories: A bacteriological laboratory, domestic science food analysis laboratories, a model kitchen and dining room, and in addition commodious rooms for clay modeling, sewing, weaving, light metal work and the various allied branches of domestic art.

The gymnasium is most appropriate in design and structure. The basement is of concrete, the first story of brick, with stucco and half timber above, similar to Lewis Hall. By extending girders from heavy buttresses, the

necessity of pillars for the support of the roof has been obviated, and the interior rendered free from all obstruction. In the basement are a swimming pool and bowling alleys. The former has been installed in accordance with the most modern ideas of construction. Along one side of the bowling alleys space has been left for the seating of about eighty spectators.

The gymnasium proper is on the first floor. At one end a stage is provided, so that upon occasion the whole may be converted into a large auditorium which will seat from six hundred to seven hundred people. Encircling the gymnasium on the second floor is a suspended running track, back of which is a gallery with a seating capacity of about two hundred.

Adjoining the gymnasium on the south is the athletic field, which provides ample space for track and field athletics, as well as for hockey grounds, a baseball diamond, and a football gridiron. To the east, protected by shade trees, is the outdoor gymnasium, where, in the fall and spring, the regular classes in physical education meet for class work. Adjacent on the east are seven tennis courts for the exclusive use of the students and faculty.

Lewis Hall, the dormitory for women, was completed February 1, 1908. The building is most artistic and most complete in its appointments, and provides accommodations which are almost ideal for students. The architecture is after the early English type. The interior wood finish is of quarter-sawed fir, stained, and all the rooms are appropriately decorated. The commodious living rooms, library and dining room, with their artistic finish and large, open fireplaces, form centers for social life of the type which contributes especially to general culture in the student body. The furniture throughout is

of solid oak in mission design. Among the many rooms, all of which are steam heated, electric lighted, and provided with hot and cold water, none are more attractive than the sixteen suites consisting of study and alcove bedroom, each having its open fireplace in addition to the steam heat.

The central purpose of the Lewiston State Normal is the training of teachers for work in the public schools of the state. In addition to the general work which leads to life diplomas, there are courses giving special

Albion, but no appropriation was made for buildings or maintenance. At the next session, however, bonds were voted, from which the school realized \$40,760.63. With this fund the main building was begun and the current expenses of the school were paid for two years. The next legislature insured the support of the school by including it in the general appropriation bill.

Albion is in the southeast part of Idaho and is the county seat of Cassia county. The grounds lie just northwest of the town and



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, ALBION STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

training in primary, high school and rural work, and in home economics, manual training, applied arts, music and physical education. George H. Black is the president and the faculty includes about thirty-five professors and assistants. Almost five hundred students are in attendance.

ALBION STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

The state legislature of 1893 also established the normal school to be located at

now embrace thirty-one acres. When this institution was located at Albion, Hon. J. E. Miller donated to it five acres of land. In 1901, the men's residence, Miller Hall, was built. It is two stories high and has, in addition to the dormitory apartments, reception and reading rooms.

In 1905, the citizens of Albion, and the trustees, faculty and students of the Normal, presented another five acres as the site for the women's building, for which the legislature that year made provision. Hansen Hall,

as it is called, consists of two stories and a basement. Within this building, in addition to its dormitory facilities, are the apartments of the dean of women and the matron, a parlor, reading room and guest room. In the basement are the dining hall, kitchen and laundry together with their utility rooms.

In 1907, the legislature made an appropriation for the training school building and two acres were purchased for this purpose. This structure is one story in height and has four large rooms, as well as smaller ones for recitation and office use.

In 1909-10 the gymnasium was built, its dimensions being 105 by 64 feet. It is a sightly building and very well equipped, and is a source of pride to all interested in the institution. About this time nineteen more acres were purchased.

All of these buildings are of brick with native lava stone foundations. They are electrically lighted and have modern conveniences, the water supply being secured from wells.

The chief purpose of this school, also, is the training of teachers, but its work has had to be adapted to existing conditions so as to give the greatest benefit. At the time the Albion Normal was established there were very few genuine high schools within the state. The majority of the young people could not, near their homes, secure the work embraced in such a course. It was, therefore, necessary for the state schools to supply this need, and at Albion even some seventh and eighth grade work was done, while its regular course embraced the branches belonging to the four years of high school. Two years of advanced work have now been added, and as fast as it is practical all studies properly belonging to the common school system are being elimi-

nated, it being the aim finally to require a high school diploma for entrance.

The men who have served as president of this institution are F. A. Swanger, J. C. Black, Horace Ellis and G. A. Axline. President Axline has been the executive head since 1904 and the years of his incumbency have witnessed great advancement.

The school emphasizes the professional training for teachers and has six courses, leading to diplomas which grant either a life or a five year certificate within the state. Special opportunities are given to prepare for primary and rural school teaching. Instruction in manual training, domestic science and agriculture has been made a part of the curriculum. In the training department the eight grades are taught, there being about one hundred children in attendance. Here the work of the student teachers is very carefully supervised.

The attendance at Albion is about three hundred, and almost as great a number take advantage of the special summer sessions.

ACADEMY OF IDAHO

In 1901, by legislative enactment, the Academy of Idaho was brought into existence and located at Pocatello. One of the initial purposes of the school was to form a link between the common schools and the University of Idaho, and vocational training was also contemplated. The legislative measure declared that its purpose should be "the teaching of all the branches commonly taught in academies and such various courses as are usually taught in business colleges."

The citizens of Pocatello donated ten acres as a site for the academy. Pocatello is the second city of Idaho and is the railroad center of the southern portion of the state. Its

accessibility, its position as a division point in a great railway system, and the advantages afforded by a place of its population, combine to make Pocatello a desirable location for an institution that is specializing along technical and vocational lines.

The Academy of Idaho was opened in the summer of 1902 and the succeeding years have witnessed a steady, substantial growth. The legislature of 1905 gave to this school forty thousand acres of the government land donated to Idaho at the time it was admitted to the union, the income from the fund, which

existence about four years, its aim being to train its students to become efficient agriculturists and stock men. On the one hundred acres are the various buildings needed on a farm of that size, together with livestock, implements, machinery and dairy and soil laboratories. Fences divide the land into numerous fields, facilitating the experimental work. There is a five-acre orchard in which are planted the leading varieties of fruit trees and also of grapes. In addition, about fifteen kinds of small berries are being tested. This department covers the work necessary for



ACADEMY OF IDAHO, POCATELLO

will be formed by the sale of these tracts, to be used for the support of the school. There has also been secured a farm of one hundred acres for the demonstration of the agricultural work.

In recent years the school has specialized in industrial education. The term "academy" has become in a sense a misnomer, and a title which would indicate its technical character would now give a more correct impression of the scope and purpose of the institution.

The department of agriculture has been in

farming, livestock and fruit growing, and includes carpentry and blacksmithing.

The industrial arts department deals with the use of tools and mechanical instruments, and includes work in wood and with the forge, pattern making, practical electricity, plane surveying and kindred subjects.

The equipment for the work in home economics is quite complete, including a kitchen, dining hall, sewing and fitting rooms. Here the young women are trained to the greatest efficiency in the conduct of the home and the various pursuits connected with it.



"CAHALAN HALL"—ONE OF THE FIVE COTTAGES, AND COMPANY A OF THE IDAHO INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

Commerce and shorthand have been a part of the school course from the first, and practical training is given along office and mercantile lines.

Music was introduced in the academy in its second year and has become an important department. Four-year courses are given in piano, violin and voice culture.

The college preparatory work is still a feature, affording to students, who do not have at home the advantages of an accredited high school, the opportunity of securing the preparation necessary for entrance to any college or university.

The academy possesses a library of about six thousand volumes and is a depository for the United States official bulletins and departmental documents.

In addition to its landed holdings, the school has an administration building, two dormitories, known as Turner and Paris halls, a mechanics arts building, a dining hall, infirmary and the necessary farm structures.

Miles F. Reed is the president of the academy. This institution is but twelve years old, but during those years it has advanced from a faculty of four and students numbering fifty until it now has twenty trained instructors and an attendance of more than three hundred.

THE IDAHO INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL

With the many pressing duties of a new state and the manifold interests of its people to be cared for, Idaho, up until 1903, had not been able to make provision for its more unfortunate children. In that year the legislature authorized the establishment of the Idaho Industrial Reform School, its purposes, as set out in the act, being "for the care, protection, training and education of

delinquent, dependent and neglected children, and to provide for the care, control and discharge of juvenile offenders."

St. Anthony, in the eastern part of southern Idaho, was chosen as the site for the school. The buildings and farm are one mile west of the town. In the provision for this institution, there were set aside for it forty thousand of the 150,000 acres in the "omnibus" grant of land made by congress for "other state, charitable, educational, penal and reformatory institutions." This land is to be sold and the proceeds derived therefrom will form a permanent fund, the income of which will be used for furthering the work of the school.

To this place are sent the boys and girls, between the ages of eight and eighteen years, who, because of poor home training, poverty, environment or other misfortune, have become dependent, incorrigible, or have fallen into wrong doing. The requirements are that the children shall be sound in body and mind, as the school is not equipped to properly care for those who are physically or mentally deficient. All the pupils are received by formal commitment from a juvenile or probate court, district court or United States court, no one being taken by private arrangement. Instead of punishing juvenile offenders, any boy or girl under the age of eighteen who does any unlawful act, other than murder or manslaughter, may be sent to this school, where they are given the opportunity of becoming fitted for a good and useful life. The intent is to give practical help and encouragement to these unfortunate youths, and in every way possible the idea of punishment, or of it being a penal institution, is discouraged. For this reason the word "reform" has been stricken from the title and "training" substituted.

The regular school course adheres as closely as is possible to the first eight grades

prescribed for the common schools of the state. The work is handicapped because practically none of the pupils have had the school advantages common to children of their age to whom life has been kinder, while some, even among the older ones, have to begin at the bottom and work up. One-half of the school day is devoted to book work and the other half to manual and industrial pursuits.

The boys are taught farming, gardening, irrigation, dairying, animal husbandry, floriculture, carpentry, masonry, steam and electrical engineering, blacksmithing, painting, printing, tailoring. The girls are instructed in laundry work, sewing, including dressmaking, millinery and art and plain needlework; in cookery and general housekeeping. Stenography and typewriting are also parts of the school work.

In order to equip these boys and girls as fully as may be to successfully meet life on their departure from the school, all work is made practical and to as great a degree as possible constitutes a part of the daily activities around them. The agricultural teachings are demonstrated on the farm and in the garden. Buildings are planned and erected on the grounds. So far as is possible, the permanent improvements of the institution, and the conduct of its affairs, both outdoors and in, evidence the instruction given and the progress of the pupils. All the work done in different lines is under the direct care and supervision of trained teachers.

The school has a band of twenty-four pieces and an orchestra, and much pleasure and benefit are derived from the musical opportunities afforded. During the year numerous concerts are given and the school musical organizations frequently fill engagements in nearby towns. Pupils showing a desire and an ability along musical lines are

instructed in piano and in voice culture, and monthly recitals by the students are a feature of the school year.

The pledge which these boys and girls take voices the aim of the institution: "We will never bring disgrace to this our school or state. We will work for the ideals and the sacred things of our school and state. We will strive to quicken the individual moral sense of Christian duty. We will transmit our school and state not only not less but greater, better and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us."

The school was ready to receive pupils January 1, 1904. The age limit for their stay in the school is twenty-one years, but there is in force a system of parole by which pupils, when conditions seem right, may leave the institution and remain out as long as their conduct is satisfactory.

Mr. J. T. Humphries was chosen the first superintendent, which position he still fills. Connected with the school is a farm of 480 acres. The several buildings are of brick and stone and those used for residence purposes are constructed on the "cottage" plan.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND

This institution was established by the legislature of 1906-7 and forty-five thousand acres of the congressional "omnibus" land donation was given to it. At this session no appropriation was made for a building, but a maintenance fund was authorized. Subsequently the state acquired title to the old Central School building, adjoining the capitol grounds, and here in the fall of 1907 the school was organized.

Prior to this Idaho had cared for its afflicted children in suitable institutions in adjoining states, but after the passage of the legislative

measure above referred to they were recalled. On the 4th of December, 1908, a fire occurred in the building while the school was in session, but the children were marched out in perfect order and not one was injured. Other quarters were then provided until, after the close of the school term in 1910, the furnishings were removed to the newly constructed building at Gooding, where the institution is now permanently located.

An idea of what the state of Idaho is doing for its blind and deaf children may be gained from the following extract taken from a report submitted by W. E. Taylor, the head of the school, to the superintendent of public instruction:

"The nineteen blind children range in grade from beginners to the high school. Having language when they enter school, they are able, under the guidance of expert teachers, to do the same work that is done in the public schools, except in those studies that require laboratory work, but they must have books especially prepared for them. Having lost sight, they must 'see' by the use of their finger tips. We use the state text books whenever we can get them printed in the New York point for the blind. When we cannot, we get others of equal grade. With a courage almost colossal, these blind children surmount all obstacles, and present excellent work along literary lines.

"A course in music, both vocal and instrumental, is also given to the blind. Nearly all of them have received instruction in one or both, and have made excellent progress, while one or two have shown that they possess exceptional ability.

"The literary education of the deaf is a very difficult proposition. If born deaf, or deaf from infancy, the child enters school without language, except such gestures as are

used in the home, and in some cases even these are absent. Nothing has a name for him. He does not know that names exist. The teacher must begin her work almost where the mother begins in teaching the normal child, but the mother does much of it unconsciously, while the teacher must do it consciously and by direct effort.

"In our school, every child is taught to speak and read the lips, if possible. The teacher begins with elementary sounds and with them builds up words and then sentences. This is a long, laborious process for both teacher and pupil. In the end, the pupil gains intelligible speech, and is able to understand much of the speech of others. Speech and speech reading are supplemented by finger spelling for the benefit of those pupils who do not become sufficiently proficient in speech and speech reading to receive all their instruction by these means.

"The English language is the most difficult study for the deaf child. He spends the first few years of his school life in getting the working knowledge of his mother tongue that the hearing child has when he enters school. Yet in spite of this fact, and the further fact that he never gets the command of his native language possessed by his hearing brother, he completes in about the same time a grade and a high school course of study from which only a few of the subjects taken by his more fortunate brother have been eliminated, and at the same time receives elementary instruction in some trade or useful occupation that enables him to go out into the world and make good. From a material standpoint, the success attained by graduates of our schools for the deaf will compare not unfavorably with that attained by graduates of other schools of like grade.

"This is a day of industrial education, and

rightly so. Schools for the deaf were the parents of vocational instruction. It was early seen by the educators of the deaf that the deaf child must be fitted during his school life to do something useful. No one else could or would do it; hence the schools for the deaf must do it, and industrial departments were organized in all schools, and the results have more than justified the course. In our school, we teach the boys the elements of carpentry, cabinet making and wood finishing; we also teach them to repair shoes, and we hope soon to have a regular shoe shop where they will be taught to make new shoes. A class in agriculture was started last spring, and every boy was, during the growing season, taken from his regular shop work and given that time under the farmer, that he might learn, by practical experience, the elements of farming. Under the direction of our farmer, our boys have helped to produce and store away for winter our supply of potatoes, cabbage, onions, squash, turnips, beets and celery, as well as helped grow the vegetables and fruits of the summer season, and they seem to have enjoyed the work. Next year I hope to make more of this line of work.

"Industrially, the blind man has a hard proposition to contend with, yet many of them successfully master it. There are very few things that the blind man can do well enough and with sufficient speed to make the work commercially profitable; yet along certain lines a great many of them are very successful. We teach the boys chair caning, basket making, hammock weaving, and have just introduced broom making, and they do excellent work. We hope in the near future to be able to introduce piano tuning and rug weaving. All these things help to train the mind as well as the hand, and help to prepare the boys to fill some useful place in the world.

"The deaf girls are taught plain sewing, dress making, fancy work, ironing and the elements of housework. We are just starting a cooking class. By these means, in connection with their literary studies, we hope to prepare the girls to become efficient workers in their future homes—to become true home makers. We are beginning to teach sewing, knitting, etc., to the blind girls, and expect to succeed with this, as is done in other states.

"From our industrial departments we sent an exhibit of the work of our deaf and blind pupils to the Intermountain Fair, and were awarded twenty-one ribbons. The prize money was given to the children who made the articles exhibited. The sight of the joy depicted on the faces of the winners more than compensated for all the trouble and effort in making the exhibit."

The grounds of this institution are on the outskirts of the town of Gooding. To the main building, which was completed in 1910, has been added a boys' dormitory, but its capacity is already taxed. These children, who number not quite one hundred, are cared for by an efficient corps of teachers, and every possible chance for an active, happy life is given them.

WASHOE COMMUNITY SCHOOL

The board of trustees of Washoe District No. 23, Canyon county, in the fall of 1912 put into operation a new feature in rural school work known as a community school. This is the first school in the state to put this idea into actual practice. The people of the community became impressed with the need of more practical training for their children of school age in the grades and including first year high school, which was the work embraced under the new plan.

In order to carry out the project, bonds were voted for the purchase of additional grounds adjacent to those already owned by the district and for the erection of a building which would provide living apartments for the teachers and rooms for instruction in domestic science for the girls, and manual training and agriculture for the boys. Three acres of ground were secured and a building constructed with modern appliances, such as steam heat, electric lighting and power, and a water supply under pressure, with a sanitary sewerage system. The building is 43 by 48 feet ground plan, with two stories and ten rooms. There are about sixty feet of screened porch on two sides of the building, a portion of which may be used as a sleeping porch.

On the second floor of the building, with an approach from the outside or front, is an assembly hall which will accommodate 150 people. The first story of the building is constructed of brick; the second, frame, finished with lap siding stained brown, with trimmings. Near this is the brick school-house, of two rooms, for the regular school work. It is the plan to use a portion of the acreage for a baseball diamond and a playground, and the balance for school gardens and lawns. The estimated cost of the land and new building, when finished and equipped as originally contemplated, is \$6,000.

The fundamental idea in the scheme is to make the school a social center for the community, as well as a place where secondary school work may be done to the best advantage. The question of making the rural school as attractive to the pupils as the city school is an important one. Too many rural schools are anything but pleasing in their surroundings, inside and out, and as a result the boys and girls lose interest, even before the grades

are completed, and either leave school or make the most of unfavorable conditions until the parents can send them away to town, where, at an early age, they are weaned away from home influences. The problem is not to win back to country life those who have strayed away or who are not successful in other vocations, but to retain in the country those who are "to the manor born." The rural school, properly conducted, can be a mighty factor to this end, and this is the problem which the people of Washoe district have set before them to solve in a way which has not heretofore been tried in this state or in the Northwest, so far as is known.

Washoe is a point on the Oregon Short Line Railway and is one and one-half miles from the town of Payette. The community is in the rich fruit section of the Payette valley. This work was inaugurated under the direction of Professor and Mrs. H. T. French, long identified with the educational interests of Idaho, who had given much thought to the principles underlying the community plan for rural schools. During their administration they demonstrated many of the possibilities of the method. In addition to the regular and industrial school work, numerous meetings and social affairs were held in the community house. A number of prominent people of the state addressed the patrons and pupils and splendid musical talent was secured. In these lines the people of the Washoe district enjoyed advantages unexcelled in any of the nearby towns.

This rural community idea has attracted attention and many inquiries concerning it have been received from different parts of the United States. Several causes conspired for the testing of this new educational feature. James H. Brady, while governor of Idaho, appointed a Country Life Commission to

make a study of rural school conditions. Washoe district has the wealth to successfully finance such a plan. Undoubtedly one of the most potent factors was the "Parent-Teacher Circle" in the Washoe community. This organization is the third in size in the state, and through it the parents have been brought into close touch with school interests and with advanced thought along educational lines. J. C. Muerman, of the United States Bureau of Education, after a visit to Washoe, said: "In my judgment they have hit upon the solution of the problem there. There must be more complete cooperation between home and the school, and country life must be made more attractive to children. I was highly pleased with the general atmosphere. I hope to see many more such institutions built up in the West."

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

A half century has seen the transition from the log schoolhouse, or the nondescript one of frame, to the magnificent buildings of brick and stone that now grace our cities and towns. And the advancement evidenced by buildings and equipment is no greater than the progress in the efficiency of the school work.

Vocational and industrial training is being introduced in all parts of the state. The aim is not only to teach the boys and girls the knowledge contained in books, but to enable them, upon leaving school, to effectively use their hands, minds, time and energy, and to make practical application of the theoretical knowledge they have gained.

This work is not wholly confined to the admirable courses of domestic science and manual training that have been included in many schools, but steps along these lines have been taken where, as yet, conditions will not

permit of the establishment of the regular courses. For example, throughout the state there have been organized potato and sewing clubs. Through the cooperation of the extension department of the Agricultural College, bulletins on these subjects have been placed in the hands of the pupils, so that their efforts may be directed along the most approved lines. The prize winners in the school districts compete at the county fairs, and the exhibits given recognition at the county associations are sent on to the State Fair. There are also probably five hundred school gardens. Idaho is laying special stress on the training of the boys in farming, fruit growing and the raising of livestock, while the girls are taught to become efficient home-makers in all that the term implies.

The necessity of the child having access to and becoming familiar with good books is recognized. There are many excellent public libraries within the state, but these are only possible in populous centers. To help supply this need, the law provides that three per cent of the money appropriated for any school district shall be expended in books, the selection thereof to be made under the direction of the state educational officers. The traveling library, which will be spoken of later, is a most effective means of furnishing the rural sections and small towns with the best of literature.

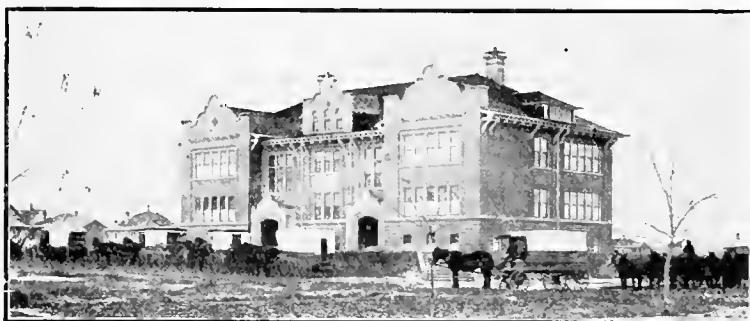
Idaho has a compulsory school law, which is of inestimable help in directing the boys and girls along paths that lead to good citizenship. This law is particularly efficacious in the counties where there are probation officers, as they give personal attention to cases of delinquency of all kinds and cooperate with teachers and parents to bring about the best good for the child.

In education as elsewhere there is a ten-

dency toward centralization, and Idaho has a number of consolidated school districts which are proving very satisfactory. The children in the country are, through them, afforded high school advantages without the necessity of leaving home. The expenses connected with such a combination are less than when a number of separate schools are maintained, and the benefits accorded the pupils are much greater. Wagons convey the children to and from the schools and in this way tardiness and absence have been reduced. It also tends to conserve health, as the pupils are no longer exposed to cold or inclement weather.

active part in the work of the community—the men should be able to help the farmers in all lines of agriculture; the women be able to assist the housewives in all lines of home life on the farm. Some of our rural high schools are doing such work.”

Recently Idaho has made a change in the supervision of its educational institutions, the practical working of which is being watched with interest by many states. Under the constitution, general direction of the schools of Idaho was placed in a state board of education composed of the state superintendent the secretary of state and the attorney gen-



A CENTRALIZED SCHOOL

The rural high schools are a recent acquisition of the school system and there has not been sufficient time to thoroughly test their efficacy and practicability. The purpose is, of course, to give to the children in the country the training, above the eighth grade, that will best fit them for their duties and their environment. Speaking of this feature, Grace M. Shepherd, the present superintendent of public instruction, says: “These schools should in no sense be town high schools in the country, but high schools where emphasis is placed on agriculture and the industrial work of the community. These high schools should be schools where teachers take an

eral, its powers and duties to be prescribed by the legislature. Each of the state institutions which have here been considered, had its own board of trustees, appointed by the governor and approved by the senate, which board selected the officers and faculty and generally supervised the affairs of the school.

In November, 1912, the people of Idaho voted for a constitutional amendment which would place all the educational interests of the state under the control of one board of education. The purpose is, through this central organization, to unify and bring into harmonious and effective co-ordination all the state institutions; and further, to secure in each

member of the board one who is specially interested in and fitted for the direction of educational affairs.

Governor John M. Haines appointed as the members of this newly created body: Walter S. Bruce, Boise; Herman J. Rossi, Wallace; H. Harland, Payette; D. L. Evans, Malad; and Evan Evans, Grangeville. Grace M. Shepherd, as state superintendent, is ex-officio a member. One of the first duties of the board was the selection of a commissioner of education, the choice for the first incumbent of this office in Idaho falling on Dr. Edward O. Sisson, who, at the time he was chosen, was professor of education in Reed College, Portland, Oregon, and who had formerly been connected with the State University of Washington.

As yet there has not elapsed sufficient time to demonstrate what will be accomplished under the new regime, but the board is getting in close touch with all the state schools and is laying a substantial foundation for more aggressive work.

The following figures, taken from the last report of the superintendent of public instruction, give an idea of the scope of the work and of the condition of the public schools of Idaho:

| | |
|--|-------|
| Number of independent districts | 75 |
| Number of regular districts | 1,121 |
| Number of consolidated districts | 6 |
| Number of rural high school districts | 15 |
| Number of joint districts | 66 |
| Number of high schools | 117 |
| Number of grammar grade schools | 500 |
| Number of one-room rural schools | 923 |
| Number of school houses | 1,304 |
| Number of districts having improved school grounds | 357 |

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Average number of months of school per district | 7.6 |
| Number of children between the ages of six and twenty-one years | 104,735 |
| Per cent of children attending rural schools | 44.2 |
| Number of teachers employed | 2,710 |
| Average monthly wages paid men | \$ 87.21 |
| Average monthly wages paid women | 68.88 |
| Total school expenditures for the year | 3,225,496.44 |
| Estimated value of all school property | 7,090,806.98 |

IDAHO FREE TRAVELING LIBRARY

Among the earliest projects of the Columbian Club, the woman's organization of Boise which has exerted such helpful influence in civic and public affairs, was the starting of a traveling library. The books were secured through donations and club funds, placed in boxes and sent to the isolated sections of the state where in no other way were books obtainable. The demand for them soon became greater than the club, in connection with its other activities, could meet. Realizing the need of expansion in this line, the members of the Columbian Club had a bill presented to the legislature, which measure provided for the taking over of the library by the state and for an appropriation for its maintenance and extension. This bill was passed and the club turned over to the state its fourteen cases of books and \$55 in money.

From this nucleus the traveling library has grown to its present amplitude, with cases numbering two hundred. In many sections these books furnish practically the only literature available to the community, and there

is no doubt but that this library exerts a powerful influence throughout the state in developing a taste for really good books.

The regular cases or boxes are made up of fifty volumes, fifteen juveniles, fifteen of fiction and twenty of a general nature, including history, biography, philosophy, etc., and usually a few novels of the highest order. The management is studying the specific needs of the users of this library, and to supply them, special cases on agriculture and home economics have already been added. It will also secure as early as possible books for the blind. A beginning has also been made in furnishing smaller cases containing, respectively, the best authorities on painting and sculpture, on arts and crafts and architecture, and on music, the last named cases containing not only literary works but also standard musical compositions.

The demand for juvenile books has become insistent and in this phase of the work Miss Margaret S. Roberts, the present librarian, is especially interested. She related an incident illustrative of the hunger of the little folks for suitable books. In a small town two families were living over a store room, the living apartments separated by a thin board partition. The boy in one of the families got a book from the traveling library and it was read aloud to him. This aroused the interest of the neighbors, who later secured the book. While it was being read in the adjoining room, the little fellow, who had already heard it, crouched by the partition and listened to it a second time. Miss Roberts added: "We decided, on hearing this, that if the children were so hungry for books, they should have them." There are now ten cases made up entirely of juvenile books.

The standard of the management is high and nothing but works of real merit and that

are destined to live are added to the collection. The light reading of the day not being included, there is the opportunity through the traveling library of developing a discriminating taste in literature, and that this is one of the practical and beneficent results is shown by the character of the books that are asked for. From the little town of Kuna came a request which included the following works and authors, and every book named in the list is first-class: Works of Scott, Thackeray, Eliot, Austin and Kipling; "Tale of Two Cities," by Dickens; Ruskin's "Crown of Wild Olives;" Abbott's History; Pope's Translation of the "Iliad" and his "Essay on Man;" Irving's "Life of Washington;" Holmes' "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table;" and "Resurrection" and "Peace and War" by Tolstoy.

The traveling library is under the control of the Idaho state library commission, composed of the attorney general, superintendent of public instruction, and the secretary of state, with the president of the University of Idaho as ex-officio member. The actual management of the library is in the hands of a librarian, appointed by the commission. The management plans to extend the scope and influence of this institution. One of the first steps contemplated is the establishment of reading circles among the girls and boys of the different communities, their reading being directed by some local leader, qualified for the work, and the purpose being to foster in the youth of Idaho a taste for the best books.

The Federation of Women's Clubs of Idaho now has a "library and literature extension committee" which in other states has proven an effective instrument in the furthering of the work of the state library commission. It is also urged that Idaho should have a library association, which would enable librarians in the state and others interested to get together

and plan concerted efforts. Good books exert a mighty influence over the formation of character and in establishing, in the minds of those who will be the citizens of the future, habits of right thinking; hence, the subject of library extension is one in which the state is vitally interested.

PRIVATE AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS

Many schools of this nature have been founded in Idaho and have done and are doing

promising point and by many thought to be the possible future capital of Idaho, some good men met and composed themselves into a deliberative body, which they called Wood River Presbytery. On the afternoon of the next day, the committee on education, consisting of Rev. E. M. Knox, Rev. C. M. Parks and Elder J. M. Morgan, which had been appointed at Malad City the previous April, through its chairman, made the following report: "Your committee would report that, having examined the cause of higher



COEUR D'ALENE COLLEGE, COEUR D'ALENE

excellent service. The history of a few of these will be given, embracing those institutions that are doing advanced work and illustrating the courage and self-sacrifice that in the beginning made these schools possible, and showing the splendid progress that the passing years have witnessed.

COLLEGE OF IDAHO

In the year 1884, on the 19th of September, in the city of Shoshone, at that time a most

education of Idaho, we find that in all our sister states and territories schools of academic and collegiate powers are being established. As money has already been placed in the hands of your committee toward the establishment of a college in the territory of Idaho, we would recommend that a committee, consisting of Reverend Renshaw and Reverend Knox, together with elders from Boise, Bellevue and Hailey churches, be appointed to take the subject under advisement and report at the next meeting of the pres-

bytery." It will be remembered that at this time in Idaho there were few, if any, high schools, and our university normal schools and state academy had hardly been thought of. Just how much money was entrusted to the original committee and what disposition was made of it, tradition does not state.

From time to time the committee reported progress and was continued. On April 19, 1889, the following report was submitted to the presbytery, then in session at Montpelier: "The committee on college for Idaho respectfully reports that the subject has been kept before the people by the press of Idaho. The *Wood River Times*, *Boise Statesman*, *Mountain Home Bulletin*, *Challis Messenger*, *Bellevue Herald* and *Shoshone Journal* have been enlisted in this work, and the agitation of the subject has developed the fact that there is a deep and wide-spread desire for an institution of learning under the charge of the Presbyterian church. Parents are now sending their children on expensive journeys to other states and territories for instruction, when they would gladly have them near their homes, but are unable to secure the desired advantages in this territory. Others, because of the large expense of traveling, are prevented from giving their children any advantages in the way of higher education. A large number of the young leave the territory to get that which ought to be in our midst, and, being found here, would foster the spirit of learning and improvement, and exercise a most wholesome influence on the manners and customs of the country.

"While there is a desire everywhere for this institution, no one place has offered sufficient means or holds out the hope in the present of sufficient pecuniary help to warrant the beginning of the work. Nor does the board of aid for colleges encourage any

building with the hope of getting funds through the channels of the regular church contributions. Mr. W. C. B. Allen, of Shoshone, has offered forty acres of land near Shoshone. Hon. Ira L. Warring has offered ground on Camas Prairie. Mr. J. E. Henderson has expressed a lively interest in the work and has offered to assist with friends in the East. But none of these valuable offers has been deemed sufficient to warrant starting the enterprise. In order rightly to inaugurate this work, there is need to centralize the efforts of the church and get the interest of the people in the regions along the Oregon Short Line Railroad. In the small and scattered settlements of this rich and growing country singly there is no hope of a strong institution, or even of a strong church. The Christian and intelligent sentiment must be combined, and until this is done, changes in the name and in the organization of the committee ought to be made to suit the exigencies of the country, looking forward to a more energetic and active work of the church. The committee has also had good invitations to come to Caldwell and recommends that, as a step toward a beginning, Rev. W. J. Boone be requested to canvass for the erection of an academy with a boarding department at Caldwell, and the committee asks that in this work all the influence and help possible be given Rev. W. J. Boone. The committee asks to be continued. E. Pratt, Chairman." The report was adopted.

The members of the presbytery were asked to confer with the various towns in southern Idaho and secure offers in the way of lands and money for the location of the college, it being understood that the town offering the best inducements would get the college.

In April, 1890, the presbytery met at Caldwell and on the 19th of that month a com-

mittee of citizens indicated their willingness to aid in establishing a school at that point. Their proposition read as follows:

"At a meeting of the trustees of the town of Caldwell, Idaho, holden on the 19th day of April, 1890, the following resolution was unanimously passed: Resolved that Kimball Park be set aside and devoted to the purpose of a Presbyterian college, and should this proposition be accepted by the Presbytery of Wood River, now convened in our town, the necessary legal steps be taken at once to complete the transfer of the property.

"Montie B. Gwinn, Chairman,

"Charles H. Reed, Clerk."

The proposition was accepted and the committee of the presbytery directed to confer with the citizens as to details, after which the following report was submitted and adopted: "Your committee on a Presbyterian college for Idaho would respectfully report that the offer of Kimball Park by the citizens of Caldwell as a site for the college has been accepted, together with the promise of \$2,000 in money, and the individual efforts of the members of the presbytery have been pledged to increase the sum to the amount of \$10,000."

It was further resolved by the presbytery: "That a board of managers, consisting of Rev. W. J. Boone, Rev. J. H. Barton and Rev. J. P. Black be elected. The duties of this board shall be to consider and decide upon plans for the college building, receive all funds, take all necessary steps for the erection of the building, and if necessary secure proper instructors for the school.

"That this board of managers, together with two citizens of the town of Caldwell (these citizens to be chosen by the board of trade of the town of Caldwell) constitute a building committee. The duties of this com-

mittee shall be to superintend the erection of the college building and to decide when the conditions of the contract have been fulfilled."

Tradition has it that the committee of citizens who appeared before the presbytery was made up of Robert Straborn, Montie B. Gwinn, Charles H. Reed, Sherman M. Coffin, H. D. Blatchley, Frank Steunenburg and Charles A. Hand.

The report of the committee to the presbytery in 1891 sets forth the progress made during the twelve months: "Your committee on college for Idaho would report that immediately after adjournment of presbytery one year ago, it organized and prepared to carry out its instructions. Arrangements were made for soliciting funds to construct a building. A few weeks later Rev. J. P. Black was informed that the town could not give the land specified in the proposition. In September the chairman of the committee was informed that the town could not live up to its agreement, as it could not give a good title.

"Later the committee was notified that the town had another proposition to make as a substitute for the first. The committee met in Caldwell, received the proposition, accepted it subject to the action of presbytery and instructed the agent of the town company to present it in writing to the presbytery when it should convene. The proposition addressed to W. J. Boone is as follows: 'In the matter of securing the favorable action of your presbytery for the location of the Presbyterian College of Idaho at Caldwell, you are hereby authorized to pledge on behalf of the undersigned the following: \$2,000 cash; either block 31 or 57, as appears by the registered plat of Caldwell; twenty acres of unplatted land situated within the corporate limits of Caldwell, together with a permanent

water right therefor; one block of land situated in the Dorman addition to Caldwell; one block of ground situated in the Steunenberg-Hand addition to Caldwell.

'H. D. Blatchley
'Montie B. Gwinn
'Frank Stuenenberg
Henry W. Dorman
Charles A. Hand
Howard Sebree'

"Other places have asked the privilege of making propositions to the presbytery with a view of securing the location of the college.

"J. H. Barton, Chairman."

After considerable discussion, induced by the proposals from other towns and particularly from Nampa, the matter was closed by passing the following resolution: "Resolved, that we accept the new offer of the people of Caldwell respecting the location of a college to be established by the presbytery of Wood River."

The presbytery instructed its board of managers, which then consisted of J. H. Barton, W. J. Boone and J. M. Jones, to take the necessary steps to open the school in the fall of 1891. Accordingly the committee took a firm hold on its nerve and had a pamphlet printed which announced a course of study, a corps of teachers and the opening day as the 7th of October, 1891. Wednesday, October 7, came in due order. It was a typical Idaho day, calm and warm. The autumn sunshine was putting the finishing touches on the royal purple of the prune, setting the crimson on the cheek of the Jonathans, and curing the succulent stalks of the fourth crop of alfalfa, when promptly at two o'clock in the afternoon the faculty of the proposed school gathered in the small lecture room of the Presbyterian church. This corps of teachers was composed of young, ambitious

men and women, graduates of divers institutions of learning in the East, among whom may be mentioned Frank Steunenberg, John T. Morrison, John C. Rice, E. B. Maxey, Carrie S. Blatchley, Charles A. Hand, W. J. Boone.

The exercises held June 15, 1892, ended the first year's work. The board of managers had opened and conducted the school for one year. The presbytery of Wood River, at its spring meeting, had ordered that steps be taken toward the legal incorporation of the institution and that the \$2,000 offered by the citizens of Caldwell be used to construct a suitable building. During the summer of 1892 the board of managers set about making plans in accordance with these instructions. The citizens who subscribed the \$2,000 were: Howard Sebree, \$500; Montie B. Gwinn, \$500; the Coffin-Northrup Company, \$400; A. Caldwell, \$300; Isador Mayer, \$100; William Cupp, \$100; Central Lumber Company, \$100. This money was deposited in the Stock-growers and Traders Bank, subject to the call of the board of managers.

The old administration building was erected, completed and furnished at a total cost of \$2,401.68. The school moved from the little room in the church to the new building on October 10, 1892. The incorporation of the school was effected April 26, 1893, the incorporators being John C. Rice, W. J. Boone, A. Greenlund and W. C. Maxey.

Since its organization the school has been in constant operation, its first class graduating in 1894. It now offers courses in regular collegiate work leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science; there are also the preparatory school and schools of expression, of commerce and of music. A department of home economics has recently been added. The faculty numbers fifteen.

The new college buildings are located on the twenty-acre campus and are known, in the order of their erection, as Sterry Hall, Finney Hall and Vorhees Hall, all constructed of brick with stone trimmings and of attractive design. The school has a good working library and well equipped laboratories. The present value of the college property, including buildings, campus and endowment, is a little more than \$200,000.

The founding and growth of this school are largely due to the untiring efforts of Dr. W. J. Boone, its president. No personal sacrifice was too great if thereby the institution would be profited, and it is through his devotion to higher education and his love for the welfare and betterment of mankind that the College of Idaho has reached its present standard of efficiency and success.

FIELDING ACADEMY

The Fielding Academy, situated at Paris, in Bear Lake county, is a part of the Latter Day Saints church educational system, which extends over Utah and Idaho, and into Arizona, Wyoming, Canada, Mexico, the Samoan Islands and New Zealand. Brigham Young was its founder and was aided in its development by one of the great teachers of modern times, Dr. Karl G. Maeser. The object of this school system is to supply the spiritual development and religious instruction not given in the state schools.

The present academy was organized in the fall of 1887 under the name of the "Bear Lake Stake Academy," with William Budge as president of the board of trustees. It is to the untiring efforts and determined zeal of this man that the academy owes much, for its genesis was very humble. It has never had an endowment of any kind (except for its

library) and has no taxes to support it. It receives an appropriation yearly from the church, but this is for current expenses. It was built and equipped by contributions of the people of the surrounding towns, who, notwithstanding their struggles with nature, were anxious that their children become educated. President Budge directed affairs during many trying years, but was supported by loyal patrons.

At first the institution was nothing more than a graded school, receiving those young men and women who had passed public school age without getting a public school education. Its first home was the county court room, and the students numbered from fifty to seventy-five. From the court house it moved to one of the "meeting houses" of the church, where it remained until an old vacated furniture house was fitted up for it. This was its home until 1901.

During these years the professors often donated much of their salary to help keep the school alive. At different times it seemed that the lack of funds must close it, but as often some unexpected support came and at last, in 1901, it moved to its present spacious home overlooking the entire valley of Bear Lake.

In 1901 two years of high school work were added to the courses given and the number attending greatly increased. By 1908 there were added complete four-year courses in the following departments: High school, normal, domestic arts, domestic science, manual training and music. Among the subjects receiving emphasis are carpentry, which department has produced some of the best workmen in the Fielding region; domestic arts and science, for which are provided well equipped laboratories; agriculture, the influence of which is felt in the orchards and on the

farms, as well as among the live-stock interests. The agricultural extension workers of the University of Idaho have been attracted by the quality of the work and enthusiasm of the academy, and take pleasure yearly in devoting several days to it and in helping the neighboring farmers. The sciences, chemistry and physics, go hand in hand with this work; while through the social sciences, economics and sociology, an attempt is made to help solve the problems of society.

One thing that has contributed largely to the splendid physical development of the students is a systematic course in physical education. Both the young men and young women receive such instruction in this line as is best fitted to their individual needs. This work is required of all students. Immediately associated with physical education is organization of wholesome athletics. Football is forbidden, but basket ball, baseball and field sports are prominent features, and every student is urged, so far as possible, to participate in these games.

The distinctive feature, however, is theology. As heretofore stated, it is that for which the school is organized. Without theology it would have no particular place, as the state high schools furnish sufficient secular education. But any one visiting this institution soon becomes acquainted with the fact that there is something different about it when compared with the ordinary school. There is a deep religious atmosphere prevailing throughout, and a spirituality that marks an earnest yet cheery determination to live a life that shall be approved by God. An unbelief in God and His works is a thing unknown among the students. He is regarded as a kind father and has become a friend to those in need.

This profound religious sentiment works

favorably for the moral development of the students. In the first place, the institution engages none on its faculty who are users of liquor in any form, tobacco, tea, coffee, or any other stimulant. If a member is not honest in his dealings, he is dismissed from the service. An habitual user of liquor, tobacco, tea, coffee, or any stimulant, cannot remain a student in the school. Drones are not allowed, and if any are discovered, they are immediately asked to withdraw. The school is a workshop not for *preparing* one to live, but in which one may live *now*.

For a number of years a lyceum lecture course of the highest order has been maintained by the academy. It has had John Gunckle, Professor Ott, Chancellor Bradford, Dr. Woods Hutchinson and Opie Read as lecturers, and such men as Carl Marx, Skovgaard and others in the field of music.

The Fielding has graduated in the past five years sixty-one young men and women. Every one of these, with possibly one exception, has become active in civil or ecclesiastic affairs, or in both. Out of the number given, thirty are teachers of prominence, eight of them principals of schools; seven are, or have been, traveling as missionaries in Europe or the United States; five are successful in the music world; seven are pursuing their labors in college; the remainder are engaged in business.

The policies of the school are extremely democratic. The students have their own government and manage their own affairs, with the faculty, however, as a final check. It is seldom necessary for the members of the faculty to exercise their authority, so well developed in the student body is the sense of responsibility and honor.

During the administration of Joseph R. Shepherd, who succeeded President Budge as

president of the board of trustees, great advancement has been made considering the limited funds he has had at his disposal. All the laboratories have been well equipped, and modern heating, lighting and plumbing have been installed, and all accomplished without a dollar of debt. All the difficulties and obstacles that so long threatened the institution have been removed, and it now bids fair to become one of the prominent educational factors of the state.

RICKS ACADEMY

Shortly before his death President Brigham Young inaugurated a system of education among the Latter Day Saints that would provide for the development, physical, intellectual and religious, of the children growing up in these mountain valleys—a system in which the principles of the Gospel would form an important part.

In accordance with this idea and for the purpose of giving to the young people in eastern Idaho advantages along the lines stated, the Bannock Stake Academy was founded by sanction of the general church board of education and through the efforts of the stake presidency in 1888.

When the rapid growth of the new colonies in the Snake River valley rendered necessary a division of the Bannock stake in 1898, the institution received the title of the Fremont Stake Academy, in conformity with the name of the new stake. On January 25, 1902, the Fremont, Bingham and Teton stakes were united into one educational district, and a new board of education was organized consisting of the presidencies of the three stakes. This board met on the evening of the 26th and organized with Thomas E. Bassett as president of the board. They also decided to push

a new building to completion so as to have it ready for occupancy by October 1, 1903. Again the title of the institution was changed, receiving at this time the name of Ricks Academy, in honor of President Thomas E. Ricks, its founder. These changes marked an event in the history of the school that will be of lasting benefit, giving it support that it had not enjoyed before and materially strengthening it.

The foregoing gives a brief outline of the progress made by this institution since its beginning in 1888, when, on the 12th of November, a number of boys and girls from Rexburg and vicinity met in a log house for the purpose of receiving instruction in the common school branches. This was at a time when there were very few schools in southeastern Idaho, and most of the pupils who first attended the academy were far behind in their school work; but an effort was made to grade them, and two teachers gave them instruction in elementary subjects.

During the greater part of the first ten years of its existence the school was quartered in three rooms of the First ward meeting house, where there were provided such accommodations as circumstances would permit. At the opening of the eleventh academic year in 1898, the use of the upper floor of the Rexburg store was kindly tendered the academy by the officers of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, where two comfortable rooms were provided, and furnished in such a manner as to meet the requirements of the school up to the close of the thirteenth year. From the large attendance during that session, however, it was evident that in the future more room would be needed. A committee was, therefore, appointed by the board to wait upon President Snow and consult him in regard to the advisa-

bility of purchasing the Rexburg store building and using it until the new academy was completed. President Snow advised its purchase, which was accordingly done, two rooms added and one hundred and fifty new seats purchased. These arrangements sufficed for a time. Before the beginning of the school year in the fall of 1902 two more rooms were provided by remodeling and furnishing the First ward meeting house. This enabled the school to accommodate all the students who attended until the new building was completed, in 1903.

From such a humble beginning the Ricks Academy has grown until today it occupies one of the most beautiful buildings in the state, which, with its equipment and surroundings, is valued at nearly \$100,000. Another building for mechanic arts has recently been completed. This large sum has been contributed in small amounts by the people of the Snake river valley. It would take too long to tell of the obstacles and difficulties with which the school has had to contend. There have been many discouragements and dark days, but in general it may be said that it has never taken a backward step, but has grown in strength and influence with each passing year, until today, with its splendid buildings and equipment, and three hundred high school students, it stands as a magnificent monument to those who, in days of great poverty, gave freely of the little they had to establish it.

During the first three years Jacob Spori acted as principal of the academy. He was succeeded in 1891 by C. N. Watkins, who conducted the affairs of the institution until 1894, when George Cole was appointed principal, holding the position five years. He, like those who preceded him, labored devotedly against great difficulties and discouragements to accomplish the mission for which

the school was created. In 1898 a high school department was established and Professor D. M. Todd was made principal. Under his able management the school made great progress. Upon his resignation in the spring of 1901, Professor Ezra C. Dalby became principal and has since served in that capacity.

From the beginning it has been the purpose of the authorities of Ricks Academy to maintain a school in which the students should be instructed in all secular branches of study, and at the same time be surrounded by such influences as would tend to develop faith in God and appreciation of revealed truth. To accomplish this end, courses in religion have been given to all students, in addition to their secular subjects. The aim has constantly been to develop in the hearts of the students the Christ spirit of love and service for humanity. This ideal has been made to pervade every subject taught. The use of tobacco, liquors and strong drink of every kind has been forbidden, and the students have been encouraged to live clean, pure lives, both in mind and body.

Special attention has been given to the subjects that prepare young people for useful vocations in life. The school work as far as possible has been made to fit the industrial needs of the community. The teaching is directed along lines beneficial to the farm, the shop and the home. In cooking, art needle work, dressmaking and sewing, manual training, agriculture and allied branches, the Ricks Academy has especially excelled. No better work in these lines has been turned out from any high school in Idaho. During the summer the class work, that has been done during the winter in agriculture, is carried into practical application on nearly all of the farms from which have come the stu-

dents taking that course. The instructor makes personal visits to many of these farms to note the progress of the work, and from the others he receives from the students reports at stated intervals. It is the intention of the school management to also give help of this nature in their homes to the girls who are taking the industrial work in the academy.

The Ricks Academy is located in an agricultural community, where the seasons are short and help on the farm is scarce. This makes it difficult for the boys, especially, to leave their work in September and attend school. It was decided, therefore, to try the experiment of holding school six days each week instead of five, thus shortening the year six weeks, but giving the same number of recitations. This plan has proven a success, and there is scarcely a student who would care to go back to the old system.

The Ricks Academy gives a course especially adapted for the purpose of students who expect to enter the teaching profession. A number of the graduates have taken this work and are now engaged in teaching. This does not, of course, furnish as thorough a preparation for the profession as the training given in the regular normal schools, but it has been a great help to those who have taken it.

The Ricks Academy aims to keep fully abreast of the times. Its motto is, "Educate the head, the heart and the hand." Its intent is to deal with the problems of life today, rather than with the languages, politics, customs and events of centuries ago. It is looking in the direction of the life the pupil will have to live. Instead of making the work solely a preparation for college, the academy aims to make it a preparation for living. Those directing this school believe that country life should be sanctified by skilled labor

and scientific tilling of the soil; that the farm should become a holy place, a great chemical laboratory where God and man may meet, join hands and mutually labor for the creation of more wealth and beauty and love in the world.

THE IDAHO INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

Some years ago, while a poor student in an eastern college was bending over a saw-buck, there came to him this interrogatory idea: "Why can there not be a school in which it is possible for a poor young man or woman to get an education and learn a useful trade, paying all expenses by work?"

Years after the young man came to Idaho and embodied the answer to his question in the Idaho Industrial Institute located at Weiser. Two college-bred people, Jane M. Slocum and Thomas P. Maryett, joined most heartily with E. A. Paddock in the enterprise, and with practically no financial backing, they founded this institution. In 1898 the first building was erected in one corner of Mr. Paddock's homestead, it being a one and one-half story frame structure, eighteen by twenty-four feet. This served as a boarding house for laborers while a larger frame building was erected.

In October, 1900, students were gathered for the first time in the large building. The school now has a score of buildings, large and small; nearly two thousand acres of land; one hundred head of live-stock; a faculty of more than a dozen people; shops, machinery, farming implements, etc., to the value of many thousands of dollars. About six hundred acres of land are under cultivation.

The purposes of the ranch and other equipment is to furnish employment to the students who are paying their expenses in

work, as each student must work at some kind of manual labor not less than two and one-half hours a day.

From the beginning more students have applied than could, from want of room, be received. At present there are more than one hundred names on the roll of accepted students, with a "waiting list" nearly as long.

At first only the English branches were taught, but when it became evident that many of the students at some time hoped to go to college, it was decided to add college preparatory studies to the curriculum. However, the larger number of those in attendance will no doubt go back to the farm and the range to serve their day and generation as intelligent, upright and well-informed citizens.

The motto of the school from its inception has been, "An education and a trade for every boy and girl willing to work for them." The age limit is sixteen on the one hand, but unlimited on the other. It is thought that students under sixteen cannot endure the hours of labor required each day in addition to the study period which each must observe. The oldest student so far was thirty-eight. This young man had never been to school before and began at the very bottom of the ladder, but in one and one-half years he was able to keep track of his own accounts as a book-keeper, and is now in business for himself. Many young people who would have been put in the lowest primary grades, had they entered the public schools, and many others no farther advanced but past school age, come to the Idaho Industrial Institute and secured what would be considered a fair "common school education." At this institution it is considered quite as important to educate the hand as the head.

At present but few of the many useful trades are taught—carpentry, blacksmithing,

dairying and farming for the boys; dress-making, cooking and all forms of house-keeping for the girls. But other trades will be added as rapidly as possible.

So far as the management knows, the Idaho Industrial Institute is the only school in this part of the country where all students can, if they need to, pay so large a part of their expenses in labor. All the school buildings have been erected principally by student labor. The boarding department is conducted almost entirely by the young women students. They help with the cooking, baking and washing; wait on table and care for the girls' dormitory. It is expected that every woman completing the school course shall be able to make her own graduating dress.

It is the purpose of the management, in time, to make the school self-supporting, the work of the students with the cash payments some of them are able to make and the income from the ranch paying the current expenses. When the institution is fully equipped it is probable that this object may be realized, several departments being now on a paying basis.

The remarkably rapid progress of the school has been made possible by the generous gifts of friends of education. Thus far the greater part of the support given has come from the East, principally from New England. This is certainly one case in which investment in "western stocks" has paid splendid dividends.

CHILDREN'S HOME FINDING AND AID SOCIETY OF IDAHO

While not essentially an educational organization, the Children's Home Finding Society, located in Boise, has a logical connection with some of the institutions described in this

chapter. For the child enjoying normal home surroundings, there are the common schools. For the children suffering from physical defects, the school at Gooding provides the special care and training best adapted to their needs. For the youth who has become a violator of law, there is the industrial school, which affords the opportunity for a practical education. But none of these institutions can rightly care for the child who is simply unfortunate through the loss of parents or poverty; and this gap is filled by the Home Finding Society, which gives to parents temporary aid in the care of their children, when such is needed, and which is instrumental in finding homes for the homeless and children for the childless. It is not a state institution, although it receives help from the state.

The following account is given by Rev. O. P. Christian, who organized the society in Idaho and has since served as its superintendent: "In the fall of 1907, I wrote to Governor Gooding asking what the prospects were for the organization of the Children's Home Finding and Aid Society in Idaho, stating that I was authorized by the executive committee of the national society to select a state for that purpose. In his reply, Governor Gooding made use of these words: 'Idaho has abundant provision for the criminal child, but has neglected that class of children that has not yet become criminals. If you will organize here such a society as they have in other states, I promise you my co-operation as the chief executive and my personal influence.'

"I came to Idaho in April, 1908, and Governor Gooding called a meeting of some of the prominent social workers, where the different phases of the project were discussed. In a short time an organization was effected. Mrs. Cynthia A. Mann gave to the society a

block of land on Warm Springs avenue, valued at that time at \$25,000. On the place where our new building now stands, there was a six-room house, which has since been moved to a corner of the block. In it we opened the home on the 22d day of July, 1908, and on the 29th of that month we received our first child.

"In October, 1909, the society purchased the brick house on the southeast corner of this same block, which we occupied as a receiving home, we having outgrown the other building. There we remained until December, 1910, when we moved into this new home, which was dedicated two days after Christmas.

"Toward this building the state legislature appropriated \$20,000 on the condition that a like amount should be raised by subscription. The citizens of Boise, appreciating the value of the home, readily pledged the required sum. The walls of the building are of solid stone, taken from the same quarry as that used in the construction of the new state capitol. The inside walls are protected by plaster boards and asbestos, making the structure as nearly fireproof as possible. No effort was spared to make this building as nearly ideal as possible for the purpose it was to serve. On the second floor there are two large, sunny rooms used as sleeping apartments, one for the girls and one for the boys, furnished with single beds, and convenient to lavatories and baths. Between these rooms is the nursery for the babies. Connected with each of these apartments are spacious porches which may be converted into outdoor sleeping quarters. Accommodations for those in charge of the children are also on this floor, as well as the hospital and operating rooms. On this level, but having no inside connection and accessible only

through an outside entrance, is the isolation room, which is of inestimable value in handling infectious and contagious diseases. In the first story are the offices, living apartments, kitchen and dining halls. The basement is well finished and lighted. It contains the heating plant, laundry and living rooms of the caretakers of the building. There are ample grounds, affording plenty of play room for the children.

"At a meeting held in November, 1908, it was decided to organize a district in the northern part of the state, the office to be located at Lewiston. This was accordingly done and Rev. S. B. Chase, of that city, was appointed the first district superintendent. In April, 1912, the Home Finding Society bought a brick house, situated on the east side of Lewiston, which was remodeled into a commodious receiving home, now valued at \$25,000.

"One may become identified with the interests of this society by the payment of an annual fee of \$1, and there are several different forms of membership, with fees ranging from \$25 to \$500, payable in annual installments. The members of the society elect the board, which is made up of eleven directors. Ex-Governor James H. Brady is president of the society, while on the executive staff of the institution are many other men and women prominent in social and public affairs of the state.

"Children are received into the home by commitment from the probate court or by releasement of parent or parents. These children are taken with the intention of placing them, as soon as possible, in good homes. The society also has an aid department where we temporarily care for children whose parents are sick or have been subjected to misfortune, or where the father or mother

has been deserted. As soon as conditions will permit, these children are returned to their parents, the object being, whenever possible, to conserve the home.

"We also maintain a free child's hospital. Parents who are too poor to provide medical or surgical care for their children may bring them here, where they are given the needed attention free of charge. The physicians and surgeons of Boise donate their services in the interest of this class of children.

"The Society employs a receiving and placing agent whose duty is not only to find but to carefully investigate and select homes before any child is promised, and in each case the child is just as carefully selected as is the home. Close supervision is maintained over all children not adopted until they are eighteen years old, and a complete and accurate record is kept of every child that comes under the custody of the Society.

"Since the organization of the Home Finding Society and the erection of this Home, there is not a child in the state of Idaho that can say, 'I haven't got a home'; and since the institution of the free child's hospital, no parent need say, 'I am so poor that my child must go through life halt or blind or deaf because I haven't got the means to give it the medical treatment or the surgical operation that it needs.'

"It is our intention to erect a building for hospital purposes, to be operated on a large scale. When this is accomplished, we shall send representatives through the state to find the children in need of such care and to bring them here, where they will be given treatment free of charge. Many people go through life handicapped by some physical defect that could have been easily remedied

in their childhood. This hospital is to be fully endowed and will become self-supporting through this endowment.

"The Home and its work are maintained by assistance from the state, appropriations made by the commissioners of the counties sending children to us, and by the freewill offerings of the people. Rooms have been furnished, beds given and needed equipment and conveniences supplied by individuals, women's clubs and other organizations.

"During the year 1912 over three hundred children were cared for at the Boise Home and sixty-one at Lewiston. In connection

with the Home there is a school which is under the supervision of the city, the teacher and her assistant being paid from the regular common school funds.

"The generous gift of Mrs. Cynthia A. Mann is an important factor in the founding and rapid growth of this institution, and through all these years she has given not only property but herself to the work of helping these friendless little ones. Mrs. Mann is the secretary and one of the directors of the Society, and has charge of the school work, where her love and patience have a beneficent influence on these neglected children."

CHAPTER XXIV

STATISTICS ON POPULATION, IMMIGRATION, DOMESTIC ANIMALS, WEATHER, AGRICULTURE, NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS; PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In the following chapter is given a series of tables as touching the growth of the state and showing present production.

POPULATION

| | State of Idaho | Percent Increase | Boise, Capital of Idaho | Percent Increase | Steam R. R. Mileage in Idaho |
|------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1870 | 14,999 | | 995 | | |
| 1880 | 32,010 | 117 | 1,899 | 99 | 206 |
| 1890 | 88,548 | 171 | 2,311 | 21 | 941 |
| 1900 | 161,772 | 82 | 5,957 | 157 | 1,267 |
| 1910 | 325,594 | 101 | 17,358 | 191 | 2,134 |
| 1912 | 385,094 | | | | |

Statement of the number of settlers who arrived at the various points on the Oregon Short Line Railroad in Idaho, and the Amount of emigrant movables shipped into Idaho during the years 1911 and 1912.

| Month, | Number Persons | | Number Shipments | | Weight of Shipments | |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|------------------|-------|---------------------|------------|
| | 1911 | 1912 | 1911 | 1912 | 1911 | 1912 |
| January | 575 | 471 | 234 | 195 | 1,317,810 | 906,026 |
| February | 768 | 688 | 283 | 257 | 2,047,185 | 2,085,172 |
| March | 1,233 | 1,248 | 455 | 445 | 4,438,285 | 4,371,195 |
| April | 867 | 1,234 | 357 | 403 | 2,372,624 | 3,250,797 |
| May | 705 | 845 | 311 | 327 | 1,348,537 | 1,832,173 |
| June | 614 | 607 | 243 | 250 | 1,229,097 | 1,309,847 |
| July | 557 | 626 | 235 | 243 | 1,689,947 | 1,247,000 |
| August | 541 | 938 | 227 | 247 | 1,181,844 | 1,346,448 |
| September | 703 | 673 | 296 | 274 | 1,611,325 | 1,529,138 |
| October | 880 | 821 | 366 | 373 | 1,847,920 | 2,557,099 |
| November | 782 | 780 | 312 | 314 | 1,999,804 | 1,991,624 |
| December | 710 | 714 | 266 | 272 | 1,408,553 | 1,410,310 |
| Total | 8,935 | 9,495 | 3,585 | 3,609 | 21,880,970 | 23,843,441 |

DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Table showing number of domestic animals in each county of Idaho, as gathered by United States census enumerators in April, 1910

| | Horses | Mules | Dairy Cows | Other Cattle | Swine | Sheep |
|-------------------|---------|-------|---------------|-----------------|---------|-----------|
| Ada | 7,464 | 373 | 4,435 | 10,668 | 7,076 | 418,756 |
| Adams* | | | | | | |
| Bannock | 10,771 | 101 | 7,098 | 25,435 | 4,721 | 171,645 |
| Bear Lake | 6,281 | 71 | 4,638 | 13,089 | 1,933 | 109,965 |
| Bingham | 14,030 | 189 | 5,695 | 15,993 | 22,918 | 201,994 |
| Blaine | 7,968 | 141 | 3,280 | 19,987 | 4,271 | 330,001 |
| Boise | 4,480 | 140 | 2,339 | 14,180 | 2,098 | 44,898 |
| Bonner | 1,682 | 18 | 2,139 | 4,066 | 1,010 | 69 |
| Bonneville* | | | | | | |
| Canyon | 13,628 | 607 | 6,572 | 11,288 | 10,361 | 283,801 |
| Cassia | 6,492 | 151 | 2,632 | 2,610 | 3,174 | 112,030 |
| Clearwater* | | | | | | |
| Custer | 4,011 | 21 | 1,044 | 19,084 | 1,594 | 52,027 |
| Elmore | 2,584 | 56 | 787 | 7,262 | 1,157 | 117,028 |
| Fremont | 20,771 | 338 | 8,845 | 31,609 | 17,122 | 321,170 |
| Idaho | 13,837 | 301 | 4,909 | 20,991 | 33,001 | 46,131 |
| Kootenai | 4,475 | 22 | 2,570 | 3,757 | 1,740 | 715 |
| Latah | 10,510 | 268 | 5,223 | 6,182 | 9,919 | 1,197 |
| Lemhi | 5,312 | 65 | 1,441 | 29,860 | 1,553 | 19,641 |
| Lewis* | | | | | | |
| Lincoln | 5,511 | 229 | 1,015 | 7,751 | 2,698 | 80,385 |
| Nez Perce | 19,057 | 449 | 6,431 | 14,929 | 23,950 | 16,132 |
| Oneida | 14,049 | 213 | 6,550 | 21,157 | 8,498 | 119,722 |
| Owyhee | 7,581 | 139 | 885 | 29,996 | 700 | 192,956 |
| Shoshone | 237 | | 583 | 457 | 215 | 52 |
| Twin Falls | 6,233 | 223 | 2,588 | 11,397 | 8,846 | 63,117 |
| Washington | 10,232 | 268 | 3,700 | 20,530 | 8,345 | 307,046 |
| Total | 197,772 | 4,383 | 86,299 | 367,508 | 178,346 | 3,010,478 |

*—The counties of Adams, Bonneville, Clearwater and Lewis had not been formed at the time when the census was taken. Adams was included in Washington county, Bonneville in Bingham, and Lewis and Clearwater in Nez Perce.

WEATHER DATA

MEAN TEMPERATURE

| Station and County | Elevation | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | Year |
|-------------------------|-----------|---------|----------|-------|-------|-----|------|------|--------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|------|
| Am. Falls, Oneida | 4341 | 25 | 27 | 36 | 45 | 53 | 61 | 69 | 68 | 58 | 46 | 35 | 25 | 46 |
| Blackfoot, Bingham | 4503 | 23 | 26 | 36 | 45 | 53 | 62 | 68 | 67 | 58 | 46 | 34 | 24 | 45 |
| Boise, Ada | 2739 | 29 | 34 | 42 | 50 | 58 | 66 | 73 | 72 | 62 | 50 | 40 | 32 | 51 |
| Bonner's Ferry, Bonner | 1850 | 24 | 28 | 38 | 45 | 52 | 59 | 65 | 62 | 56 | 47 | 35 | 26 | 45 |
| Cambridge, Washington | 2651 | 23 | 27 | 38 | 49 | 56 | 64 | 72 | 71 | 60 | 49 | 38 | 26 | 48 |
| Coeur d'Alene, Kootenai | 2157 | 26 | 29 | 38 | 47 | 55 | 61 | 67 | 67 | 57 | 47 | 36 | 32 | 47 |
| Driggs, Fremont | 6097 | 17 | 16 | 27 | 37 | 45 | 54 | 61 | 58 | 52 | 41 | 28 | 15 | 38 |
| Grangeville, Idaho | 3500 | 30 | 32 | 36 | 45 | 50 | 57 | 67 | 67 | 54 | 48 | 38 | 30 | 46 |
| Guffey, Owyhee | 2381 | 32 | 36 | 47 | 53 | 59 | 69 | 78 | 75 | 65 | 54 | 44 | 32 | 54 |
| Hailey, Blaine | 5347 | 21 | 24 | 30 | 43 | 53 | 60 | 68 | 67 | 56 | 47 | 36 | 21 | 44 |
| Idaho City, Boise | 4000 | 25 | 29 | 34 | 44 | 54 | 59 | 66 | 66 | 56 | 48 | 37 | 26 | 45 |
| Idaho Falls, Bonneville | 4742 | 19 | 21 | 33 | 44 | 52 | 59 | 68 | 67 | 57 | 45 | 32 | 22 | 43 |
| Kellogg, Shoshone | 2305 | 26 | 31 | 39 | 45 | 51 | 58 | 66 | 62 | 56 | 46 | 36 | 29 | 46 |
| Lewiston, Nez Perce | 757 | 34 | 36 | 44 | 53 | 61 | 69 | 74 | 74 | 64 | 52 | 41 | 38 | 53 |
| Mackay, Custer | 5897 | 17 | 18 | 31 | 41 | 48 | 57 | 67 | 64 | 54 | 43 | 31 | 18 | 41 |
| Meadows, Adams | 3950 | 22 | 28 | 35 | 44 | 50 | 59 | 64 | 63 | 54 | 45 | 34 | 23 | 43 |
| Moscow, Latah | 2748 | 29 | 32 | 38 | 46 | 53 | 59 | 67 | 65 | 57 | 49 | 38 | 32 | 47 |
| Mt. Home, Elmore | 3150 | 29 | 33 | 41 | 48 | 54 | 63 | 72 | 68 | 60 | 51 | 39 | 30 | 49 |
| Nez Perce, Lewis | 3082 | 27 | 28 | 38 | 45 | 51 | 58 | 63 | 66 | 54 | 47 | 36 | 28 | 45 |
| Oakley, Cassia | 4700 | 29 | 31 | 38 | 47 | 53 | 62 | 71 | 69 | 60 | 50 | 39 | 30 | 48 |
| Oro Fino, Clearwater | 1027 | 23 | 35 | 43 | 51 | 56 | 63 | 71 | 68 | 61 | 50 | 43 | 32 | 50 |
| Paris, Bear Lake | 5946 | 20 | 19 | 28 | 40 | 49 | 56 | 63 | 63 | 55 | 45 | 34 | 21 | 41 |
| Payette, Canyon | 2159 | 29 | 34 | 42 | 52 | 59 | 66 | 74 | 72 | 62 | 51 | 40 | 31 | 51 |
| Pocatello, Bannock | 4483 | 25 | 28 | 37 | 47 | 56 | 64 | 71 | 70 | 61 | 48 | 36 | 28 | 48 |
| Salmon, Lemhi | 4040 | 17 | 24 | 34 | 45 | 52 | 60 | 67 | 63 | 56 | 44 | 32 | 19 | 43 |
| Shoshone, Lincoln | 3968 | 25 | 27 | 40 | 46 | 52 | 61 | 70 | 67 | 59 | 47 | 36 | 26 | 46 |
| Sugar, Fremont | 4892 | 10 | 20 | 32 | 42 | 49 | 59 | 65 | 61 | 54 | 43 | 33 | 19 | 42 |
| Twin Falls, Twin Falls | 3825 | 27 | 32 | 40 | 47 | 54 | 61 | 71 | 67 | 60 | 49 | 37 | 29 | 48 |
| Weston, Oneida | 4400 | 25 | 26 | 37 | 46 | 52 | 61 | 68 | 67 | 58 | 47 | 36 | 24 | 46 |

WEATHER DATA — (continued).

AVERAGE PRECIPITATION

| Station and County | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | Year |
|-------------------------|---------|----------|-------|-------|-----|------|------|--------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|------|
| Am. Falls, Oneida | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 13.4 |
| Blackfoot, Bingham | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 10.5 |
| Boise, Ada | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 12.7 |
| Bonner's Ferry, Bonner | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 3.3 | 1.9 | 20.8 |
| Cambridge, Washington | 3.5 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 20.0 |
| Coeur d'Alene, Kootenai | 3.7 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 25.0 |
| Driggs, Fremont | 2.3 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 17.8 |
| Grangeville, Idaho | 2.2 | 1.0 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 27.8 |
| Guffey, Owyhee | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.3 | T | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 10.2 |
| Hailey, Blaine | 3.6 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 16.4 |
| Idaho City, Boise | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 20.8 |
| Idaho Falls, Bonneville | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 14.2 |
| Kellogg, Shoshone | 3.7 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 2.8 | 4.9 | 2.7 | 29.7 |
| Lewiston, Nez Perce | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 13.5 |
| Mackay, Custer | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 8.1 |
| Meadows, Adams | 3.4 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 23.0 |
| Moscow, Latah | 2.7 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 22.2 |
| Mt. Home, Elmore | 2.0 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 12.3 |
| Nez Perce, Lewis | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 22.6 |
| Oakley, Cassia | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 9.7 |
| Oro Fino, Clearwater | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 4.0 | 3.1 | 28.6 |
| Paris, Bear Lake | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 12.9 |
| Payette, Canyon | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 11.4 |
| Pocatello, Bannock | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 12.9 |
| Salmon, Lemhi | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 10.8 |
| Shoshone, Lincoln | 2.7 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 12.0 |
| Sugar, Fremont | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 14.2 |
| Twin Falls, Twin Falls | 1.8 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 12.0 |
| Weston, Oneida | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 15.7 |

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS SHOWING PRINCIPAL CROP PRODUCTION FOR 1912 SEASON

| County | Area Acres | Wheat | | | Oats | | | Barley | | | Corn | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| | | Acres | Avr. | Production | Acres | Avr. | Production | Acres | Avr. | Production | Acres | Avr. | Production |
| Ada | 746,800 | 8,200 | 28. | 229,600 | 10,381 | 42. | 436,002 | 1,156 | 28. | 32,368 | 90 | 35. | 3,150 |
| Adams | 926,400 | 8,945 | 24. | 214,680 | 1,830 | 39. | 71,370 | 2,511 | 25. | 62,775 | 30 | 22. | 792 |
| Bannock .. | 2,079,700 | 57,641 | 17. | 979,897 | 10,044 | 32. | 340,668 | 2,848 | 24. | 68,352 | 92 | 20. | 1,840 |
| Bear Lake. | 576,700 | 9,897 | 20. | 197,940 | 7,235 | 38. | 274,930 | 497 | 27. | 13,419 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bingham .. | 1,512,500 | 20,267 | 27. | 547,209 | 16,315 | 46. | 750,490 | 1,768 | 36. | 63,648 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Blaine | 3,450,500 | 9,102 | 24. | 218,448 | 13,195 | 38. | 501,410 | 1,999 | 25. | 49,975 | 24 | 25. | 600 |
| Boise | 2,325,500 | 13,428 | 30. | 402,840 | 8,974 | 36. | 323,064 | 1,970 | 21. | 41,370 | 81 | 22. | 1,782 |
| Bonner ... | 2,174,300 | 1,222 | 25. | 30,550 | 390 | 48. | 19,008 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21 | 26. | 546 |
| Bonneville. | 1,238,400 | 15,307 | 30. | 459,210 | 11,204 | 40. | 519,524 | 1,445 | 36. | 62,020 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Canyon ... | 860,300 | 11,252 | 28. | 315,056 | 9,852 | 41. | 408,935 | 1,824 | 27. | 49,248 | 980 | 37. | 42,661 |
| Cassia ... | 1,701,600 | 17,924 | 20. | 358,480 | 8,120 | 49. | 396,880 | 1,638 | 29. | 47,502 | 51 | 26. | 1,326 |
| Clearwater. | 1,644,900 | 8,800 | 33. | 290,400 | 3,157 | 40. | 126,280 | 6,679 | 37. | 247,123 | 54 | 30. | 1,620 |
| Custer | 2,977,800 | 1,924 | 23. | 44,252 | 4,634 | 32. | 148,288 | 258 | 29. | 7,482 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Elmore ... | 1,805,600 | 1,659 | 20. | 33,180 | 1,859 | 34. | 63,206 | 201 | 18. | 4,698 | 104 | 16. | 1,664 |
| Fremont .. | 3,998,800 | 46,745 | 30. | 1,402,350 | 97,180 | 38. | 3,693,068 | 4,223 | 26. | 109,798 | 412 | 29. | 11,848 |
| Idaho | 7,222,400 | 59,042 | 33. | 1,948,386 | 18,900 | 46. | 869,676 | 44,000 | 38. | 1,672,000 | 340 | 30. | 13,840 |
| Kootenai .. | 1,389,700 | 9,735 | 30. | 292,050 | 16,489 | 42. | 692,538 | 96 | 38. | 3,648 | 288 | 28. | 8,064 |
| Latah | 727,900 | 56,760 | 36. | 2,043,360 | 45,299 | 43. | 1,947,857 | 4,230 | 34. | 143,820 | 2,288 | 35. | 80,080 |
| Lemhi | 3,110,200 | 1,558 | 30. | 46,740 | 3,544 | 49. | 141,760 | 158 | 31. | 4,898 | 78 | 35. | 2,730 |
| Lewis | 312,000 | 38,940 | 33. | 1,285,020 | 14,097 | 41. | 577,977 | 31,120 | 37. | 1,151,440 | 68 | 30. | 2,040 |
| Lincoln ... | 2,164,800 | 13,677 | 25. | 341,925 | 12,943 | 34. | 440,062 | 794 | 22. | 17,468 | 364 | 35. | 12,740 |
| Nez Perce.. | 557,800 | 30,800 | 33. | 1,016,400 | 11,277 | 42. | 473,634 | 25,933 | 37. | 959,521 | 3,820 | 31. | 118,420 |
| Oneida | 1,730,000 | 74,392 | 20. | 1,487,840 | 6,505 | 42. | 276,990 | 5,956 | 21. | 106,176 | 163 | 26. | 4,238 |
| Owyhee .. | 5,152,100 | 2,720 | 30. | 81,600 | 1,886 | 46. | 86,756 | 308 | 36. | 11,088 | 10 | 30. | 300 |
| Shoshone* | 1,682,700 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Twin Falls. | 1,238,400 | 38,543 | 32. | 1,233,376 | 30,477 | 44. | 1,340,988 | 922 | 28. | 25,816 | 450 | 25. | 11,475 |
| Washing'tn | 964,200 | 15,892 | 24. | 381,408 | 2,265 | 38. | 99,750 | 3,069 | 25. | 76,725 | 378 | 26. | 9,828 |
| Totals | 54,272,000 | 574,372 | 27.6 | 19,882,197 | 369,210 | 40.67 | 15,016,048 | 144,763 | 34.7 | 5,022,378 | 10,207 | 32.48 | 331,584 |

*Entirely mining and timber. Average and production are shown in bushels except with hay, which is shown in tons.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1912—(Continued).

| County | Area Acres | Rye | | | Alfalfa Hay | | | Other Hays | | | Potatoes | | |
|-------------|---------------|-------|-------|------------|-------------|-------|------------|------------|-------|------------|----------|-------|------------|
| | | Acres | Avr. | Production | Acres | Avr. | Production | Acres | Avr. | Production | Acres | Avr. | Production |
| Ada | 746,800 | 954 | 11. | 10,494 | 16,327 | 3.9 | 63,675 | 9,201 | 2.8 | 25,762 | 918 | 176. | 161,568 |
| Adams ... | 920,400 | 36 | 14. | 504 | 10,078 | 2.85 | 28,722 | 11,340 | 2.3 | 26,082 | 127 | 136. | 17,272 |
| Bannock .. | 2,079,700 | 404 | 17. | 6,868 | 25,551 | 2.85 | 72,820 | 27,493 | 2.2 | 60,484 | 1,821 | 180. | 327,780 |
| Bear Lake. | 576,700 | 79 | 23. | 1,817 | 9,824 | 2.55 | 25,051 | 41,822 | 2.2 | 92,008 | 656 | 146. | 30,176 |
| Bingham .. | 1,512,500 | 325 | 18. | 5,850 | 28,026 | 3.5 | 98,091 | 5,099 | 2.3 | 13,107 | 5,254 | 208. | 1,092,832 |
| Blaine | 3,450,500 | 15 | 15. | 225 | 20,332 | 2.8 | 50,929 | 17,438 | 1.8 | 31,388 | 533 | 156. | 83,148 |
| Boise | 2,325,500 | 38 | 17. | 646 | 3,773 | 2. | 7,546 | 20,081 | 1.8 | 36,145 | 449 | 132. | 59,268 |
| Bonner ... | 2,174,300 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | 2.5 | 50 | 18,722 | 2.3 | 43,060 | 708 | 126. | 96,768 |
| Bonneville. | 1,238,400 | 216 | 18. | 3,780 | 22,932 | 3.5 | 80,262 | 6,994 | 2.3 | 16,017 | 5,886 | 210. | 1,234,810 |
| Canyon ... | 860,300 | 1,225 | 12. | 14,700 | 38,610 | 4.5 | 173,745 | 6,017 | 2.8 | 16,847 | 2,202 | 124. | 273,048 |
| Cassia | 1,701,600 | 37 | 11. | 497 | 17,247 | 3.2 | 55,190 | 10,110 | 2.3 | 23,253 | 2,350 | 160. | 376,000 |
| Clearwater. | 1,644,900 | 45 | 20. | 900 | 400 | 2. | 920 | 22,883 | 1.9 | 43,477 | 211 | 142. | 29,962 |
| Custer | 2,977,800 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,496 | 1.9 | 10,442 | 14,131 | 1.6 | 22,066 | 214 | 175. | 37,450 |
| Elmore ... | 1,805,600 | 42 | 12. | 504 | 5,489 | 3.9 | 21,407 | 10,652 | 2.1 | 22,369 | 382 | 119. | 45,458 |
| Fremont .. | 3,998,800 | 66 | 14. | 924 | 54,600 | 3. | 163,680 | 38,807 | 2. | 77,794 | 3,928 | 195. | 765,960 |
| Idaho | 7,222,400 | 35 | 21. | 735 | 2,135 | 3. | 6,405 | 45,495 | 2.3 | 104,638 | 918 | 139. | 131,772 |
| Kootenai .. | 1,389,700 | 543 | 16. | 8,688 | 93 | 2. | 186 | 29,408 | 2.4 | 70,579 | 2,212 | 111. | 245,532 |
| Latah | 727,900 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,604 | 1.5 | 2,400 | 40,808 | 2.2 | 82,975 | 1,729 | 158. | 271,760 |
| Lemhi | 3,110,200 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,286 | 2.3 | 7,557 | 22,124 | 2. | 44,248 | 544 | 101. | 87,584 |
| Lewis | 312,000 | 36 | 17. | 612 | 1,976 | 2. | 2,152 | 18,553 | 1.9 | 35,250 | 793 | 143. | 100,529 |
| Lincoln ... | 2,164,800 | 2,208 | 14. | 30,912 | 44,926 | 3.8 | 170,718 | 5,241 | 2.5 | 13,102 | 4,230 | 155. | 655,650 |
| Nez Perce. | 557,800 | 87 | 20. | 1,749 | 1,537 | 2.2 | 3,381 | 10,308 | 2.1 | 21,646 | 1,295 | 167. | 211,255 |
| Oneida ... | 1,730,900 | 51 | 17. | 867 | 32,861 | 3.1 | 101,869 | 10,202 | 2.2 | 22,444 | 1,520 | 150. | 228,000 |
| Owyhee .. | 5,152,100 | 36 | 19 | 684 | 13,384 | 3.8 | 50,859 | 13,812 | 2.3 | 31,707 | 180 | 150. | 28,350 |
| Shoshone*. | 1,682,700 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Twin Falls | 1,238,400 | 141 | 13. | 1,833 | 57,234 | 4.0 | 280,446 | 6,728 | 2.7 | 18,165 | 6,676 | 214. | 1,328,564 |
| Washingt'n | 964,300 | 144 | 20. | 2,886 | 20,614 | 3.7 | 76,271 | 7,130 | 2.3 | 16,399 | 493 | 133. | 65,569 |
| Totals | 54,272,000 | 6,757 | 14.29 | 96,570 | 437,575 | 3.50 | 1,501,080 | 471,349 | 2.16 | 1,018,102 | 46,193 | 172.8 | 7,986,065 |

*Entirely mining and timber. Average and production are shown in bushels except with hay, which is shown in tons.

HISTORY OF IDAHO

453

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS OF IDAHO

| Town | Name of Publication | Issued |
|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Aberdeen | Times | Wednesday |
| Albion | Nugget | Friday |
| American Falls | Press | Thursday |
| Arco | Advertiser | Friday |
| Ashton | Enterprise | Thursday |
| Bancroft | Dry Farmer | Friday |
| Bellevue | Gate City Times | Friday |
| Blackfoot | Optimist | Monday-Thursday |
| Blackfoot | Republican | Friday |
| Bliss | Times | Friday |
| Boise | Idaho Statesman | Daily |
| Boise | Capital News | Daily |
| Boise | Idaho Clubwoman | Monthly |
| Boise | Intermountain Farmer | Weekly |
| Boise | Illustrated Idaho | Monthly |
| Bonnets Ferry | Herald | Friday |
| Bruneau | Owyhee Nugget | Thursday |
| Buhl | Herald | Thursday |
| Burley | Bulletin | Friday |
| Caldwell | Tribune | Friday |
| Caldwell | News | Thursday |
| Caldwell | Idaho Odd Fellow | Monthly |
| Caldwell | Blab | Monday |
| Caldwell | Gem State Rural | Monthly |
| Cambridge | News | Thursday |
| Challis | Messenger | Tuesday |
| Clark Fork | Times | Friday |
| Coeur d'Alene | Journal | Tuesday-Friday |
| Coeur d'Alene | Press | Daily |
| Coeur d'Alene | Kootenai Democrat | Friday |
| Council | Leader | Friday |
| Cottonwood | Camas Prairie Chronicle | Friday |
| Culdesac | Enterprise | Thursday |
| Deary | Enterprise | Friday |
| Downey | Idahoan | Friday |
| Driggs | Teton Valley News | Thursday |
| Elk River | Sentinel | Weekly |
| Elk City | Mining News | Thursday |
| Emmett | Index | Thursday |
| Emmett | Examiner | Thursday |
| Filer | Journal | Thursday |
| Genesee | News | Friday |
| Glens Ferry | Gazette | Friday |
| Gooding | Idaho Leader | Friday |
| Gooding | Herald | Thursday |
| Grangeville | Idaho County Free Press | Thursday |
| Grangeville | Globe | Thursday |
| Hagerman | Hagerman Valley Sun | Friday |

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS OF IDAHO—(continued).

| Town | Name of Publication | Issued |
|--------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| Hailey | Wood River Times | Daily |
| Hailey | News-Miner | Daily |
| Harrison | Searchlight | Friday |
| Heyburn | South Idaho Review | Wednesday |
| Hollister | Herald | Friday |
| Ilo | Lewis County Register | Friday |
| Idaho City | Idaho World | Friday |
| Idaho Falls | Idaho Register | Tuesday-Friday |
| Idaho Falls | Post | Daily |
| Idaho Falls | Times | Monday |
| Jerome | North Side News | Thursday |
| Jerome | Lincoln County Times | Weekly |
| Kamiah | Progress | Friday |
| Kellogg | Record | Thursday |
| Kellogg | News | Wednesday |
| Kendrick | Gazette | Friday |
| Kooskia | Mountaineer | Friday |
| Leadore | Standard | Saturday |
| Lewiston | Tribune | Daily |
| Mackay | Miner | Thursday |
| McCammon | Junction City News | Weekly |
| Malad | Idaho Enterprise | Thursday |
| Meadows | Eagle | Friday |
| Meridian | Times | Friday |
| Midvale | Reporter | Thursday |
| Middleton | Herald | Thursday |
| Montpelier | Examiner | Friday |
| Moscow | Idaho Post | Friday |
| Moscow | Star-Mirror | Daily |
| Moscow | University Argonaut | Tuesday |
| Mountainhome | Elmore County Republican | Saturday |
| Mountainhome | New Time | Friday |
| Mullan | Progress | Friday |
| Nampa | Leader Herald | Tuesday-Friday |
| Nampa | Record | Friday |
| New Meadows | Tribune | Thursday |
| New Plymouth | Sentinel | Thursday |
| Nez Perce | Herald | Thursday |
| Oakley | Herald | Friday |
| Orofino | Clearwater Republican | Thursday |
| Orofino | Tribune | Friday |
| Paris | Post | Friday |
| Parma | Herald | Thursday |
| Parma | Review | Friday |
| Payette | Independent | Thursday |
| Payette | Enterprise | Thursday |
| Peck | Reporter | Friday |
| Pocatello | Tribune | Daily |

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS OF IDAHO—(continued).

| Town | Name of Publication | Issued |
|--------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| Pocatello | Chronicle | Weekly |
| Post Falls | Advance | Friday |
| Preston | Booster | Thursday |
| Preston | News | Thursday |
| Rathdrum | Tribune | Friday |
| Rexburg | Current Journal | Friday |
| Rexburg | Standard | Tuesday |
| Richfield | Recorder | Thursday |
| Rigby | Star | Thursday |
| Rockland | Times | Saturday |
| Roberts | Sentinel | Weekly |
| Reubens | Citizen | Thursday |
| Rupert | Pioneer Record | Thursday |
| Roseberry | Long Valley Advocate | Thursday |
| St. Anthony | Fremont County News | Thursday |
| St. Anthony | Teton Peak Chronicle | Thursday |
| St. Maries | Gazette | Friday |
| Salmon | Lemhi Herald | Thursday |
| Salmon | Idaho Recorder | Thursday |
| Sandpoint | Pend d'Oreille Review | Friday |
| Sandpoint | North Idaho News | Tuesday |
| Shelley | Pioneer | Friday |
| Shoshone | Journal | Friday |
| Shoshone | Signal | Thursday |
| Silver City | Owyhee Avalanche | Friday |
| Soda Springs | Chieftain | Thursday |
| Soldier | Camas Prairie Courier | Thursday |
| Southwick | Potlatch Star | Friday |
| Spirit Lake | Herald | Friday |
| Star | Courier | Friday |
| Stites | Signal | Friday |
| Sugar City | Times | Saturday |
| Sweet | Boise County Sentinel | Weekly |
| Troy | News | Friday |
| Twin Falls | News | Thursday |
| Twin Falls | Times | Friday |
| Twin Falls | Chronicle | Tuesday |
| Vanwyck | Times | Wednesday |
| Vollmer | North Idaho Review | Thursday |
| Wallace | Miner | Thursday |
| Wallace | Press-Times | Daily |
| Wardner | News | Saturday |
| Wendell | Irrigationist | Friday |
| Weiser | Signal | Daily |
| Weiser | American | Thursday |
| Whitebird | Salmon River Sun | Thursday |
| Wilchester | Journal | Saturday |

PUBLIC SCHOOL POPULATION AND SCHOOL FINANCES OF IDAHO.

Compiled by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

| Counties | No. of Children | | Receipts | | Expenditures | | Estimated Value of School Property | |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|----------------|
| | 1911 | 1912 | 1911 | 1912 | 1911 | 1912 | 1911 | 1912 |
| Ada | 8495 | 9223 | \$ 243,764.29 | \$ 378,952.55 | \$ 266,500.65 | \$ 330,962.39 | \$ 781,600.30 | \$ 860,740.00 |
| Adams* . . . | 937 | 957 | 1,030.72 | 45,393.83 | — | 45,343.36 | (1) | 54,524.00 |
| Bannock . . . | 5340 | 5480 ¹ | 139,614.30 | 232,093.65 | 148,635.93 | 165,156.14 | 300,114.00 | 360,899.05 |
| Bear Lake . . | 2910 | 2974 | 46,261.90 | 60,427.33 | 43,659.23 | 49,865.78 | 120,687.46 | 122,116.50 |
| Bingham . . . | 4932 | 4191 | 124,258.93 | 94,939.90 | 116,202.98 | 150,266.29 | 274,700.00 | 337,900.00 |
| Blaine | 2663 | 2662 | 51,614.82 | 74,378.55 | 57,117.02 | 66,895.34 | 150,201.44 | 143,941.61 |
| Boise | 1488 | 1636 | 28,602.00 | 46,748.00 | 26,366.20 | 44,299.94 | 43,608.30 | 49,385.00 |
| Bonner | 3910 | 3804 | 116,104.74 | 144,617.58 | 122,062.93 | 144,145.32 | 328,735.76 | 355,591.06 |
| Bonneville* . | 3668 | 4005 | 8,991.47 | 57,313.23 | 71,953.15 | 72,366.54 | 359,083.00 | 349,351.00 |
| Canyon | 8640 | 9029 | 228,380.12 | 322,470.10 | 251,779.74 | 305,059.51 | 603,021.38 | 611,342.51 |
| Cassia | 2995 | 2990 | 36,893.12 | 166,107.87 | 29,426.07 | 34,999.50 | 84,000.00 | 91,750.00 |
| Clearwater* . | 1638 | 1228 | 3,011.66 | 43,076.37 | 23,646.00 | 49,173.94 | 44,783.00 | 50,589.79 |
| Custer | 712 | 781 | 15,753.47 | 10,629.20 | 21,706.02 | 20,278.40 | 33,480.27 | 35,375.75 |
| Elmore | 1230 | 1220 | 118,488.02 | 66,841.34 | 68,176.33 | 58,950.43 | 140,687.00 | 144,979.77 |
| Fremont . . . | 9217 | 9697 | 167,654.88 | 249,770.79 | 182,414.98 | 250,803.18 | 328,080.44 | 412,030.05 |
| Idaho | 3770 | 3870 | 67,718.86 | 101,210.73 | 68,687.62 | 104,040.40 | 108,686.00 | 127,935.00 |
| Kootenai . . . | 6388 | 6740 | 145,216.20 | 228,480.69 | 211,860.64 | 168,530.46 | 329,600.04 | 732,496.63 |
| Latah | 9525 | 9519 | 122,763.60 | 212,031.48 | 125,916.73 | 147,677.02 | 235,400.00 | 266,528.00 |
| Lemhi | 1668 | 1154 | 60,700.51 | 78,246.10 | 63,597.17 | 85,714.32 | 80,224.22 | 87,605.78 |
| Lewis* | 2058 | 2058 | 3,581.74 | 49,874.02 | 9,783.79 | 57,399.02 | 61,199.70 | 114,777.03 |
| Lincoln | 3032 | 3478 | 216,802.66 | 200,754.69 | 240,592.91 | 146,214.18 | 325,005.74 | 399,534.00 |
| Nez Perce . . | 4554 | 4557 | 150,780.24 | 138,038.27 | 197,057.72 | 117,551.31 | 375,527.00 | 270,957.75 |
| Oneida | 5788 | 5000 | 113,913.22 | 118,872.00 | 121,620.55 | 100,220.50 | 230,800.50 | 241,000.00 |
| Owyhee | 800 | 841 | 24,537.30 | 21,481.47 | 21,000.93 | 21,554.99 | 46,284.69 | 49,444.80 |
| Shoshone . . . | 2572 | 2760 | 169,901.10 | 105,201.14 | 143,985.76 | 128,825.83 | 247,115.00 | 249,684.00 |
| Twin Falls . . | 3912 | 4268 | 148,190.81 | 345,150.73 | 216,020.71 | 282,203.60 | 360,937.37 | 432,597.90 |
| Washington . . | 2505 | 2969 | 88,854.40 | 73,666.34 | 80,076.39 | 70,968.84 | 164,224.00 | 130,290.00 |
| Totals | 99,947 | 104,735 | \$2,594,215.83 | \$3,705,792.04 | \$2,929,250.91 | \$3,225,499.44 | \$6,164,542.61 | \$7,000,806.98 |
| | | | 1 year's gain, | | 1 year's gain, | | 1 year's gain, | |
| | | | 1 yr. gain 4.8% | | \$299,245.53, or 10% | | \$926,264.37, or 15% | |

*—New Counties. Not included in early apportionments of 1911. Partial receipts reported in counties from which they were formed.

¹—Included in Washington county.

CHAPTER XXV

MINING — OWYHEE COUNTY — BOISE COUNTY—ELMORE COUNTY—CUS-
TER COUNTY — LEMHI COUNTY —BLAINE COUNTY — IDAHO COUNTY —
SHOSHONE COUNTY—RARE METALS—MONAZITE—COBALT AND NICKEL
— TUNGSTEN — TIN ORE — MERCURY — PLATINUM — SEMI-PRECIOUS
STONES — RADIUM — NON-METALLIC METALS — PHOSPHATE — COAL
—FULLER'S EARTH—GAS AND OIL.

The early history of the mining industry in Idaho, together with the rapid increase in population and town building incident thereto, has been given in the chapter on the Discovery of Gold and under the different counties, so that here those details will be omitted and only a summary given of the development of mining in the different parts of the state.

Prior to the opening of the first placer mines, for several years there had been rumors of gold having been found along the streams in what is now northern Idaho, such rumors originating in statements made by hunters, trappers and explorers who had traversed that section or had talked with the Indians. Captain John Mullan, in a letter dated June 4, 1884, asserts that he was not at all surprised to learn of the mineral discoveries in north Idaho, as he had seen quartz veins near the headwaters of both the St. Joseph and Coeur d'Alene rivers, and that some of his men had brought into camp coarse gold which they had taken from the gravels. He further states that he had discouraged all interest in matters of that kind as he feared, should a gold excitement be aroused, his laborers would desert him and so retard the building of the Mullan Military road to which

all of his energies were then (about 1858) devoted.

The first authentic account of the finding of gold on Idaho territory, however, was that given by Capt. E. D. Pierce who, accompanied by W. F. Bassett, Thomas Walters, Jonathan Smith, and John and James Dodge, discovered gold bearing gravels on a tributary of the Clearwater river in the summer of 1860. This placer ground was within the limits of the Nez Perce Indian Reservation, but despite the regulations against intrusion by the whites, a company of men returned and wintered there, and the next spring there was an uncontrollable stampede to this new mining field. Pierce City was founded, followed shortly by Orofino and Lewiston. During the summer of 1861 placers were opened and mining camps established at Elk City, Florence and on the Salmon river. In August, 1862, the diggings at Warren were added to the list of mining territory, and a short time afterward the greatest discovery of all was made in Boise Basin. Of these camps, the Boise Basin proved the most productive and drew the largest population. While not as rich as the ground at Florence, it was more extensive. It is estimated



AN IDAHO MINING CAMP, DE LAMAR



LEAD-SILVER MILL, WALLACE

that Boise Basin produced \$100,000,000 in gold.

The figures concerning the output of the early days are necessarily but the roughest estimates. When the mines were first opened, even Idaho territory itself was not organized, and it was not until many years later that mining as an industry was systematized and accurate records of production were kept. A state report, issued in December, 1884, approximates the gold output of Idaho during these early years. According to it, the production for the five years, including and immediately succeeding 1862, ranged from \$5,000,000 to almost \$13,000,000 annually.

As, from the northern camps, the prospectors pushed on into unexplored territory and opened new placers, so from the Boise Basin did the miners prospect nearby sections with the result that many quartz veins, as well as placers, were discovered. In May, 1863, a party left Placerville, in Boise Basin, and found gold-bearing gravels in what was later known as the Carson or Silver City district, in Owyhee county. These placers were rather disappointing, but later in that year further prospecting disclosed the great silver producing lodes of that section. Naturally, with a metal production to date totaling \$600,000,000, Idaho has had many profitable mines, and in this chapter there will be no attempt made to give details of individual properties except those having a notable record, leaving unnamed the many mines that have helped to make this grand total of metal output.

OWYHEE COUNTY

Of the early properties of Owyhee county the Oro Fino was the greatest producer, although many others yielded marvelously rich

ore. About 1875 this mining region underwent a period of severe depression. Then came a revival and the second mining era of Owyhee county is marked by two bonanzas, the DeLamar and the Trade Dollar Consolidated. The Trade Dollar, which included the Black Jack and other properties, is now apparently exhausted and is closed. The total yield of the ore bodies comprised within this great property is figured at \$20,000,000. The DeLamar is credited with a production in excess of \$8,000,000. The extremely rich ore shoots which distinguished the earlier operations of this property have been lacking for many years past. For more than twenty years it has been owned by an English syndicate, the management of which has been characterized by conservatism and good judgment. Owing to the low ore values and the heavy expenses incident to operation, for several years this property has been mined more for the benefit of its two hundred employes than for the profits realized by its owners. It has been greatly hampered in recent years, and, as it seems to those conversant with the circumstances, unjustly so, by the action of Federal authorities in attempting to collect payment for timber used from government lands. The little timber that was indigenous to Owyhee county was of an inferior quality, and there, as elsewhere, miners used, from the wooded regions near them, the material necessary for their operations. This additional handicap placed on the DeLamar may make the further operation of the mine and mill an impossibility. The elimination of these two great properties greatly reduced the metal output from this county, but from its smaller properties Owyhee still contributes a creditable amount of gold and silver to the state's production of the precious metals.

BOISE COUNTY

In the same summer (1863) quartz veins were located not far from where the first placer discoveries were made in Boise Basin. Of these quartz lodes, situated in Boise county, one of the earliest as well as the most productive was the Pioneer, which, after consolidation with other claims, was known as the Gold Hill property. It was worked for many years and is said to have yielded \$3,000,000 above the 500 foot level. After lying idle for a long period, it has again been opened and deeper development work prosecuted, with the promise of satisfactory results.

The largest gold yield in Boise county, however, at the present time is derived from the operations of two dredges of the Boston-Idaho Company working on Moores creek. These dredges are electrically driven and have a combined capacity of over 10,000 cubic yards a day. There are large areas in Boise Basin that are amenable to this kind of treatment.

ELMORE COUNTY

The summer and fall of 1863 also witnessed the location of several promising ledges of quartz on the headwaters of the south fork of the Boise river. In June the Ida Elmore was discovered, and it proved to be the greatest mine ever developed in that district. Of the numerous camps and towns that sprang into existence in this section, during the early quartz and placer days, Rocky Bar, founded in the spring of 1864, is the only one that survived.

The next year the great Atlanta ledge was discovered and it gave to the camp, situated several miles north of Rocky Bar, both its name and prestige. The early yield of the

Atlanta mine is stated to have been over \$5,000,000.

Both of these mining districts, at the time of discovery, were included within the mammoth county of Alturas, but are now in Elmore, which county is a steady contributor to Idaho's gold and silver production, the major portion of which is derived from the placers. A present day enterprise, involving large capital, is the Boise King Placers on the Middle Boise river, the holdings lying partly in Boise county and partly in Elmore county. A large flume has been constructed to convey water for hydraulic purposes.

CUSTER COUNTY

As early as 1862 placers were discovered in Stanley Basin and were subsequently worked, estimates at the time placing the yield of these gravels at \$500,000. In 1869 gold was discovered on Loon creek and for three years a mining camp flourished there. On Yankee Fork, so well known later on account of its rich quartz mines, placers were successfully operated in 1870.

A very common experience in mining is the proximity of quartz veins to placer deposits. Near Yankee Fork the Charles Dickens mine was discovered in 1875, and during the next few years many quartz properties were opened. Among the famous mines of this section, which included the districts tributary to Challis, Bonanza and Bayhorse, were the Ramshorn, Skylark, Custer, Lucky Boy, Beardsley and Excelsior, their early production totaling \$25,000,000.

When this region first came into prominence because of its mines, it belonged partly to Lemhi county and partly to old Alturas. Due to the rapid development of its mining interests in this section, a division of territory

was effected and Custer county was organized in 1881. These mining districts were remote from rail transportation, the nearest railway points being Blackfoot, on the Utah and Northern, distant from Challis about one hundred and fifty miles; and Ketchum, seventy-five miles from Challis, in what is now Blaine county, the terminus of the Wood river branch of the Oregon Short Line. This condition has been to a degree relieved by the building of the ninety miles of branch railroad from Blackfoot to Mackay, but transportation facilities are still very inadequate.

The output from Custer county includes gold, silver, copper and lead, the value of the copper mined being greatly in excess of the other metals. One of the most important properties of later years is known as the Clayton Mines, which include the old Skylark. These mines, including the early production of the Skylark, have yielded \$8,000,000. The Ramshorn has large ore reserves developed. The Empire Copper Company, near Mackay, owns one of the best copper mines in Idaho. The Lost Packer and the Phi Kappa mines are among the promising properties of Custer county. The Loon Creek Company is conducting hydraulic operations at the old placer grounds, while on Stanley creek the Willis Company has a dredge.

LEMHI COUNTY

In what is now Lemhi county, some people still living in Salmon City state that the first mining was done on Bohannon creek, about twelve miles east of Salmon City, and that the gold in these placers was discovered by F. B. Sharkey and Mike Maier in 1863. These gravels have been worked each year since their discovery and this lo-

cality is now the scene of extensive dredging operations.

In 1866 a party of prospectors found gold in Leesburg Basin, several miles west of the site of Salmon City and some authorities claim that this was the first discovery within the present confines of Lemhi county. During the following year other placer fields were opened in that part of Idaho territory. At the time of the first influx of miners to this region, it was a part of Idaho county, with the county seat eight hundred miles away. This condition of affairs shortly led to the formation of the new county of Lemhi. Quartz lodes were discovered as early as 1873, but owing to the character and grade of the ore and the great distance from the railroads, the quartz mines did not yield as rich returns as did those near Challis and in the Wood river country. The Viola, with a mammoth vein carrying rich deposits of lead carbonate ore, was the bonanza of the early days.

Lemhi county is now one of the leading mining sections of the state in the production of gold, silver and lead, the value of the lead being greatly in excess of the others. Among the best lead producers now are the Pittsburgh-Idaho and Latest Out mines. For many years this country was isolated, but the building of the branch railroad in from a Montana point on the Oregon Short Line has greatly relieved this situation and stimulated the mining industry. Among the chief sources of gold are the Kirtley creek and the Bohannon creek dredges, while several quartz mines contribute to the amount of the yellow metal produced.

BLAINE COUNTY

Probably the greatest interest of the early quartz mining period centered around the

Wood river country, then in old Alturas county, but the larger portion of which now lies within the county of Blaine. Mineral was first discovered in this region in 1877, on Warm Springs creek, but owing to the Indian war then in progress, no claims were located. During the seasons of 1879 and 1880 several prospecting parties came to this region, which was quite generally prospected. Many mining claims were staked and districts organized. This mining section was especially fortunate in securing rail transportation within a short time after the discovery of its mines. During the early '80s the Oregon Short Line railroad was being built through southern Idaho, and so rich were the Wood river mines that, at the first opportunity, a branch from the main line was extended into this country, terminating at Ketchum. Hailey, a few miles from Ketchum and on the railroad, sprang into existence, was made the county seat and flourished like the proverbial green bay tree. In 1884 the only city or town within the limits of the territory of Idaho that possessed a daily paper was Hailey, and it had three—*Wood River Times*, *News Miner* and *Inter-Idaho*.

The most famous properties of the '80s were the Minnie Moore, the Queen and the Bullion mines. Concentrating plants, mills and smelters were erected and a period of great activity ensued. In one decade the Wood river mines produced \$20,000,000. The depreciation in the value of silver, and the serious faults that were encountered in the lower levels of several of the best properties, were depressing conditions in this one time premier mining country. Blaine county still supplies its quota of lead, silver and gold, and is beginning to rank as one of the important zinc sections in the state. Considerable development is also being done on a number of properties and it is believed that this deeper work

will show satisfactory results and materially increase the present output.

IDAHO COUNTY

Idaho, the largest county within the state, was the scene of some of the earliest placer mining discoveries at Elk City, Florence, Warren and the Salmon river mines. As is so often the case, quartz veins were found in the vicinity of many of the placer diggings and were worked to some extent but with no resulting large production. Various sections have, during the succeeding years, been given attention, probably the most widely known of which are the Buffalo Hump and the Thunder Mountain, as considerable mining excitement was connected with them. In the early years much placer gold was recovered from this county, the Florence diggings, especially, being phenomenally rich; and since then, from both its placer and quartz properties, Idaho county has augmented the gold output of the state and has yielded some silver, but among its quartz properties it has not yet had a notable producer.

This immense county, which equals in extent one-seventh of the total area of the state, is as yet without transportation. The only railways penetrating it, for even a short distance, are in the northern part and furnish an outlet for the rich Camas Prairie agricultural section. The quartz veins, which are widely disseminated, are generally characterized by great size and low values, and the ore, in some localities, has proven to be quite refractory. The conditions existing here can be met successfully only by improved means of transportation and by extensive operations. Of the several mining districts, where considerable development work is being prosecuted, the most promising one at the present is Big

Creek, which lies south of the main Salmon river and between its middle and south forks. There is little doubt that here, as elsewhere in this mammoth county, the future will witness large and profitable mineral developments.

SHOSHONE COUNTY

The decade from 1880 to 1890 not only saw the marvelous output of the Wood river country, but witnessed the birth of the greatest mining section of Idaho and the opening of the most productive lead district in the entire world. In 1880, three prospectors, one of whom was A. J. Pritchard, discovered placer gold on a tributary of the north fork of the Coeur d'Alene river, the stream being named Pritchard creek in his honor. Mr. Pritchard made further explorations during the two succeeding seasons, and in 1883 interested several of his friends in more extensive operations. Although secrecy was enjoined, it became known that gold in paying quantities had been found in that region and a stampede ensued, and within a few months most of the promising ground had been staked. Careless locating and the "jumping" of claims resulted in much litigation, which, until the questions of ownership were decided, retarded mining operations. Concurrent with the working of the placers was the prospecting for quartz ledges, and by the end of the 1884 season, many properties of this character had been staked, and essays made showing good values in gold, silver and lead.

If the details of any rich mining camp were written, the human side would prove far more interesting than the account of the material wealth produced. Here fortune, both fickle and just, has a free hand, and in the discovery and development of almost every great mine there is a touch of romance. Both the deserv-

ing and undeserving may, by a lucky stroke, come suddenly into great wealth; some toil on for years sustained by the hope of soon "striking it rich," and die with that Will-o'-the-wisp still beyond their clutch; others labor long and doggedly in what usually seems a hopeless quest and at last their years of faith and hardship receive a munificent reward.

In the early years of the Coeur d'Alenes, two men, partners, were prospecting, their supplies being carried on a pack animal. This burro chanced to kick over a piece of rock which attracted the attention of the prospectors and which led to the discovery and location of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine, the heaviest producer in the greatest lead district in the world. Here, too, the Day brothers struggled for years with the development of their property. They worked in nearby mines for day wages, saving every dollar they could to invest in explosives, tools and other supplies for their own claims, where they would work until lack of funds again drove them to wage earning. After fourteen years of toil and sacrifice, they opened the Hercules, which has yielded the richest ore of the Coeur d'Alene district.

The larger tonnage capacity of the veins encountered in this section soon attracted large capital; development was vigorously pushed, reduction plants were erected, and a branch railroad connecting with the Northern Pacific was built. By 1886 the tremendous production of lead-silver ore from this district was under way. Among the many mines that have contributed to the vast stream of wealth that has incessantly poured from the Coeur d'Alenes are the extensive holdings of the Federal Mining Company, the Bunker Hill and Sullivan, the Stewart, the Ontario, the Hecla, the Hercules, the Gold Hunter, the Snowstorm, a copper proposition, and the

Success, which was at first worked for its lead values, but which later developed into a producer of high grade zinc.

Few of the properties of the district have been exhausted after years of continuous yielding, and for the permanency of its ore bodies as much as for its wonderful and increasing production, this section is a marvel. Some of the mines are opened to a depth of more than four thousand feet and still in high class ore. Despite the fact that for more than a quarter of a century, the mines have been continuously operated and, as a lead producer, the district has become the most famous in the world, new properties are being developed and are becoming dividend payers. Three such instances, which the year 1913 saw fully launched into the shipping class, with mills completed and giving definite promise of lasting qualities, are the Tamarack and Custer Consolidated, the Interstate Callahan Consolidated, and the National Copper mine; while the previous year (1912) saw three others brought into the big profit-paying class, namely, the Stewart, Caledonia and Ontario mines.

The principal metals produced in the Coeur d'Alene district are lead, silver, copper, zinc and gold, the value of the yearly production of the different classes being in the order named, with the exception of copper and zinc, which vary, some years one holding third place and again the other taking it.

An idea of the magnitude of the metal production from Shoshone county, in which the Coeur d'Alene district is situated, may be gained from the following yearly totals:

| | |
|------|----------------------|
| 1906 |\$20,906,387.63 |
| 1907 | 19,084,435.09 |
| 1908 | 13,356,078.15 |
| 1909 | 13,723,105.70 |

| | |
|------|----------------------|
| 1910 |\$15,275,024.15 |
| 1911 | 16,375,260.70 |
| 1912 | 18,492,338.00 |
| 1913 | 21,115,811.75 |

Making comparison with other lead producing regions, as against any other single district, not only in the United States, but in the world, the Coeur d'Alenes stand without a peer. As compared with the entire production of any state in the United States, the output of this one district is greater than of all the districts in any one state with the exception of Missouri, and some years ago the Coeur d'Alene district outstripped it. For a time Missouri was ahead, but in 1913 the Coeur d'Alene district was again in the lead as against any state in the Union. A further and interesting comparison may be made between the United States and any other nation. In 1912, the production of lead in the United States was 386,700 tons, while its nearest competitor in that year, Spain, took second place with 186,000 tons of lead.

It should not be understood that the production of lead in Idaho is confined to Shoshone county. Other counties make a creditable showing in the yield of this metal and give very definite promise of expanding their yield.

The above mining sections, which for convenience have been segregated under counties, by no means include all of the counties of Idaho which share in the metal and mineral output of the state. Bonner and Latah counties have some good mines, which are referred to later in the general review of mining for the past year. In Adams county is the well known Seven Devils copper district, from which some high-grade ore has been taken.

The general development of this promising section is retarded by the lack of adequate transportation facilities. In the southeastern part of the state placer gold has been recovered and there are also found mineralized quartz ledges. From the early years, at different points along the Snake river, placer operations have been carried on. The sections that have here been mentioned at length are those in which mining has become a distinctive and leading industry.

The following are excerpts from the reports of Robert N. Bell, Mine Inspector of Idaho, who for years has ably directed the affairs of this important office:

RARE METALS

"Idaho is noted for the occurrence of the rarer metals and minerals, and, while this branch of our mining industry has not yet received much attention, the prospects of profitable mining operations of this kind, especially in connection with gold placer operations, is of no mean importance.

MONAZITE

"This mineral, containing the valuable rare oxides of thorium, cerium, etc., is very prevalently disseminated through the old placer gravel beds of central Idaho, particularly in the Boise Basin, Long Valley, Rock Flat, Resort and Warren Districts.

"This mineral occurs as yellow sand in about the same proportion as the black magnetic iron sand occurs in most other placer diggings. It is derived from the disintegration of the granite formation, and is also found in small quantities in the gold quartz veins that traverse these districts.

COBALT AND NICKEL

"These metals occur in association with the copper ores of the Blackbird District in Lemhi county, and with the gold-bearing iron sulphide ores of Washington Basin in Custer county, and also in association with copper iron sulphide minerals in portions of the Big Creek District. Like similar deposits in Canada, several of these deposits show conspicuous association of pyrrhotite ore, and other pyrrhotite deposits in the state are worthy of analysis for this more important mineral association.

TUNGSTEN

"This mineral occurs in lenzy quartz-filled fissure veins in diabese schist at Patterson Creek in Lemhi county, where some extensive development work has been done and a milling plant of 100 tons daily capacity is now being erected.

"Tungsten in the form of sheelite ore occurs in bunches in the large quartz veins in the Golden Chest Mine at Murray in Shoshone county, and in the Golden Winnie Mine in the same district.

"A high grade sheelite ore is also reported from the Charity Mine at Warren, Idaho county, in association with a narrow gold-bearing quartz vein in granite, and a recent discovery of clean tungsten ore is reported from Blaine county, near Arco, from which fine specimens have been received at this office.

TIN ORE

"High grade stream tin ore, carrying 65 per cent metallic tin, is found associated with gold bearing placer gravel at Panther Creek and Silver Creek, in Lemhi county.

"Samples containing important tin values

are also reported from a quartz vein near Salmon City, associated with gold, lead and vanadium minerals.

MERCURY, PLATINUM

"Cinnabar ore has been found at several points in the State, especially as pebbles in the placer gravels of Stanley Creek, where pieces up to several pounds in weight of cinnabar ore, containing 60 per cent mercury, have occasionally been found in the clean-up box of a dredging operation, associated with other rare minerals, including metallic platinum.

"At Sugar Creek, in the Thunder Mountain District, shattered and recemented quartose sandstone contain deposits of large size and average values of 2 per cent mercury and have produced some fine specimens of high grade ore.

"These deposits are quite extensive and with their surface debris covering the mountain slope below, which contain rich pannings in high grade cinnabar mineral, they present a very attractive and probably an extensive resource of mercury ore.

"Cinnabar has also been found in connection with igneous dikes at Pine Grove in Elmore county, and at Deer Creek in Blaine county.

SEMI-PRECIOUS STONES

"Beautiful fire opals have been found in the lava formations of Latah, Lemhi and Owyhee counties, and garnets of gem quality occur in several of the placer counties of the state.

"Corundium and prismatic topaz crystals, including specimens of gem quality, are plentifully found in the placer gravels of Adams, Custer, Boise and Idaho counties."

RADIUM

Radioactive minerals, principally in the form of thorium-bearing monazite sands, are widely distributed over the southwestern Idaho counties, especially in the placer gold districts: in fact, monazite is found associated with the placer gravels of Snake river throughout its entire course of fully four hundred miles through southern Idaho. The extensive areas of crystalline formations that characterize the central sections of the state present a promising field for the discovery of the heavier oxides of uranium, and several discoveries of this richer class of radium-bearing ore are already reported.

NON-METALLIC MINERALS

Several forms of mining and mineral development other than of metals occur in Idaho, a few of which will be mentioned at some length. The most important deposits of this nature are the vast beds of phosphate in southeastern Idaho—the largest so far discovered in the world. Coal measures are found in several localities, but they have not as yet been extensively developed. There are beds of lignite in Boise and Twin Falls counties, but the most important veins, with coal of a superior quality, are in Madison county, and are described later in this chapter.

In many parts of Idaho excellent building materials, chiefly sandstone, are available. Many of the most imposing edifices of the state are constructed of native rock, including the beautiful capitol building at Boise. There are also, in certain sections, an abundance of limestones and shales suitable for the manufacture of Portland cement. There is an extensive deposit on the shores of Lake Pend d'Oreille in Bonner county, and in Twin Falls

county and other parts of southern Idaho similar materials are found.

PHOSPHATE

"In our southeastern counties a very extensive shore line of middle carboniferous limestones and shales has been outlined by the Government Geological Survey, forming a part of the most extensive phosphate field ever discovered in the world and containing within the borders of this state, a deposit of rock phosphate, 70 per cent pure, or better, in beds as regular as coal veins, 3 to 8 feet thick, that already discloses a minable resource of this valuable mineral amounting to several billions of tons that should ultimately prove a great factor in increasing grain production of other states when its virtue in this connection is more fully advertised and demonstrated.

"These phosphate beds are in all respects as uniform in their occurrence as coal beds, and with their easily recognized enclosing formation have been traced almost continuously from Bear Lake county through Bannock, Bingham, Bonneville and Fremont counties to the northeast border of Teton Basin. I have also obtained samples of this mineral from as far west as Mackay and Darlington on Big Lost River, and have reports of similar occurrences from as far south in the state as Oakley in Cassia county, which indicate a much more extensive area of this interesting mineral resource than is at present defined.

"In the southeastern counties mentioned, the Government has withdrawn from entry pending its classification and legislative action looking to its conservation and proper disposition, 1,100,000 acres of phosphate bearing lands. Of this vast area only nine townships have been

fully investigated and geologized by the Government's experts so far, and a most interesting report of this work is contained in a Government Bulletin. In these nine townships over which this work of investigation has progressed the report shows an estimated resource within minable reach of this high grade mineral 70 per cent bone phosphate or better, of 1,425,920,000 long tons, which is about 30 times the total known resources of this class of mineral in the United States prior to these western discoveries, and yet only a fraction of the total area of the territory under which the mineral is known to exist has been fully reviewed.

"The purpose of the Government's withdrawal and classification of this valuable resource was to conserve it, by reason of the fact that the total resources of the United States of this particular mineral prior to these western discoveries were of such limited extent as to indicate exhaustion in about 40 years, which, together with the fact that these known deposits were largely in the hands of European investors, promised to put the farmer of this country at the mercy of a foreign source of supply at an early date and at excessive prices, and the Government's course in this respect was timely and well warranted. The enormous and practically exhaustless resource of the mineral that has since been disclosed in the western fields, however, is such as to warrant the Government in offering the most liberal terms in its future disposition, either by throwing open every alternate section to location and purchase under the placer law, or on the most liberal leasing terms, for the purpose of encouraging its development and use in the interest of the agricultural industry.

"To appreciate the importance of the probable value of these interesting mineral discov-

eries to Idaho farmers I will quote as one of the highest authorities on the subject. Professor Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin, who, in his book published in 1910, entitled 'The Conservation of Natural Resources of the United States' says: 'The most fundamental of the resources of this Nation is the soil which produces our food and clothing, and one of the most precious of natural resources of America, having a value inestimably greater than might be supposed from the present market value, is our phosphate rock resources.'

"Phosphoric acid is the most essential element of soil fertilization. It is, in fact, a rich mineral manure, and the odoriferous smell it gives off when pieces of the mineral are rubbed together fully identifies its character in this connection. The occurrence of such an enormous source of cheap fertilizer in Idaho is going to have a wonderfully beneficial effect on our state's extensive agricultural development, for, as the Secretary of the Interior said in his recent report on the year's crop production: 'The present great crop yields of the virgin fields of the West under irrigation cannot be expected to be maintained by irrigation water alone, and the intensive farming methods of that region will within a few years have to figure on artificial fertilizers to maintain their great yield.' This prophetic warning will be just as applicable to the intensified farming of the irrigated areas of the Snake River Valley as it is to the wonderfully productive agricultural and horticultural areas of California, where the necessity for scientific soil fertilizing has already progressed to a marked and beneficial degree.

"Bear Lake county has the distinction of giving Idaho its first successful phosphate producing mine. The Waterloo Mine, four miles east of Montpelier, owned by the San Fran-

cisco Chemical Company, has been in successful operation now for the past five years and has maintained an output of about 5,000 tons per year of phosphate rock containing an average value of 70 per cent calcium phosphate. This mineral is shipped to the company's chemical works near San Francisco where it is treated with sulphuric acid and reduced to superphosphate. The Waterloo Mine carried a bed of clean phosphate rock five feet thick on this company's property, which is estimated to contain a total tonnage of this valuable mineral of 20,000,000 tons.

"Near the eastern border of Madison county, on Horseshoe Creek, are situated Idaho's most likely source of commercial coal, and at this district considerable activity has been displayed by the owners of the best developed claims, including the Horseshoe and Brown Bear, covering an area of less than two sections, in an effort to secure title from the Government.

"This effort has been stimulated by the construction of the Short Line Railroad from Ashton on the Park Branch of the O. S. L. to Driggs, which passes within ten miles of the coal mines, and a survey has been made up Horseshoe Creek to the mines, where it is found an easy grade can be obtained for the extension of the spur track.

"These deposits have been operated in a small way under development for several years, during which time seven or eight thousand lineal feet of development work has been done, disclosing two splendid veins of high grade sub-bituminous coal of the Rock Springs variety in veins from 2 to 10 feet thick. The principal development has been on the 5 foot vein and the 10 foot vein. These veins are quite clean and free from bone and give the following average analysis from a series of tests:

| | P. C. |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Fixed carbon | 55.05 |
| Volatile carbon | 30.62 |
| Moisture | 3.13 |
| Ash | 4.10 |
| Sulphur | .50 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total | 100.00 |

“There have been several thousand tons of coal produced in the process of this development, and this limited supply, during the fuel famine periods which have occurred several times in the past years in severe winter weather, has proven of great benefit to the nearby settlers, who at the present time are paying as high as \$9.00 per ton retail at the railroad for their coal requirements, and many of them have as long a wagon haul from the railroad as they do from the mine.

“In the shallow development of the Brown Bear claim the work produced a good deal of slack coal. The lower development on this vein, however, at about 200 feet, shows a much firmer fuel and its operation has produced a much less slack fuel, all of which has been marketed with the thresher people, among the rapidly expanding grain producing areas of the adjacent plains. This slack coal is sold for 50c per ton; the fine nut grade, made from a little larger screen, at \$2.00 per ton, and the lump coal at \$3.50 per ton.

FULLER'S EARTH

“Washington county has some very extensive deposits of Fuller's earth on the slopes of Monroe Creek, a few miles above Weiser. This mineral is extensively used as a filtering material in sugar and oil refining processes, where a colorless filtering material is desirable,

and these deposits are likely at some time in the future to become a source of an interesting quarrying and shipping business, if sufficiently favorable rates can be obtained to the points of use.

GAS AND OIL

“Canyon county has not hitherto boasted of its mineral resources, but there are indications, at least, that it may some time rank as an important source of oil and natural gas, especially of the latter. Some effort has been made to thoroughly test the formation in this section for gas and oil. What suggested the possibility of these substances is the presence of gas in numerous water wells on both the Idaho and Oregon sides of the Snake river. At Ontario, Oregon, for several years a house has been lighted by the gas coming from a water well 215 feet deep.

“At Payette, Idaho, about four miles from Ontario, a well was drilled. After passing through an almost continuous body of smooth, blue-gray shale, with occasional thin layers of sandy material containing some gas, a strong flow was encountered at a depth of 740 feet. The pressure of the gas was so strong that for more than an hour a column of water, sand and shale was thrown into the air for a distance of 150 feet. This well was cased and plugged, as it had become evident to those in charge that they could not hope to attain the depth they sought with so small a bore.

“At Ontario a very deep well has been driven. Here, too, a strong flow of gas was encountered, which was cased off and the drilling continued to make a thorough test for oil. The well has attained a depth of 4,300 feet, being 2,000 feet below the level of the Pacific ocean, and is still in a shale and sedimentary formation. It is necessary to get beyond these

strata before any definite conclusions can be drawn.

"When the great western oil excitement was in progress, several years ago, and wells were being sunk south of Nampa, the writer was very skeptical in regard to the probabilities of finding oil in the Snake River Valley in a formation so manifestly embraced and associated with rocks of molten volcanic origin, which constitute the bedrock borders and with soft sedimentaries largely the structural layers of this great basin filling. It seemed improbable that such combustible material as oil and gas could exist in formations that were manifestly laid down in a hot molten condition.

"Recent study of this problem, however, throws a different light on the subject, and taken in connection with its lake-bed deposits, I am now convinced that the lower Snake River basin affords an ideal field for the occurrence and development of these great commerce building products of nature.

"In a paper read at the meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute at Montreal in March, 1903, which embraces a study of all the principal sources of natural gas and oil in every important field in the world, Professor Eugene Coste, of Toronto, practically demonstrates beyond dispute that the bulk of the natural gas and oil of the world is of volcanic origin, and is derived from the heated interior of the earth in a gaseous form and partly distilled to oil in natural tanks or reservoirs of porous rock of various kinds and various horizons, ranging through all the geological series from the Archean granite to the very recent seashore sand and shale beds, and is held in place where it is found by favorable overlying strata of impervious rock like shale or clay, and rises to its present position through fissures, fractures and fumaroles, or geyser-like pipes in the earth's crust, and it is always found associated

with great faults or other earth crust disturbances, as above described, and almost invariably accompanied by volcanic products, such as salt, sulphur, gypsum and other evidences of dying vulcanism.

"The volcanic evidences of the lower Snake River basin are everywhere manifest, and these, taken in connection with the enormous accumulation of lake-bed sediments, consisting of shales, clays, sandstones and conglomerates, with interbedded layers of lava and spongy, porous volcanic tuffs or igneous mud rocks and ash beds, afford ideal conditions for the existence of an important and extensive gas and oil field."

The following is taken from a review of the mining industry for the year just ended, 1913, by Robert N. Bell:

"Since mining first began in the present area of the state, it has produced fully \$250,000,000 worth of gold bullion; \$200,000,000 worth of lead bullion, and 150,000,000 ounces of silver, together with an important showing in copper and zinc production, the latter variety of metals, especially zinc, presenting a rapidly increasing production and the promise of extensive resources and profitable deposits. The total production of Idaho, since mining first began in 1860 at Pierce City, has aggregated fully \$600,000,000 in value and the year of grace, 1913, greatly exceeded the annual production of any previous year in the mining history of the state, which is a sufficient evidence of the permanency of our mineral deposits and of their lasting qualities.

LEAD

"The mineral production in which we excel every other state in the Union is that of lead-silver ore, and as evidence of the deep-seated permanency of Idaho ore deposits of this class,

there is here given a brief outline of some of the great mines of our famous Coeur d'Alene district in Shoshone county.

"I have occupied the position of State Mine Inspector for nine years and during that period, in my annual reports, I have been a constant advocate of the permanency of the ore resources of our famous northern district, and have been gratified to see my predictions realized to a marked degree.

"There is always an important community interest attached to a large mining district, where people invest their money in homes, buildings and public improvements that the industry seems to warrant, and this element of a mining community is an important factor in its general life and prosperity, and should be encouraged and fortified against future results by a public official having jurisdiction of such matters.

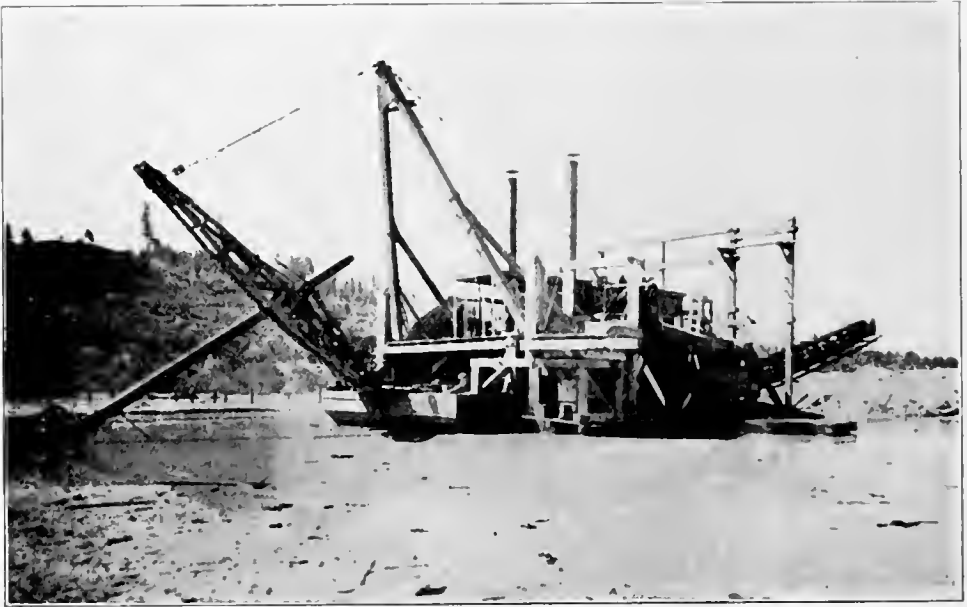
"Scientific men and operators themselves in mining operations are pessimistic and always looking for the bottom of their ore deposits and drawing conclusions to that end. In this respect they are in a measure justified by virtue of mining experience, for as a matter of fact, there has been a great deal more ore of value mined above the 1,000 ft. level in the earth's crust than there has been below that level, but there are some marked exceptions to that rule, and the Coeur d'Alene section is one of them. I have taken issue with some of the scientific opinions on the ore bearing quality of certain divisions of the Coeur d'Alene district formations, and have been highly gratified within the past year to see developed ore bodies of the first magnitude in the discredited areas of the district greatly broadening its possibilities as a source of profitable mineral traffic, and its future life as a big mining center.

"The Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine in the Wardner-Kellogg section of the Coeur d'Alene

district is the largest and deepest deposit of lead-silver ore that has ever been developed in the history of mining. This remarkable ore-bearing channel dips into the earth at an angle of about forty degrees, and in addition to its dip, the ore body has a pitch or rake to the west, and its main, connected channel of great lenze shaped chambers of concentrating ore has been followed from the apex at the surface in these two angles of dip and pitch over 4,000 feet or fully four-fifths of a mile, and the bottom level of this famous mine at this date shows one of the largest and cleanest ore bodies in the entire history of the property, which has been continuously operated on a large scale since 1886, and now shows, from the condition of its ore contents, its cleanness and freedom from objectionable associated sulphides and its favorable enclosing formations, every evidence of continuing on down into the earth indefinitely.

"In the Canyon Creek veins, which are of a different type, and extend nearly vertical, the Green Hill-Cleveland ore body, which is the same shoot and continuation on the dip and pitch of the Mammoth and Standard deposits, has traveled west through the entire length of the Standard and Mammoth claims, and from its apex to the present bottom levels has been mined continuously 4,000 feet, and at this deep level, this famous ore channel, while associated with a largely increased amount of zinc sulphide, still maintains its notable silver values and made one of the record outputs of its history during its operating period of 1913 in silver production.

"At the Morning mine at Mullan, another almost vertical ore channel development has been carried to a depth of over 3,800 feet. This famous ore body with a length of nearly 1,500 feet is showing its largest resources in width of material in its bottom level development at



DREDGE USED IN PLACER MINING

this time, and making a steady output of one thousand tons a day of 8 per cent ore with about 3 ounces of silver. While a change in character below the 2,000 foot horizon, which is cut by the two mile tunnel level of the mine, was found, presenting a condition of exceedingly refractory ore, the management has succeeded, by persistent effort, in working out the metallurgical problems involved for the separation of the valuable minerals from the waste to a marked degree, and the property, which for several years was operated at a loss, is again making handsome dividends and is now entering its most likely ore bearing formations in the bottom levels and, with expanding resources, indicates a long life of heavy production to further great depth.

"These are three of the leading mines in the Coeur d'Alene district in the matter of tonnage production, but not in ore values, and particularly emphasize the deep-seated staying qualities of some of Idaho's ore deposits. There is a number of other properties in the same district showing relative strength and expanding ore resources as their deep development progresses, which, with new discoveries, afford a gratifying outlook and prospect of permanency to this district, and Idaho's position as a leading lead-silver producing state is assured for some time to come.

"The lead mining history of Idaho did not start with the Coeur d'Alene district by any means, but in a section of the state as far remote as it possibly could be from that district. In 1873, a lead smelter was built and successfully operated on the South Mountain deposits in the southwest corner of Owyhee county, and lead ore, invariably associated with good silver values, can be found hugging the ancient sedimentary formations that border the central granite highlands of this state from Owyhee county in a broad sweep around the

southern part of the state to Cassia, up through Blaine, Fremont, Lemhi and Custer counties to the Coeur d'Alene district, and continuing north to the British Columbia boundary line where, in Bonner county, the recently equipped Idaho-Continental mine, almost adjoining the international boundary line, presents one of the most flattering prospects of a big resource of rich lead-silver ore that has ever been found in the mining history of the state.

"The older districts in Blaine, Custer, Lemhi and Fremont counties have made marked progress in ore development during the past year. The formation in which these deposits occur are closely related in age to these great, deep-seated ore bodies of the Coeur d'Alenes; and the deeper development now in progress, notably in the Gilmore mining district in Lemhi county, where the formations closely compare with some of the famous lead-silver districts of Utah, affords an exceedingly flattering outlook for permanent results and profitable ore deposits.

"Prior to the discovery of the lead-silver deposits of the Coeur d'Alene district, practically all the important lead ore resources of the United States were associated with limestone formations, and the quartzite walls of the north Idaho deposits were looked upon by old operators as unfavorable and unlikely to maintain their values to any great depth; but the contrary has been demonstrated by actual results in a most decided manner, and the further fact that lead ore, occurring under favorable physical conditions, as to formation and fissuring, is one of the deep-seated and most permanent minerals that the mineral world affords.

GOLD

"Passing from our present most profitable variety of mineral resources to the gold re-

sources of Idaho, our output from placer gold of \$250,000,000 worth of precious bullion is a pretty substantial blossom indication of deeper-seated lode sources of this metal and their wide distribution over the state.

"Idaho has produced more gold than Alaska, and while a good deal older in its mining history, I believe our state is capable with proper development of maintaining its lead over that famous gold producing country. The investment of many million of dollars during the past two years by some of the leading and most eminently practical mining engineers of the world in gold ore deposits on the Alaska coast, that admittedly contain an average maximum value of not to exceed \$1.50 per ton, opens up a big field of probable development in this class of gold deposits in Idaho, for this state has a number of mammoth lodes of low-grade gold ore which I believe are fully equal and in many instances superior, in average surface values and comparative width, to the deposits which are commanding such large amounts of mining capital at this time in Alaska; and the facts concerning these investments have induced investigation by prominent mining men of Idaho resources of this class. There are several districts in the state carrying low grade gold ore deposits of this nature but I am personally more particularly impressed with the possibilities of the Big Creek district in South Idaho county, which I believe is susceptible with proper development, in spite of its isolated position, of providing the same liberal market and business resource for the produce of South Idaho farmers, that is now created by the extensive mining operations of Shoshone county, where 4,000 men are constantly employed, who annually use train loads of farm products of various kinds; but, due to the narrow conformation of the state, this rich business is largely controlled, owing to trans-

portation advantages, by our neighboring states of Washington and Montana.

"The development of a populous mining district in this South Idaho county field, that I have indicated, would particularly benefit the southwestern Idaho towns, as the business it would create could not get away from them. This rich prospective market would also be enjoyed by the Lewiston and Salmon City sections, when the proposed railroad through the Salmon River Canyon is completed.

"The Big Creek district contains a richly mineralized belt of gold bearing deposits that is 20 miles long and contains a number of groups of claims on which preliminary development indicates average values of from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per ton across widths ranging from 60 to 300 feet. I am not talking at random about these values as I know from some of the ablest authorities in the United States who have sampled these deposits, at their shallow development levels, that they carry the values as I have described; and the natural facilities accompanying them, in the way of water power and timber, and opportunities for adit tunnel development and gravity handling of cheap mining methods, could hardly be excelled and form a splendid offset for their present admittedly isolated position, which, however, could be easily overcome by feasible railroad construction when warranted.

"Another important resource of the Big Creek district, and the extensive mountain territory surrounding it, that is worth mentioning, is what comprises one of the largest connected and continuous forests of black pine timber that exists anywhere in the Northwest. This variety of timber, while not good for lumber, is especially adapted for paper pulp manufacture, and will some day form the basis of a big industry in that line.

SILVER

"The silver resources of Idaho are now largely confined to our lead ore producers, with which they are invariably associated in important amounts. The total average yield of silver from the lead ores of Idaho will amount to about one-half ounce to the unit of lead and afforded a total output last year (1913) that amounted in round figures to ten million ounces, a marked increase that is accounted for by the increased lead ore production. As a matter of fact, the lead ores of Idaho, under the treatment and shipment contracts they involve, could not be profitably operated without the silver contents, which affords them a handsome margin of profit in many instances, and the total source of net revenue in most Idaho lead-silver ore deposits.

"The silicious gold-silver ore deposits of the state, which were formerly large producers of silver, especially in Owyhee county and Custer county, have suffered a serious setback since the heavy drop in silver values, by reason of their isolation at several points and exhaustion at others, but these classes of deposits are susceptible of again becoming productive of important amounts of the white metal when conditions are more favorable from a transportation standpoint.

COPPER

"The copper ores in Idaho are widely distributed and are found in almost every county of the state. The production last year was principally credited to two mines: The Snowstorm, in Shoshone county, which operates a deposit of low grade, disseminated sulphide ore in a quartzite gangue, and made a production of several million pounds of copper, containing several hundred thousand ounces of

silver, the total production of the property to date being estimated at \$10,000,000; and the Empire Copper Company at Mackay, in Custer county, which shipped a train load of copper ore a week from its extensive deposits in limestone and porphyry contacts, being principally carbonate ores carrying about 6 per cent copper and \$5 in gold and silver.

"Added to these operations was a short Smelter run at the Lost Packer Mine at Loon Creek, also in Custer county, which in 30 days yielded a production of over 450 tons of copper matt containing average values of 50 per cent copper and about 10 ounces of gold per ton. These operations, together with an output of about 300 tons of high grade bornite and carbonate ore from the Blue Jacket in Seven Devils district, constitute the principal production of copper in Idaho during the past year, which made an aggregate output totaling about 8,800,000 lbs. All of these ores carry excellent values in silver and some of them good associated gold values, and this fact is true of all the copper deposits in Idaho. We have a number of remarkably promising showings from a standpoint of low grade concentrating values at different points in the state, especially in Lemhi county, in Latah county, in Custer county and in Shoshone county.

"A new copper ore development in Shoshone county of special importance is situated only $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the Snowstorm deposit at the National Mine, where a body of ore 60 feet wide and several hundred feet long has recently been opened up and equipped with a milling plant of 500 tons daily capacity.

"This discovery was made through a cross-cut tunnel nearly a mile long at a vertical depth of seventeen hundred feet, and the ore is almost identical with that of the Snowstorm and carries between 2 per cent and 3 per cent copper with about two and one-half ounces of



MINING SCENE



HYDRAULIC MINING

silver to each unit of copper, together with an appreciable value in recoverable gold, and constitutes an enterprise that is going to substantially maintain and probably increase the present copper output of the state.

ZINC

"Zinc ore made a marked increase in production during the past year with an aggregate metal contents of mineral shipped amounting to 30,000,000 pounds of zinc. This was largely attributed to the improved flotation processes installed by the Federal Mining Company in the Coeur d'Alenes at their Morning mine and the Green Hill-Cleveland mine, and the continued expansion of ore development in the Success mine, and also to the discovery and development of a remarkably fine and extensive ore shoot, rich in zinc, in the Interstate Callahan mine, near the Success. The latter property, in one vein, has disclosed an ore shoot during the past year that has now been developed for a continuous length of 1,000 feet, from 5 to 40 feet in thickness, at a depth of 1,200 feet, and contains high, average values in zinc of from 15 per cent to 20 per cent, with associated values in lead and silver. This latter property was equipped during the past year with a mill of 300 tons daily capacity and is now shipping 2,000 tons of high grade zinc and lead product a month. This big ore shoot that I have described is one of a series of deposits on this property which are rich in zinc and lead-silver values, and with fair market prices, these Shoshone county zinc deposits and a number of others under process of development, in this and also in Blaine county, are susceptible of greatly increasing the output of zinc from this state.

COAL

"Idaho formations embrace an excessive proportion of crystalline metal-bearing rocks, but we have a limited area of the famous coal-bearing Cretaceous shales and sandstones that have been such an important factor in the business development of our neighboring states of Wyoming and Utah, from which the bulk of the coal now used in Idaho is imported, and which is estimated to amount to something like a million and a half tons a year.

"But it may now be stated that Idaho has some very interesting and real coal deposits. Recently patents have been secured from the government covering about 1,100 acres of these coal lands, including a series of steeply pitching coal veins that are closely parallel and eighteen in number, varying from six inches to ten feet in thickness. In this series, two of the veins, one five feet and the other ten feet thick, have been undergoing development in a limited way ever since their discovery nearly ten years ago; and this work has demonstrated the continuity of the veins for fully two and one-half miles and to a depth so far of two hundred feet. The deposits have been examined by competent experts in coal matters and are believed to contain a resource of high grade fuel aggregating 5,000,000 tons below the outcrop and above the moderate depth of five hundred feet on their dip.

"Other interesting bituminous coal prospects have been found as far south as Willow creek and within eighteen miles of Idaho Falls, where fuel of excellent quality is now being exploited and seems to warrant further development.

PHOSPHATE ROCK

"Another interesting non-metallic mineral resource in which Idaho excels every other

state in the Union, as far as government surveys have progressed, is that of phosphate rock. We have in four southeastern counties of Idaho a surveyed area of government and state land that is estimated to contain five billion tons of high grade phosphate rock.

"This is the most essential element of all plant and animal life and, to give an idea of its importance as a future source of mineral traffic and industrial enterprise for Idaho, I may cite the fact that, according to high authority, there are in the United States at this time three fertilizer manufacturing concerns whose operations are based upon the possession of phosphate rock deposits with an aggregate capital of \$180,000,000, and the total American capital invested in this business in the southeastern states is probably not far from \$300,000,000. The production of these concerns in 1913 was 6,000,000 tons of fertilizer, which sold at an average price to the consumer of \$20 per ton, and was conservatively estimated at \$120,000,000.

"The average rate of increase in the consumption of fertilizer in the United States for the past fifteen years has been approximately 10 per cent per annum, and since on but a very small proportion of the farming area as yet are fertilizers being used, the opportunities for expansion in this line of business are great.

"Phosphate enters very largely into the composition of all grain and, through this medium, of animal life, and will renew the original fertility, at small cost, of wornout soil, where grain production has been constant for years and this essential element has been exhausted. It has been shown by agricultural experiment station experts in several of the older states that this condition can be brought about by intelligent application of fine ground raw phosphate rock.

"Western experiment stations in the fruit producing sections and points where intensive cultivation is carried on are taking a keen interest in the maintenance of fertility from these sources, and the opportunity is here in Idaho for big development in this line of an exhaustless resource of phosphate rock."

The following figures give the metal production of Idaho during the past ten years:

TOTAL FOR THE STATE FOR THE YEAR 1904

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Gold, fine oz., 84,461.89 | \$ 1,845,828.08 |
| Silver, fine oz., 8,284,639.12 | 4,970,783.40 |
| Lead, lbs., 226,261,728 | 9,729,425.86 |
| Copper, lbs., 5,422,007.05 | 704,860.91 |
| Total | \$17,250,898.25 |

TOTAL FOR THE STATE FOR THE YEAR 1905

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Gold, fine oz., 60,515.91 | \$ 1,250,863.85 |
| Silver, fine oz., 8,626,794.55 | 5,196,270.51 |
| Lead, lbs., 260,791,456.00 | 12,257,198.43 |
| Copper, lbs., 6,661,400.00 | 1,025,189.46 |
| Zinc, lbs., 2,174,960.00 | 127,887.89 |
| Total | \$19,876,409.89 |

TOTAL FOR THE STATE FOR THE YEAR 1906

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Gold, fine oz., 58,762.32 | \$ 1,214,617.15 |
| Silver, fine oz., 9,136,860.73 | 6,071,443.96 |
| Lead, lbs., 255,966,083.00 | 14,487,680.30 |
| Copper, lbs., 11,640,565.00 | 2,252,449.32 |
| Zinc, lbs., 1,477,000.00 | 91,426.30 |
| Antimony, lbs., 90,000 | 20,700.00 |
| Total | \$24,138,317.03 |

TOTAL FOR THE STATE FOR THE YEAR 1907

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Gold, fine oz., 66,426.20 | \$ 1,373,031.40 |
| Silver, fine oz., 8,491,350.13 | 5,546,553.82 |
| Lead, lbs., 234,404.920 | 12,470,341.74 |
| Copper, lbs., 10,847,905 | 2,241,177.17 |
| Zinc, lbs., 9,192,551 | 534,087.21 |

Total \$22,165,191.34

TOTAL FOR THE STATE FOR THE YEAR 1908

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Gold, fine oz., 68,145.16 | \$ 1,400,992.97 |
| Silver, fine oz., 7,660,507.38 | 4,047,811.63 |
| Lead, lbs., 207,098,499 | 8,704,485.35 |
| Copper, lbs., 10,110,506 | 1,336,008.89 |
| Zinc, lbs., 64,000 | 3,020.80 |

Total \$15,591,431.64

TOTAL FOR THE STATE FOR THE YEAR 1909

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Gold, fine oz., 70,898,938 | \$ 1,495,481.95 |
| Silver, fine oz., 7,039,451.20 | 3,625,317.40 |
| Lead, lbs., 217,594,679 | 9,356,571.20 |
| Copper, lbs., 7,759,886.0 | 1,034,651.50 |
| Zinc, lbs., 1,996,200.0 | 104,841.00 |
| Coal, tons, 3,500 | 20.00.00 |

Total \$15,606,862.00

TOTAL FOR THE STATE FOR THE YEAR 1910

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Gold, fine oz., 49,289.22 | \$ 1,018,868.20 |
| Silver, fine oz., 7,890,388 | 4,208,813.00 |
| Lead, lbs., 239,144,570.00 | 10,761,057.50 |
| Copper, lbs., 5,837,639.00 | 753,955.40 |
| Zinc, lbs., 5,995,600.00 | 333,513.00 |

Total \$17,135,605.00

TOTAL FOR THE STATE FOR THE YEAR 1911

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Gold, fine oz., 66,927.11 | \$ 1,375,068.22 |
| Silver, fine oz., 8,592,490.93 | 4,579,621.15 |
| Lead, lbs., 274,492,873 | 12,225,912.50 |
| Copper, lbs., 3,962,090 | 502,488.67 |
| Zinc, lbs., 10,087,000 | 386,593.94 |

Total \$16,270,212.00

TOTAL FOR THE STATE FOR THE YEAR 1912

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Gold, fine oz., 69,390.10 | \$ 1,432,431.00 |
| Silver, fine oz., 8,238,971 | 5,011,760.00 |
| Lead, lbs., 296,954,813 | 13,233,650.00 |
| Copper, lbs., 7,392,280 | 1,224,161.00 |
| Zinc, lbs., 16,243,840 | 1,127,316.00 |

Total \$22,029,327.00

TOTAL FOR THE STATE FOR THE YEAR 1913

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Gold, fine oz., 69,792 | \$1,435,531.50 |
| Silver, fine oz., 10,163,205 | 6,044,925.11 |
| Lead, lbs., 318,377,280 | 13,907,417.04 |
| Copper, lbs., 8,627,242 | 1,316,500.20 |
| Zinc, lbs., 30,271,323 | 1,707,352.02 |

Total \$24,411,765.47

The total output of the mines of Idaho during the past sixteen years, for which state records are available, contained a gross metal value, at New York quotations, of \$258,707,357 as against \$342,000,000 for the preceding thirty-seven years extending back to the original discoveries in 1860.

CHAPTER XXVI

ELECTRICAL POWER IN IDAHO

The water power resources of the state of Idaho are among its greatest assets. The topography of Idaho with its lofty mountain ranges and its extensive valleys and plains, provides watersheds which furnish a never failing water supply for the many streams that ramify the state. The natural fall of the rivers is such that unlimited power may be harnessed and put to practical use.

The most remarkable opportunities for power development are found on the Snake river. All along its course the Snake is turbulent with numerous rapids, but its great leaps and swift descents reach their maximum in the Twin Falls country, that section being already noted for its electrical developments.

Electrical energy is probably being more extensively utilized in the upgrowth of the country and for the comfort and convenience of the people in Idaho than anywhere else in the United States. Not only is electricity pressed into service for lighting and power purposes, but it pumps the water for the irrigation of land, it heats large buildings, and operates the machinery on the farm and in the house. It is claimed that there are more electrically driven pumping plants in operation in Idaho than in any other part of the world, and the same statement will hold in regard to the use of the current for heating purposes. The chimneyless house is no longer a curiosity, and with the rapid growth of the use of electricity in cooking and for water

heating, such buildings are becoming more and more common.

In the southeastern part of Idaho the principal enterprises are the Bear Lake Power Company, which has a plant on Paris creek and supplies Montpelier, Paris and other nearby towns; the High Creek Power Company, with its plant on Cub river and furnishing an electric current for Preston and several towns in northern Utah; and the Telluride Power Company at Grace, on Bear river, which delivers power over a long transmission line to Salt Lake City. The electricity generated by these companies is largely utilized for manufacturing, mining and the operation of electric railways in Utah.

The chief development of power on the upper Snake river is that of the Idaho Power and Transportation Company near Idaho Falls, which gives service to that city and to Rigby, Rexburg, Sugar City and St. Anthony. This part of the state will soon be supplied with electric city and interurban cars, a system being planned which will tap a rich agricultural section.

In southern Idaho the great projects carried on by J. S. and W. S. Kuhn, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, have worked a marvelous transformation. They are interested in the Great Shoshone and Twin Falls Water Power Company, with plants at American Falls, Shoshone Falls, Twin Falls, Angur Falls, Upper and Lower Salmon Falls and Thousand Springs.

In this section electricity has come into more general use than in any other part of Idaho, or probably in the entire United States. In addition to the development of power, the Kuhns have built steam and electric railways and have undertaken three great irrigation enterprises, the Twin Falls North Side, covering 220,000 acres; Twin Falls Salmon River, 100,000 acres, and Twin Falls Oakley, 50,000 acres. On the first named there is a pumping section where electricity is used in lifting the water to the arid lands.

Between American Falls, in Oneida county, and Glenns Ferry, in Elmore, a distance of about two hundred miles, the Snake river falls many hundreds of feet. The descent is not gradual but in sheer drops, the most notable of which are Twin Falls and Shoshone, affording natural heads very favorable to power development. The climate is such that, even in the severest weather to which this region is subjected, there is no trouble from ice.

At American Falls the Idaho Consolidated Power Company is producing about 6,500 horsepower, with a possible development of 40,000 horsepower. Energy from this plant is carried to Pocatello, Ross Fork and Blackfoot, and also supplies the thriving town of American Falls.

At Twin Falls a direct head of one hundred and fifty feet is available and the development of 10,000 horsepower is here contemplated. This is one of the most attractive power sites in southern Idaho. At Shoshone Falls the Kuhn interests have a plant with a present capacity of 2,000 horsepower and a possible ultimate production of 15,000. At this point use is made of a two hundred foot fall in the Snake river. A few miles below, at Augur Falls, is another splendid power site, where a drop of one hundred and twenty-

five feet may be utilized. At Thousand Springs the waters drop a distance of one hundred and seventy-five feet from the face of the canyon. These springs have been harnessed for the benefit of mankind.

At Upper Salmon Falls is one of the most important power plants of the Kuhns. Here a large canal has been constructed, one and one-half miles long, forty-two feet wide on the bottom and capable of carrying 5,000 second feet of water. This plant can develop 40,000 horsepower and when its maximum capacity is reached will represent one of the best hydro-electric equipments in the state. At Lower Salmon Falls is another up-to-date plant belong to the Kuhns. At this point 5,500 horsepower is now being generated, but it is possible to multiply this output by five.

At Minidoka the United States Reclamation Service has completed a plant having an aggregate capacity of 7,500 horsepower, which is being used principally for the operation of irrigation pumping plants, and for light, heat and power purposes in the section reclaimed by the great Minidoka project. Here 48,000 acres are watered by lifts ranging from thirty to ninety feet. This government enterprise is said to embrace the largest tract in the world on which water is secured by pumping.

The great abundance of electrical power in this portion of the state and the low rates charged favor its general and varied use. These great irrigated tracts have been populated with marvelous rapidity, and it is only a question of time until the country will be threaded by electric car lines. Aside from the agricultural interests which will make increasing demands for cheap and convenient transportation, the scenic attractions of the Snake river are an important factor in the establishment of such railway lines. Within twenty-five miles of Shoshone, on the main

trunk of the Oregon Short Line, and within five miles of Twin Falls, on the Buhl branch of that railroad, is the most wonderful water scenery in the state of Idaho, including Blue Lakes, Twin Falls and superb Shoshone.

Major Fred R. Reed, Commissioner of Immigration Labor and Statistics, gives the following terse summary of conditions in this part of the state:

"Twenty-four towns are already receiving light, heat and power from Kuhn power plants. The total horsepower now in use in all branches of power service for lighting, heating, power and pumping is approximately 18,000 horsepower. When all the water powers are being used to capacity the total horsepower possible will approximate 150,000.

"It is impossible for the human mind to grasp off hand what all this tremendous development means. We have not yet passed the first letter of the alphabet of the electrical development that the near future holds for south central Idaho.

"Not only are we lighting and heating our houses, and public buildings, pumping water for irrigation, city water works and domestic purposes outside the towns, but we are cooking our food, washing our clothes, and making a hired man of this marvelous power on our farm and in our business. This wonderful agency does not get drunk, sick or saucy, and never ghost dances or shrieks; does not play pernicious politics or try to reform the world every day or two. It's on the job all the time.

"Electricity is making apparent impossibilities possible and practical every day. The housewife who is fortunate enough to live in the electric zone is thankful every minute. No lamps to clean and fill. She lights her cook stove by pressing a button, no chips to gather, no wood or coal to bring in, no ashes

to shake down and carry out. She presses a button and separates the cream from the milk, and makes the butter by turning on the power. She washes and irons and by dozens of labor saving devices adds to her comfort and makes life easier and longer. To be sure we all do not enjoy the use of electrical blessings, but as time goes on and the population increases in rural precincts the value, usefulness, and necessity of electricity will become general and we all will receive it as a welcome addition to the commercial and home life."

The following excerpts from an article on "Solving The Servant Problem," by Mrs. Martha Spangler, editor of the *"Idaho Club Woman,"* clearly set forth the effect the introduction of electricity in the home is having on the lives of women and on household methods:

"The old method of doing housework has made woman a drudge. In the days of our grandmothers all the cloth for garments and even the candles for light were made in the home, and the multitudinous duties gave woman little opportunity for knowledge beyond the confines of the home.

"With the household appliances of the modern time, woman is fast coming into her own. She has more time for study and recreation. She is brighter, happier, more intelligent and, let us add, a more 'chummy' companion for her husband and children. In the last decade tremendous progress has been made in the application of scientific principles to the problems of daily living. 'So great has been the advance in household science that it is changing the whole social and industrial life of woman,' says Edison.

"The woman of today are studying household economics that they may learn the simplest processes and the most modern and scientific methods of housework and manage-

ment. Under the new era of emancipation from the thralldom of the past drudgery of housework the mental power of the child of the future will be marvelous, for to it the woman will make a contribution as great as that of the men.

"Idaho is particularly fortunate in having the opportunity to give a practical test to these theories regarding household economics. Because of the vast amount of water power to generate electricity, that great labor emancipator is becoming an active factor in the solution of this vexed question. In many of the cities and towns, and even on the farms, homes are being built so that electricity can be used for lighting, heating, cooking, washing and sewing.

"When the husband comes home from his day's work, instead of finding his wife with a backache from bending all day over a washboard he finds her bright and entertaining. She has done her day's washing with the aid of the electric washing machine, the dinner was prepared with the aid of the electric fireless cooker, and she has had time to attend a club or a social meeting in the afternoon. She has also had time to personally oversee her next day's buying of groceries and meat and has returned home refreshed from the afternoon's recreation. In the evening she is able to discuss the questions of the day with her husband. The children hear intelligent conversation instead of the bickering and nagging of the tired housewife, and they absorb knowledge from the higher mental atmosphere.

"The Tuesday ironing over a hot range on a hot summer day is no longer to be dreaded. The electric iron solves the question. No longer will the spring of the year be dreaded on account of spring housecleaning, when the stove pipes had to be taken down and cleaned, the kitchen walls washed of their grease and

smoke, the rugs taken to the yard and beaten, the mattresses overhauled, the ashes carried from the cellar. All these discomforts are becoming memories in Idaho. The woman presses the button and electricity does the rest.

"The vacuum cleaner draws the dust from the rugs and mattresses, and no longer is the room filled with a cloud of dust. The hours spent in cleaning lamp chimneys are given to something else for the electric light now takes the place of the lamp.

"It is only in the past few years homemaking has tried to keep pace with the tremendous industrial advancement. Women are becoming more progressive in ways of modern housekeeping. Men are always quick to buy new inventions and appliances to lighten their work. The modern housewife is becoming alert to new inventions to lessen the drudgery of housework. The silent servant—electricity—is taking the place of the much-talked-of-servant of today."

The principal companies operating in southwestern Idaho are the Idaho-Oregon Light and Power Company and the Idaho Railway Light and Power Company, both with headquarters in Boise. The former company owns the Horseshoe Bend plant on the Payette river, the Oxbow plant on the Snake river, and leases the power from the Barber plant on the Boise river. This company owns the distributing system at Boise, Meridian, Emmett, Parma, Payette, Weiser, in Idaho, and at Huntington and Ontario, Oregon, as well as at many of the smaller towns on both sides of the river. It also furnishes power for several pumping plants for irrigation purposes in this part of Idaho and in Oregon.

The Idaho Railway Light and Power Company owns the Swan Falls power plant on the Snake river and the distributing system

at Nampa and Caldwell and several towns in the Boise valley. Electric power for the mines near Silver City and for pumping in the Gem irrigation district is secured from this company. The Idaho Railway Light and Power Company has also recently acquired by purchase the plant on the Malad river, formerly belonging to the Beaver River Power Company, and the distributing system at Gooding,

fifty miles below Huntington, is a unique example of the ingenuity of man in turning to his own advantage natural conditions. The usual method of developing hydro-electrical energy is either to secure a site where the water takes a sheer drop, or, where there are rapids, to secure the desired head by means of a canal. At the place here considered, however, the Snake river describes an "ox bow."



SNAKE RIVER

Glenns Ferry, Mountain Home, Boise, Caldwell and other smaller towns. This company owns the interurban electric railway line connecting Boise, Nampa and Caldwell, the Boise City railroad line, and leases power to the Caldwell Traction Company, for its road to Lake Lowell and the Deerflat farming section. Some preliminary work, looking toward the extension of the interurban line from Caldwell down the Snake river valley to Weiser, has been done, and the future will no doubt witness the realization of this plan.

At Oxbow Bend, on the Snake river, about

the bend having a length of three and one-half miles, while the distance through the neck of the bow is but twelve hundred feet. Here it was that Wilson P. Hunt and his party—the second company of white men to attempt to cross the continent to the Pacific on United States territory—were forced to turn back, abandoning the attempt to descend the Snake river to its junction with the Columbia. And here the Idaho-Oregon Light and Power Company is driving a tunnel through this neck of land, 1,200 feet long, and 24 feet and 26 feet in its width and height, the difference in the

water level between the intake and outlet of this tunnel being 21 feet. This, in connection with the dam which it is proposed to construct, will give an effective head of 50 feet, which, with the minimum flow of the river, will generate 40,000 horsepower. Already \$2,000,000 have been spent on this mammoth undertaking, and there will be required much more money and at least two years' time to complete it.

At the diversion dam belonging to the Boise irrigation project, the government reclamation service has a power plant with a capacity of from 2,500 to 3,000 horsepower. All of this energy is now being utilized at Arrowrock in the camp and construction of the big dam.

In the northern part of the state the electric current is a very important economic factor, where, in the Coeur d'Alene mining district, it is extensively used in the greatest lead-silver mines in the world, both in the underground work and in the reduction plants. It also plays an important part in the vast lumber interests of northern Idaho. Wallace and nearby towns together with the mines surrounding them are supplied by the Kootenai Power Company and the Northwest Light and Power Company. The Idaho-Washington Light and Power Company furnishes Moscow, while Sandpoint secures its current from the Northern Idaho and Montana Power Company. This part of Idaho, also, has a number of city and interurban electric lines.

Idaho possesses, in addition to the electrical development here outlined, many unutilized power sites and it seems inconceivable that

the future can make any demands in this line that cannot be adequately supplied. Within the confines of the National Forests are numerous power possibilities, which the government, when there is need of them, will handle in such a way as to best serve the interests of the people of the state.

Without question one of the most important uses of electricity in the future in this state will be in connection with irrigation. Pumping plants are, even yet, somewhat of an innovation in Idaho, although at the present time many acres are being successfully watered by this method. The largest tract reclaimed in this manner is under the Minidoka project, the pumping plant being installed by the government. There are several other tracts, within the state, ranging in area from 4,000 acres to 15,000, and requiring at some points, lifts of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet. Aside from the government plant here mentioned, the power for this purpose is so far supplied principally by the Great Shoshone and Twin Falls Water Power Company and by the Idaho-Oregon Light and Power Company. That the utilization of electrical energy for pumping will constantly increase is evident from the fact that there are many, many thousands of acres of fertile lands within Idaho, the reclamation of which can be effected in no other way.

The following is a list of the hydro-electric power plants operating within the state, together with certain pertinent facts concerning them.

HISTORY OF IDAHO

| Name of Company and Location of Office | Location of Plant | Capacity Present Installation Horse-power | Possible Development, Horse-power | Miles of High Voltage Transmission Lines | Miles of Low Voltage Transmission Lines | Amt. H. P. in use or to be immediately used for Pumping for Irrigation | |
|--|----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|---|--|-------|
| Grangeville Elec. Light & Power Co., Grangeville, Ida. | | 550 | 1,100 | 45. | 30 | None | |
| Idaho-Oregon Light & P. Co., Boise | Oxbow, Snake River | 30,000 | | | | | |
| | Barber, Boise River | 1,500 | | | | | |
| | Horseshoe Bend, Payette River | 3,000 | 34,500 | 60,000 | 175. | 200 | 6,500 |
| Idaho Railway, Light & Power Co., Boise | Swan Falls, Snake River | 10,000 | 18,000 | 30,000 | 400. | 350 | 4,000 |
| Telluride Power Co., Grace, Idaho | Hagerman, Malad River | 8,000 | | | | | |
| | Grace, Bear River | 20,000 | 50,000 | 80. | 20 | None | |
| Idaho Falls City Power Plant | Snake River | 1,000 | 5,000 | ... | 10 | None | |
| Idaho Power & Transportation Co., Idaho Falls | Snake River | 3,000 | 5,000 | 32. | 6 | None | |
| Rockwell White Power Co., Bellevue | | 800 | 800 | 9. | 7 | None | |
| Shelley Mfg. Co., Shelley | Snake River | 100 | 100 | 3. | 5 | None | |
| Cramer Electric Co., Hailey | | 500 | 800 | 25. | 8 | None | |
| Adam Aulback, Murray | | 30 | 30 | 4 | ... | None | |
| Northwestern Light & Water Co., Wallace | Coeur d'Alene River | 450 | 450 | 6. | 20 | None | |
| Mullan Light Co., Ltd. | Coeur d'Alene River | 65 | 65 | 3. | 3 | None | |
| Bonner Water & Light Co., Bonners Ferry | Kootenai River | 300 | 300 | 5. | 4 | None | |
| Canyon Creek Elec. Light Co., Ltd., Burke | Canyon Creek | 160 | 160 | 8. | 5 | None | |
| Great Shoshone & Twin Falls Water Power, Co., Milner | Shoshone Falls, Snake River | 2,000 | 15,000 | | | | |
| | American Falls, Snake River | 6,500 | 40,000 | | | | |
| | Twin Falls, Snake River | | 10,000 | | | | |
| | Augur Falls, Snake River | | 10,000 | | 150 | 6,000 | |
| | Thousand Springs | 3,000 | 8,000 | | | | |
| | Upper Salmon Falls, Salmon River | 8,000 | 40,000 | | | | |
| | Lower Salmon Falls, Salmon River | 5,500 | 25,000 | 27,500 | 425. | | |
| Lewis County Electric Co., Nezperce | Loto Creek, Orofino River | 300 | 2,000 | 40. | ... | None | |
| Idaho-Washington Light & Power Co., Spokane, Wash. | Spokane River | | | | | | |
| | St. Joe River | | | | | | |
| | Kootenai River | 12,000 | 30,000 | 400. | 80 | .... |  |
| United States Reclamation Service | Minidoka, Snake River | 10,000 | 15,000 | 38.4 | 4 | 10,000 | |
| | Boise, Boise River | 3,000 | 4,000 | 16. | 1 | None | |

CHAPTER XXVII

POLITICAL AND CIVIC AFFAIRS—THE STATE SEAL—THE TEST OATH—ASSASSINATION OF EX-GOVERNOR STUENENBERG—STATE INSTITUTIONS—STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY—WESTERN GOVERNORS' SPECIAL—TERRITORIAL OFFICERS OF IDAHO—OFFICERS OF THE STATE OF IDAHO.

THE STATE SEAL*

IN 1890, about the time Idaho attained her statehood, there came to Boise a young woman who had spent her girlhood years in California, the state of her birth. Miss Edwards was on her way to New York City to pursue her art studies and stopped enroute to visit Idaho friends. Becoming interested and finding many opportunities in this new country, Miss Edwards prolonged her stay, and after her sojourn in the eastern metropolis, returned here to make her home.

Then, as now, the women of Idaho were actively interested on all that pertained to the good of their commonwealth. In new lands, where life has been rugged and homes few, there is developed a high degree of chivalry and courtesy in the attitude of men toward the women who have shared the hardships and who have bravely and cheerily lent their aid to bringing from chaotic conditions the law and order necessary for material, civic and home advancement. It was not, therefore, necessary for Idaho women to assert their right to influence state affairs, but their as-

sistance in public matters was solicited. Later, when the state of Idaho declared that within her borders there should be equal suffrage, this action resulted not so much from the efforts of the women, but from the earnest prompting and co-operation of the leading men of that period.

During the legislative session following statehood, Miss Edwards, with her friends, was often in attendance, and with her she had her book and pencil. For her own pleasure she sketched the men who were shaping the policies of the new state, and in this way her artistic ability became known.

The seal of the territory had not been specially designed for Idaho and was, therefore, not wholly appropriate. One of its most conspicuous features was a plow, although, in fact, for many years in Idaho scarcely a furrow was turned, mining being the dominant industry. With the newly acquired state dignity, there was need of an escutcheon that would truly symbolize what Idaho had been, was then and, in future years, would be. A committee composed of members of the senate and house of representatives asked Miss Edwards, among others, to submit a sketch suitable for a seal of the state, and of the several drawings submitted hers was chosen.

* A depiction of the state seal appears in an earlier chapter of this work.

Emma Edwards Green tells how the state seal, probably the only one in the United States designed by a woman, grew in her heart and under her hand: "I said to myself that the seal must represent the principal things of the state, must suggest our hopes for the future, and must depict not only the material side of our growth, but also the ethical. Many times during my girlhood years my father, who was a deep thinker and looked beyond the present, said to me: 'Women are going to do great things; women will be given power. Daughter, prepare yourself for coming responsibilities.'

"So I determined that in my seal there should be a woman as well as a man. In stature she should be almost, but not quite the equal of the man, so that she might still look up to him; she should be of heroic build, strong of arm and deep of chest, physically fit to be the mother of a conquering race; her body, unhampered by her garb, should carry forth the thought that her mental grasp and vision should likewise not be limited by false precedents and conventions; she should stand near the man, the two linked by the shield on which was pictured the state, their common interest, but her gaze should not be directed toward him; rather both should look outward, forward, perceiving the limitless possibilities of future years. By these thoughts was my pencil guided.

"At her feet I placed the syringa, the state flower. The syringa grows wild in our Idaho mountains, where its roots bravely cling to the rocks and jutting crags, and its pure, waxen blossoms are gently swayed by the breeze and kissed by the sun. It loves the clear air and the sunlight and will work to win them. Back of our mountain cabin a syringa is growing among a clump of trees that overshadowed it. Steadily it climbed, becoming vinelike in

its growth, until it had forced its way beyond the shadows and had over and around it the unobstructed blue of the heavens. So I placed the syringa at the feet of my 'Lady of the Seal,' as the flower both of our state and of our womanhood. In her right hand is the spear which bears aloft the cap of Liberty, and in her left, the scales of Justice. Near her, growing shoulder high, is the golden wheat which shall nourish the coming generations.

"The man typifies the courage, the strength, and the keen, clear judgment which have wrested our beautiful state from the roving savage and from the barrenness imposed by Nature, and which have unbarred the gates guarding her mighty resources. He is shown as a miner in honor of those sturdy pioneers through whose instrumentality Idaho took her first steps in development. With pick on shoulder and shovel in hand, he stands near the ledge of ore, from whose counterparts such enormous wealth has been and is still being freed.

"On the shield is a range of mountains and flowing from it a stream, which is a tribute to the Snake river and its many branches whose waters make possible Idaho's dream of fruition. On the left, in the foreground, is the husbandman, and behind him, on the mountain slope, the quartz mill which has released from their rocky bands the precious products of the hills. To the right and on the opposite side of the stream is the pine tree, figuring the great timber resources of the state. Behind all is the rising sun heralding with the splendor of early dawn Idaho's long day of prosperity and progress.

"Below the shield is a sheaf of grain and on either side of it are the horns of plenty overflowing with fruit, all fortelling the reign of agriculture and horticulture which, even in

those days, we knew must come to Idaho. Above the shield, in recognition of the wild game with which Nature had so lavishly supplied our mountains, forests and streams, I placed the head of an elk, against the extinction of which our lawmakers had guarded by protective laws.

"On the outer margin is the inscription stating that this is the Great Seal of the State, and near the lower edge is the star of Idaho, which had so recently been added to the national galaxy. Above the figures is a scroll bearing the words 'Esto Perpetua,' which breathe the prayer that the bounty and blessings of this land may forever benefit its people."

Emma Edwards Green is the daughter of Hon. John Cummins Green, of Kentucky, who was a man of marked intellectuality. He was governor of Missouri and was prominent in other positions of influence. She is now the wife of J. G. Green, of Boise, in which city they reside.

During the war in the Philippines, the Idaho troops carried, as one of their regimental flags, a banner presented by the women of the state, on which was embroidered, in beautifully colored silks, the Great Seal or Coat of Arms of the state. The work was executed by skilled women in Chicago and is a marvel of needle art. To the courtesy and kindness of Mrs. J. B. Lyon, of Chicago, mother of Mrs. Calvin Cobb, of Boise, is the state indebted for this exquisitely wrought banner, for Mrs. Lyon not only placed it in the hands of competent artisans, but watched its progress day by day until it was satisfactorily completed. The material used in this ensign is military blue silk, which was purchased at the suggestion of Colonel Charles H. Irvin, of Boise. This flag is now kept in the capitol building.

THE TEST OATH

A matter which was the cause of much legislation and produced strong factions in the territory and state was the test oath which directly affected the Mormons or Latter Day Saints. Many years ago adherents of this religious sect settled at Salt Lake, Utah, and from that, as a center, colonies were established in other parts of the country, including Idaho. At that time the Church of the Latter Day Saints advocated, as one of its tenets, the practice of polygamy and many of the members had plural wives. Several laws, aimed at the abolishment of polygamy within the United States, were passed by congress, and it was in line with and supplemental to this federal legislation that the following measures were enacted by the territory and state of Idaho.

The Idaho test oath was first enacted by the thirteenth session of the territorial legislature. It was in reality, though not in name, directed against the members of the Mormon church. Prior to that time congress had legislated against the crime of unlawful cohabitation and the courts had decided that the polygamous relations of leading members of the Mormon church were within the provisions of this statute. Congress had also provided by legislation that any person, violating the anti-polygamy laws, which included unlawful cohabitation, should not vote at any election where a member of congress or a territorial delegate to congress was being chosen.

The Idaho statute first prescribed a test oath, in addition to the usual qualifications generally exacted in other states and territories, which contained the following clause, and which each voter was required to take before depositing his ballot: "That you are not a bigamist or polygamist; that you are

not a member of any order, organization, or association which teaches, advises, counsels, or encourages its members, devotees, or any other persons to commit the crime of bigamy or polygamy, or any other crimes defined by law, as a duty arising and resulting from any such order, organization, or association, or which practices bigamy, or polygamy, or plural or celestial marriage, as a doctrinal rite of such organization. That you do not, either publicly or privately, or in any manner whatever, teach, advise, counsel, or encourage any person to commit the crime of bigamy or polygamy, or any other crime defined by law, either as a religious duty or otherwise." This measure was approved February 3, 1885.

This statute remained in force until the following session of the legislature, when a registration act was passed and all persons, before registering, were required to take an oath which contained the following provisions: "And I do further swear that I am not a bigamist or polygamist; that I am not a member of any order, organization or association which teaches, advises, counsels or encourages its members, devotees, or any other person to commit the crime of bigamy or polygamy, or any other crime defined by law, as a duty arising or resulting from membership in such order, organization or association, or which practices bigamy or polygamy, or plural or celestial marriage, as a doctrinal rite of such organization; that I do not and will not publicly or privately, or in any manner whatever, teach, advise, counsel, or encourage any person to commit the crime of bigamy or polygamy, or any other crime defined by law, either as a religious duty or otherwise."

In 1889, the fifteenth session of the territorial legislature passed an act which, in effect, disqualified all the members of the Mor-

mon church, who were members of that organization at any time after the first day of January, A. D. 1888, unless they first made application to the district court and took and subscribed to the following oath and declaration of intention, to-wit:

"I, do solemnly swear that I have, in good faith, withdrawn from and severed my connection with any order, organization, or association that teaches, advises, counsels, or encourages its members or devotees, or any other person to commit the crime of bigamy or polygamy, or any other crime defined by law, or to enter into what is known as plural or celestial marriage; that I am not a bigamist or polygamist, nor do I teach, counsel, advise or encourage any person to belong to any order, organization, or association that teaches any person to become a bigamist or polygamist, commit any other crime defined by law, either as a rite or ceremony, or to enter into what is known as plural or celestial marriage; and it is my intention not to become a member of any order, organization, or association, and that I will not aid, support, or assist in supporting, or encourage in any manner, any order, organization or association that teaches the offenses herein named, and that I will obey all the laws of the United States and of this territory forbidding the offenses herein named, so help me God."

This statute further provided that any time after two years from the date of making the oath of declaration, an applicant might appear before the district court, with two legal voters as witnesses, who had never been members of such an organization, and be examined by the court concerning the application, and if it appeared to the satisfaction of the court that the applicant did two years prior take said oath, and that he had not since

been a member of any such order, and had not aided, supported or assisted in supporting any such order, and that he had not committed, advocated or encouraged any of the offenses referred to, and had in good faith taken and observed his said oath, the court was authorized to make an order admitting the applicant to the privileges of registration and voting, if otherwise qualified.

The next legislation upon this subject is found in the state constitution, which was adopted in 1890. This instrument prescribed the usual qualifications generally appearing in state constitutions and statutes, and further disqualified any person "who is a bigamist or polygamist, or is living in what is known as patriarchal, plural, or celestial marriage, or in violation of any law of this state, or of the United States, forbidding any such crime, or who in any manner teaches, advises, counsels, aids or encourages any person to enter into bigamy, polygamy, or such patriarchal, plural, or celestial marriage, or to live in violation of any such law, or to commit any such crime, or who is a member of or contributes to the support, aid, or encouragement of any order, organization, association, corporation or society which teaches, advises, counsels, encourages or aids any person to enter into bigamy, polygamy, or such patriarchal, plural or celestial marriage, or which teaches or advises that the laws of this state, prescribing the rules of civil conduct, are not the supreme law of the state."

The constitution further provided, in section four, article six, that: "The legislature may prescribe qualifications, limitations and conditions for the right of suffrage additional to those prescribed in this article, but shall never annul any of the provisions in this article contained."

No change has been made in the constitu-

tion relating to the qualification or disqualification of electors except by amendment adopted in 1896, when the suffrage was extended to include all qualified voters regardless of sex.

The first session of the state legislature provided for a registration act and an elector's oath as a prerequisite to the right of registration and voting, which measure reads in part as follows: "That since the first day of January, A. D. 1888, and since I have been eighteen years of age, I have not been a bigamist or polygamist, or have lived in what is known as patriarchal, plural or celestial marriage, or in violation of any law of this state or of the United States, forbidding any such crime; and I have not, during said time, taught, advised, counseled, aided or encouraged any person to enter into bigamy or polygamy, or such patriarchal, plural or celestial marriage, or to live in violation of any such law or to commit any such crime. Nor have I been a member of or contributed to the support, aid or encouragement of any order, organization, association, corporation or society which, through its recognized teachers, printed or public creed, or other doctrinal works, or in any other manner, teaches or has taught, advises or has advised, counsels, encourages or aids, or has counseled, encouraged or aided, any person to enter into bigamy, polygamy, or such patriarchal or plural marriage, or which teaches or has taught, advises or has advised that the laws of this state or of the territory of Idaho, or of the United States applicable to said territory prescribing the rules of civil conduct, are not the supreme law."

In February, 1893, the second session of the state legislature amended the test oath by striking out all of the retroactive features of the oath previously enacted and required, so

that the voter was only required to make oath that at the time of registration he was not within the inhibitions contained in the disqualification prescribed by the constitution relating to bigamists and polygamists, or a member of any organization teaching the same.

In February, 1895, the third state legislature eliminated both from the section of the statute prescribing qualifications and from the oath required as a condition of registration all of the former references in any way relating to bigamy or polygamy, or membership in any organization teaching, counseling or advising the same as a doctrinal rite.

Many lawyers questioned the power of the legislature to thus eliminate from any test requirements those disqualifications established, provided for and declared in the constitution. This legislation, however, disclosed the fact that the people of the state had taken the leaders of the Mormon church at their word and accepted in good faith their declarations when they proclaimed the abolition of polygamy and declared against its further practice, or the solemnization of polygamous marriages.

Nearly all of the provisions of the test oath, so far as they applied directly to the bigamists and polygamists, or members of an organization teaching bigamy and polygamy as a doctrinal right, were sustained first by the territorial supreme court and afterwards by the state supreme court; while the original test oath enactment was sustained and held valid by the supreme court of the United States.

The foregoing is a brief statement of the legislation resulting from the agitation of the questions involved in the controversy with the Mormons. Necessarily, because of the nature of the subject, feeling both for and

against became intense, the adherents of the one side deeming that their personal and religious rights were being interfered with; and the others, that a social and governmental principle was at stake.

During the period of the enforcement of the various national, territorial and state laws, and the re-adjustment of the proclaimed tenets of the Church of the Latter Day Saints so as to conform to the laws of the land, much bitterness was engendered, and for some years many of the church leaders were virtually in exile. The people were sharply divided into Mormon and Anti-Mormon sympathizers, and the schism thus created has, for many years, been an important factor in Idaho politics.

ASSASSINATION OF EX-GOVERNOR STEUNENBERG

(By F. G. Burroughs.)

The darkest chapter of Idaho history culminated on December 30, 1905, when Frank Steunenberg, ex-governor of Idaho, was foully murdered by Harry Orchard. Perhaps nothing since the Phoenix Park atrocities in Ireland caused anything like the wave of horror and indignation that swept over the United States, and indeed, over the civilized world, following the tragedy in the little town of Caldwell, in the southern part of the state.

Essentially a man of the people, quiet, unassuming, but fearless in the execution of his duty as he saw it, Frank Steunenberg was one of the best loved and most highly respected men in the state. It is said of him that he never owned a dress suit and never wore a necktie. He was a man of singleness of purpose and high ideals, and from the day he became the state's executive until the day

of his death he obeyed every impulse of a generous mind coupled with a stern sense of his responsibility to the people who had placed him in the high position he occupied.

Idaho's first martyr was born in Keokuk, Iowa, on August 8, 1861. He was the fourth of a family of ten children, all of whom survived him. His parents came from Holland—good, honest, reliable Dutch stock. When a mere child the family moved to Knoxville and here among nature's environments he grew to early manhood. At the age of sixteen young Steunenberg left the farm and the public schools and served an apprenticeship of four years as a printer, later becoming an expert compositor on the *Des Moines Register*.

But the printing trade only whetted the young man's thirst for knowledge and he decided to take a course at the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames. After leaving college he became the manager and publisher of the Knoxville *Express*, remaining in this position until 1886, when he came to Idaho and with his brother, A. K., became the owner and publisher of the *Caldwell Tribune*.

Three years later he was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention, and his broad grasp of public affairs, his thorough knowledge of the needs of the state, and his natural aptitude for business details, made him a most valuable member. In the legislature, to which he was elected in 1890, these same qualifications again stood him in good stead.

His election to the highest office in the gift of the people of Idaho came in 1896, at a time when conditions were anything but propitious for a successful administration. Almost a panic was upon the country, business houses were toppling, taxes were a frightful drain and largely delinquent, and depression in business lines was general throughout the

country. Under these conditions an executive of unusual force of character and ability was required and a tremendous majority at the election in that year sent Frank Steunenberg to the seat of executive authority.

The two years of his service were marked by the passage of measures upon the governor's recommendation that tended largely to the amelioration of the burdens of the people and when the time came for the selection of his successor the people would have no one else, and so in January of 1899 he began his second term, a term that was to contain the events that culminated nearly six years later in a tragedy that moved the civilized world to its foundation.

THE COEUR D'ALENE RIOTS

In the northern part of the state, in the district known as the Coeur d'Alenes, lies perhaps the richest mining district in the world. Thousands of employees were working in the mines and for years the section had been a hot-bed of labor agitation. Some years before a difficulty had arisen between these miners and their employers which had culminated in the destruction by giant powder of the great Frisco mine and mill. From that time until the date of our story, discontent and paid agitation had been carefully fostered and the worst passions of the men catered to by the agents of anarchy.

A prominent Idaho citizen, referring in an address to the Coeur d'Alenes at this period, said: "For seven long years the history of that fabulously rich mining section was a history of crime, unpunished and unchecked. At regular intervals the state was shocked by some outrageous murder or destruction of property. Citizens were taken from their beds by masked men and foully murdered or

driven from the country, whose only offenses were that they had dared to criticize the methods of these criminal organizations. At one time, forty masked men took a man who had testified against these organizations and murdered him in cold blood in broad daylight. The same band took two other citizens, marched them out of town and warned them that if they returned they would be killed."

On April 24, 1890, the members of the Miners' Union of Wardner marched to the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mine, one of the largest enterprises in that section, with the demand that all underground men be paid \$3.50 a day and coupling the request with the further provision that the authority of the union be recognized. In answer to the demand, Superintendent Burch replied that he was authorized to state that the miners should receive the old scale of wages, ranging from \$3 to \$3.50, but that under no circumstances would the union be recognized. He added the statement that union men would find their time at the office, and that their services would be dispensed with.

The next day the Empire State Company, and the Idaho Mining and Development Company received similar demands from the miners and the management in reply closed down, the tunnel and mill were locked as soon as the day shift came out and the workings were close indefinitely. For two days things remained comparatively quiet, although there was an undercurrent of intense feeling all through the section affected. An appeal was made to Governor Steunenberg and he recommended that the dispute be referred to the state board of arbitration.

It was reported in the press that the management of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan properties would depend on federal aid, relying on an injunction that had issued out of

the United States Court under Judge Beatty in 1892, which forever restrained the members of the Wardner Union from entering upon the property or interfering with the operations of the company, and further stipulating that, if necessary, United States troops might be called upon to enforce the order.

On April 29, the reign of terror and lawlessness culminated. On that day a crowd of miners, variously estimated at from eight hundred to one thousand men, forcibly captured a Northern Pacific train at Burke, near the head of Canyon creek, and ran it into Wardner. Many of the men were masked and armed with Winchesters and revolvers. A large quantity of dynamite had been placed aboard the train at Burke and on arrival at Wardner the explosive was carefully unloaded and the march to the mill began.

Pickets were out, and it had been arranged that a single shot was to indicate that the way was clear. When the shot came, the signal was misunderstood, those in the rear thinking that resistance was being encountered. A fusilade of shots followed and one man was instantly killed and another injured, afterwards dying from the effects of the wound. The shooting was unnecessary as the mill was deserted, the rumor of the projected attack having reached the management and instructions given to the loyal men on hand not to risk their lives in defense of the property.

Reaching the mill, the dynamite was placed in position and the property blown up, being totally destroyed. Within three hours from the capture of the train the men were through with their work of destruction and had boarded the train for the return trip. The next day most of them returned to their work. They had taken control of the rail-

road and had cut the telegraph and telephone wires.

By a roundabout way news of the riot was sent out and the governor was appealed to for aid, and the same evening Steunenberg sent an appeal to President McKinley asking for troops, with the result that on the first day of May Captain Batcheler with Company M of the First Infantry, numbering seventy-five men, arrived in Wardner, and a force of one hundred citizens were sworn in and armed to assist in the restoration of law and order. The governor also sent Bartlett Sinclair, the state auditor, to the scene as his personal representative to investigate conditions and make a report to him.

On May 3, 1899, martial law was declared in the Coeur d'Alenes. In his proclamation Governor Steunenberg stated that the destruction of the mill and property of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Company was only one of a series of lawless acts that had been perpetrated during the previous six years and for which no punishment had been meted out.

The coroner's inquest upon the bodies of the two men killed in the riot began the same day and the number of troops at the scene had reached in the neighborhood of six hundred, with General Merriam in command. Many arrests were made by the officers of men supposed to have been connected with the blowing up of the mill, the charges ranging from arson to murder. Among those arrested were the sheriff of the county and two members of the board of county commissioners. The sheriff was charged with dereliction of duty, and it was claimed that all three officials knew of the raid to be made.

The disposition of the prisoners, at one time numbering over a thousand, became a serious problem at this time. At first they were confined in a barn, but later it became necessary

to erect a stockade, and the crowded condition of this prison and the necessarily poor sanitation at first caused much bitter complaint. The stockade was termed the "bull pen" by the miners. As the inquiry determined the innocence of the prisoners they were released and buildings were erected for the accommodation of those remaining in custody, so that conditions soon became better.

On May 7, General Merriam, in command of the troops, and Attorney-General Hays issued an order declaring that no mine, operating during the continuance of martial law, should employ any union men, and also ruled that no miner should be employed who had not secured a permit from a duly appointed officer, testifying to the fact that he was not a union man, further stipulating that these permits should be filed by the company employing and should be inspected at intervals by the officer in charge. General Merriam claimed that this step was necessary to rid the country of the lawless element and that the aim was not at the union, as such, and except as that organization fostered and encouraged lawlessness. The permit system was very unpopular with the men and there were but few applications.

A special term of court was convened May 29, Attorney-General Hays conducting the prosecutions for the state. The Western Federation of Miners undertook the defense of the accused and secured the services of Colonel Patrick Reddy of San Francisco and Frederick G. Robertson of Spokane. Many indictments were returned on June 16, with promise of more to follow. The first case tried was that of a miner named Corcoran, and resulted on June 27th in a verdict of murder in the second degree.

During all this time Governor Steunenberg

acted with vigor and determination to stamp out the lawlessness and reign of terror in the mining section of the north. Neither the abuse and vituperation that were showered upon him, nor the dozens of anonymous threatening letters that reached him caused him to deviate a hair's breadth from the course that he had laid down and which he conceived to be his duty.

In the hour of this nerve-racking service to the state, when all good law-abiding people were trying to uphold his hands, the governor was the recipient of a storm of abuse and slanderous detraction. Anonymous letters threatening his life still came to hand in almost every mail. He was called the tool of corporate wealth, a tyrant and a traitor and the foe of human liberty. Every act of his for the re-establishment of the dignity of the law and the safety of the people was misconstrued and arraigned, but through it all he calmly proceeded upon his way, until the power of the state to protect its citizens was at length fully established and at least outwardly peace was restored and the greatest industry of the Coeur d'Alene once more resumed the even tenor of its way.

THE ASSASSINATION

But the enemies that Governor Steunenberg made at this time in re-establishing peace and security and the safety of property were implacable. The lapse of time made no difference, the brilliant services of the man to his state changed nothing, and on a cold crisp December evening, in 1905, the blow fell like a bolt from the blue.

On Saturday evening, December 30, 1905, a bomb was exploded at the gate of his home in Caldwell, just as he was entering, which

resulted in the death of the victim within twenty-five minutes.

The bomb had been placed at the gate in such a way that when the gate was opened it would explode, being fastened there with a string. With the morning light the mighty force of the explosion was disclosed. Pieces of iron, brass, copper and gun-wadding paper, rags, etc., were blown for many yards in every direction. Iron scraps of the bomb were found deeply imbedded in the trunks of trees, in the fence boards and in the sides of the house.

At nine o'clock on the night of the tragedy a special train arrived from Boise, the capital of the state, bearing the governor and officials and prominent men from the capital. A cordon was thrown around the town and the sheriff appointed dozens of deputies to examine every person whose business was not known.

At a council of prominent citizens held the following day, the preliminary details of a campaign to hunt down the murderer were decided upon. The work was placed in the hands of Sheriff J. Nichols of Canyon county, Sheriff D. H. Moseley of Ada county, and Daniel Campbell of Caldwell. These men were assisted by over one hundred deputies, most of whom volunteered their services. The vigilance of the cordon of men surrounding the town was not relaxed, and every person not known was compelled to give a satisfactory account of himself.

Governor Gooding, on behalf of the state, offered a reward of \$5,000 for the apprehension of the murderer and Shoshone county, Canyon county and other sources quickly increased the total reward offered to over \$25,000.

It became known that while in Washington as recently as a year and a half previously,

the victim had received an anonymous letter stating that his "time was short." These letters were always regarded by the governor in the light of cowardly threats and he at no time expressed any fear that they would be carried out.

During the days that followed, several suspects were examined and held for a time, but the strongest suspicions centered around a man who called himself Thomas Hogan. This man had registered at the Saratoga hotel, the principal holstelry in Caldwell, on December 15th, and had given his residence as Denver. His room, No. 19, was searched and an examination of his suit case disclosed the fact that it contained a white powder of a high explosive nature, other explosive materials and suspicious articles. The man was well dressed and seemed to be plentifully supplied with money.

Hogan was arrested and taken to the law office of Judge Frank J. Smith, where he was examined. Sheriff Harvey K. Brown of Baker county, Oregon, identified Hogan as having been employed at the mines in the Cracker Creek district of eastern Oregon, where he was an officer in the Bourne Miners' Union. It will be remembered that later Brown was killed in a manner almost identical to the assassination of Steunenberg.

On January first Captain W. S. Swain, of Thiel's Detective Agency in Spokane, was placed in entire charge of the investigations, and on the next day he gave out a statement to the press saying that he was in possession of conclusive evidence that the fatal bomb had been manufactured in Room 19 of the Saratoga hotel (the room occupied by Hogan) and that the details of the murder were probably formulated there.

Julian Steunenberg, a son of the murdered man, identified Hogan as a man who had

questioned him several times as to the whereabouts of his father, claiming that he wanted to see him on a business matter. John C. Rice also identified him as having frequently been seen in the vicinity of the Steunenberg home.

The next day Hogan was arraigned before Probate Judge Church of Canyon county and was held for trial. A trunk was found at the depot belonging to Hogan and when opened was found to contain various articles of an incriminating nature. Hogan was taken to the county jail and was there identified by Sheriff Bell, of Teller county, Colorado, as the man who blew up the depot at Independence, where fourteen men were killed and seven maimed for life. Hogan admitted to Captain Swain that his real name was Harry Orchard, and on the 18th of January Orchard was removed to the state penitentiary at Boise for safe keeping.

The Pinkerton Detective Agency was called in and cooperated with the Thiel people, with Detective James McParland of the former service in charge.

FEDERATION OFFICIALS INVOLVED

On evidence furnished by McParland, Owen M. Van Duijn, prosecuting attorney of Canyon county, charged the officers of the Western Federation of Miners with complicity in the murder of Steunenberg. Upon these charges Charles H. Moyer, president; William D. Haywood, secretary and treasurer; and George A. Pettibone, a member of the executive committee, were placed under arrest at Denver, on extradition warrants issued by Governor McDonald of Colorado. At the same time Vincent St. John, president of the Burke Miners' Union, was placed under arrest at Burke on a similar charge, and also

a man named Steve Adams, who afterwards confessed that he was a member of the Federation "inner circle," and told of the part he played in the doings of the Federation.

On March 7th the grand jury returned true bills of indictment against Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and a man named Simpkins. The charge against St. John was withdrawn by the state of Idaho and he was released, being immediately rearrested on extradition warrant and turned over to officers from Colorado, where he was wanted on a charge of murder.

After a mass of legal technicalities had been thrashed out and settled, and the cases had been transferred to Ada county court before Judge Fremont Wood on change of venue, the case of William D. Haywood came up for trial on May 9th, the prisoners having elected to be tried separately. Newspaper men came from all over the country to report the case, the corps including three representatives of the Associated Press, including the superintendent, R. J. Kennedy; and reporters for the *Denver Post*, Hearst's papers, *New York World*, *Denver Republican*, *Portland Journal*, *New York Times*, *Publisher's Press*, *Scripps-McRac*, *New York Sun*, *Chicago Record-Herald*, *Brooklyn Eagle*, and many others.

The attorneys for the state were James H. Hawley, afterwards governor; W. E. Borah, afterwards United States senator; W. A. Stone of Caldwell and Owen M. Van Dryn, county prosecutor of Canyon county. For the defense were E. F. Richardson, Clarence S. Darrow, Edgar Wilson, John F. Nugent, John M. Murphy and Fred Miller. In his opening address to the jury J. H. Hawley outlined to the jury what the prosecution expected to prove, viz.:

"That the Western Federation of Miners is an organization directing labor affairs per-

taining to mining and controlling subordinate unions;

"That a few of the officers of the Federation, among whom are Haywood and his co-defendants, formed an 'inner circle,' which had for its object the breaking down of all opposition to it and its mandates, resorting to criminal methods to obtain its ends.

"That a great list of crimes could be charged to this 'inner circle,' including the murder of Arthur Collins, Lyte Gregory, blowing up of the Vindicator mine, blowing up of the Independence depot, and attempts to assassinate Governor Peabody of Colorado.

"That the killing of Steunenberg was one link in this chain of crime.

"That Orchard and Adams were the hired assassins of this 'inner circle' and worked under orders from its members and were furnished money by them."

On June 5th, Harry Orchard was placed upon the stand as a witness for the state. He stated that his true name was Albert E. Horseley. He was born in Northumberland county in 1866. He said he joined the Burke Miners' Union in the spring of 1899, and he confessed that he lighted one of the fuses that blew up the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine on April 29, 1899.

Orchard said he had been a member of the Western Federation of miners from his first employment as a miner in the Coeur d'Alenes. He made a full and complete confession, not only of the killing of Governor Steunenberg, but also of numerous other crimes and attempts to murder. He said he was present at the meeting of the Union in Wardner when arrangements were made to blow up the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine and hang its superintendent.

Orchard testified that he had worked under the instructions of Haywood and Moyer, and

that Haywood paid him \$300 for blowing up the Vindicator mine. He connected Moyer, Pettibone and Haywood with a number of his crimes and confessed to participating himself in the following list of outrages:

Unsuccessful attempt to blow up a gang of non-union men at the Vindicator mine in the Cripple Creek district in 1903, for which he claimed he was to have been paid \$200.

Helped to place bomb under shaft in Vindicator mine, which exploded and killed Charles McCormick, mine superintendent, and Mel Beck, shift boss, and for which he claimed that he was paid \$300 by Haywood.

Shot Lyte Gregory, a detective of the Mine Owners' Association in Denver.

Pulled the wire which exploded the powder mine under the depot at Independence, Colorado, which resulted in the death of fourteen men and the maiming for life of seven others.

Tried for three weeks to assassinate Governor Peabody of Colorado.

Went to San Francisco to kill Fred C. Bradley, president of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Company, which was not successful, although Bradley was injured.

Placed a bomb with intent to kill Judge Gabbert, but the explosion instead killed a man named Walley.

And murdered ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg in Caldwell, Idaho.

Cross-examination failed to shake Orchard's story to any extent and witnesses were put upon the stand to corroborate his story. The lawyers for the defense fought the case out at every point and on July 27th the case went to the jury.

On Sunday morning, July 28th, after being out for twenty-one hours, the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Early in December, 1907, George A. Pettibone was brought to trial for complicity in

the Steunenberg murder and on January 5, 1908, after the jury had been out fourteen hours, a verdict of acquittal was rendered and Pettibone went forth a free man, and the state shortly afterwards announced that it had decided to drop the prosecution of Moyer, the last of the Western Federation official triumvirate indicted.

That the people of the state were greatly disappointed in the decision of the jury there was little doubt, for many severe arguments were made by the press, both local and foreign, when the news of an acquittal was flashed across the country. But such was the verdict and gradually the people of Idaho became reconciled to the fact, so far as public expression would indicate; but still there remained a deeper feeling that of the really criminal element involved, only the lesser one was held and those who were at the bottom of the official deeds herein mentioned escaped the arm of justice.

ORCHARD SENTENCED

In March, 1908, Harry Orchard was brought before the court to answer for his crime. At his first arraignment a plea of not guilty had been entered on his behalf, after he had refused to plead. Judge Fremont Wood sat upon the bench in the Canyon county court room at Caldwell, and when asked what plea he would make, Orchard, with perfect calmness and without a trace of emotion upon his face, said: "My plea will be guilty, your honor," and the judge fixed Wednesday morning, March 8th, as the date for pronouncing judgment.

On that date the court room was packed with interested spectators to see the final stage in a drama that had held the interest of the civilized world. The judge read a state-

ment of opinion of the court and then sentenced Orchard to death by hanging in the state penitentiary at Boise.

Orchard absolutely refused to make any application to the pardon board of the state for either commutation of the sentence or pardon, and against his wishes Frank T. Wyman, his counsel, filed with the state board an application for pardon. On May 15th, Governor Gooding granted a reprieve, fixing the new date for Orchard's execution for July 2nd, on which date the state pardon board was scheduled to hold its meeting.

The self-confessed assassin had in the meantime professed religion and was baptised at the state penitentiary by Elder Steward of the Seventh Day Adventists church.

Upon the convening of the state board of pardons, the Orchard case was the first taken up, and resulted in the commutation of the sentence to imprisonment for life.

Orchard is still an inmate of the Boise penitentiary and is reported as a model prisoner, with strong religious convictions. A half-hearted effort was made in 1913 to procure a full pardon for him but the suggestion raised such a storm of protest that the effort was abandoned, although the legal notice necessary was published in a Caldwell paper.

Thus ended a series of legal proceedings that cost the state of Idaho hundreds of thousands of dollars and netted no convictions except that of the self-confessed assassin, Orchard. The man Simpkins, indicted with Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, disappeared and has never been found, Adams was acquitted in North Idaho after he had first confessed to complicity in the Steunenberg murder and afterwards repudiated his confession; and the state, despairing of securing a conviction after the release of Haywood and Pettibone, dismissed the indictment against Moyer.

PUBLIC EULOGY

Shortly after the tragic death of Frank Steunenberg, the Idaho state legislature met in joint services to honor the man whose devotion to the state and to his ideals of public duty became his death warrant. The principal address was made by Hon. Frank Martin of Boise, who said, in part:

"Frank Steunenberg a tyrant and the enemy of labor! Why, humanity filled his whole being, and he was born to toil. A member of organized labor from his youth, every honest effort for its advancement had his encouragement and protection. He fully believed that labor organizations, upon a proper basis, ennoble mankind, strengthened patriotism, increased the intelligence and elevated the character of its members. But he could never consent that the noble name of union labor should be used as a shield to protect lawlessness, and its mantle to cover the hideous form of crime.

"Content in the society of his family and friends, with boundless faith in Idaho, her people and her destiny, with no cares of state and the honest regard of all, no cloud appeared upon the horizon of the future, as he went forward with joyful heart to greet its coming. At eventide, on the threshold of his home, with loving greetings on his lips for his wife and children, that awful tragedy, planned by demon minds, sent his spirit—the soul of a just man made perfect—before his God.

"He sleeps in the soil of the state he served, guarded by the love of a grateful people. The moral value to the state of his life is beyond computation. What loftier ideal than his exalted service? His noble example will be an inspiration to every youth, a stimulant to quicken the pulse of patriotism, and a beacon

to point the way of official duty and civic righteousness."

MEMORIALS TO STEUNENBERG

The year 1914 will probably see the fruition of plans now under way to erect two splendid memorials in the state of Idaho to her martyred citizen. The Steunenberg Memorial Association has been formed, having for its object the erection of a heroic statue to the late governor in the state house at Boise, and the erection of a Steunenberg fountain or other suitable memorial at Caldwell, where he died and where he had his home. The state has been organized with a vice president in every county to secure the necessary funds for this purpose and as we write the campaign is well under way, under the direction of the following executive board: W. A. Coughanour, Payette, president; M. H. Gibbons, of Caldwell, secretary; Frank Martin of Boise; William Balderston, of Boise; and Owen M. Van Duyn, of Caldwell.

STATE INSTITUTIONS

In 1868 congress made an appropriation for a United States prison to be located at Boise. The building, which is now within the wall of the state penitentiary, was completed in 1872. Some additions were made during territorial days but not of a permanent nature. Some of the buildings as well as the stockade were of wood. Soon after Idaho became a state, substantial improvements were commenced.

The penitentiary is located on a tract of 520 acres of land belonging to the state and lying just east of the city of Boise. The main buildings are enclosed by a well-built wall of cur sandstone obtained from the hills adjoin-

ing the penitentiary land. All of the labor, quarrying and cutting the stone and laying the wall, was done by the inmates of the institution. The work of reconstructing the buildings within this inclosure with the same material followed the completion of the guard walls, and other structures have been added until, in its present form, the Idaho penitentiary compares favorably with similar institutions. Without the wall and near the entrance are attractive buildings which are occupied by the warden and attendants. A portion of the land belonging to the penitentiary is under cultivation, the work being performed by the prisoners.

The parole system and the indeterminate sentence are a part of the administrative policy and are found to bring good results. Stripes are not worn except in cases of insubordination. No comprehensive system of employment has been introduced, but both the indoor and outdoor work connected with the penitentiary is performed by the convicts. The law creating the State Highway Commission stipulates that the labor of state prisoners may be utilized in the construction of roads.

A library for the prison was started in 1886, at which time Honorable J. E. Curtis, territorial secretary, made a donation of fifty books. Since that time, by private contributions and by purchase, a large collection of books has been accumulated. A library fund is maintained by charging each visitor to the penitentiary a fee of twenty-five cents. The inmates of the institution have free access to these books, and leading magazines and newspapers are also supplied.

INSANE ASYLUMS

The territorial legislature which was held in 1884-5 authorized a bond issue of \$20,000



STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, OROFINO

for the purpose of building an asylum for the insane to be located at Blackfoot. This institution was shortly ready for the care of the mentally unfortunate. In November, 1880, the main building was destroyed by fire and some lives were lost. This fire was a heavy financial loss to the territory but steps were taken to replace the building and during the succeeding years, as population increased greater demands upon this institution, buildings, land and equipment have been added.

Attached to the asylum at Blackfoot there are now over seven hundred acres of land, practically all of which is in cultivation. On this farm much of the work is done by the patients. In addition to the grains, fruits and other products grown, the herds of sheep, hogs and cattle furnish the institution with meat and dairy supplies.

On March 7, 1905, the legislature passed an act authorizing Governor Frank R. Gooding to appoint a commission, of which he was to be chairman, to select a site in one of the northern counties of the state on which to locate a hospital for the insane, which was to be known as the Northern Idaho Insane Asylum, and further providing for the erection of buildings and equipment of such an institution, making available for this purpose the sum of \$30,000. This act also set aside for the use of the new asylum forty thousand acres from the omnibus grant of land donated by congress for "other state, charitable, educational, penal and reformatory institutions," and fifty thousand acres for the asylum at Blackfoot, the proceeds derived from the sale of these lands to be a permanent fund for these institutions.

The location decided upon by the commission is on the north side of the Clearwater river, about forty miles above Lewiston and on the outskirts of the town of Orofino.

In all 245 acres were secured. Dr. J. W. Givens, medical superintendent at Blackfoot, was made medical director and supervisor of the new enterprise. The land purchased was unimproved. Dr. Givens took with him from Blackfoot twenty men and five women patients, together with horses, wagons and farm implements, and tents for shelter, and began the work of clearing the land, getting it ready for buildings and planting fruit. Within a year a great transformation had been effected.

This institution now has substantial brick buildings, with modern appliances, a flourishing orchard, and many acres under cultivation. Here, as at Blackfoot, the care and treatment of the patients are along approved and scientific lines. Special attention is given to exercise, amusements, a moderate amount of work, preferably out of doors, cleanliness and neatness. Many are restored to normal condition and discharged from the institutions.

IDAHO SOLDIERS' HOME

Situated on a forty acre tract of land, lying near the Boise river and in the western suburbs of Boise, are the attractive buildings of the State Soldiers' Home. The land occupied was donated to the state by the people of Ada county, and the legislature of 1899-1900 set aside, for the benefit of this institution, 25,000 of the 150,000 acres granted by the government to Idaho and available for such purposes, and also appropriated \$25,000 for immediate use in the construction of the necessary buildings.

At the beginning of the Civil war Idaho was unknown except as an unexplored part of the territory of Washington. During the years that the war was in progress, gold was discovered at many places, a territorial organi-

zation effected and a population of many thousands acquired. Owing to this formative period, the great distance from the scenes of conflict and the slow means of travel, no troops from Idaho had a part in this war. Since then many veterans have come to Idaho and established their residence, and for these the state has provided this pleasing and well equipped home. Any honorably discharged Union soldier, sailor or marine, or any member of the State National Guard, disabled while on duty, or veterans of the Mexican war, can enjoy the privileges of this institution.

A well equipped hospital is maintained in connection with the Home. The buildings are pleasing in appearance and the grounds attractive. A portion of the tract is in cultivation, furnishing fruits and vegetables for the institution. City street car service and an interurban line afford excellent transportation facilities.

IDAHO STATE SANITARIUM

With the Industrial School at St. Anthony and the School for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb at Gooding, both founded by the state, and the Children's Home Finding and Aid Society of Boise, a charitable institution which has been assisted by the state, the children of Idaho, with the exception of those mentally deficient, were well cared for. By an act approved March 4, 1911, the legislature established the Idaho State Sanitarium for the benefit of feeble-minded and epileptic persons. The measure authorized a bond issue of \$25,000 and stipulated that the location of this institution should be within twenty miles of the state capital. Nampa was chosen as the site of the sanitarium and the erection of a substantial building was begun in the outskirts of that city. Additional funds will be re-

quired before the building can be finished and the institution properly equipped for the care of these unfortunates.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

At the ninth session of the legislature there was passed an act creating the Idaho State Historical Society, the measure being approved on March 12, 1907. This law was passed in response to the recognized necessity of preserving relics, documents, data and all other matter pertaining to the early history of the Northwest or "Oregon" country, with particular regard for all things relating directly to Idaho.

The Historical rooms were opened May 7, 1907, and have since been under the care and direction of Honorable John Hailey, author of the "History of Idaho." Mr. Hailey has been very diligent in collecting objects and records of historical interest, which are displayed in the historical rooms in the capitol building for the benefit of the public.

In addition to the other duties, the creative act authorized the librarian "To procure facts and statements relative to the history, progress and decay of the Indian tribes within the state." In compliance with this section the librarian secures all the available information regarding the Indians on the reservation within Idaho and these facts are included in the biennial reports submitted by him.

THE WESTERN GOVERNORS' SPECIAL

One of the most unique incidents in the annals of publicity methods was the "Western Governors' Special," a railway train which made a tour of the East the latter part of 1911. The purpose of this enterprise was more than mere advertising. It was an earn-

est and successful attempt to forge an additional link between the West and the East. Moreover, it demonstrated, by the splendid exhibits carried, that the large sum which the United States government has been appropriating for the reclamation of the arid lands of the West is money wisely spent.

This trip, the idea of which originated in Idaho, was participated in by the chief executives of the following states: Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Wyoming, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota. The undertaking was made possible through the personal solicitation of Hon. James H. Brady and the courtesy of Louis W. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway Company, which furnished the train. Each state equipped its own exhibition car, which was personally accompanied by the governor and other representatives. James H. Hawley, then governor, and other prominent people represented Idaho.

The special left St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 27th of November and was out twenty-one days, the itinerary including stops at Chicago, Kalamazoo, Grand Rapids, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Albany, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York City, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and many intermediate points. In several states the governor host and his staff had their own car attached and accompanied the special. Everywhere the welcome was cordial and every courtesy was shown. Opportunities were afforded the western men to visit the great manufacturing plants and other industries of the East. In Washington the party was entertained at dinner at the White House by William H. Taft, President of the United States.

Newspapers and magazines were generous

in the space devoted to the western men and western products, and throngs viewed the exhibits displayed in the various cars. The turnstile on the Idaho car indicated more than ninety-two thousand visitors.

On the return and before the members of the expedition had dispersed to their several states, the "Association of Western Governors" was formed. This organization, which convenes annually, has for its purpose the bringing into closer touch the related interests of the West, and the encouragement of a careful consideration of the many and vital questions which affect the western states.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS OF IDAHO

GOVERNORS

| | |
|---|-----------|
| William Wallace | 1863-1864 |
| Caleb Lyons | 1864-1866 |
| David W. Ballard | 1866-1870 |
| Samuel Bard (did not qualify).... | 1870 |
| Gilman Marston (did not qualify) . | 1870 |
| Alex. H. Connor (did not qualify) . | 1871 |
| Thos. M. Bowen (remained one week) | 1871 |
| Thomas W. Bennett..... | 1871-1875 |
| David P. Thompson | 1875-1876 |
| Mason Brayman | 1876-1878 |
| John P. Hoyt (did not qualify).... | 1878 |
| John B. Neil | 1880-1883 |
| John R. Irwin | 1883-1884 |
| William M. Bunn..... | 1884-1885 |
| Edward A. Stevenson (first resi- dent) | 1885-1889 |
| George L. Shoup (second resident) . | 1889-1890 |

SECRETARIES

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Wm. Daniels | 1863-1864 |
| C. DeWitt Smith | 1864-1865 |

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| H. C. Gilson | 1865-1866 |
| S. R. Howlett | 1866-1869 |
| Edward J. Curtis | 1869-1878 |
| R. A. Sidebotham | 1878-1880 |
| Theodore F. Singiser | 1880-1883 |
| Edward L. Curtis | 1883-1884 |
| D. P. B. Pride | 1884-1885 |
| Edward J. Curtis | 1885-1889 |

TREASURERS

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| D. S. Kenyon | 1863-1864 |
| Ephraim Smith | 1864-1867 |
| E. C. Sterling | 1867-1871 |
| J. S. Gray | 1871-1872 |
| John Huntoon | 1872-1883 |
| Joseph Perrault | 1883-1885 |
| Charles Himrod | 1885-1889 |

AUDITORS

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| John M. Bacon | 1863 |
| B. F. Lambkin | 1863-1864 |
| H. B. Lane | 1864-1867 |
| William R. Bishop | 1867-1868 |
| Daniel Cram | 1868-1875 |
| Joseph Perrault | 1875-1881 |
| James L. Onderdonk | 1881-1885 |
| S. W. Moody | 1885-1887 |
| J. H. Wickersham | 1887-1889 |

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| G. C. Hough | 1864-1866 |
| A. Huggan | 1866-1873 |
| J. W. Huston | 1873-1878 |
| Norman Buck | 1878-1880 |
| James R. Butler | 1880-1881 |
| W. R. White | 1881-1885 |
| James H. Hawley | 1885 |

CHIEF JUSTICES

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| Sidney Edgerton | 1863-1864 |
| Silas Woodson | 1864-1865 |
| John R. McBride | 1865-1868 |
| Thos. J. Bowers | 1868-1869 |
| David Noggle | 1869-1875 |
| M. E. Hollister | 1875-1879 |
| William G. Thompson | 1879 |
| J. T. Morgan | 1879 |
| J. B. Hays | 1885-1888 |
| H. W. Weir | 1888-1889 |

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| A. C. Smith | 1863 |
| S. C. Parks | 1863-1865 |
| Milton Kelly | 1865-1866 |
| John Cummins | 1866-1868 |
| R. T. Miller | 1868-1869 |
| J. R. Lewis | 1869-1870 |
| Wm. C. Whitson | 1870-1871 |
| M. E. Hollister | 1871-1875 |
| John Clark | 1875-1876 |
| H. E. Prickett | 1876-1880 |
| Norman Buck | 1880-1884 |
| Case Broderick | 1884-1888 |
| John Lee Logan | 1888 |
| C. H. Berry | 1888-1889 |

CLERKS SUPREME COURT

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| A. L. Downer | 1864-1866 |
| William J. Young | 1866-1868 |
| Sol Hasbrouck | 1868-1869 |
| Don L. Noggle | 1869-1871 |
| Thomas Donaldson | 1871-1872 |
| Wm. D. Hughes | 1872 |
| Edward C. Sterling | 1872 |
| A. L. Rehardson | 1872 |
| Samuel H. Hays | 1886 |
| Sol Hasbrouck | 1890 |

ATTORNEYS GENERAL

D. P. B. Pride.....1885-1887
 Richard Z. Johnson.....1887-1889

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

J. R. Chittendon1864-1866
 W. R. Bishop1866-1887
 Silas W. Moody1887
 Charles C. Stevenson1889

UNITED STATES MARSHALS

D. S. Paine.....1863-1865
 J. H. Alvord1865-1869
 H. W. Molten.....1869-1870
 Joseph Pinkham1870-1878
 E. S. Chase.....1878-1882
 Fred T. Dubois.....1882-1886
 Ezra Bear1886

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS

William H. Wallace.....1863
 Edward D. Holbrook.....1865
 Edward D. Holbrook.....1867
 Jacob K. Shafer.....1869
 Samuel L. Merritt.....1871
 John Hailey1873
 Stephen S. Fenn.....1875
 Stephen S. Fenn.....1877
 George Ainslie1879
 George Ainslie1881
 Theodore Singiser1883
 John Hailey1885
 Fred T. Dubois.....1887
 Fred T. Dubois.....1889

OFFICERS OF THE STATE OF IDAHO

GOVERNORS

George L. Shoup (resigned).....1890
 N. B. Willey.....1891-1892
 Wm. J. McConnell.....1893-1894
 Wm. J. McConnell.....1895-1896
 Frank Steunenberg1897-1898
 Frank Steunenberg1898-1900
 Frank W. Hunt.....1901-1902
 John T. Morrison.....1903-1904
 Frank R. Gooding.....1905-1906
 Frank R. Gooding.....1907-1908
 James H. Brady.....1909-1910
 James H. Hawley.....1911-1912
 John M. Haines.....1913-1914

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS

John S. Gray.....1891-1892
 F. B. Willis.....1893-1894
 Vincent Bierbower1895-1896
 F. J. Mills (resigned).....1897
 Vincent Bierbower1897-1898
 Joseph H. Hutchinson.....1899-1900
 Thomas F. Terrell.....1901-1902
 James M. Stevens.....1903-1904
 Burpee L. Steeves.....1905-1906
 Ezra A. Burrell.....1907-1908
 Lewis H. Sweetser.....1909-1910
 Lewis H. Sweetser.....1911-1912
 Herman H. Taylor.....1913-1914

SECRETARIES OF STATE

A. J. Pinkham.....1891-1892
 J. F. Curtis.....1893-1894
 I. W. Garrett.....1895-1896
 George Lewis1897-1898
 M. A. Patrie.....1899-1900
 Charles J. Bassett1901-1902

Will H. Gibson.....1903-1904
 Will H. Gibson.....1905-1906
 Robert Lansdon1907-1908
 Robert Lansdon1909-1910
 Wilfred L. Gifford.....1911-1912
 Wilfred L. Gifford.....1913-1914

TREASURERS

Frank R. Coffin.....1801-1892
 W. C. Hill.....1893-1894
 Charles Bunley1895-1896
 George H. Storer.....1897-1898
 L. C. Rice.....1899-1900
 John J. Plumer.....1901-1902
 Henry N. Coffin.....1903-1904
 Henry N. Coffin.....1905-1906
 C. A. Hastings.....1907-1908
 C. A. Hastings.....1909-1910
 O. V. Allen.....1911-1912
 O. V. Allen.....1913-1914

AUDITORS

Silas W. Moody.....1801-1892
 Frank C. Ramsey.....1893-1894
 Frank C. Ramsey.....1895-1896
 J. H. Anderson.....1897-1898
 Bartlett Sinclair1899-1900
 E. W. Jones.....1901-1902
 Theo. Turner1903-1904
 Robert S. Bragaw.....1905-1906
 Robert S. Bragaw.....1907-1908
 S. D. Taylor.....1909-1910
 S. D. Taylor.....1911-1912
 Fred L. Huston.....1913-1914

ATTORNEYS GENERAL

George H. Roberts.....1801-1892
 George M. Parsons.....1893-1894

George M. Parsons.....1895-1896
 Robert McFarland1897-1898
 S. H. Hays.....1899-1900
 Frank Martin1901-1902
 John A. Bagley.....1903-1904
 John Guheen1905-1906
 John Guheen1907-1908
 D. C. McDougall.....1909-1910
 D. C. McDougall.....1911-1912
 Joseph H. Peterson.....1913-1914

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Joseph Harroun1891-1892
 B. B. Lower.....1893-1894
 C. A. Foresman.....1895-1896
 Louis N. B. Anderson.....1897-1898
 Permeal French1899-1900
 Permeal French1901-1902
 Mae L. Scott.....1903-1904
 Mae L. Scott.....1905-1906
 S. Belle Chamberlain.....1907-1908
 S. Belle Chamberlain.....1909-1910
 Grace Shepherd1911-1912
 Grace Shepherd1913-1914

CHIEF JUSTICES OF SUPREME COURT

Isaac N. Sullivan.....1891-1892
 J. W. Huston.....1893-1894
 John T. Morgan.....1895-1896
 R. P. Quarles.....1897-1898
 Isaac N. Sullivan.....1899-1900
 C. O. Stockslager.....1901-1902
 James F. Ailshie.....1903-1904
 Isaac N. Sullivan.....1905-1906
 James F. Ailshie.....1907-1908
 Isaac N. Sullivan.....1909-1910
 George H. Stewart.....1911-1912
 James F. Ailshie.....1913-1914

UNITED STATES SENATORS

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| William J. McConnell..... | Jan., 1891, to March 4, 1891 |
| Fred T. Dubois..... | March 4, 1891, to March 4, 1897, |
| Henry Heitfeld..... | March 4, 1897, to March 4, 1903 |
| Weldon B. Hayburn..... | March 4, 1903, to March 4, 1909 |
| Weldon B. Hayburn..... | March 4, 1909, to date of death, Oct. 17, 1912 |
| K. I. Perky..... | Appointed Nov. 16, 1912; served till Feb. 6, 1913 |
| James H. Brady..... | Elected Jan. 24, 1913; took oath Feb. 6, 1913, to March 4, 1915 |
| George L. Shoup..... | Jan., 1891, to March 4, 1895 |
| George L. Shoup..... | March 4, 1895, to March 4, 1901 |
| Fred T. Dubois..... | March 4, 1901, to March 4, 1907 |
| William E. Borah..... | March 4, 1907, to March 4, 1913 |
| William E. Borah..... | March 4, 1913, to March 4, 1917 |

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|
| Willis Sweet..... | 1891-1893 | Burton L. French..... | 1905-1907 |
| Willis Sweet..... | 1893-1895 | Burton L. French..... | 1907-1909 |
| Edgar Wilson..... | 1895-1897 | Thomas R. Hamer..... | 1909-1911 |
| James Gunn..... | 1897-1899 | Burton L. French..... | 1911-1913 |
| Edgar Wilson..... | 1899-1901 | Burton L. French..... | 1913-1915 |
| Thomas L. Glinn..... | 1901-1903 | Addison T. Smith..... | 1913-1915 |
| Burton L. French..... | 1903-1905 | | |

CHAPTER XXVIII
THE JUDICIARY AND BAR

(By *James H. Hazley.*)

The organic act bringing Idaho into existence as a territory provided for the same judicial system prevalent at that time in most of the other territories theretofore organized. The Territory of Idaho was divided into three judicial districts so far as the higher courts were concerned, and one judge was appointed by the president for each of such districts. These three judges constituted the supreme court of the territory and were compelled to meet at stated intervals at the capital in order to decide the cases on appeal. One of these judges so appointed was designed as chief justice, and acted as presiding officer of the supreme court when that tribunal was in session. At other times he had the same duties as the other two, and acted as presiding judge of one of the judicial districts. In addition to these higher courts the organic act also provided for probate judges in the several counties of the territory and justices of the peace in each precinct.

While the probate judges and justices of the peace were, under the organic law, elected by the people, the district judges, who also acted as justices of the supreme court, were appointed by the President of the United States. In speaking of the judicial system of territorial days, we can profitably refer to it as having two epochs, one embracing

years 1863 to 1875, inclusive; and the other, 1875 to statehood. The term of office of these judges was presumably four years, but we find that in the first epoch mentioned, seven chief justices and ten associate justices were appointed; while during the last epoch, embracing a considerably longer time, there were only four chief justices and five associate justices.

Unfortunately for the territory, during the first epoch mentioned, the majority of the appointed judges were mere political hacks rewarded for doubtful services in distant states. By this appointing power, necessarily but little satisfaction was given to the people of the territory. The only two exceptions under this method of selecting judges were the appointments of Milton Kelley, from Boise county in 1865, and of John Clark, from Nez Perce county in 1875. Both of these gentlemen were residents of Idaho and they served with credit to the territory and with satisfaction to the people, and showed the benefits to be derived from home appointments in judicial matters. The ability of most of the judges so appointed was well illustrated in the first term of court held in 1863 in Idaho City, then the principal point in the territory. The court calendar had been well filled with cases pending hearing upon the arrival of the newly appointed judge. Practically the territory

had been without courts for its nearly two years of existence and many disputes had necessarily arisen. The bar of the territory, composed mainly of able lawyers who had formerly practiced in California and Oregon, mostly resided in the Boise basin, of which Idaho City was the central point. After long delays, the presiding judge finally made his appearance in the town and court was convened. As usual, a call of the calendar was had and most of the civil causes stood upon demurrer. These demurrers were successively argued during the first few days of court and the decisions reversed until all were before his honor. The learned judge thereupon, so the legend goes, without explanation, comment or reasons given, proceeded to decide the legal questions involved in the various cases by overruling the demurrer in the first case argued and sustaining it in the second; overruling in the third case and sustaining the demurrer in the fourth; and, with absolute impartiality, alternately so continued until all were disposed of. The members of the bar were in consternation, as no enlightenment had been vouchsafed them as to the mooted legal questions involved by the decisions rendered. E. D. Holbrook, who afterwards represented the territory in congress for two terms and who was then one of the most prominent members of the bar, rose to his feet and stated to the court that, at the request of all of the lawyers present, he would respectfully ask the court to give the reasons prompting him to make his rulings upon the several demurrers in order that the attorneys could have the benefit of such reasons in preparing their amended pleadings and in the future conduct of the cases. The learned judge immediately responded, "Mr. Holbrook, if you think a man can be appointed from one of the eastern states, come out here and serve as a judge in

Idaho on a salary of \$3,000 a year, payable in greenbacks worth forty cents on the dollar, and give *reasons* for everything he does, you are mightly mistaken."

As the salary paid by the government to the territorial judges was only three thousand dollars per annum, payable in greenbacks which were then worth less than fifty cents on the dollar, the circulating medium of the territory being entirely gold dust, it can readily be seen that men of high standing in the profession and of honest intentions were not inclined to fill even such high judicial positions. The notable exception, however, amongst those appointed from other states was Honorable John R. McBride, appointed from the state of Oregon as chief justice for Idaho in 1865 and who served for nearly four years from that time. A ripe lawyer, an able jurist and an honest man, Judge McBride most favorably impressed himself upon the litigation of the territory and up to the time of his death, some fifteen years ago, was beloved by the bar of the state and highly esteemed by all of its people.

From and including 1875 a different system prevailed in regard to the appointment of our judges and a different class of men began to fill these important offices. Men were appointed as judges by reason of their superior qualifications as lawyers and not as a reward for political services rendered. While comparatively few of these appointments were made from amongst our own citizens, those who were sent to Idaho from distant states soon began to regard it as their home and most of them, after their terms of office expired, became permanent residents. The fact that they generally filled out the terms for which they were appointed tends to show that the people were satisfied with their official acts. While the principle of home rule in terri-

torial appointments, inaugurated by President Cleveland during his first administration and followed by his successors as chief magistrates of the Nation, was not applied, except in a few isolated cases, to appointments for judicial positions, still the judges who presided over our courts during the last years of the territory were lawyers of ability and men of the highest character.

The constitution of the state provided for a judicial system entirely different from that prevailing during territorial days. Under the terms of the constitution, the state was divided into five judicial districts, each presided over by a district judge, and the legislature was given power, whenever it was deemed necessary, to increase the number of districts and judges. It provided that the supreme court should consist of three justices whose term of office should be six years, with the usual jurisdiction given to the higher appellate courts. Since statehood, the business of the courts has increased tenfold, and while there has not been a corresponding increase in the number of judicial districts and of district judges, still at the present time there are nine such districts presided over by twelve judges. Up until 1911 it was a mooted question whether or not the constitution would permit more than one judge to be selected in a judicial district, but in that year the legislature provided for the selection of one additional judge in three of the judicial districts, and this action was affirmed by the supreme court upon a case brought to test the matter as being within the power granted by the constitution. Actual experience has demonstrated the wisdom of this legislation as providing an economical method of caring for the business of the courts in congested judicial districts at a comparatively small expense.

Under the provisions of the state constitu-

tion, the number of judges of the supreme court cannot be increased without a constitutional amendment favorably acted upon. This tribunal has probably performed more work than any other supreme court in the United States in comparison with the number of judges composing the court. The duties of the justices of this tribunal, although necessarily onerous in the highest degree, have been so creditably performed, and the confidence of the people in the integrity and intelligence of this court has been so well maintained, that, since statehood in Idaho became an accomplished fact, there have been but seven justices of the supreme court elected or appointed, and one of these judges, the Honorable I. N. Sullivan, has continuously served from the inception of the state to the present time.

In the early days of Idaho's territorial existence, California was generally regarded as the mother state of the coast, and the statute law of the territory of Idaho was, by its first legislative assembly, taken almost bodily from the statutes of California, and the procedure in the courts of justice was assimilated in all essential particulars from the procedure in that state. Under the well known legal rule that the adoption, by one state or territory of a statute of another state, necessarily adopts the construction of such statute theretofore placed upon it by the courts of the parent state, the early decisions of the supreme court of Idaho were, to a very marked extent, in line with the California decisions. To the reports of that state did both the bench and bar of Idaho look when mooted questions were before the courts, and but little regard was paid in Idaho to the decisions of the higher courts of other states during the first twenty years of our territorial existence. It soon became apparent, however, that in many matters conditions so different, the California

decisions would not apply, and changes gradually crept into our statute law which in time separated it, to a marked extent, from both the legislation and the decisions of the older state, and different rules now prevail in many important features from those existing in California. Especially in one important subject have the courts of Idaho marked out an independent course and taken a new and higher stand, in which they have been followed, to a notable degree, by adjacent states. The southern part of Idaho, being almost entirely arid in character and requiring the artificial application of water before crops of any kind can be profitably or successfully raised, except in those somewhat limited sections of the foothill regions where dry farming has of late years been found both possible and profitable, and the water supply of the streams that could be readily and cheaply applied to the lands being, in many sections, limited, disputes soon arose between opposing claimants as to the right to the use of the water of the various streams. Our statutes were for many years practically silent upon this all important question. It soon became evident to those who gave the matter careful consideration that the rules of the common law relating to riparian rights, as adopted by practically all of the states, could not be successfully applied to conditions existing in Idaho. Our courts, early in their consideration of this matter, departed, by a system of evolution in such decisions, from precedent, and finally discarded in its entirety the adoption of riparian rights, and affirmed and announced that, in the use of water, he, who first applied such water to a beneficial purpose, had the prior right to the extent of his appropriation; and that he who was first in time was first in right, so far as the use of the waters of any stream was concerned, regardless of whether the lands, upon which the

waters were used, were riparian to the particular stream from which the water was taken. To the courts of Idaho is the credit due for this great innovation in the law as it was formerly held, for, even in the arid and semi-arid states, the courts, although recognizing a difference in condition, gave such slavish adherence to precedents set in the courts of other jurisdictions as to work a hardship and injury to the mass of the people engaged in agricultural pursuits. Legislation followed upon practically the same lines, and the framers of the constitution of the state clearly stated that underlying principle as part of the fundamental law of the state. It is safe to say that the precedents set by the courts of Idaho, in all matters pertaining to irrigation and use of water, followed, as they have been, by proper constitutional and legislative enactments, have established a broad, comprehensive and easily applied system of procedure, and have placed Idaho in the front rank of the irrigated states.

The bench of the state of Idaho, since the first few years of territorial existence, has been occupied by men of deep learning and long experience, who have successfully coped with the legal difficulties presented to them, and in whom the people of the state have had the fullest confidence. The bar of Idaho has always been considered exceptionally strong in comparison with the population, and in no jurisdiction have there been fewer transgressions of the ethics of the legal profession. To name those who have so impressed themselves upon the litigation of Idaho as to become notable figures in its history would be to unnecessarily extend this chapter. There is no other jurisdiction in which the people have apparently more confidence in the members of the bar, and the highest positions with-

in their gift have, to a marked extent, been conferred upon the members of the legal profession. Many of these have obtained national distinction, and, in this connection, it would perhaps not be improper to single out the late Senator W. B. Heyburn and Idaho's present senior senator, W. E. Borah, as in-

stances where the highest legal attainments, united with strength of character and honesty of purpose, have been rewarded by election to the greatest legislative body in the world and made, each and both, notable figures during the past decade in the legislative and political history of the nation.

CHAPTER XXIX

WOMEN OF IDAHO—EQUAL SUFFRAGE—THE COLUMBIAN CLUB—WOMEN'S CLUBS—A TRIBUTE.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE

The history of equal suffrage in Idaho does not disclose a long, determined struggle such as characterizes this movement in the eastern states and in other nations. This right was given to the women of Idaho with comparatively little urging on their part. Probably the untrammelled spirit of the West was a dominating factor. The pioneer women had borne an arduous part in the development of the Northwest. This the leading men not only chivalrously acknowledged, but they desired to have the further co-operation and interest of the women. There was, therefore, no organized or intense opposition encountered.

The question had been agitated and party pledges secured favorable to submitting it to a vote of the people. At the legislature of 1895, Alexander S. Robertson, senator for Ada and Canyon counties, introduced in the senate a resolution to decide, by popular vote whether or not the women of Idaho should be enfranchised, the proposition being couched in these words: "Shall section 2 of article 6 of the Constitution of the State of Idaho be amended so as to extend to women the equal right of suffrage." The passing of resolution required a two-thirds majority in both the house and senate. It was voted on in the senate January 11, 1895, and passed unanimously. In the house, where it was determined on Janu-

ary 17, but two votes were cast against the measure.

The friends of the cause conducted a systematic campaign preparatory to the election in the fall of 1896. The first state suffrage convention met at Boise November 20, 1895, at the residence of Mrs. J. H. Beatty, president of the Boise Equal Suffrage Club, who called the meeting to order. The acting president appointed Mrs. Helen Snow, Mrs. William Balderston and Mrs. M. C. Athey as a committee on credentials, and the following women were seated as delegates: Mrs. Winifred Glassford, Lincoln county; Mrs. R. Mitchell, Bingham and Cassia counties; Mrs. W. H. Ridenbaugh, Ada county; Miss Annette Bowman, Latah county; Mrs. M. J. Whitman, Bear Lake county; Mrs. Kate E. N. Feltham, Canyon county; Mrs. Dr. Bearby, Elmore county; and Mrs. J. L. Sullivan, Blaine county.

The following officers were elected: president, Mrs. J. H. Richards, Boise; vice-president, Mrs. W. W. Woods, Wallace; secretary, Mrs. M. C. Athey, Boise; treasurer, Mrs. Leah Burnside, Shoshone. Mrs. Feltham, of Caldwell; Miss Bowman, of Moscow; and Mrs. Whitman, of Montpelier, were chosen to serve, with certain officers, on the advisory board.

The following telegram was received from Miss Susan B. Anthony, the veteran suffrage worker: "With hope of carrying amendment,

educate rank and file of voters through political party papers and meetings; women speakers cannot reach them."

Mr. William Balderston, then editor of the *Idaho Statesman*, was a warm advocate of equal suffrage and, through the columns of this paper, rendered most efficient aid. The following is taken from an address delivered by Mr. Balderston before the first State Suffrage Convention:

"It affords me no little pleasure to be able to address a gathering, assembled for the purpose of organizing for a campaign, the object of which is to establish the principle of equal suffrage in this state. I have long been profoundly convinced of the justice, of the wisdom and of the expediency of extending the elective franchise to women. If, for the first time, with society constituted as it is today, we were called upon to organize a system of government, I believe there would be no thought of excluding women from participation in it. We have outgrown many prejudices, and it is time to disown and discredit those affecting the status of women which grew out of past conditions that no living man would think of returning to.

"Moreover, self-interest advises us that women must be given a voice in the determination of all public questions. Women constitute the better half of the race, and their votes are needed in deciding issues that are of the highest importance to the entire people. It is often urged that women can exercise and influence for good without going to the polls, and it is claimed that her rights cease with the exercise of such influence. If that argument were sound, it would follow that we should disenfranchise the better class of men, as they could make their character felt without going to the polls. We should then have the ignorant and the debased casting ballots, and the

good people torturing their souls with devices to induce them to vote correctly."

In order to effect a state-wide organization, before the convention adjourned the following provisional county presidents were elected: Mrs. Mary G. Gee, Bear Lake; Mrs. William Broadhead, Blaine; Mrs. R. H. Leonard, Sr., Owyhee; Mrs. Daisy Babb, Nez Perce; Mrs. Mina J. Metheson, Kootenai; Mrs. Helen Snow, Ada; Mrs. Snodgrass, Cassia; Mrs. B. Holdbrook, Bingham; Mrs. Emma Stanrod, Bannock.

A second state convention was held July 2, 1896, which was largely attended. Others of the many earnest workers in this movement were Mrs. Kate E. Green, Mrs. Joseph Pinkham, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McGhee, Mrs. Minnie Priest Dunton, Judge and Mrs. Fremont Wood, Mrs. Ida Weaver, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Badley, Miss Frances Wood, Mrs. L. C. Bowers, Major W. W. Woods, Colonel Charles H. Irvin, Judge J. H. Richards, Mrs. Joseph Perrault, Mrs. Cynthia A. Mann, Mrs. Mark Kurtz and Mrs. Orlando Robbins. Mrs. M. C. Athey was a tireless worker and, through her position as secretary of the state organization, had much to do with the successful outcome of the campaign.

The men and women of Idaho were assisted by outside workers of national reputation, among whom were Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway, Mrs. Emma Smith Devoe, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster and Mrs. Laura M. Johns. Mrs. Devoe, who organized the state preparatory to the campaign, tells an amusing experience she had in a mining town in north Idaho. Mrs. Catt had written to a lady in this town, naming an appointment for Mrs. Devoe and making arrangements for a meeting, but the one to whom these communications were addressed had moved

away, and the letters lay in the postoffice un-called for.

Mrs. Devoe and Mrs. W. W. Wood, of Wallace, arrived only to learn that they were unheralded, and that no arrangements whatever had been made for holding a meeting, the time for which was nearing. After convincing the postmaster of her identity and securing her mail, Mrs. Devoe inquired how the Indians had signaled when they desired to communicate with others of their tribe, and was told that they used fires. The suffrage workers straightway employed boys to gather material for two enormous bonfires, with instructions to light them just as the miners came off from the day shift. This method of publicity was effective and Mrs. Devoe was greeted by a large audience. One miner, after learning the facts, remarked: "If women can manage like that, they ought to vote."

There were four political parties in Idaho in the 1906 campaign, the Republicans, the Silver Republicans, Peoples-Democratic and the Electors-Democratic. Through the efforts of the equal suffrage advocates, planks were inserted in each of the party platforms in favor of enfranchising the women. At the election in November the votes stood 12,126 for and 6,282 against the amendment. Many who went to the polls remained neutral on this question, so that the 12,126 favorable ballots did not equal one-half of all the votes polled. The state board of canvassers, on the plea that the votes in favor of the amendment did not represent a majority of all the votes cast for candidates on the state and national tickets, refused to declare the amendment carried.

Mrs. Kate E. Green of Nampa, who had given both personal and financial aid to this cause, determined to have a court decision. Accordingly a suit was brought in the name of Kate E. Green against the state board of

canvassers. The attorneys represented in the suit were, for the plaintiff, Hawley & Puckett, W. E. Borah and Miles W. Tate; for the defendant, George M. Parsons, attorney general, and Johnson & Johnson. The supreme court declared the amendment carried, the opinion being rendered by Judge Joseph W. Huston and concurred in by Judge Isaac N. Sullivan. A special concurring opinion was also written by Chief Justice John T. Morgan.

The first case on which women sat as jurors in Idaho was tried October 4, 1897. The women who, with W. R. Cartwright and R. E. Cooke, served on this jury were Mrs. R. E. Green, Miss Frances Wood, Mrs. Boyakin and Mrs. E. J. Pasmore. Jury duty for women has not figured largely in Idaho. In the natural adjustment of conditions to equal suffrage, this public service has, for the most part, been rendered by the men.

Although the women of Idaho have voted for almost eighteen years, they have evinced little desire for public office. The position of school superintendent, for the counties and for the state, is usually occupied by women, and they frequently serve as county treasurers. Their chief interest in public affairs has been manifested along the lines of civic improvement, education and reform legislation. In almost every city and town are found the practical results of women's work. They establish libraries and reading rooms, secure parks, assist in introducing vocational training in the schools, hold art exhibitions, insist on sanitary measures, and foster a "city beautiful" spirit. The civic clubs of women cooperate with and supplement the work of the commercial organizations and city councils in the municipalities throughout the state. In state legislation, also, many enactments, along the lines here mentioned, have been secured principally through the efforts of the women.

It is safe to predict that the women of Idaho have no wish to become more aggressive in public matters, unless such a step should become necessary to insure laws which the women deem of paramount importance for the further advancement of citizenship and for the protection of the youths and homes of Idaho.

In 1913 the women of Idaho sent a banner as a message of cheer and hope to their sisters in the East. This ensign was designed by Miss Marie Irvin, of Boise. On each side is the word "Idaho," on the one entwined with syringa, the state flower, and on the other associated with the Great Seal of the state. The years "1896" and "1913" also appear. This banner has figured in many of the largest equal suffrage meetings, parades and demonstrations in the Atlantic states.

Idaho was the fourth state to enfranchise women. It is said that Mark Hanna asserted that it would also be the last, and for a long period it seemed that his words were prophetic. Fourteen years elapsed before another state, Washington, joined the ranks and added a powerful stimulus to the nation-wide movement which bids fair to continue until in every state in the Union women will have the elective franchise.

Soon after the election in the state of Washington, a movement was inaugurated, the need of which had long been recognized; namely, an organized effort on the part of women already dowered with suffrage to aid others in securing this right. The call for this organization came from Idaho and was voiced by its governor in the following words:

"Whereas, on November 8, 1910, the electors of the state of Washington voted a constitutional amendment giving the women of that state the right of suffrage, making five

states west of the Missouri river that have placed this God-given right in their hands;

"I, James H. Brady, governor of the state of Idaho, and chairman of the advisory board of Washington campaign committee of said state, believe that the time has arrived when the enfranchised women of the West should extend a helping hand to their sisters in the eastern and other states in securing the ballot, and I hereby call a convention to be held in the city of Tacoma, Washington, on January the 14, 1911, for the purpose of organizing an association of national scope of the women voters of America, and I hereby appoint Margaret S. Roberts of Boise, Idaho, as delegate to said convention, with full power to act on all matters coming before the same, and I hereby respectfully request the governors of all the states where women have the right of suffrage to appoint one delegate to said convention, with authority to organize a National Association.

"JAMES H. BRADY,

"Governor of Idaho."

The Tacoma convention resulted in the organization of the National Council of Women Voters. The scope of the National Council demands a large number of officers, among whom are noted suffrage and social workers. Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway, that untiring leader of the West, is honorary president; Mrs. Emma Smith Devoe is president, and Miss Jane Addams, of Hull house, is vice-president at large. Mrs. Leona Cartee, of Boise, is recording secretary, and Mrs. Fred T. Dubois represents Idaho on the congressional committee. The vice-presidents of the five states participating in the first convention are Miss Margaret S. Roberts, Idaho; Mrs. Ida Harris Mondell, Wyoming; Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, Colorado; Mrs. Rose Lee

Sutherland, Utah; and Mrs. Virginia Wilson Mason, Washington.

The declaration of principles of this body of women are here given: "Believing that this council is to fulfill a nation-wide mission for the uplift of the world, it desires to go on record as holding itself above partisan politics or sectarian affiliations.

"The women upon this council, representing the enfranchised states, purpose to emphasize their freedom from partisanship and sectarianism in all work to be undertaken in their respective states, and in all states securing the aid of the council.

"The women voters of America and the world should stand for equality of opportunity for every human being; for the right of all children to a joy-full, care-free childhood; for an environment for women which will enthrone motherhood, improve childhood and make possible a manhood fitted to meet the demands of the better day that is coming.

"The council believes that an election day should become, through the efforts of women, the sacrament of citizenship, and that voters should partake of that sacrament, in the name of love, liberty and unity.

"Womanhood, childhood, manhood—these three are one. Together they make the unit; the family, the home, and, in the larger home, which is the state, the nation and the world, the council pledges itself to secure these ideals and to make them living realities of every day life."

THE COLUMBIAN CLUB

One of the largest philanthropic clubs in the state and, in a sense, the mother club of the women's organizations in Idaho, is the Columbian at Boise, with a membership of three hundred. It was in reality the out-

growth of the efforts of Captain J. W. Wells, who interested the women of the state in the furnishing of the Idaho building at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. At the close of the fair, the Boise organization had grown so strong and the need of philanthropic and civic work was so great, it was decided to establish in the capital city a permanent woman's club.

The furniture used at Chicago was returned to Boise and placed in a room in the city hall. It was decided to utilize it in fitting up a library and reading room. Prior to this attempts had been made to establish reading rooms and secure books by the early Fire Company, by the Young Men's Christian Association and by the Women's Christian Temperance Union. These efforts had not been successful, although some books had been collected, which were placed in the care of the Columbian Club for the benefit of the public. The reading room and circulating library, which represented the expenditure of much time and energy on the part of the women, became very popular. Books were secured by donation and purchase and, as fast as funds were available, new ones were added. Financial support was given by subscriptions, club funds and some aid from the city council. At first the rooms were in charge of different members of the club in turn, but the duties became too arduous, and on June 1, 1894, Mrs. Ella Cartée Reed was installed as librarian. For nine years Mrs. Reed labored in this pioneer library movement, and the path of her successors has been made much easier by reason of her systematized efforts.

The Columbian Club later established the first traveling library in the far West. The books were boxed and sent about the state, finding their way into the isolated mining camps and sparsely settled farming sections,

where no books were to be had, and where there was no money for their purchase even if they had been obtainable. Someone in the neighborhood would take charge, and when the volumes had been read, they were collected and the box sent forward to another community, its place being taken by a new case of books.

The traveling library became so popular and the demand for books so great that it was impossible to respond with club funds and at the same time carry on the other work then in hand. The Club women, therefore, asked the legislature to pass a law establishing a traveling library and to authorize an appropriation for its support and increase. The club then turned over to the newly created state institution its fourteen cases of books and a sum of money. At the same legislative session, the club secured the passage of a law establishing a free city library. These two measures were known as the Columbian Club bills and were passed almost unanimously.

The second law referred to put the club in position to request of Mr. Andrew Carnegie funds for the erection of a building. The lot was the gift of the city, at the solicitation of the club women; the city voting on a bond issue for the purchase of this real estate. The previous census had given Boise a population of five thousand, but the city was growing and the Club asked Mr. Carnegie for \$10,000 based on a populace of ten thousand. Considerable time was consumed in the negotiations and before they were completed, Boise had increased to twenty thousand, which made necessary a corresponding increase in the building fund. The Carnegie donation was \$20,000 and the Columbian Club gave \$5,000, the total amount representing the cost of the present substantial and beautiful building, situated near the heart of the city.

One of the most meritorious efforts of the club was the creation of a sentiment favorable to domestic science and manual training. No school funds were, at the time, available for these departments. These branches were finally placed in the curriculum of the State University, where they have grown to be among the most popular of the courses of study in that institution. Domestic science and manual training are now included in the school work in all parts of the state and are the direct outgrowth of the efforts and demonstrations of the Columbian Club.

The club maintained throughout Boise sewing classes, where more than seven hundred girls were taught to sew, mend and darn. The club also assisted in securing the passage of a bill for the girls' dormitory at the State University, carrying an appropriation of \$25,000 therefor. Another activity along educational lines is the loan scholarships. This fund was established by subscriptions of club members and their friends, and from it deserving young people can secure the money to finish their school course, the amount so borrowed to be paid back without interest and on easy installments.

The club worked for the anti-expectoration, curfew and six o'clock closing city ordinances. The members were instrumental in installing trash cans on the streets and securing public drinking fountains. The club took an active part in the improvement and beautifying of the grounds of the county court house, Morris Hill cemetery and of the high school. In the past few years the Columbian Club has been especially interested in the work of the juvenile court and securing probation officers; in the movement for a nurse and medical inspection in the public schools; in public parks and playgrounds; and in a consideration of the questions of conservation.

An idea of the scope of the work of the Columbian Club, as it exists today, may be gained from its numerous departments, among which are the entertainments, civic improvements, educational, home economics, building, music, study, social service, arts and crafts and legislative. This organization has secured a building site and expects in time to have its own Club home.

WOMEN'S CLUBS

(By *Mrs. E. J. Dockery*)

The history of women's clubs in Idaho is the history of the civic and artistic development of the state, as nearly all of the advancement along the lines of civic improvement, sanitation, art culture, and the legislation pertaining to these subjects, had its beginning in the women's organizations of the state.

Up to the year 1900, the few clubs of Idaho, which all told numbered about fifteen, were without district or state organization. At present there are a flourishing state and three important district federations embracing about seventy-five women's clubs. The Second District Federation, formed at Mountain Home and including six clubs, was the first organization of the kind to be effected, and was pursuant to the call of Mrs. S. H. Hays, then General Federation secretary. The work planned was along the lines of education, art and village improvement. February 13, 1901, the First District Federation was formed at Blackfoot, and on April 24, 1902, the Third District was organized at Moscow. January 31, 1905, a State Federation was established at Boise with a membership of twenty-one clubs which represented all parts of the state.

The first club legislation ever attempted in Idaho had to do with libraries and included

measures permitting towns and villages to impose a tax for the maintenance of libraries and reading rooms, requiring school districts to use a certain per cent of all monies for school libraries, providing for a state library commission, and the establishment of and appropriation for a free traveling library. All of these bills passed. From this time on the legislative committees of the district and state federations were the important ones in club work.

Among the enactments for which the club women of Idaho have untiringly worked are the child labor law, the juvenile court law, including the providing of paid probation officers in each county; community property rights law, together with several laws which affect the legal status of women with regard to property; the laws creating a state industrial school and a home for the feebleminded; compulsory education up to the age of eighteen; raising the age of consent to twenty-one years; making cigarette smoking by minors a misdemeanor, anti-gambling law, pure food laws, sanitation laws; measures providing for a state historical society, a state humane society, and a state board of health; and appropriation for the Children's Home Finding Society; medical inspection in the public schools; the nine hour labor day law for women; law penalizing parents for delinquent children; and a law providing attendants of their own sex for women taken to the insane asylums.

Not only in state legislation but in municipal measures is the influence of the club women of Idaho felt. Nearly every town and village has ordinances requiring weeds to be cut at certain seasons and a general spring municipal housecleaning. Almost all of the cities and towns have reading rooms and libraries, and wherever there is a women's club there is usually also found a city park.

even though it may be a small one. Sanitary drinking fountains are found in communities where there are women's organizations, and copies of famous paintings have been placed in nearly every school house through the instrumentality of the art exhibitions held in club towns. It is through the efforts of the women that domestic science, manual training and other vocational studies have been introduced into the public schools and institutions of higher education in the state.

The women are constantly on the alert for the enforcement of all laws which they have fostered, and it is largely due to their vigilance that the child labor law, the sanitary laws and the nine hour law for women are enforced. The woman and the child have come first in all legislative matters in which the Idaho club women have had a part, and it may safely be said that no state in the Union has placed more safeguards around women and children than Idaho.

A TRIBUTE

This chapter may fittingly close with the words of a man who is qualified to speak of the women of the West. He crossed the plains in 1853, spent several years in western Oregon, taking part in the Indian wars there; came to what is now northern Idaho in 1862, and to the southern portion of the territory in 1863, where he has since made his home. Honorable John Hailey knows, from his personal experience, the early history of Idaho, and he also knows what men and women braved and endured to make possible the present conditions in this beautiful, prosperous and progressive state. Mr. Hailey, after many years spent in both the business and political arenas, is now librarian of the State Historical Society, for which position there is no one

in Idaho better fitted than he. In his report of the Historical Society for 1909 and 1910, he pays the following tribute to women:

"Our Foremothers, Our Sisters and Our Wives.

"Much has been said and written of the great and heroic deeds done and performed by our forefathers. All of which we approve and have no desire to take from them any of the many honors that have been given them by writers and orators. But we all had mothers, the most of us had or have sisters, and many of us have wives. These mothers, sisters and wives have ever been the true patriots of our advanced civilization, education and good morals. Man, as a rule, is filled with vanity and selfishness, and he has usually assumed the right to take about all the credit for everything that is said and done that seems to be good, always omitting the bad. It seems to me that our noble mothers, sisters, wives and daughters have not been given proper credit for the part they have performed so well in this great land that we boast of being the land of the free and the home of the oppressed.

"I am not a believer in that part of the Bible where it says Mother Eve induced Father Adam to eat of the God-forbidden fruit. I don't believe there was any fruit there at that time—it was too early; the trees had not become of fruit-bearing age. So this accusation against Mother Eve and all women is not well founded, and should not be considered in the case. If we must take the Bible story as true concerning the creation of our first father and mother, and I am not disposed to dispute it, we find they were created by the same hands or power; first, Adam out of nothing but the dust of the earth. He appears to have been alone for some time, until after all the animals, birds, fishes and reptiles had been created. None of them suited him for a com-

panion; he was still lonely. So the Lord took a rib from Adam's side and, with this rib and some other material, made our first mother, Eve.

"It is said that experience and practice makes perfect. Now, it appears that Mother Eve was about the last living being that was made or created. With all the experience and practice, and with a rib from the body of a live man, we think there can be no reasonable doubt but that Mother Eve was made of better material and had better workmanship displayed on her than on Father Adam. She was the last and was doubtless intended by our Creator to be the best.

"If woman's true history was correctly written from the beginning down to the present time, it would show her to be far superior to man in all that tends to good morals, good government, education, general improvement and upbuilding of our civilization. As a rule, mothers never falter or shrink from doing their whole duty to their children, their husbands, their neighbors and their country.

"Look at our country during the revolutionary war; we find the mothers performing their part well. While the fathers and sons were fighting the British, the mothers were at home tilling the little farms, caring for their children, fighting the troublesome Indians, and making clothes and blankets to send to the army to clothe their husbands and sons. This work was continued by the noble women as civilization advanced all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. They have always been ready to bind up the wounds and take care of the sick and disabled soldiers.

"The mothers and daughters never failed to assume more than their full share of the burdens and dangers incident to the early set-

ting and reclaiming of our whole country. I speak from some personal knowledge, having crossed the plains in 1853 to Oregon, when all of the country west of the western boundary of Missouri was inhabited by Indians, excepting a few hundred whites at Salt Lake and a few thousand whites in the western part of Oregon. I have seen the nerve, the industry, bravery and good judgment of both men and women well tested under trying circumstances, both on the plains and in the Indian wars, and can truthfully say that I never saw the pioneer women falter or attempt to shrink or shirk from doing their whole duty and doing it without a murmur.

"God bless them. They are noble, brave and good. Men cannot get along without them. If it was not for them, we would not be here. They give daily attention to the household cares, bear and rear the children, watch over them when sick with tender care and affection, give the best of advice, administer to the whole household, and make our homes attractive and happy.

"Let men divest themselves of some of their egotism and self-esteem and remember that men and women derive their existence from the same source; that one could not exist long without the other; that nothing reliable can be shown that man was created superior to woman. Let us give love, honor and respect to our mothers, our wives, our sisters, our children, and deal justly with our neighbors--this will bring peace and happiness to our homes. And when the end of our earthly time comes and our spirits ascend to the Supreme Creator who gave them, we may, with some degree of confidence, hope that He will deal as gently and tenderly with us as we have dealt with our own family and others here."



AN IDAHO TROPHY

CHAPTER XXX

SCENIC IDAHO—INTRODUCTION—VACATION LAND IN NORTHERN IDAHO —THE MEADOWS—PAYETTE LAKE—SAWTOOTH MOUNTAINS—BEAR LAKE—NATURAL SPRINGS—LAVA BEDS—LOST RIVERS—THE SNAKE— THOUSAND SPRINGS—BLUE LAKES—TWIN FALLS—SHOSHONE FALLS.

When one speaks or reads of mountain pleasure resorts, there is brought before the mind a vision of the winding trail, leading on and on over hill and through forest, away from mere people, into Nature's Sanctuary where, by stream, or lake or flowing spring at last the ideal spot is found and the tent is pitched or the rude lodge built. Here then is home, and three small boulders placed to form a triangle do form the family hearthstone. The fire is lighted, and that devotee of highest art, oftentimes in vulgar parlance styled the cook, doth show forth his skill. Delicious odors of the fresh-caught trout done to a turn, mingling with the fragrance of steaming coffee and hot biscuits are wafted to the nostrils, causing the mouth to water and a mighty yearning in the inner man. The supper done, day bids adieu and night spreads forth her mantle inviting to repose. The stars appear and spin a million slender threads of silver light. A last long draught from the bubbling spring shows every star a dancing gem within its crystal depths. The camp-fire burns now bright, now dim, throwing into bold relief the tree trunks, shrubs and rocks within its little circle in the solitude. Birds gone to rest, disturbed by the unwonted light, voice their complaint in querulous twitterings. A great owl sweeps like a phan-

tom through the lighted circle and is gone on silent wings into the night.

The fire burns low; unwonted drowsiness steals on apace, the bed of fragrant boughs receives the weary body, and the eyelids close. But now the sense of hearing, more acute, stands sentinel and conveys to waning consciousness impressions that before had passed unheeded.

A ceaseless roaring beats upon the ears, now swelling to great volume it seems near; anon, receding to great distance, only a gentle murmur breaks the stillness. A waterfall, unheard before—the joy of exploration and discovery awaits the coming day. A mouse rustles the leaves piled 'gainst a fallen tree trunk. A feathery branch stirred by the wind brushes the tent-side ever so lightly. From far up the mountainside a dead branch crackles suddenly and plunges downward o'er the cliff; but consciousness has lapsed before the crash, five seconds later upon the rocks hundreds of feet below, recalls the mind to things of earth.

Rustlings here and there, far calls, and sounds half heard, are tokens of the movements of the forest folk.

Consciousness lapses and returns like the coming and the going light of a candle almost spent; and deep sleep comes.

'Tis morning, and the sun bursting from

behind you cliff smites heavily upon the sleeper's face and bids him wake. Of sleep he's had a full ten hours—slept like a log. And hungry! Let the cook get busy.—JAMES C. LEWIS.

SCENIC IDAHO

Can any one, who has once tasted the joys of outdoor life, who has slept in the open and has felt his blood leap through his veins under the exhilaration of mountain air, resist the invitations which Idaho extends? Here the lover of Nature may feast his soul to repletteness. Here may be found, in infinite variety and charm, all the effects produced by wooded mountains, rolling hills, shadowy streams, sunny skies and tree-girt lakes, which vary from the miniature nestling among the mountain tops to the broad waters of Pend d'Oreille. Here, too, are cascades and waterfalls without number and of surpassing beauty, but all paling before the magnitude and wild splendor of Shoshone. With lavish hand has Nature showered her gifts on this state. From north to south, from east to west, either in a continuous panorama, or at frequent intervals, may be found her wonders and beauties, sometimes overwhelming in their grandeur and ruggedness, again restful and exquisite, but never commonplace. Even the barren stretches, where the dull grays and the greens of the sage brush are splotted with dark masses of lava, where around and above the only limitation is the blue dome of heaven, and where the air is of intoxicating freshness, have for those who have once felt their spell a charm inexpressible.

Gradually the natural attractions of this country are being recognized and, which is of still greater importance, are being made accessible. Each year sees thousands enter-

ing Yellowstone Park through Idaho and visiting points of interest within the state. As an aid in this line there will soon be issued an Automobile Blue Book, containing detailed information about routes, accommodations and other matters which the motorist and tourist desire to know.

There have not yet been penned the words which can convey to the reader a comprehensive and vivid conception of Idaho's scenery, in its many and varied forms. Recently an observant and extensive traveler paid this tribute to Idaho: "I have scaled the Alps and sailed the crystal waters of the lakes of Switzerland; climbed through hot ashes to the crater's rim and viewed the mighty power of grim Vesuvius; looked on the fertile valley of the Nile with its great monuments of a departed race; lived through a raging hurricane; beheld the wonders of a waterspout upon the ocean; survived a storm at sea—yet all these things are not more wonderful than are the scenic wonders of this state." In this chapter glimpses of mountain, lake and stream are given by those who, under the inspiration of the scenes viewed, have imprisoned in words the impressions they received.

The assertion that this land is a "sportsman paradise" has become trite; but only the words are hackneyed, the fact remaining incontrovertible. Verily, the devotee of the rod, the gun or the camera, whether they be in search of large or small game, or desirous of creatures of the land, air or water, will find Idaho "paradise enow."

VACATION LAND IN NORTHERN IDAHO

The lakes, the streams, the forested hills and mountains make of the panhandle of Idaho an elysium for the seekers of health, pleasure

or sport. A realistic survey of this region and its attractions is given by C. E. Flagg:

"Although the great state of Idaho geographically tapers off at its northern end to a narrow strip of territory not forty miles wide, yet this "panhandle" forms a very important part in the natural wealth of the state. The great Coeur d'Alene mines in Shoshone county yield millions of dollars worth of silver-lead ores annually, making Idaho one of the leading producers of the world.

"The Idaho panhandle is however not only rich in minerals, but has a wealth of scenic beauty in its picturesque mountains, lakes and streams. In fact, the extreme northern end of Idaho is thickly dotted with lakes fed from the streams of the watershed of the Cabinet range of the Rocky mountains. These lakes form the nucleus of the smaller rivers that flow into the Columbia, and furnish immense natural water powers that are constantly producing electrical energy for transportation, lighting and manufacturing purposes.

"In this land of mountain lakes, there is scenery rugged and wild enough to satisfy the most enthusiastic lovers of outdoor life; there are riffles in the dashing mountain stream alive with trout, and placid lakes abounding in gamey bass; ranges where deer, elk and bear may be stalked in the hunting season; and cool, shadowy rivers where the tourist and excursionists may enjoy the wonderful reflections of trees and mountains.

"For the tourist not wishing to rough it in the open, there are such charming resorts as Bozanta Tavern at Hayden lake, with its professional tennis courts and beautiful golf links winding out among the pines.

"To some the thought of camp life brings visions of insect pests to be endured. Not so at the majority of the northern Idaho lakes, for their elevation, from two thousand to two

thousand five hundred feet above sea level, is such that the nights are always too cool for insects to live or be active, thus affording campers the most refreshing and restful sleep.

"By glancing over the map of northern Idaho, the great bodies of water known as Pend d'Oreille, Coeur d'Alene, Priest and a score of smaller lakes will be seen as immense storage reservoirs for the snow waters of the Cabinet mountains. Were the surrounding ranges denuded of their naturally dense growth of timber, the annual snows would be quickly melted each spring and would descend so precipitately that floods would be the order instead of the waters passing off gradually during the summer months.

"To preserve the natural order of things, the lakes with their steady inflow throughout the year and the water powers contingent thereon, the government has very wisely set aside the great Kanisku, Pend d'Oreille, Coeur d'Alene, St. Joe and Clearwater forest preserves in northern Idaho, and as many others in western Montana, which practically include the entire watershed of the eastern headwaters of the Columbia river; and in so doing has insured the perpetuation of the natural beauty of the mountains and the charming lakes in this favored district.

"The setting aside of these preserves also means that a vast public playground will be kept intact and will continue to be enjoyed by the fast growing population of the north Pacific states and by the pleasure seekers from more distant points.

"The United States Government spends thousands of dollars annually in the care and improvement of its national forests. During the dry summer months, forest rangers are constantly watching the vast areas of green tree tops from vantage points along the trails. A veritable network of trails covers the na-

tional forests in northern Idaho, and this trail system is being augmented each year, so that a repetition of the disastrous and costly fires of 1910 may be avoided. The trails are constructed as far as possible along the "hog-backs" or summits of the ranges, so that look-outs may see as far as possible in detecting fires.

Grand views are obtained from many of these vantage points, such as Lookout mountain and Breezy Point on the St. Joe-Clearwater divide, where it is possible to look down

two to eight miles wide. The lake is surrounded by abrupt mountains and affords magnificent scenery. It abounds in cut-throat trout, which rise to the fly, and in large char or bull trout running as heavy as eighteen to twenty pounds. The latter call for all the art and agility of the expert fisherman to tire and land them. Whitefish are also taken in large numbers at the north end of the lake during the winter months. Pend d'Oreille is reached by the Spokane-International Railway to Bayview at the southern end, or by the



THE STEAMER "IDAHO" ON COEUR D'ALENE LAKE

upon the headwaters of the Clearwater to the south, the St. Joe to the east and the St. Maries to the west, and where the mountain ranges in Montana loom up fifty to a hundred miles away.

"Taken in the order of their size, Pend d'Oreille is the largest of the Idaho lakes and is said to be the second largest freshwater lake lying entirely within the United States. It has an elevation of 2,051 feet above sea level, and is fully thirty miles in length by

Northern Pacific, Great Northern or Spokane-International to Sand Point at the northern end of the lake. There are hotels at either place and regular daily steamer service to all points on the lake.

"Lake Coeur d'Alene, eighteen miles south of Pend d'Oreille and thirty-two miles east of Spokane by electric trains, has a length of twenty-five miles and is from one to five miles wide. Along the beautiful sandy shores are found the restful summer homes of many

of Spokane's wealthy citizens. Bass fishing is good in many of the bays of the lake, but sportsmen as a rule prefer to take steamer or launch to some of the headwaters such as Chatcolet or Ben Wah, lakes famous for immense catches of black bass, or the St. Joe "Swiftwater" or St. Maries river, where the trout fishing is always fine. The Coeur d'Alene river, which flows into Lake Coeur d'Alene at Harrison, is also of interest to the sportsmen, as it has a chain of ten charming little lakes lying tributary along its course. These lakes are well stocked with bass and are easily reached by steamer or launch. Farther up the Coeur d'Alene river, the famous Northfork with its tributaries, Independence, Trail and Tepee creeks are known as the best trout streams in the entire district.

"During the entire summer season delightful excursions up the shadowy St. Joe and Coeur d'Alene rivers are run via the Inland electric parlor car trains from Spokane connecting with steamers of the Red Collar line at Coeur d'Alene. Either trip is nearly two hundred miles by trolley and steamer and affords the most wonderful "shadow scenery." These trips are enjoyed each season by thousands of tourists. First-class accommodations are afforded at Hotel Idaho, Coeur d'Alene, or hotel, cabin and house tent accommodations may be had at Conkling park near the head of the lake. Conkling park is a charming new resort located on the vine clad shore of the lake and has become very popular during the past few seasons owing to the very excellent service provided and the ideal location of the resort.

"Eight miles north of Coeur d'Alene is found one of Idaho's most exquisite smaller lakes. Hayden is seven miles long by one to three miles wide and has an elevation of

2,242 feet above sea-level. There many summer homes are located in the pines and at Bonzanta Tavern is found society's summer capital. The tavern is of Swiss chalet style of architecture, is operated on the American plan, and has cabins and tents in connection. Tennis courts and an excellent golf course are among the attractions at Hayden. The cold clear waters of the lake abound in bass and trout. Hayden lake is reached by Inland electric trains from Spokane.

"Still farther north and reached by the Idaho & Washington Northern from Spokane are Twin and Spirit lakes lying amid the mountains at an elevation of 2,314 and 2,442 feet above sea level. These lakes are very popular summer home resorts. Both have hotel and house tent accommodations and both are stocked with trout. At Spirit lake is held annually the original chautauqua of the Pacific northwest. The chautauqua grounds are delightfully located at the lower end of the lake and excellent accommodations for visitors afforded.

"Priest lake lies northernmost in the Idaho panhandle and is the third largest, being about twenty miles in length and surrounded by the Kanitsu national forest. This lake has always had the reputation of having the best lake trout fishing of all, probably because it is the most difficult to reach."

THE MEADOWS

Near the western border of Idaho the charm of valley and mountain is found in perfection at The Meadows, situated on the headwaters of the Little Salmon and just over the divide from the Weiser. This place may be reached by wagon road up the Little Salmon or over the Pacific and Idaho Northern from Weiser. The trip through the valley of the Weiser

is one of ever changing and increasing beauty. Until recently this has been the most practical route over which to reach the Payette Lake. Ex-Governor Morrison has written glowingly of a trip to The Meadows and of the benefits to be derived from a communion with nature:

"In this practical business age, we are apt to forget and overlook the aesthetic. It is good to get out into the mountains and feel the inspiration of their greatness and beauty. I believe the influence of the scenery upon the mind and heart, considered aesthetically, is quite as helpful to one as the physical changes of air and altitude.

"There are those who grow sick at heart in the selfish strife of getting, where man is sacrificed for man. Unrelieved, their mental vision grows myopic. They pass their brother man without the 'good morning' or the 'good night' which wholesome, good fellowship requires, and immediately they are branded as misanthropes. This is an unjust characterization. They are simply victims of a too close application to the routine of getting, supposedly duty, enforced by selfish, economic conditions. They need the alternative of mountain scenery.

"What a wealth of superior brand there is in Idaho. Rich beyond computation in material resources, our state is also a store-house of inspiration for poet and artist. I never go to the hills without coming back a better and freer man. No doubt I need more of the hills, and I know I have little of goodness to spare; therefore, I may confess to the uplift with less of stultification.

"The fastnesses of our mountains are gradually becoming more accessible, and more and more will their beauties be heralded by appreciative visitors. My words are inadequate to tell you what I saw on my trip that was pleasing and wonderfully interesting to me. It was

my first trip over the entire length of the 'Pin' road, now operating to Evergreen within fifteen miles of Meadows, in Washington county. The train carries an observation parlor car that is as fine as any running in Idaho, and the management has spared neither pains, nor sacrificed the interest of the traveler in equipment and schedule. There is not a dull moment nor uninteresting mile in the entire run. From Evergreen well equipped stages advance you, over mountain roads and through forests of pine, to Meadows, thence to the Payette lakes and to the mining district about Warren, or down the canyon to Goff, White Bird and the mining regions of the lower Salmon. My business took me down the canyon, but I want to stop with you in the Meadows.

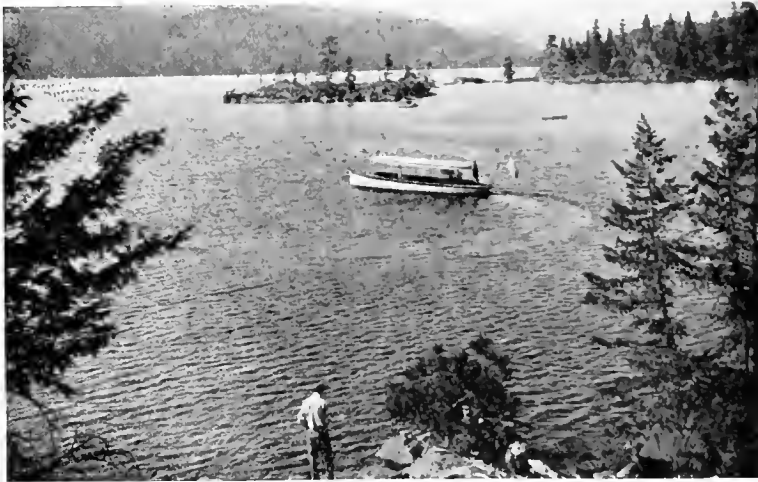
"The valley has something of historic interest to Idahoans. There, still standing, though fast falling in decay and apparently without notice or watchful care, is the little log cabin in which delegates from Idaho City and the South country met with the delegates from Lewiston and the North country in the first convention ever held in the territory of Idaho. There are citizens of Boise who can tell you about that convention. Others can tell you how, during the Nez Perce Indian war, ten thousand horsemen camped and manuevered in this valley, and they will add that it was the most beautiful spot that they had seen in Idaho. I confess to my endorsement of their enthusiasm.

"No doubt the scene has changed since the Indian wars and since the art and industry of the white man as he has builded his home and planted and harvested his crops have added new elements of interest and beauty, but the old setting is still there, the markings of giant nature which civilization cannot efface. The valley proper is seventeen miles long and varies in width from one to four miles. It lies amidst

mountains of rare beauty whose wooded slopes curve in graceful lines to meet and blend with the green meadows of the lower levels. Through it runs the silver thread of the Little Salmon, the waters of which sing a merry song as they ripple away northward to drop out of sight in the rocky canyon veiled to the eye by fringing forests of pine and fir trees. It is a poet's dreamland and destined to become a most popular summer resort.

"The quaint little town of Meadows is delightfully situated among the pines near the

ward the shadows lengthened and deepened; the sky line was a thread of gold, and from beyond flashed up the colors of the rainbow blending as they mounted higher into a sheet of burnished brass. It seemed as though the copper furnaces of the Devils were reflecting on the heavens all the dynamics and alchemy of their hidden wonders, and signaling men to come and search. Surely the death-bed of day was grand and beautiful. I turned in the cooling hour to the quiet stillness of the pine groves whither campers laden with the products of



PAYETTE LAKE

upper end of the valley. From it a most charming view is had of the entire section. Looking to the west and north the eye rests upon fields of grain and hay, just now the scene of harvest activity, then it climbs the wooded slopes of the western margin, leaps the barrier and is caught and held by the broken and jagged sky line of the Seven Devils in the distance. When I first looked the glory of a summer sunset in Idaho was hanging on the peaks. The entire western horizon was aglow with the red fires of Nature's carnival. East-

rod and gun were gathering for the banquet of the night.

"A trip through the valley next day revealed its agricultural wonders. The fields of grain and timothy were splendid. I knew that they had contributed first prize specimens for Idaho's sweepstakes victory at St. Louis, but I had not realized the magnificent sweep of the harvest fields. Everything there was busy activity, as the farmer gathered and stored. Great red barns were bursting with the yield. Along the eastern slope are some as fine farm



NIGGER HEAD POINT ON COEUR D'ALENE LAKE



SAW TOOTH MOUNTAINS

homes as can be seen in any country. Just above the town, in Goose Creek canyon, is a warm spring where, in an improvised house and a bath tub chiseled out of the granite hillside, is afforded a splendid opportunity for a refreshing bath. Hither campers make daily pilgrimages. In the lower end of the valley are the Yocum hot springs where more pretentious accommodations are offered.

"Through the canyon the little river runs for many miles in an almost continuous cascade. Here and there are falls of considerable height. The walls of the canyon tower hundreds of feet and are of hardest granite. It will be a herculean task to construct a railroad through this canyon, but if one is ever built it will be the scenic route of Idaho."

PAYETTE LAKE

Said to be "more beautiful, more attractive in all its features than Lake Tahoe," this body of mountain water is becoming a mecca for summer folk on pleasure bent. Hitherto a journey to Payette Lake has involved a stage ride, the length of which has been shortened as the railroad has been extended up the Weiser valley. Direct rail communication has now been established by the building of the Idaho Northern from Emmett, through Long Valley, to the south shore of the lake.

There is now being put into effect a plan to make Payette lake not only one of the most beautiful but one of the best equipped pleasure places in the West. One hundred acres of land along the west shore have been secured by the Payette Lake Club. Boating and bathing facilities are available. The plans include a casino which will be a social center for the community. A choice may be exercised as to the mode of living at the lake, whether in true camp style or with all comforts and conveniences. Such a club is an innovation in the West, but in the Adirondacks similar organiza-

tions have been successfully conducted. It is believed that within the near future Payette lake will be a great inter-mountain chautauqua center. W. H. Olin has given a charming pen picture of this beautiful lake:

"Within an encircling cluster of emerald hued hills, wooded to their very crest with pine, spruce and fir, we find a lake as smooth as glass on the occasion of our arrival, and as clear as crystal. Arriving late in the evening by stage, we resolve to gain a clear conception of this treasure in the early morning.

"Just as the day dawn blends with the moonlight of the night, we reach our vantage point over-looking the lake. A moonlight sheen, like a hallowed light, lies over the bosom of the lake with the sides in timbered shadow.

"A gentle wind now causes the ripples to lighten up the shadows from the timber fringes of the lake. Moonlight wanes, dawn brightens, and the mountain's enveloping clouds bend downward, as it were, to kiss the lake in parting, and quickly disappear. A-top the mountains stands the king of day, and his gleaming rays redden sky clouds, enriching mountain, forest and lake with bright, glowing light.

"Killarney, Como, or Geneva have no more beautiful setting than has Payette lake. Most appropriately have the people of this region termed it 'The Gem of the Mountains.' This body of water is twenty miles in circumference, wooded to the very water's edge, as far as the eye can discern.

"As if to enhance its comeliness, and give a better place for its admirers to take pictures of its surpassing beauty most effectively, Nature has crowded the hills in upon the lake, at its central portion, almost cutting it in two. These 'narrows' consist of rugged rocks and reveal some mighty convulsions in the aeons of the past. The evidence of this struggle is further borne out by the fact that here the lake has almost abyssmal depth. Instead of

the waters showing crystal clear, they are black, and soundings to the depth of two thousand feet reveal no bottom. They are like the 'Gitchee Gumee Waters' described in Hiawatha. People who have known the lake intimately for many years say that a rolling surf, as of the sea, beats its shore line 'all through the night.' Only deep lakes and the sea have this phenomenon. From the Narrows we may look either way and find the lake symmetrical in its cylindricalness. Thus, we come to speak of 'the Narrows' as the bow which nature has made to enhance the beauty of our mountain Gem.

"As we stand at the highest point of rocks, several hundred feet above the lake, looking toward and beyond Sylvan beach, we see a picture in the water, which beggars description.

"The breeze has stilled. In the water's surface, now as smooth and clear as glass, we can see mirrored the comely mountain, to our right, and every tree which adorns its sides, stands out so clearly, we can not but rejoice at the striking beauty of the picture.

"Payette lake's sunsets rival anything classic Europe can reveal. The sun drops behind the mountain, to the west, fully an hour before it sets. As it goes down, the stranger says to himself, 'Humph! that's no sunset, it has not a single element of beauty; the sun just sinks from view!'

"That is true indeed, for it is not yet the sunset, be patient, wait.

"It was the month of June when the writer made his first visit to Payette. Shortly after eight o'clock the sun fell below the horizon of the lake's environment, but it was after nine, before it sank below the true horizon and the sunset hues began to redden the west. From light pink, through rosy blushes on the sky and lake, to deepened crimson, came those sunset lights. They filled the western heavens,

tinted the surface of the lake, touched up the eastern mountain tops and thrilled one with their magnificent coloring. Then the shadows of the mirrored mountain, just under the sunset glow, stood out in the westernmost portion of the lake's bowl, as a deep purple silhouette, surpassingly beautiful.

"The rich coloring of sky and cloud deepens, a light breeze laps the bosom of the lake into innumerable ripples, and each ripple casts iridescent lights, a rich prismatic play. Then twilight settles slowly down, the reddened lights change to purple, then deepen into night."

THE SAWTOOTH MOUNTAINS

In that part of central Idaho where the counties of Boise, Custer and Blaine join each other is the Sawtooth range. In the grandeur of its mountains and the beauty of its lakes, this region may be said to be truly Alpine, but, unlike the Alps, it is virgin, untraveled territory. Here one, weary of following the steps of others and seeing only those sights on which many before him have gazed, may bestir his jaded spirits with new and entrancing views from untrod, rugged paths. The question of having this region, a part of which is already a state game preserve, declared a National Park is being earnestly advocated. Aside from the rangers and others who are connected with the National Forest service, few have had the hardihood to invade the recesses of these mountains. The two articles which follow are from the pen of Jean Conley Smith who, with a party having "See Idaho First" for its slogan, braved the perils of a trip through the Sawtooth mountains.

NATIONAL PARK IN THE REDFISH LAKE COUNTRY

"Up to date Idaho's scenic beauty has been without a standing, Idaho being the only western state not represented by a national park

or monument; yet Idaho claims the scenic wonders of the west, among them the great Shoshone falls and that district known as the Redfish lake country, which congress will be asked to set aside as a national playground. Should the efforts of the residents of Idaho meet with success, it will place under government control this part of Idaho, trails and wagon roads will be constructed, inns and hotels built, domestic sheep will be excluded and it will afford a game refuge, protect the unusual flora and preserve recreation grounds not only for the present but for future generations. 'The Alps of America' the Sawtooth mountains are called by those conversant with European scenery. With the exception of glaciers the Sawtooth mountains are without a rival. Hundreds of Alpine lakes are found in the great upland meadows of this range. Three mighty rivers find their sources in the eternal snows of its rugged peaks. The Salmon river is on the east side of the slope of which the Redfish lakes are tributaries. The inlets of these lakes are the spawning grounds of this fish, for which this region is named. The middle fork of the Boise river and the south fork of the Payette are found on the west side of the range.

"The alarming decrease in the Salmon catch of the Columbia river in recent years rendered imperative some careful study of the natural history of the salmon. Investigation was carried on by the United States fish commission, and in central Idaho the great spawning beds of the Pacific salmon were located, more than one thousand miles from the sea, in the icy waters of the Sawtooth range. This expedition discovered a new species of fish, known to the Indians as the 'Moogadee,' but to others as the 'catostomus pocatello.'

"The proposed Sawtooth National Park embraces a little over one hundred thousand acres and is less than two days' journey from

the state capital and one day from the nearest railroad point, Ketchum. The Redfish lakes are visited each season by many tourists, but that portion of the proposed park lying on the west side of the range is virgin country, except for the forest men who patrol it against fire. It is as undisturbed as if in some remote region. The game trails and game licks are interesting features of this district, as this is part of the state game preserve, and indications are that game visits the licks in large numbers.

"Few realize that there is such grand scenery in Idaho as that in the Sawtooth. This range is remarkable for its numerous high peaks, many of them having never been scaled. Socially speaking, mountain climbing is eminently correct, but so far as original enterprise is concerned, there is little room for talk today. One finds that almost all of the great mountains of the world have been 'done' by some one ahead; but this is not true in Idaho.

"Should one scale one of these Sawtooth peaks and look off over Idaho's illimitable glory, one would see misty mountain masses, peaks in crenulated complexity, gaunt canyons falling sheer and deep; then an opulence of beauty with sun-lighted splendor, lakes in the Alpine regions, shadowy forests, silver flashing water falls, vast and boundless stretches of mountains, and always the overpowering sense of the stupendous grandeur of Idaho."

ON THE TRAIL IN SAWTOOTH NATIONAL PARK

"Not much is known by the general public regarding trails, but if it has been one's privilege to follow the trail into the heart of a virgin country, such as that portion of the proposed national park on the west side of the Sawtooth range, there to feast on the wonders of Nature in their natural state, ever

after the trail is a symbol conveying to one's mind the dim forest, the rushing river, the fragrance of the pines and solitude. The perilous going up and down of the trail is taken for granted, the spirit of adventure is awakened and the situation accepted much as the pioneer accepted life, before modern ways of travel had made the world effete.

"It is a sad fact in life, indeed one of the saddest, that sensations cannot be repeated. One's first pack outfit with only necessities is in a class entirely by itself, for taking the trail takes one completely out of all past and present environment; one soon becomes a very primitive creature, and crowded into a few days one may experience phases seldom if ever known in the ordinary life time. What an awakening! One can never go back and live again the life of every day conventionalities—the average town life.

"The route of the 'See Idaho First' expedition leads up the Boise river to Atlanta, outfitting there for a fifteen day trip through a portion of the proposed national park. After leaving Atlanta we followed the trail which is well constructed up Mattingly creek, passing over the divide into the Redfish lake country. Here ten days were spent among the lakes of this region. Alturas is the first reached and is noted for its fine camping grounds; also the fishing and bathing are delightful. Petit lake, due north about three miles, is probably the least visited by tourists, but it is very beautiful and the camping grounds of the party were in a remarkable forest. The peaks of the head of the lake attain a height of over ten thousand feet and the lake is of great depth.

"Through a small back-bone which divides the two watersheds is a charming small lake, Columbian, named in honor of the Columbian Club of Boise, which has taken the initiative in the proposed national park movement.

"To greater Redfish lake was the next pilgrimage. This lake is the most popular and is of great beauty, being heavily timbered and mountain locked it was claimed in early days. The small Redfish lake is located one and one-half miles northeasterly. The wagon road from Ketchum to Stanley passes within a few hundred yards of it. Stanley lake located on Stanley creek, ten miles in a north-westerly direction from the great Redfish lake, is also very popular, and no doubt more are familiar with it, as the reflection view of it taken by B. S. Brown of Challis has been reproduced more than any lake in Idaho. These lakes are all located on tributaries of the Salmon river. They are all beautifully wooded with pine, spruce and fir.

"As the 'See Idaho First' party was making preparations to leave the camp at Stanley lake, the leader remarked 'Tomorrow we will be in God's own country!'

"'Why God's own country,' was asked. 'Isn't this a land of rare beauty?'

"No reply being heard, each fell to wondering what more could a country offer than this Redfish lake region. Here were fields of flowers of every conceivable form and color, nights deliciously cool, daylight hours just right. What more could the fisherman ask? These inlets to the lakes being the spawning beds of the lesser and greater red fish, if one were a scientist, what more could he ask? And the 'high hills are a refuge for the wild goats'—this for the hunter.

"Friday, August 16, the party awoke to a drizzling rain. Heavy clouds wrapped the lofty peaks, over the lake lay a mist that would turn rosy with the first rays of sun, but no sun came. However, the thick pines offered protection to the camp fire, breakfast was soon over and the horses rounded up.

eleven head are not easily managed at all times, but most of the party were expert horse wranglers. A cold wind swept over the lake, snow flakes hovered in the air, but was not God's own country just over the divide!

"The trail to the divide leads near Lady Face falls in a picturesque canyon. There is something very romantic about these falls. Some see the outline of a woman's head and face on the rocky cliff; others fail to see it, claiming the rock to be smooth. The finding of these falls is often difficult. Many tourists hear them for hours but never sight them. Then, too, the waters have a strange sound at times. Some hear them laugh; others say they moan.

"On reaching the summit, wonderful manifestations of Nature are shown. All that lives here has struggled long and hard against the elements. On the windward side, the trunks are bare of bark. There is an awesomeness about these trees, but even more grim are the rocks. Nevertheless, flowers are here—the pure Alpine flora. Naturally small, by degrees they have become not only less, but beautifully less. Can any one think of any contrast more striking than that of the tender glory of these flowers with the majesty of the peaks. The great beds of white and rose heather offer most alluring inducements to tarry, but the trail is becoming difficult and all must travel together.

"The ascent to the divide is gradual, but the descent—well, this story was told in the party and gives the nature of it. A forest man, from out of the state, was told while on the pass that it was on the route of the "See Idaho First" expedition. 'If there are women in the party,' he said, 'I'll wager they'll turn back when they come to this!' We never thought of turning back. We were like the 'Light Brigade,' except we were six.

"In future times this pass will be of great interest to the traveling public, as it is so closely associated with early Indian lore. When the Indians took this trail, they were safe from followers; even the fearless Captain Stanley shook his head at this descent. At this time the forest service has made this pass accessible for its men. The valley on the west side of the Sawtooth range is more than a thousand feet lower than the Salmon river valley, so that the peaks appear to a greater advantage. As the descent becomes more gradual one looks about and discovers great changes. The maple trees appear, the flowers and ferns are of luxuriant growth; birds sing along the trail; a water owl wings its solitary flight.

"Some one calls up the trail 'God's own country!' All answer 'Aye, Aye, Sir.' Space forbids more time to be given to the elysian beauty of this trail. We are in the region of elk and bear. Mountain streams plunge and rush on every side. We are constantly crossing their winding way.

"At Trail creek we join the main South Fork trail and a short distance on, arrive at Grandjean ranger station, located in a flower spangled meadow. The appearance of the country around here resembles a perfectly kept park. One might believe that a civic improvement society stood guard over it. The yellow pines are of wonderful growth and beauty.

"The hot springs along the South Fork of the Payette river add greatly to the comfort of the tourist and afford ideal camping grounds. Also the game lick at this point is a most interesting feature of the proposed national park. At the licks, trails lead in from every direction and the lick resembles a sheep bedding ground.

"It was here the party came at the short twilight hour to watch for the deer and elk

to come to the lick for their evening tonic. We had not long to wait; the willows waved gently, nearer came the motion, a head appeared. 'Look,' cried some one. 'Cannot everybody keep still for one minute,' was asked with vexation. 'See the peaks, they are more wonderful than the deer,' one member was declaring. The reflected light of the sun touched the peaks, which rise to an altitude of eleven or twelve thousand feet. There is not a vestige of intervening foot hills, and the last rays of the sun fully revealed their glory. 'Violet crowned Athena,' murmured some one. And looking on that scene, one understood why Ezekiel exclaimed that 'the glory of the Lord went up from the midst of the city and stood upon the mountain.'

"At dawn the party again visited the lick, but the fresh tracks indicated that deer and elk had come and gone. We were promised many equally beautiful places along the trail up the south fork of the Payette, but we doubted that these scenes could be surpassed in any country.

"'I have nothing more to wish for,' declared a member as the party sat about the camp fire at the end of the next day. The camp was at Elk lake, at least that is the local name. These places are not yet found on the map of Idaho. This is a country weird and beautiful. Except for the forest men that go over the trail, it is unexplored. A few hundred yards from the camp was a large game lick. Here three members of the party went to gather huckleberries, but finding a silver tip eating his evening meal of mountain goat, they postponed the berry gathering.

"The following day the party arrived at the headwaters of the south fork of the Payette where, just over a few rocks, are also the headwaters of the middle fork of the Boise. Here, too, is a lake of rare beauty—Ingeborg.

It was named for a beautiful maiden, who underwent many hardships to visit this region. These Alpine lakes are a feature of the park. The waterfalls, too, are of great beauty. At one place the south fork of the Payette



POST FALLS

leaps over the mountain side for hundreds of feet.

"Here is the summer home of the elk, and the mother elk with their young are a fine sight as they leap among the boulders. The last camping place was on the headwaters of the middle fork of the Boise. A splendid snow bank lay to the south, and a mammoth snow slide had cut off the trail to the north.

A new trail, or at least a new way, was followed by the party that day. It seemed to be all going up or jumping over 'down timber.' Everyone carried matches, so that if one should drop out of the party, a signal fire would tell of his whereabouts.

"In this country one is constantly reminded of the eternal law of the survival of those fitted to endure. To camp in this region requires sturdiness and bravery, but it is only one more experience added to a very eventful holiday."

Southeastern Idaho lays claim, in Bear lake, to one of the most beautiful bodies of water within the state. It is eight miles wide and twenty-two miles long, extending over the line into Utah. Here numberless water fowl make their home and the lake and streams teem with fish. Easily accessible by rail, being near the Oregon Short Line, the charm and attraction of this lake are already well known, and many tourists and pleasure seekers are found there each summer.

No doubt the reservoir at Arrowrock will be converted into a summer resort. It is but twenty-two miles from Boise with a railroad between the two places. The attractions of camp life, fishing and boating will be augmented by the interest attaching to the highest dam in the world. From Arrowrock a stage ride of three hours takes one to Twin Springs, where a large hot spring bursts from one side of a huge rock, and a cold spring from the other. On both sides are swimming pools, and at the quaint inn excellent accommodations can be secured.

No pretense is here made of giving a complete account of the lakes and mountain regions of Idaho. There is such a plethora of natural attractions in the state that space forbids the attempt to give them a comprehensive

review. As stated in the beginning, this chapter merely affords glimpses, leaving much for the sight-seer to discover for himself.

NATURAL SPRINGS

In addition to the opportunities afforded the lovers of Nature and sportsmen, Idaho is fortunate in its numerous localities especially adapted for health resorts. Warm or hot springs usually mineralized are found in almost all parts of the state. The following remarks as to the probable origin of the springs of Idaho are taken from a state report:

"Many theories have been advanced to account for the fact that in parts of the world hot water issues from the earth. One theory asserts that waters passing through regions where chemical action is violent are often heated and emerge on the surface of the earth as hot springs. Another theory would make the sources of hot springs so deep as to take their temperature from the earth's internal heat.

"But Idaho's hot springs may come from a different cause. Ages ago, this intermountain country was vastly different in its physical features from what it appears today. Then came one of the greatest outbursts of volcanic force of which there is geological proof. An ocean of molten lava engulfed the hills; plains were covered, valleys were filled to the brim, and rivers and streams blotted out. When the cataclysm had ceased new mountains had appeared and all around the red hot lake of lava hissed and writhed and rumbled, and anon exploded from the force of pent-up gases. As ages came and went the surface of the earth became more cool, and moisture fell, trickling here and there among the cooling rocks and ashes, gathered into mighty

lakes, and later, searching here and there, drawn by the magnet of the sea, broke out an opening and escaped to mingle with the ocean. And while this process, carried on through ages, has changed the surface of what was once hot lava and volcanic ash to be a most productive soil, yet there remains today sufficient heat within the limits of this lava flow to raise the percolating waters to high temperature before they issue forth as hot springs from the bases of the hills and mountains."

Probably the best known of such places within the entire state are the famous Soda Springs in southeastern Idaho. Located on the Oregon Short Line Railroad, this point has long been a popular pleasure and health resort. The waters are heavily charged with carbonic acid gas and seem to boil from the earth, but in reality are not hot. The liquid is bottled and known on the market as "Idanha Water." During the days of the fur trade, a band of hunters or trappers, when other and more stimulating drink was not at hand, would some times conduct a mimic carousal with the beverage afforded by these springs.

A few of the best known of the hot or mineralized springs are here mentioned. On the shore of Bear lake, near Montpelier, are those known as Hot Springs. The waters are sulphur and have a temperature of one hundred and twenty degrees as they burst from the mountain side. The natural beauty of the surroundings, the modern hotel and well equipped baths make this place a popular resort. Not far from Pocatello, on the Portneuf river, are the Lava Hot Springs. They are located within an area of land granted to the state by the government and are held for the free use of the people. Heise Hot Springs may be reached from Idaho Falls or Rexburg, and there the tourist will find ex-

cellent accommodations, fishing and bathing. The Givens Hot Springs, on the Snake river in Owyhee county, are becoming well known and are easily accessible. Near Hailey are springs and a charming mountain resort combined, where Jay Gould and friends spent two seasons soon after that town was founded.

THE LAVA BEDS

The eastern part of Blaine county and the country adjacent thereto constitute a region concerning which little is known. An atmosphere of mystery pervades it. Here are evidences of the most recent volcanic action to be found within the state. Here the lava streams, during the process of cooling, have been broken and torn, leaving on the surface great cracks and rents. Here, too, among these igneous rocks, have been formed many caves, which afford homes for the wild animals which hold a rarely disputed sway over this territory.

Those who have penetrated this forbidding country have found grewsome reminders of by-gone days—gleaming human skeletons. Who were these unfortunates? Intrepid pathfinders, or perchance, miscreants who escaped the clutches of the law only to find death among these lavas? God alone knows. Occasionally running water is found, but it shortly disappears. In the gashes which catch this water and the melting snows are found beautiful ferns, growing in sharp contrast to the dead world about them. There are great stretches of volcanic ash and cinders, punctuated with the craters from which they were expelled. While some paths may be traced, on the whole the feet that have traversed these barren wastes have left thereon only slight imprints, and the Indians on the nearby reservation profess little knowledge of the region.

To the northeast, in what was formerly Fremont county, is the burial place of many streams. Camas creek, which rises in the Rocky mountains, flows southwest for sixty miles to Mud lake, where it sinks. Some distance to the north Beaver and Medicine Lodge creeks disappear in the lavas. Little Lost river suffers the same fate. Big Lost river, with its many tributaries, describes for one hundred and fifty miles its great curve only to disappear with its burden of waters near the point where Birch creek vanishes.

Across the plains to the southwest, a distance of 145 miles, may be seen a wonderful phenomenon. Issuing from the canyon wall on the north side of the Snake river are numberless streams, known as the Thousand Springs. It is believed that the lost rivers above mentioned find their way, through subterranean channels, to this place where they discharge their waters through these myriad and beautiful springs.

THE SNAKE RIVER

From the melting snows of the Tetons, which stand guard over eastern Idaho, and from Yellowstone park, with its unrivaled wonders, the Snake gathers its initial waters. This river, named for its sinuous course, is the great benefactor of Idaho. Had this stream been an oriental one it might well, in ages past, have been deemed a river god and have received from the people its due homage as such. Its many branches ramify all parts of the state, gather the waters from the mountain ranges and lofty peaks and carry them to the main streams, from which they are diverted to minister to the fertile but rainless plains.

Nor do its inestimable benefits cease here. The Snake and its tributaries are not placid streams. They are wild and tempestuous, and

the energy gained in their swift descents is converted into the electric energy, which lifts the water from its channel into irrigating ditches, which lights the cities, which runs the machinery of factory and mill, which propels the city and interurban cars, and which is fast becoming first helper in the home and on the ranch.

Near its source the Snake becomes a river of importance and, as if realizing the arduous work ahead, it impatiently plunges forward. Hunt and his party, forcing a path to the Pacific, named it the Mad river. Through the lavas of Idaho it twists and winds, dauntless before all obstacles. In places walls hundreds of feet high bear irrefutable testimony as to its tireless effort and enormous energy. Careless of whether basaltic masses confine it, or gently sloping valley lands border it, the Snake forges ahead until it loses itself in the Columbia.

Entering from Wyoming for a time the river flows to the northwest. Then it makes a sharp turn, and describes a great curve through southern Idaho, at last reaching the Oregon line, where, on its way northward, for many miles it forms the boundary between the two states. At Idaho Falls there are rapids, but although in many places tumultuous, in its upper course it has remained near the surface and has given readily its waters for the redemption of the land near it. At American Falls the river leaps forty-two feet, and were it not for the marvels down the river, this cataract would exact more than passing mention for its natural beauty, as well as for its utility. Some distance below American Falls the river enters its great canyon. For seventy miles the dark, forbidding walls of lava border it; sometimes compressing it within a narrow space and towering over it a thousand feet; then receding a little way

only to again press in upon the stream. It is doubtful whether, within the same distance, in any part of the world can more of the awe-inspiring and beautiful be found than here. Passing out of the canyon, the river plunges over the precipice at Salmon Falls.

Then for a time the mighty stream is less aggressive. Low hills border its banks, which fall back to give room for rich valley lands with their green fields and orchards and comfortable homes. Even the islands present a picture of rural peace and prosperity. Below the city of Weiser rugged mountain walls again encompass it, forcing the waters within narrow confines which only intensifies their resistance. Between its barriers the river beats its way. At Lewiston, the Snake turns westward, leaving Idaho through which it has journeyed almost one thousand miles.

Turning back and ascending the river beyond both the lower and upper Salmon Falls, the wonderful canyon is again entered. First come the Thousand Springs. For thirty miles along the north wall of the gorge these crystal streams spring from their dark caverns, falling down the face of the precipice to the river. These springs, which are the outlet of the rivers lost in the lava beds many miles to the northeast, are probably not duplicated at any place in the world.

Above the Springs is Clear Lake, with its limpid depths and picturesque surroundings. Still farther, and only a few miles below Shoshone Falls—the chief jewel in Idaho's crown of scenic wonders—are the Blue Lakes. Here the canyon widens to give room for these sapphire gems. Their waters are blue—bluer than the skies above them—while the dark walls of basalt, carved and worn by the elements, form a background which enhances their vivid beauty. Around them are

fields and orchards, nourished and made fruitful by these cerulean waters.

Through the canyon the lava rock has been shaped by different forces into many fantastic and peculiar forms, to which suggestive appellations have been given. There are numerous caves in themselves of great interest, some having acoustic properties which seem to voice the sea and the winds. One may bathe in these



PERRINE COULEE

waters and have the privilege of a dressing room fashioned by Nature's own hand from the living rock.

Above great Shoshone about four miles are the Twin Falls, themselves well worth a pilgrimage to view. A huge rock divides the

river into almost equal portions, which drop into a circular basin almost 180 feet below. Beyond this caldron the river becomes tranquil, and then narrows in preparation for its greatest leap, the canyon again widening at the brink.

Shoshone has often been termed the "Niagara of the West," but Shoshone cannot justly be likened to any other great cataract; it has a beauty and a setting which it shares with no other. Shoshone is more impetuous; has greater variety. Along this line a comparison of the rivers is significant. Niagara river, in a distance of twenty-five miles, has a fall of 225 feet; the Snake in four miles, descends 500 feet. This magnificent cataract has a width of 1,200 feet and a height of 212 feet.

The description of Shoshone falls which is here given is from "The Comstock Club," a book written by C. C. Goodwin, who was editor of the Salt Lake *Daily Tribune*, and is, perhaps, the most vivid pen picture of the falls so far produced. "The Comstock Club" is out of print and became available for use here through the courtesy of General George H. Roberts, of Boise.

SHOSHONE FALLS

"Never anywhere else was there such a scene; never anywhere else was so beautiful a picture hung in so rude a frame; never anywhere else on a background so forbidding and weird were so many glories clustered.

"Around and beyond there is nothing but the desert, sere, silent, lifeless, as though Desolation had builded there everlasting thrones to Sorrow and Despair.

"Away back in remote ages, over the withered breast of the desert, a river of fire, one hundred miles wide and four hundred miles

long, was turned. As the fiery mass cooled, its red waves became transfixed and turned black, giving to the double desert an indescribably blasted and forbidding face.

"But while this river of fire was in flow, a river of water was fighting its way across it, or has since made the war and forged out for itself a channel through the mass. This channel looks like the grave of a volcano that has been robbed of its dead.

"But right between its crumbling and repellant walls a transfiguration appears. And such a picture! A river as lordly as the Hudson or the Ohio, springing from the distant snow-crested Tetons, with waters transparent as glass, but green as emerald, with majestic flow and ever-increasing volume, sweeps on until it reaches this point where the august display begins.

"Suddenly, in different places in the river bed, jagged, rocky reefs are upraised, dividing the current into four rivers, and these, in a mighty plunge of eighty feet downward, dash on their way. Of course, the waters are churned into foam and roll over the precipice white as are the garments of the morning when no cloud obscures the sun. The loveliest of these falls is called 'The Bridal Veil,' because it is made of the lace which is woven with a warp of falling waters and a woof of sunlight. Above this and near the right bank is a long trail of foam, and this is called 'The Bridal Train.' The other channels are not so fair as the one called 'The Bridal Veil,' but they are more fierce and wild, and carry in their furious sweep more power.

"One of the reefs which divides the river in mid-channel runs up to a peak, and there a family of eagles have, through the years, maybe through the centuries, made their home and reared their young, on the very verge of the abyss and amid the full echoes of the re-

sounding boom of the falls. Surely the eagle is a fitting symbol of perfect fearlessness and of that exultation which comes with battle clamors.

"But these first falls are but a beginning. The greater splendor succeeds. With swifter flow the startled waters dash on and within a few feet take their second plunge in a solid crescent, over a sheer precipice, 210 feet to the abyss below. On the brink there is a rolling crest of white, dotted here and there, in sharp contrast, with shining eddies of green, as might a necklace of emerald shimmer on a throat of snow, and then leap and fall.

"Here more than foam is made. Here the waters are shivered into fleecy spray, whiter and finer than any miracle that ever fell from India loom, while from the depths below an everlasting vapor rises—the incense of the waters to the water's God. Finally, through the long, unclouded days, the sun sends down his beams, and to give the startling scene its crowning splendor, wreathes the terror and the glory in a rainbow halo. On either sullen bank the extremities of its arc are anchored, and there in its many-colored robes of light it stands outstretched above the abyss like wreaths of flowers above a sepulcher. Up through the glory and terror an everlasting roar ascends, deep-toned as is the voice of Fate, a diapason like that the rolling ocean chants when his eager surges come rushing in to greet and fiercely woo an irresponsive promontory.

"But to feel all the awe and to mark all the splendor and power that comes of the mighty display, one must climb down the steep descent to the river's bank below, and pressing up as nearly as possible to the falls, contemplate the tremendous picture. There something of the energy that creates that endless panorama is comprehended; all the deep

throbbings of the mighty river's pulse are felt; all the magnificence is seen.

"In the reverberations that come of the war of waters one hears something like God's voice; something like the splendor of God before his eyes; something akin to God's power is manifesting itself before him, and his soul shrinks within itself, conscious as never before of its littleness and helplessness in the presence of the workings of Nature's immeasurable forces.

"Not quite so massive is the picture as is Niagara, but it has more lights and shades and loveliness, as though a hand more divinely skilled had mixed the tints, and with more delicate art had transfixed them upon that picture suspended there in its rugged and sombre frame.

"As one watches it is not difficult to fancy that away back in the immemorial and unrecorded past, the Angel of Love bewailed the fact that mortals were to be given existence in a spot so forbidding, a spot that apparently was never to be warmed with God's smile, which was never to make a sign through which God's mercy was to be discerned; that then Omnipotence was touched; that with His hand He smote the hills and started the great river in its flow; that with His finger He traced out the channel across the corpse of that other river that had been fire, mingled the sunbeams with the raging waters and made it possible in that fire-blasted frame of scoria to swing a picture which should be, first to red man and later to the pale races, a certain sign of the existence, the power and the unapproachable splendor of the Great First Cause.

"And as the red man through the centuries watched the spectacle, comprehending nothing except that an infinite voice was smiting

his ears, and insufferable glories were blazing before his eyes; so through the centuries to come the pale races will stand upon the shuddering shore and watch, experiencing a mighty impulse to put off the sandals from their feet, under an overmastering consciousness that the spot on which they are standing is holy ground.

"There is nothing elsewhere like it; nothing half so wierd, so wild, so beautiful, so clothed in majesty, so draped in terror; nothing else that awakens impressions at once so

startling, so winsome, so profound. While journeying through the desert to come suddenly upon it, the spectacle gives one something of the emotions that would be experienced to behold a resurrection from the dead. In the midst of what seems like a dead world, suddenly there springs into irrepresible life something so marvelous, so grand, so caparisoned with loveliness and irresistible might, that the head is bowed, the strained heart throbs tumultuously and the awed soul sinks to its knees."

CHAPTER XXXI

FLORA AND FAUNA OF IDAHO—TREES AND SHRUBS—NATIVE FRUITS— —GRASSES AND FORAGE PLANTS—FLOWERING PLANTS—SALMON— FISH HATCHERIES—LARGE GAME—BIRDS—GAME PRESERVES AND STATE PARK.

FLORA AND FAUNA

Without making an attempt to treat exhaustively the flora and fauna of the state from the scientist's point of view, it should be of historical interest to know of the plants and animals which are more or less common to the region.

TREES AND SHRUBS

Among the trees and shrubs are found the following: The vine maple and the large leaved maple; wild cherry and choke cherry; squawberry, mountain mahogany, mountain ash, black haw, service berry, dogwood, elder, laurel, myrtle, chestnut oak, white oak (*Quercus Garryana*), chinquapin, sage, alder, willow, "quaking" asp, balm, yew, juniper, cottonwood. Of the more valuable trees the following are most abundant: Cedar, white fir, red fir (Douglas fir), white pine, yellow pine, black pine, hemlock, sugar pine, larch or tamarack. In the timbered sections of northern and central Idaho, the white pine, fir, yellow pine, cedar, larch and hemlock are most valuable. Further details as to the timber resources of the state are given in the chapter on National Forests.

NATIVE FRUITS

Crabapple, grape, blackberry, huckleberry, gooseberry, raspberry, salmon berry, strawberry and thimble berry are found wild in the timbered mountains and valleys.

GRASSES AND FORAGE PLANTS

Numerous native grasses and forage plants abound on the hills and mountains, and on the plains. The grass species vary from the coarse wild rye, common along the lower valleys, to the fine bunch grasses found on the sage brush plains. The rolling lands of north Idaho, nourished by a more liberal water supply, were covered by the coarser varieties of native grasses; while in the southern portion of the state, the common bunch grasses are plentiful. In the pine forests, the pine grass is abundant, but is not considered of great value for grazing except when it is young and tender.

Wild pea and wild vetch abound in the mountains and are valuable for grazing by the wild animals of the region and by domesticated animals. The lupine is common on the plains and in the higher altitudes, and is more or less valuable for grazing, depending on the stage of growth.

FLOWERING PLANTS

Of the flowering plants, volumes might be written, for Idaho flora is rich and abundant. Many rare species are found in the mountains, some of which were discovered and named for the first time by botanists who have explored the mountains of the state. Professor L. F. Henderson, a member of the faculty of the state university during its early history, deserves special recognition for the pioneer work done by him in the botanical explorations conducted for the government, and also for the purpose of adding to his own fund of scientific information regarding the flora of Idaho.

The area is still rich in undiscovered scientific knowledge regarding plant life, and awaits further investigation by those who are interested in this most pleasing field of research. The Sawtooth mountainous region is especially rich in both fauna and flora. Here are many interesting and little known forms of plant growth, large and small, including some true Alpine varieties.

SALMON

The life story of the salmon is one of the most interesting to be found in the realms of science. The following comments on different kinds of salmon and other fish, as they have been observed in Idaho waters, are taken from a treatise by those well known authorities, David Starr Jordan and Barton W. Evermann:

"Salmon which run chiefly in the spring are supposed to be at least three years old. Contact with the fresh water causes them to run toward it. Quimnal and redfish pair off, the male, with tail and snout, excavating a broad, shallow nest in the gravelly bed of the stream in rapid water at a depth of one to four feet.

The female deposits her eggs in it and after the exclusion of the milt, they cover them with stones and gravel. Then they float down the stream, tail foremost. As already stated, a great majority of them die. In the headwaters of the large streams unquestionably all die, and we now believe all died after one spawning, regardless of where the spawning beds may be.

"The young hatch in from 120 to 180 days. Those who enter the Columbia in the spring and ascend to the mountain rivers of Idaho must go at a more rapid rate than three miles per day, as they must needs average almost four miles. We do not agree with the common belief that the fish return to their hatching place to spawn. Most of the species do not go a great distance from the mouths of the rivers from which they came and, therefore, are more likely to return to those streams than to go to one more distant.

"The Chinook or Columbia river salmon begin running in the Columbia as early as February or March. At first, they travel leisurely; then more rapidly. Those that enter the river first are the ones which will go farthest toward the headwaters, many of them going to the spawning beds in the Salmon river in the Sawtooth mountains of Idaho, more than one thousand miles from the sea. Those which go to the headwaters of the Snake river in the Sawtooth spawn in August and early September; those going up the Snake river to Upper Salmon Falls, in October. Spawning does not begin until the temperature of the water has fallen to fifty-four degrees Fahrenheit.

"It has been often stated and generally believed that the salmon receive many injuries by striking against the rocks and in other ways while enroute to their spawning grounds, and as a result from these injuries those which go a long distance from the sea die after one

spawning. The examination of many salmon at the time of arrival on their spawning beds in central Idaho showed every fish to be entirely without mutilations of any kind and apparently in excellent condition. Mutilations, however, soon appeared resulting from abrasions received on the spawning beds while pushing gravel about or rubbing against it, and from fighting with each other, which is sometimes quite severe. The spawning act extends over several days, the eggs being deposited upon beds of fine gravel in clear, cold mountain streams. Soon after they have done spawning, both males and females die, each individual spawning only once.

"Blueback salmon or Sockeye begin running in the Columbia river in March or April and the fish ascend to the headwaters of the Salmon river in Idaho, which they reach in July or August. Two forms of this fish are found; one known as the redfish, weighing from three to seven pounds; and the other, weighing about one-half pound, known as the little redfish. It has been definitely proved that the large redfish come up from the sea and are identical with the Blueback salmon. The little redfish does not appear to differ structurally from the large redfish and has been thought to be the young of that species. If it is not, then the young Blueback is unknown. The migrations from the sea of these small fish have not been observed, and there is some strong evidence showing them to be resident in the lakes in whose inlets they have their spawning beds. These small redfish are found in the Redfish lakes and Big Payette lake of Idaho, and other places.

"We have carefully observed the spawning habits of both forms of redfish and the Chinook salmon in the headwaters of the Salmon river of Idaho during two entire seasons from the time the fish arrived in July until

the end of September, by which time all these fish had disappeared. We found that all fish arrived in perfect physical condition so far as external bruises indicated. We examined more than four thousand fish. During the spawning they became more or less injured. Soon after spawning every one of these fish died, not only both forms of redfish, but the Chinook salmon as well. They showed no tendency to run down stream, but all died on or near their spawning beds. This is not due to injuries, but to a deep-seated tendency in their nature, just as annual plants die at the end of one season.

"Cut-throat trout are found in the Columbia river basin, in the Snake river as far as Shoshone Falls, and in the headwaters of the Pend d'Oreille. Especially fine trout fishing is found in and about Payette and Redfish lakes in Idaho. Near Redfish lake is a small body of water known as Fish lake. Its area is about twenty-five acres and it is nearly circular in form, very shallow and nine thousand feet above sea level. In this little lake one form of the cut-throat is abundant. In August they could be taken on an artificial fly as rapidly as one could cast, averaging more than one per minute. They bit vigorously and were very gamy, often jumping two or three times out of the water.

"In this region the best fishing in the small streams is in the spring and up to late July. In the small lakes it continues good through the summer. In the streams somewhat larger summer fishing is fairly good, but not until October is it at its best. But while some seasons are better than others, the angler will quite certainly find good cut-throat trout fishing at whatever season he cares to try it.

"The Yellowstone or Lewis trout inhabits the Snake river basin above Shoshone Falls and the headwaters of the Missouri. It is

abundant throughout this whole region in all accessible waters and is particularly numerous in Yellowstone lake.

“Silver trout are found in the tributaries of the Columbia, near Shoshone Falls and are particularly common in the Payette lakes, Idaho. While sailing across the lake, trout could be seen jumping in various places. Usually as many as fifteen or twenty could be seen at any moment. They would take the trolling-spoon readily and proved a very gamy fish.”

FISH HATCHERIES

To insure the continuance of the fanny tribe and for the purpose of encouraging the increase of the most desirable kinds, fish hatcheries have been established. The first station was authorized by the legislature in 1907 for the purpose of taking spawn, eying, hatching and propagating fish. This hatchery, known as the Hay Spur, is located on Silver creek in Blaine county, a splendid trout stream. In August, 1908, the hatchery at Warm River, in the extreme eastern part of the state, was begun. It is located on a tract of 1,280 acres, which congress authorized should be sold to the state for the purpose of establishing a game preserve and fish hatchery. The third of Idaho's hatcheries was established in the fall of 1908 in Bonner county, on Lake Pend d'Oreille, to as to give efficient service to the northern part of the state. The distribution of trout throughout the state for 1912 was as follows:

| | Native | Eastern Brook |
|---------------------------|-----------|---------------|
| Hay Spur hatchery . . . | 430,000 | 480,000 |
| Sandpoint hatchery . . . | 520,000 | 972,000 |
| Warm River hatchery . . . | 2,015,600 | |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Total number of Native trout | 2,965,600 |
| Total number of Eastern Brook trout | 1,452,000 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total number distributed | 4,417,600 |

LARGE GAME

Less than twenty years ago Idaho became known as an ideal region for the hunter and fisherman. In the variety of game animals within its limits and the abundance of the fish in its many streams and lakes, it was not excelled and probably not equalled by any other state in the Union. During the winter months herds of deer came from the hills and browsed in the Snake river valley. Elk, moose and antelope were plentiful. But unrestricted killing caused a rapid decrease in both large and small game. The elk, moose and caribou seemed doomed to the complete extinction that had been the fate of the buffalo.

This condition showed the necessity of restrictive legislation and comprehensive game laws were passed by the fifth legislature in 1899. Moose, the largest animal in Idaho, was absolutely protected and the succeeding years have brought about a marked increase in the numbers of this kind of game. Elk, for the hunting of which there is an open season, are found in considerable numbers in the upper Snake river valley in Fremont county and the territory which formerly belonged to it. Elk are also found frequently in Bingham, Custer, Lemhi and Idaho counties and through the Sawtooth range of mountains. The law provides that any one person may kill two deer during the open season, this restriction seeming to afford them sufficient protection. Deer are found in many parts of the state, and are particularly abundant in the northern and wooded sections. The antelope frequent the

Lost river country in Blaine county, and may also be found in Fremont and Cassia counties and in the Sawtooth range. They are not wholly confined to the localities named, but are not so numerous in other sections. The mountain sheep and goats are shielded by law, but their habitat affords them protection, as they are found only in the highest parts of the most rugged of the mountain country. The beaver, which was such an important factor in the earliest history of the northwest and which, in truth, attracted its early white inhabitants, became so nearly extinct that absolute protection was necessary. The colonies are increasing but still demand protection, except where it can be shown that damage is resulting from their presence. Caribou are very rarely seen, although occasionally in Bonner county, along the Canadian line, traces of them are in evidence. Throughout the Bitter Root mountains and the Sawtooth range almost every species of bear abound, the best known being the silver tip, the cinnamon, brown and grizzly. The state works with private individuals in the extermination of the predatory animals, such as the coyotes, bob cats, cougar and wolves, but they are still in certain sections a menace to the livestock on the range and to domestic animals.

BIRDS

But not alone in large game does Idaho excel. On the uplands are many different kinds of game birds, including grouse, sage hens, partridges, prairie chickens, quail, and English, Chinese and Mongolian pheasants.

Idaho is more than favored in its lakes and streams. Bear lake, Henry lake, the Payette, Redfish, Pend d'Oreille, Hayden and Coeur d'Alene—these lakes and many more, as well as the streams emptying into and flowing from them, are abundantly supplied with the best game and food species of fish, and in these regions usually are also found, in great quantity and infinite variety, the water fowls.

GAME PRESERVES AND STATE PARK

To further insure the increase of the game of Idaho the legislature, in 1909, created a large game preserve out of that section drained by the headwaters of the south fork of the Payette river which includes a part of the Sawtooth mountains. In 1911, by legislative enactment, the counties of Cassia, Twin Falls, Oneida and Bear Lake were constituted a game preserve for a period of five years.

The tenth and eleventh legislatures passed measures for the creation and purchase of a large tract of land that was formerly included in the Coeur d'Alene Indian reservation which was to be known as Heyburn park. The second bill provided that the purchase of this land from the United States should be made from the general state fund and should be replaced, from year to year, by payments out of the fish and game fund. Heyburn park contains about ten thousands acres, on which there is much valuable timber, and embraces many natural attractions. Some roads, trails and other improvements have been made.

CHAPTER XXXII

MASSACRE OF OTTER PARTY—DAYS OF THE VIGILANTES—HENRY PLUMMER—HANGING OF THE MEN WHO ROBBED BERRY BROTHERS—MURDER OF LLOYD MAGRUDER AND FOUR COMPANIONS—NEWS OF LINCOLN'S DEATH—ITEMS FROM EARLY NEWSPAPERS—JIM BRIDGER—STORY OF THE RESCUE OF CHILD BY PAT BRICE—CHARLES OSTNER.

The subjugation of a new country, which involves overcoming not only the obstacles imposed by nature, but also an alien and savage people, is necessarily accompanied by great hazard. Considering the circumstances, the number of tragedies connected with the settlement of the northwest is less perhaps than would be expected.

The emigrants, who braved the dangers of the "Oregon Trail" in their efforts to found new homes and redeem from the wilderness a region full of latent wealth, were in constant danger from the Indians, but the actual loss of life was relatively small. An attack, which caused the victims untold misery in addition to the heavy mortality, was that suffered by the Otter party of emigrants numbering forty-four persons.

This outrage occurred in the summer of 1860, about twenty miles below Salmon Falls, in what is now Idaho. The Indians were in ambush at a point several miles distant from water. At the first onslaught Mr. Otter, who was in charge of the train, ordered the wagons to be placed so as to form a barricade. For almost twenty-four hours they remained thus entrenched. Then the lack of water, a fact which the Indians had no doubt taken into

consideration when selecting their position, forced the emigrants to attempt to go on.

With the party were six discharged soldiers from the military post at Fort Hall. They offered, with the help of the members of the train that could be spared, to keep the Indians engaged until a new stand could be taken. The soldiers were well armed and mounted, but as soon as the Indians pressed them, they fled without resistance. The savages then closed in on the band and indiscriminately killed men, women and children. All who could abandoned the wagons and, without supplies or ammunition, hurried forward in an effort to save their lives. Nine of the twelve members of the Otter family were killed. The Indians turned their attention to plundering the wagons and securing the live stock, to which fact may be attributed the escape of any of the emigrants.

Two brothers by the name of Reith attempted to overtake the soldiers, which they succeeded in doing. Proceeding with them, the company came to the Malheur river, where the roads forked, one going to the north along the Snake and the other up the Malheur. They took the latter and followed it for six days, when it became evident that the road

was an abandoned one. The brothers tried to persuade the others to return to the main road, but were met with threats of death if they should attempt to return or leave the party. During the night, however, they, with one of the soldiers, stealthily withdrew and, with the one horse belonging to the soldier, managed to escape. After five days' travel they again came to the forks of the road, and there met a sixteen year old boy who reported that the main body of the refugees had reached the Owyhee river and would soon overtake them.

Being on the verge of starvation, they killed the horse for food, and proceeded to Burnt river. Here the boy and the soldier decided to await the coming of those in the rear, but the Reiths plodded forward. On the 20th of August they reached the Umatilla Indian Agency in a state of utter collapse. This was twenty-two days from the time they had escaped the savages. Their minds were as weak as their bodies and it was difficult for them to give a coherent account of themselves. The Hon. George H. Abbott, who was in charge of the agency, was absent on business. Byron N. Dawes, an officer, as soon as he could glean enough of the facts, started two men, with a pack mule loaded with provisions, to meet the survivors, and the next morning dispatched a man with a light wagon with additional supplies. The two men, first sent out, went forward as far as the Burnt river. Seeing nothing of the party, these men decided that the emigrants had probably left the main road and in that way had been passed, so they retraced their steps and also caused the wagon to turn back.

In the meantime, one of the five soldiers, who had been left on the Malheur river, made his way out of the mountains and reported another assault by the Indians in which all

of his companions had been killed. He, also, was at the point of utter exhaustion and it was two or three days after his arrival before he could tell what had happened.

Reports of the affair had been forwarded to Walla Walla and to Portland, and from these points to the commanding officer at Vancouver. Captain Dent, brother of Mrs. U. S. Grant, was sent from Fort Walla Walla with about eighty cavalymen to search for the emigrants. When they were crossing the divide between the Burnt river valley and the Snake, they came upon the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Van Norman and their sons. They had been killed by the Indians and the daughters of this family had been taken captive. Not until the conclusion of the war with the Bannocks and Shoshones in southern Idaho, years later, were the Van Norman girls rescued by United States troops under General Comer.

After burying the bodies, Captain Dent pressed forward anxiously on the alert for any trace of the others. He reached the Owyhee six weeks after the massacre and found the remnant of the party in a deplorable condition. Of the original band of forty-four there were in all sixteen survivors. In the following words, George H. Abbott tells of the extremity to which these people were driven:

"These people had been almost without food except rose berries, a few fish and salmon brought to them by Indians who seemed to be located near the mouth of the Boise river. They also found snakes, frogs and mice occasionally, but were reduced at last to such a condition of starvation that they consumed the body of a man who died of wounds received in the Indian attack, also of an infant and of a boy of ten years of age, young Otter, who was killed later by Indians some distance from the camp. I saw these people at the

camp of Captain Dent at the western base of the Blue Mountains on the Umatilla Reservation on his return with them, and although he had traveled very slowly and carefully, after resting with them about a week at their camp on the Owyhee, a more pitiful sight would be exceedingly difficult to imagine. With the exception of Mrs. Myers and the young boys who had remained on Burnt river, there was no one in the party who appeared to have the intelligence or mental strength of a child of three years of age. Captain Dent conveyed them to Walla Walla, where they were well supplied and cared for until they recovered normal strength. They were then permitted and assisted to proceed on their way to the Willamette valley."

The opening of rich mining camps in a remote region is invariably followed by a chaotic condition of society. The excitement attending the hunt for gold, the chances involved, the intoxication of sudden riches, all combine to bring about an abnormal state, and there is no previously established society or law to act as a check. Moreover, the population in such communities is always swelled by a large number of individuals who, in some way, prey upon the others, and vice in all forms flourishes. In these matters, Idaho was no exception to the rule. The gold excitement in California had drawn to the Pacific coast every class of adventurers, who followed the prospectors and miners to the new fields of Idaho and western Montana.

In the story of vigilante days, Henry Plummer is a prominent character. His unique position was due to a peculiar combination of criminal instincts and a winning personality. He was a man of education, pleasing in appearance and courteous in manner. He came to Lewiston in 1861, soon after the town was

founded, and followed his profession of gambling. So prevalent were games of chance that gambling was not considered especially derogatory to character.

It is said that Plummer was not only the leader of the band of robbers and murderers who plied their nefarious traffic in western Montana, but was also the guiding spirit of the highwaymen who for two years infested northern Idaho, where travel, by any one suspected of having money, became very dangerous. From his position in town, where he could keep himself informed as to the financial condition of the people coming and going, Plummer directed the movements of the bandits and, for a time at least, his connection with them was not suspected. It is stated that in 1862, so flourishing had their 'business become, two central headquarters or "shebangs" were established, one about twenty miles from Lewiston on the road to Walla Walla and the other at the foot of Craig's mountain, between Lewiston and Oro Fino, at a point where the main road was crossed by a trail for pack animals.

At this time Idaho was a part of Washington territory. Previous to the discovery of gold, what is now Idaho was uninhabited save by Indians and a very few whites. With the opening of the placer mines came a population that rapidly increased in numbers. The establishment of courts and the enforcement of law came more slowly. It took time to get the machinery of organized society in working order, and it also took time for the law-abiding citizens to realize their strength and assert it. In the meantime, lawlessness became more and more frequent and flagrant. Early in January of 1862 an attempt was made to rob a German, named Hildebrandt, the proprietor of a saloon. In the encounter, Hildebrandt was killed and the two men who

were with him escaped with the money, foiling the robbers. So cold-blooded was the murder of this man, that a meeting of citizens was called and indignation ran high. Plummer took an active part in the proceedings, making a plea for law and order and imploring the people to "take no steps that might bring disgrace and obloquy upon their rising young city." His influence helped to postpone, for a time, retributive justice.

In the meantime placer diggings were discovered at Elk City and Florence. So great was the rush to Florence and so marvelously rich were those gravels, that the more northern camps were almost deserted, and the road agents, along with others, moved their headquarters to that place.

Despite the rank injustice and hardship caused by wantonly taking from men their hard earned money and gold dust, there was often a touch of droll humor in such encounters—a humor appreciated more fully, no doubt, by disinterested persons than by the victims. Such an instance is cited by W. A. Goulder: "A good old native of the Emerald Isle, whom we called 'Doc' Noble, was one cold, stormy afternoon making his way into Oro Fino from Florence, whither he had come all the way alone on snowshoes. He was pretty well loaded down with his blankets, camp equipage, and other belongings, and was nearly in sight of the town, when he found his way blocked by a couple of Knights of the Golden Brotherhood, who insisted that he should contribute something toward defraying their expenses to Lewiston. 'Doc' had a little wad of Salmon river dust that he had gathered in Florence and was hurrying to get into town where he could rest from his long and toilsome journey. The 'agents' were very polite and in high good humor, and after accepting the little sack that was rather

reluctantly tendered, one of them who knew their victim, said, "'Doc,' this Salmon river gold dust is worth only \$12 per ounce in Portland or San Francisco. You know that that is all that you can get for it. We will do much better with you. We will take all that you have got of this almost worthless dust and allow you \$16 per ounce for it. That is a dollar more per ounce than the best Oro Fino dust is worth in the market.' This generous offer being perforce accepted, 'Doc' began to plead for his watch. That, he said, was a present to him from his dear father, long since dead and buried in the old country; it was an heirloom, something that had been in the family for generations. At this speech, the gentlemen of the road seemed deeply affected and very much hurt. "'Doc,' said one of them, 'I am very sorry that you have so poor an opinion of us. We thought you knew us better. Don't think for a moment, "Doc," that we intend to rob you. Nothing could be further from our thoughts. The little dab of dust that you let us have, we accept gratefully because we appreciate your generous disposition, and because we are in great need of money—we need it to pay our honest debts—but a high sense of honor would prevent us from taking your watch at any price, if we had no better reason. A watch is something we have no earthly use for. We do not need a watch nor watches. Everybody is watching us.'"

Crimes increased and the depredations of the road agents grew more daring. It must have been evident to even them, had they not been blinded by their successes, that a day of reckoning was nearing. Matters were brought to a crisis by the robbery of the Berry brothers in the fall of 1862. Joseph and John Berry operated a pack train between Lewiston and Florence, a distance of about one hundred

and ten miles. They had delivered the freight and collected the money, amounting to about \$2,000. On their return to Lewiston they were accosted by three masked men and robbed. The news of this outrage aroused intense indignation at Lewiston. The Berrys had recognized the voices of two of the bandits as belonging to David English and William Peoples, two men notorious on the Pacific coast for their deeds of violence. The third one was discovered to be Nelson Scott.

Assured as to the identity of their assailants, the rifled men appealed to the people of Lewiston to assist in bringing them to justice. Excitement ran high and several parties set out in pursuit of the robbers. Peoples was apprehended at Walla Walla, Scott near there on Dry creek, and English at Wallula. They did not seem particularly alarmed over their arrest, and comforted themselves with the thought of the vengeance they would wreak on their captors after they were rescued by their friends. The three men were taken to Walla Walla, where the judge ordered them to be removed to Florence for trial.

The courts, as they were then established, had seemed inadequate in stemming the great wave of crime which had so long swept the country, and the patience of the better element had reached the limit. At Lewiston it was decided that these men should be held and their fate determined by the people. A committee was appointed to investigate the circumstances connected with the robbery. In order to make their work more effective, a number of persons were appointed to arrest others who were known to belong to the band of highwaymen, which caused a hurried exodus of the members of the fraternity.

The prisoners were confined and a strong guard placed over them. During the night shots were heard. People rushing to the scene

learned that friends of the robbers, in an attempt to rescue them, had fired upon the guard. Quiet was restored and the crowd dispersed. When morning dawned the sentinels were gone and the door stood ajar. Within, hanging by the neck, were the bodies of the three desperadoes. Swiftly and surely had the vigilance committee administered its first punishment.

Florence had also effected an organization for the punishing and discouraging of crime. The vigilante movement had salutary effects and, taken in connection with the opening of rich mines in Boise basin and what is now Montana, which attracted great numbers to those districts, resulted in ridding northern Idaho of its lawless element.

Plummer, accompanied by others of the band, left Florence and went to Elk City. Finding there people who were acquainted with him in California and knew his record, he deemed it best not to tarry. A few days later he appeared at Deer Lodge, Montana. Here Plummer's career was vari-colored but short. In Montana he met a young woman who aroused within him the only noble affection of his mature years. He went to Bannock, the center of a rich mining district, where his ingratiating ways soon made him one of the prominent citizens. It may be charitable to assume that, for the sake of the girl he loved, Eliza Bryan, and whom he afterwards married, he had a desire to change his mode of life, but too many other criminals knew his record and it was impossible for him to sever his relations with them.

Plummer was elected sheriff of Bannock and used this office to forward the plans of one of the most desperate and best organized bands of robbers and murderers that ever operated in the West and of which Plummer was the leader. For some time his connection

with the outlaws was not suspected and he held the confidence of the majority of the people. In the summer of 1863, after Idaho had been made a territory, the United States marshal of Idaho went to Bannock to organize that section into a district, and while there Plummer was strongly recommended for the position of deputy United States marshal. This part of the country was included in Idaho until the spring of 1864, when congress created the territory of Montana.

At first the miners in this district were so intent on their work that they seemed indifferent to the frequent robberies and other lawless acts perpetrated there, but the crimes soon became so open and so numerous that they, as had been the case in northern Idaho, were forced to take some action, and vigilante methods were resorted to as the only way of securing speedy and effective results. Two men were captured and before execution, one of them confessed, giving the names of the members of the band of highwaymen and naming Henry Plummer as the chief. About this time there occurred the Magruder murder, to which reference will be made later. This revolting crime shook the entire Northwest and quickened public conscience. The toils tightened about Plummer. He realized his danger and was preparing to leave the country, but just before he was able to carry out this plan he, with two companions, were apprehended and hanged.

The details of these events, as well as of subsequent acts of the vigilant committees, which were necessary to crush this regime of wickedness, belong to Montana history. Nathaniel P. Langford, who was in Montana during these stirring times, has ably treated the subject in his "Vigilante Days and Ways." He knew Plummer and of many incidents he writes from personal knowledge. The follow-

ing, telling of Plummer's family connections, is taken from Mr. Langford's book:

"Henry Plummer was born in the state of Connecticut, and was in the twenty-seventh year of his age at the time of his death. His wife, who had gone to her former home in the States three months previous to his execution, was entirely ignorant of the guilty life he was leading, and for some time after his death believed that he had fallen a victim to a conspiracy. She was, however, fully undeceived, and the little retrospect which her married life with him afforded convinced her of his infamy.

"Many of the citizens of Montana doubted whether the name by which he was known was his true one; but its genuineness has been established in many ways, and, among others, by the following incident, which I here relate as well to illustrate the subtlety of Plummer, as to show the standing and character of his family relations.

"In the summer of 1860, soon after the completion of the first transcontinental railway, being in New York City, I was requested by Edwin R. Purple, who resided in Bannock in 1862, to call with him upon a sister and brother of Plummer. He learned from them that they had been misled concerning the cause of their brother's execution by letters which he wrote to them in 1863, in which he told them that he was in constant danger of being hanged because of his attachment to the Union. They honestly believed that his loyalty and patriotism had cost him his life, and they mourned his loss not only as a brother, but as a martyr in the cause of his country. From the moment that they heard of his death, they had determined, if ever opportunity offered, to pursue and punish his murderers, and, with that purpose in view, were about to leave by railroad for Ogden, Utah,

and complete the remaining five hundred miles of the trip to Montana by stage coach. The next day, accompanied by Mr. Purple, I had an interview with them, and found them to be well educated, cultivated people. They were very eager in their desire to find and punish the murderers of their brother, and repeatedly avowed their intention to leave, almost immediately, in pursuit of them. Both Mr. Purple and I used all the plausible arguments we could summon to dissuade them from the undertaking, without revealing any of the causes which led to Plummer's death, all to no purpose. Finding them resolved, we concluded that, rather than allow them to suffer from the deception they labored under, we would put in their hands Dimsdale's 'Vigilantes,' with the assurance that all it contained relative to their brother was true. We urged them to satisfy themselves, from a perusal of it, of the utter fruitlessness of their contemplated journey. The following day we called upon the brother, who, with a voice broken by sobs and sighs, informed us that his sister was so prostrated with grief at the revelation of her brother's career that she could not see us. He thanked us for making known to them the terrible history, which otherwise they would have learned under circumstances doubly afflicting, after a long and tedious journey."

In all the annals of crime it would be difficult to find a more deliberate and revolting murder than that of Lloyd Magruder and his companions. And in sharp contrast with the wickedness depicted in this gruesome tale is the constancy of Magruder's friend, Hill Beachy, who never rested until he brought the miscreants to a full accounting for their terrible deed. Despite the circumstances, which would have seemed to justify the most

summary measures, Mr. Beachy confined himself and his helpers to lawful means.

Lloyd Magruder was a well known packer and trader of northern Idaho. In August of 1863 he had arranged to pack a large amount of supplies and provisions to the mines east of the Bitterroot mountains, then a part of Idaho, but which was later included within the boundary lines of Montana. On the morning of the departure of the pack train from Lewiston, Mr. Magruder called at the Luna Hotel, of which Mr. Beachy was proprietor, to say good-bye.

The preceding night Mr. Beachy had dreamed that he saw his friend murdered in the mountains. The dream was very vivid and so greatly disturbed him that he told it to his wife. They debated the advisability of warning Mr. Magruder. Being ready to start and having a large amount invested in the enterprise, they realized that such a story, based only on a dream, could not deter Mr. Magruder from his undertaking and could have no effect except to cause him some anxiety. It was all so intangible they felt no decisive step could be taken, so, presenting him with his own gun for use on the trip, Mr. Beachy bade his friend a cheerful good-bye.

The route lay through a wild, mountainous and uninhabited country, over a trail that could be traveled by none save pack and saddle animals. To traverse three hundred miles in this fashion involved much time and effort. The day after Magruder left Lewiston, there also departed from that place a party made up of D. C. Lowry, David Howard and James Romain; Bob Zachary and three other miners, their avowed destination being Oregon. When far enough out to be free from observation they turned their steps to the east. Within a few days they were joined by William Page,

a mountaineer. When Magruder was within three days of Bannock he was overtaken by these eight men. They made themselves agreeable and helpful and were considered a desirable addition to the company. The reputation of these men, especially the first three named, was far from good, but this Magruder did not know.

On reaching Bannock, the packer was disappointed in finding that this camp had been almost deserted, the miners having flocked to new discoveries in Alder gulch, with Virginia City as the center, distant from Bannock seventy-five miles. He went on to this place, finding a ready and profitable market for his wares. Howard, Lowry, Romain and Page established themselves in the same building occupied by Magruder, and during the six weeks that it took him to dispose of his goods, rendered him much assistance and completely won his confidence. He then offered to pay them well if they would accompany him on the return trip in the capacity of assistants and guards, for he had realized about \$25,000 from this business venture, which had to be carried with him to Lewiston. Before leaving Virginia City, Charley Allen, a successful miner; William Phillips, an old pioneer, and two young men, brothers, named Horace and Robert Chalmers, who had recently come from Missouri, arranged to unite their trains with Magruder's and make the trip as one party. It is said that Romain tried to persuade Phillips to forego the journey, but as he could give no reason for such a request, his suggestion was not heeded.

From Bannock, where he stopped a few days on his return, Magruder sent a letter to his wife by a party of travelers, saying that he expected to start for home with a strong guard in about twelve days. He did this in order to mislead any of the road agents at

Lewiston who might plan to waylay and rob him. Howard, familiarly known as "Doc," was the leader in the diabolical plot which involved not only robbery but the killing of five of the party. Page, who was not yet in their confidence, they desired to retain because of his knowledge of the mountains.

It was decided that the attack should be made when in camp on the Bitterroot mountains, at a distance of one hundred miles or more from any settlement. A few hours before the plan was to be carried into effect, Howard rode alongside Page and, in a few, terse words uttered in a tone that could not be misunderstood, told him that they intended to kill Magruder and the four men with him; that he, Page, would not be expected to assist in the murder, but would assist in disposing of the bodies and would share in the plunder; and that, if he placed any value on his own life, he would not in the slightest degree interfere. Page had lived a reckless life, but his hands were unstained by human blood. He asserted afterward that he desired to give warning, but that fear of his own life held him back and that, so completely had Howard won the confidence of his companions, he did not think the story would be believed if he told it.

When camp was made for the night, Magruder and Lowry were assigned to the guarding of the herd. Page had made a fire for them at some distance from the main camp. As they left the others, Lowry secured an ax, saying that it would probably be needed in getting wood. The others prepared for sleep. At some distance from the camp fire the brothers made their bed; Allen lay down near Page, while Romain, properly armed for his part of the work, placed himself by the side of Phillips. Howard was in command. At about ten o'clock, the time agreed upon, while

Magruder was leaning forward to light his pipe, Lowry struck him with the ax, killing him instantly. Then Lowry and Howard hastened to the Chalmers brothers and dispatched them, while Romain inflicted a fatal knife wound on Phillips. Allen, aroused, sat up but before he could realize the situation Howard shot him. Their dastardly work finished, Page was summoned. The bodies were wrapped in blankets and thrown over the precipice. All of the camp equipment was burned. The snow storm, which for hours had been threatening, had set in. In clearing the camp, the four men all wore moccasins in order that, should discovery be made, the atrocity would be attributed to the Indians. One horse and seven mules were selected from the animals, and the remainder, about seventy, were driven into a canyon and killed.

There is no evidence that these murderers experienced any revulsion of feeling or remorse after their awful task was completed. Their sole concern seems to have been to get safely out of the country. It was decided that they should ford the Clearwater about fifty miles above Lewiston, make their way to Puget Sound and there board a steamer. They realized the danger of being seen in Lewiston, but the condition of the river finally made it necessary for them to go to that place. Near Lewiston they left their animals with a rancher with instructions to keep them until their return. Concealing their faces as best they could with hats and mufflers, they entered the town after dark. Their first thought was to go down the river by boat, but a high wind was blowing and the waves ran too high. There was no alternative left them except to take the stage to Walla Walla. One of the quartette entered the hotel of Hill Beachy to en-

gage transportation for four. His appearance aroused Mr. Beachy's suspicions, his first thought being that a plan was on foot to rob the stage, which was to carry a box of treasure. He spied upon the men until he recognized Lowry, Howard and Romain. This discovery recalled all his fears concerning his friend, and with the fears came the settled conviction that Magruder had been murdered and by these men.

He voiced his opinion to those near him as the stage started and wanted to pursue the men and arrest them, but in the absence of any evidence, all were incredulous. Mrs. Magruder had just received the letter stating that he would not leave Bannock for several days. But Mr. Beachy could not rest, and immediately instituted a search for the animals which he felt sure they had ridden and had disposed of some place near Lewiston. His friends rather ridiculed his fears, under the circumstances, while the rougher element made open threats against him. For three days his search was fruitless. At that time a party came in from Bannock and asked if Magruder had arrived, saying he had preceded them. This gave more color to the fears entertained by Mr. Beachy, but the suggestion was made that at the last moment Mr. Magruder had deemed it better to take the longer route by way of Salt Lake City.

Still persisting, his efforts were at last rewarded by finding the horse and mules, which, with the saddles and other trappings, he took to Lewiston. Here a saddle was identified as belonging to Magruder, while a man, who had just come in over trail, recognized the horse as one that was with the train and also stated that Lowry, Howard, Romain and Page were with the missing men.

With this evidence and having with him requisitions on the governors of Washington,

Oregon and California, Beachy, with one companion, immediately started in pursuit. On reaching Walla Walla it was ascertained that the four men had left there four days before, after having lost considerable at the gaming tables, but that they took with them a large amount of gold dust. They had volunteered the information that they, with others, had purchased a ditch in Boise Basin and had charged the miners a high rate for water; that complaints had arisen about the rates asked which resulted in a fight, with some fatalities on each side; that they were the only ones of the ditch company that escaped, and that they were leaving the country for fear of arrest.

Bringing into service every influence and expedient which could speed them on their way, they went down the Columbia to Portland, hearing of the men along the way. From this point, Mr. Beachy's companion continued the search by boat, while he reconnoitred on land.

Some time before Beachy had befriended a young man, whom he had known as a boy, who was accused of stealing, and from him had learned of some of the burglaries of Lowry, Romain and Howard, and the name of an accomplice in Portland had been mentioned.

Mr. Beachy sought this man and, by pretending that he was a partner in the Boise ditch transaction, which story had been repeated by the murderers all along the line, he learned that the men he was after were en route to San Francisco, where they intended to remain until they could get their dust coined, and would then go to New York City. How to reach San Francisco in time was a problem. The next steamer would not leave Portland for ten days. The only course open was a seven hundred mile trip by stage

over very bad roads. Getting a conveyance he set out to overtake the stage, which he did at Salem. Finding that too slow over the mountains, he again resorted to private conveyance until he caught up with the stage in advance. After a journey of four hundred miles he reached Yreka, where there was a telegraph station, from which point he sent a message to the San Francisco police. On his arrival in the city he found the men in custody.

The three murderers vehemently denied any knowledge of Magruder. Page, by signs, indicated that he had something to tell and later this opportunity was given him. Writs of habeas corpus were applied for which delayed their departure from San Francisco, but finally Mr. Beachy was authorized to take the prisoners to Lewiston for trial. On their arrival they were met by a large crowd of citizens who had thoughtfully provided four ropes. The people, by this time, were convinced that the murders had been committed and that Mr. Beachy had the right men, and were disposed to make short work of their punishment. Mr. Beachy addressed his fellow townsmen, explaining to them in few but firm words that his promise had been given not only to the prisoners but to the officers of California that the men should have a fair trial and should be hung only after a legal conviction, and that this promise he intended to make good. The words of no other man could have held in check the wrath of that crowd, but they yielded to Mr. Beachy and made no attempt afterwards to frustrate the course of law.

Mr. Beachy brought the prisoners to Lewiston in December, 1863. The first term of the district court held in Idaho convened in Lewiston the following month, with Judge Samuel C. Parks on the bench. A grand jury

was called. On the testimony of William Page, and the circumstantial evidence, indictments were returned against Howard, Lowry and Romain. Every chance was given the prisoners and they were ably defended by W. W. Thayer, of Oregon, and John W. Anderson. The prosecution was conducted by Milton Kelly, E. T. Gray and William C. Rheam. Every effort was made to secure an impartial jury. It was not possible, because of the heavy snows, to visit the scene of the crime as described by Page and in that manner prove beyond any question the truth or falsity of his statements, but his testimony had the marks of verity and was supported by the finding of the horse and saddle, the fact that he had left Bannock in company with these men and that no trace of him had been found. The jury decided that these three men were guilty of murder in the first degree, and the judge sentenced them to be hanged on the 4th of March, 1864. There were no jails, but the men were carefully guarded until the fatal day arrived, when the order of the court was carried out.

The first territorial legislature was in session at Lewiston during the trial. Knowing the great service Mr. Beachy had rendered the cause of law and order, the legislature appropriated from the territorial treasury the sum of \$6,244 to be paid to him in reimbursement of the heavy expenses he had borne in the pursuit and capture of the criminals. Through Mr. Beachy's persistent efforts the \$17,000, which the men had deposited in the mint in San Francisco, was released and paid to Mrs. Magruder and her children.

The latter part of the following May a company of men left Lewiston and, guided by William Page, journeyed to the scene of the crime. There they found absolute proof

of all the gruesome details which had been related at the trial.

The discovery of gold in Boise Basin brought a large population to that section and Boise county soon became the leading one within the territory, both in wealth and numbers. There existed the usual conditions common to new mining camps, but Idaho never had to contend with so large, desperate and well organized band of outlaws as fell to the fate of Montana. In addition to the lawlessness that would naturally be expected under the circumstances, there was the intense feeling engendered by the strife between the north and the south, and the presence in Idaho, as in so many other parts of the United States, of the human flotsam which follows the shipwreck of war.

Standards that, in long established societies, are just and right cannot always be justly applied to such conditions as are here being considered. In the early mining communities many affairs, which elsewhere would be considered fit subjects for public interference, were deemed of a strictly private and personal nature and were, perhaps, best left alone. Then there was experienced some difficulty in securing, through the courts, conviction and punishment even when the evidence of guilt seemed conclusive. This had a tendency to cause the people, in some cases, to take the administration of justice into their own hands.

The ranchers of the Payette valley had suffered great loss through the purloining of their horses and cattle. They organized for a determined resistance to such depredations and the methods employed brought them a high degree of immunity.

One of the most notable shooting affrays was the one which cost Sumner Pinkham his life. Pinkham had served as sheriff of Boise

county and had incurred the ill will of a certain element by a more fearless and rigid discharge of his duties than had been done by some others of the officials. He was later made United States marshal. In July, 1865, he was killed by Ferdinand J. Patterson, a gambler, and a man with whom Pinkham had had some difficulty. Patterson had been drinking heavily. The assault was unprovoked, and seems to have been induced by the enmity between the two men, aggravated by political differences. Patterson's friends furnished him with a horse and arms and he immediately left, but within a few hours was returned to Idaho City and placed in the county jail. The community became divided into two pronounced factions, one for and the other against Patterson. There was a strong feeling that, with a crime as unwarranted as this, there should be no dalliance. Steps were taken to organize a vigilance committee, but those on the opposite side were equally alert and determined. The case was allowed to go to trial and Patterson was acquitted. Patterson left the Basin soon after his release and the following year was killed at Walla Walla.

Road agents were a constant menace to the stage lines. D. C. Updyke, well known in southern Idaho, was, in time, suspected of being connected with a band of highwaymen, which suspicion was subsequently confirmed. He had come to the Pacific Coast in 1855, sojourned for a while at different places, finally reaching the mining camps of Idaho, where he accumulated some money. In 1864 he went into business in Boise City. When Ada was set off from Boise county, Updyke was elected sheriff. Later he was charged with being a defaulter to the county and resigned his office.

In April, 1866, Boise City was shocked by

the shooting of Reuben Raymond. This young man and his assailant, John C. Clark, had recently returned from a raid against the Indians, Updyke being the captain of the company which volunteered for this purpose. It was generally understood at the time that the cause of the shooting was the fact that a few days previously Raymond, in a law suit in which the Updyke crowd was concerned, had given testimony that was adverse to their interests. This crime provoked the wildest excitement. Clark was confined in the guard house but on a morning, soon after the murder, his body was found hanging on a tree.

Threats of avenging the death of Clark were made by the Updyke crowd. The citizens, aroused to the seriousness of the situation, organized and announced their intention of clearing the community of every suspicious character. This had the effect of dispersing the objectionable element. Updyke, becoming alarmed as to his own safety, left Boise City in company with Jake Dixon, departing over the Rocky Bar road. They were followed and later their bodies were found hanging near Syrup creek.

Updyke and his followers were implicated in numerous stage "hold-ups." A man named Parks was leaving Boise and the ruffians supposed that the heavy satchel he carried contained treasure. An attack was made on the stage in which he was a passenger. Parks was shot. He was brought back to the city but died within a week from his wounds. The satchel was filled with specimens of ore instead of the coveted gold dust. In the summer of 1865 a stage was halted in the Portneuf canyon, robbed and several of the passengers killed. It was believed that Updyke furnished arms for this attack and shared in the loot.

An editorial taken from the two-weekly *Statesman* of April 17, 1866, reflects the situation in Boise City at the time: "For something more than two years this territory has been ridden and ruled by both organized and unorganized bands of men, who have made highway and private robbery, burglary and murder, when necessary for their purpose, their profession. Juries and officers of the courts have been terrified by their threats from a discharge of their duties, and in some instances they have succeeded in being elected to offices of trust only to betray the too confiding public into the hands of their bloody confederates, or to assist criminals to escape rather than to discharge their duty of bringing them to justice. * * * To such a degree has this state of things existed that the law seemed to present no check. It is true that the territory has laws, but the reign of terror prevented their execution. * * *

"Space forbids us to mention the numerous atrocities that make up the long list committed here in Boise City. The last one was the deliberate murder of Raymond because he testified to the truth in a court of law. Before his almost lifeless body was removed from the place where he fell, D. C. Updyke stepped up to a prominent citizen of this place and significantly said: 'That affair grew out of the law suit yesterday, and there will be many more like it.' The whole tenor of the preliminary examination of Clark gave the assurance that the same means that had defeated justice so often before would be used to their utmost in this case. That Clark was committed to await trial and afterwards seized and executed is well known. Updyke was most ferocious in his threats against several citizens whom he charged with having a hand in the execution, and finally, as he left town, announced his intention of return-

ing to pay Boise City one more visit to get even, or words to that effect. He has been executed and also the confederate who went away with him.

"As to the terror that has reigned for the last two years, it has come to an end. Good citizens and peaceable men walk the streets and go about their business in comparative safety. The grand jury that is now in session, when their labors are done, may disperse without danger of being assassinated for the discharge of their duty. There is no alarm in the community and no terror for any one except those who prey upon society and their fellowmen. Such is the exact condition of affairs today."

Methods, which could not be tolerated where a social system has long been established and where there is every opportunity for enforcement of law, may be justifiable under such circumstances as have here been set out. Mob law is to be deplored, but those who are familiar with the conditions prevalent in the early mining camps of California, Idaho, Montana and Nevada are almost unanimous in the opinion that the measures adopted were necessary. No doubt mistakes were some times made and the system in certain instances was converted to a wrong use, but, on the whole, the organization of the vigilantes seems to have been the only means by which the citizens could safe guard themselves and effectively strike terror to the heart of the evil doer.

During these years our country was torn and ravaged by internal conflict. Idaho, though far from the seat of war and having no troops enlisted on either side, had among her people those who were strongly partisan and local issues were influenced by the political bias and enmity thus engendered. But

when, through the slow means of communication then in vogue, news of the assassination of Lincoln was received, here, as in all other parts of the United States, hostilities were submerged in general mourning over the passing of the great leader. W. A. Goulder, who was in the mining camp of Pierce City, tells of the effect on him and his companions of the news of the national calamity:

"When April came and the robins and meadow larks began to sing, the miners devoted all the time they could spare from their more arduous labors to the pleasant recreations of making kitchen gardens. There was still considerable snow on the ground, but this was shoveled off from small areas of a few square rods, where a place sufficiently level could be found, the spots burned over with brush heaps to warm the soil, and the seeds of garden vegetables that would grow and mature at such an altitude were planted. The late frosts would claim some of the first fruits of our labors, but there would be the survival of the fittest, so that we were always sure, during the working season, of some tender and succulent garden truck to vary the sameness of our ordinary miner's bill of fare.

"I think it was near the close of the month of April in this year, 1865, that we were one forenoon at work over in Garibaldi gulch, helping some of our neighbors clear away rubbish and debris from the site of an old reservoir and assisting to make the needed repairs. While thus engaged, Stephen Waymire, a son of Uncle Fred Waymire of Polk county, Oregon, came upon the scene, bringing us the sad and startling news that President Lincoln had been assassinated. At first, we thought he was joking, but were soon convinced that his story, astounding and incredible as it seemed, was only too true. The

young man's eyes were filled with tears and his whole being seemed crushed under his burden of sorrow. Not another word was spoken by any of the company. We silently gathered up our tools and we all went mournfully to our cabins. The sun seemed not only eclipsed, but utterly gone from his place in the heavens. A short repast, with the fewest words possible, was eaten and then we all went to town, where we found the only flag in the camp at half-mast with groups of men standing around, who, if they were talking, it was in whispers inaudible. The little town had been suddenly changed from a scene of business activity and social gaiety to one of the deepest silence, gloom and sorrow. There could be no mistaking or doubting the sincerity and the depth of the grief everywhere manifested. The same feeling pervaded all classes and reached every individual."

The following items from the *Boise News*, of Idaho City (then Bannock) and the first newspaper published in southern Idaho, are taken from Hailey's History of Idaho:

"*Boise News*, published every Saturday evening by T. J. and J. S. Butler, editors and proprietors. Terms invariably in advance.

Rates of subscription: One year, \$12.00; six months, \$7.00; three months, \$4.00; single copies, 50 cents."

"Rates from Idaho City, Placerville, Centerville and Pioneer City will be as follows: To San Francisco, \$1,000 or over, insured, 4½ per cent; under \$1,000, insured, 5½ per cent; to Portland, \$1,000 or over, insured, 3½ per cent; under \$1,000, insured, 4½ per cent; to The Dalles, \$1,000 or over, insured, 3½ per cent; under \$1,000, insured, 4 per cent; Umatilla, \$1,000 or over, insured, 3¼ per cent; under \$1,000, insured, 4 per cent; Walla

Walla, \$1,000 or over, insured, 3 per cent; under \$1,000, insured, 3½ per cent; La-Grande, insured, 2½ per cent; Auburn, insured, 2½ per cent. Wells, Fargo & Company, J. J. Smith, agent. From Boise News of May 21, 1864."

"We copy the following from the Boise News of December 26, 1863: Prices current—Butter, per lb., \$1.25; potatoes, 25 to 30 cents; chickens, per doz., \$36.00; eggs, per doz., \$2.00; ham, per lb., 75 cents; soap, per lb., 40 to 50 cents; lard, per lb., 70 to 80 cents; salt, per lb., 35 to 40 cents; side bacon, per lb., 60 to 70 cents; tea, per lb., \$1.50 to \$2.00; flour, per one hundred lbs., \$33.00 to \$36.00; rice, per lb., 50 cents; sugar, per lb., 50 to 70 cents; coffee, per lb., 70 to 75 cents; candles, per lb., \$1.00; tobacco, natural leaf, per lb., \$1.60 to \$2.25; tobacco, sweet, per lb., \$1.30 to \$1.50; beans, per lb., 40 to 45 cents; nails, cut, per lb., 40 to 50 cents; kerosene oil, per gal., \$8.00 to \$9.00. Wines and Liquors—Best Champagne, per doz., \$48.00; best Champagne, per case, \$96.00; California Wine, per case, \$24.00; Claret Wine, per case, \$24.00; Sherry, per gal., in wood, \$7.00; Port, per gal., in wood, \$7.00; Schnaps, per case, \$24.00; Bakers Bitters, per case, \$24.00 to \$30.00; Goddard Brandy, per gal., \$10.00; Juler R. & O., per gal., \$10.00; Pelivosen & Silt, per gal., \$6.00 to \$7.00; Hermitage Whiskey, per gal., \$7.00; Essence of Old Virginia, per gal., \$7.00; Magnolia, per gal., \$6.00 to \$6.50; Eureka Whiskey, \$6.00; Cutler Whiskey, \$7.50. (The above prices were usually paid in gold dust at the rate of \$16.00 per ounce, when the real value of the gold dust was only \$14.50 to \$15.00 per ounce.)"

The Idaho *Statesman*, the leading daily paper of Idaho, was established in Boise City in 1864, and for years appeared as a tri-weekly publication. Below are given the

early subscription terms: 1 copy, 1 week, payable to carrier, \$1.00; 1 copy, 1 month, by mail or express, \$3.00; 1 copy, 3 months, by mail or express, \$6.00; 1 copy, 6 months, by mail or express, \$10.00; 1 copy 1 year, by mail, \$20.00; terms invariably in advance.

"Good Time—We have lately made frequent mention of the improvement in the running time of Ben Holliday's stage between here and Salt Lake, but we have the best thing to tell yet. The stage arrived yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock in four days and five hours from Salt Lake. The actual running time was less than four days and no extra effort was made. That, considering the state of the roads, is or ought to be satisfactory to everybody." *Statesman*, Saturday morning, April 7, 1866.

"There is a letter in the Boise City post-office directed to—Mr. Wm. Johnson, Boyse River, Idaho, Oregon, Colorado Territory.

"The letter has evidently had difficulty in finding all these places at once, for it has been since February traveling from Chandlerville, Illinois. Some indignant mail clerk has endorsed on it, 'if you know where this letter belongs, for God Sake send it.'" *Statesman*, May 15, 1866.

Among the many men who trapped on the headwaters of the Missouri and its tributaries for the fur companies, which are referred to in earlier chapters of this history, probably none was better known than Jim Bridger. He made his headquarters at a place now in southwestern Wyoming, which became known at Fort Bridger, and was later one of the land marks along the old "Oregon Trail."

Jim Bridger is authoritatively credited with being the first white man to see Salt Lake. In 1824 he was trapping along Bear river, on what is now Idaho territory. He followed

the stream to the canyon leading out of Cache valley. Climbing the high hills, he saw off to the south a large body of water. His interest aroused, he went on until he reached the shore, tasted the water and found it salty.

D. E. Burley, general passenger agent of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company. Because of the historical interest attached to this man and his name, Mr. Burley, from the fragments of likenesses that could be pro-



JIM BRIDGER

Later an exploring party went around the lake and determined that it had no outlet.

The picture of Bridger accompanying this sketch was secured through the courtesy of

cured, had an artist prepare the drawing from which this cut was made. This picture of Jim Bridger may safely be said to be the only one in existence.

After having spent many years among the Indians, Bridger lost his life at their hands.

Of the many thrilling events connected with the Indian wars in Idaho in 1877-8, none has gained wider publicity nor has greater human interest than the rescue by Pat Brice, a big hearted Irishman, of a little child, and which was accomplished at imminent peril to himself.

The account given below appeared in a Butte, Montana, paper after a personal interview with Brice, and was again published at the time of his death.

"His story, one of the bravest recorded in the west, has been told in prose and verse in many ways, but he was prevailed upon to give it from his own lips two years ago to an *Inter-Mountain* reporter. It is as follows and bears repeating:

"It was in June that I started from Oregon to go to Warren's mining camp in Idaho following my pursuit of prospecting. I had a saddle horse, gun and the usual outfit. I had not heard of any trouble with Indians and therefore was taken completely by surprise when near the crossing of the Whitebird river a band of about twenty-five Nez Percés came upon me suddenly and made me prisoner.

"They took my horse and blankets and most of them wanted to kill me on the spot, but an Indian I had met before interceded in my behalf, telling them that I was a friend of his and had never done them any harm. While they were discussing the division of my outfit, the Indian, whose name I shall never forget, queer as it sounds, 'Moxmouse,' it was, told me of the decision of the Nez Percés to go to their old home, and that they were on the warpath; unless I could hide in the brush, the main body of the tribe now only a mile away would surely kill me if I

was found in that section. Seizing an opportune moment I slipped away into the brush as he had directed and lay quiet until darkness came on.

"I kept along the bed of the creek then in an effort to escape, but I had gone but a few rods when I heard a child's voice sobbing and crying. I knew it was a white child as she kept calling for her mama in English so I made a search until I found her. A little girl I should judge about six years of age, whose name I learned was Maggie Manuel. From what she told me I thought all her people had been killed by the Indians. Her mother and an infant at breast had been killed outright at the cabin and the father was left for dead in the field by the hostiles, though he was found and rescued by soldiers eleven days later, having subsisted on raw turnips from the fields in spite of many wounds. He died, however, some two years later of exposure and the injuries received at the time.

"The child tried to escape from me at first, but when I talked to her and assured her that I would take care of her she nestled down in our hiding place and went to sleep. I thought that the morning would never come as I tried to look out for danger known and unknown. The sun rose at last and then I discovered that Maggie's arm was broken and that she had been struck on the head. Her clothing was in tatters and I bound her wounds with my outer shirt and made a dress of the under shirt, as that was the warmer. My coat and vest had gone to one of the Indian captors of the previous day.

"During the morning of that first day there was a commotion among the Indians that were all about us and soon I learned the cause. They were attacked by a small company of soldiers under Colonel Perry, who was trying to drive them back. He was outnumbered

bered and finally had to retire. The Indian force was between us and the soldiers and I looked in vain for a way to join the blue coats, that I could see and occasionally hear, until they were forced to abandon the unequal contest.

"We had nothing to eat that day, but we had plenty of water from the creek. It was thus we passed three days, though each night I would make cautious efforts to get away. Every time I was driven back by the barking of the dogs in the Indian camp that warned me that it was unsafe. The third day I was getting desperate. Something must be done or the child would perish of hunger; and besides her broken arm was swelling and torturing her with pain that was almost as severe to me who had to see her suffering without being able to give her any relief. I crawled through the brush to reconnoiter, and coming to a rise of ground I saw three chieftains of the Nez Perce tribe a few hundred yards away, walking up and down in front of a cabin. I then decided to make a bold front, and rising to my feet I threw up my hands and approached the house.

"Whitebird was one of the Indians and I did not know the others, though I have often wondered if one was not Chief Joseph himself. I told them my story, who I was and about the baby in the brush and asked them to let me go on my way to Mt. Idaho.

"They held a council and by their gestures it seemed that two of them were for my instant death. I demanded then that they shoot me, and declared that I was ready to die but wanted to die like a man. This stand seemed to surprise them, and the taller of the three stepped forward and grasped my hand, saying:

"'You brave! You good man! Go get

papoose, take her to tillikums,' meaning that I should take the girl to her friends.

"I lost no time in setting out and covered five miles, carrying the girl in my arms. Toward nightfall we came to a cabin on Camas Prairie. It was deserted by the owners and the Indians had ransacked it of everything and the only thing that was like food at all was a crust of bread that was so hard that the Indians had left it, so you may imagine what condition it was in. I broke off a small portion and soaked it in water in the spring near the house for Maggie, and well do I remember how she cried because I would not let her eat it all. My supper? Oh, I took a big drink of water.

"Do you know," said he, "a man may go a long time without eating, but he must have water. For the first day or two I was terribly hungry, but after that there was such a fever that water seemed to satisfy my cravings and I must have drunk a quart at a time.

"Well, I saw that I could not make progress with the child in my arms, so I made a chair out of an old axebox that I found in the barn and slung it over my shoulders with a piece of halter rope, and the next day carried her like a peddler carries his pack. Every mile or two I saw traces of the Indians and their bloody work along the road. Sometimes it was smoking ruins, and again it was a dead body, mutilated and scalped. At one place I saw bodies of three men in a group, stripped of all clothing and ghastly wounds showing how they had died.

"I staggered on till at last I climbed a hill and saw a short distance away the little cluster of buildings that constituted Mt. Idaho. The town was fortified and guarded, for the inhabitants were in constant fear of attack. The citizens saw me coming and a delegation came out to meet me. They took the burden

of the child from me and one of them, who must have been a preacher, gave me a Prince Albert coat that was too small for me, so that I might go into town.

"Nothing was too good for us there. We were fed and clothed and a Mrs. Lyons set the broken arm of Maggie. There was no doctor in the camp, but the job was well done, that I know.

"Maggie's grandfather was among the refugees and he took care of her for a time, until her father partially recovered. Since then I lost track of her until a few years ago, when I heard from her by letter. The little girl is now a woman grown and married to a man named Bowman, who runs a sawmill at Grangeville, Idaho, not far from the scene where her mother was slaughtered and we had that terrible adventure. She has five little children, and I have no doubt has often told them the story of our escape from Chief Joseph's band."

It is said that when Brice made his appeal to the Indians, they saw on his bare breast a tattooed cross, and that the sight of this holy symbol aided him in securing clemency at their hands.

Brice left Idaho county soon after the war and it was generally believed that he had died. A few years ago Miss Nannie Fabrique, a student at the Lewiston State Normal School, wrote a poem, commemorating his deed, which was published in the *Tribune* of Lewiston. A letter received shortly after the appearance of the poem made known that Mr. Brice was alive and had for years resided in Montana. His death occurred at Anaconda, Montana, in September, 1907.

On December 8, 1914, in Boise, occurred the death of Charles Ostner, who was born at Baden in 1828. In early manhood he came to the United States, on to the Pacific Coast,

and thence to Idaho during the gold excitement. Early in the '60s he located in Garden valley, Boise county. There in the very heart of nature the artist in the man demanded utterance. With no aid except the crudest of tools, he fashioned from native wood a statue of George Washington, mounted on a charger. Slowly the work grew under his loving hands. When it was completed he gave it to the territory. In 1869 it was placed on a pedestal in the capitol grounds, the unveiling accompanied by suitable ceremonies. The legislature made an appropriation to Mr. Ostner as a token of the appreciation of the people of Idaho.

In addition to his sculpturing, Mr. Ostner painted several large canvases. His eye and hand were untrained save as they had acquired cunning by giving tangible form to his visions. Had the natural ability of this man been supplemented by technical knowledge and training, no one can say to what heights of achievement his love of the beautiful might have carried him.

On his bier Idaho's Society of Artists placed a wreath made of pine and laurel, fresh from the mountains amid which he had worked, as a tribute not alone to what he had accomplished, but also to the artistic spirit which, despite the privations of a pioneer life and with no teacher save nature, craved and found expression.

Out in the open, during all these years of summer sunshine and winter storms, the equestrian statue of Washington has stood. For some time Mr. Ostner had resided in Boise. Often the passers-by might have seen an old man seated on a bench in the capitol grounds, his eyes fixed on the figure of the great American, but few, perhaps, knew that in this bent figure they beheld the man whose hands had transformed a block of Idaho wood into the image before him.

CHAPTER XXXIII

THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS AND IMPORTANT PART PLAYED BY ITS REPRESENTATIVES IN THE SETTLEMENT AND UP-BUILDING OF IDAHO.

It is most consonant that in this history of Idaho shall be entered definite record concerning the potent influence exerted by the valiant and progressive members of the Church of Latter Day Saints in connection with the early settlement and the material and civic development of this commonwealth. The data here incorporated are largely drawn from an appreciative estimate prepared by one who has stood prominent in the councils of the church and also as a broad-minded and public-spirited citizen.

The remarkable journey of the Latter Day Saints from the borders of civilization to the wilds of the great West, in 1847, is now a matter of history. The pioneer camp of that exodus comprised one hundred forty-three men, three women and two children and was led by Brigham Young, the president of the church and afterward governor of Utah. This advance colony reached the site of the present Salt Lake City on the 24th day of July, 1847. Almost immediately after planting crops sufficient for provender for these colonists Brigham Young fitted out several companies, under the supervision of men of indomitable courage, to explore the contiguous territory, in order to provide for the establishment of the immense immigration of the main body of the church, this great tide of immigration finding its way into Utah

within the next few years. One of these exploring companies went south to Provo valley and another went to Davis county, on the north, where settlements were made. Soon afterward another colony settled in Ogden valley, and this was followed by the settlement of Brigham City in 1850.

It should be here remarked that representatives of the Church of Latter Day Saints were the first bona-fide settlers of Idaho. In 1855 a colony was called by Brigham Young to settle what was later known as Lemhi county, derived from Limhi, the name of one of the kings in the Book of Mormon. They cultivated a rich body of land there, but the Indians were very hostile and massacred some of the members of the colony, besides destroying much of their property and stealing their cattle. Finally Brigham Young called these colonists back to Utah, and no further settlement of that part of Idaho took place till mining discoveries opened up the country in 1866.

The inviting and fertile valleys of the North soon led to the establishment of thrifty settlements in Cache valley. Logan, the county seat of Cache county, was located in the spring of 1859, by Peter Maughan. Reaching out to the north, Franklin was located April 14, 1860, by members of the church, and this was the first town in Idaho

to be settled, although the locality was then supposed to be a part of Utah. On the above date thirteen men, and the families of some of the men, located at this place and were organized as a ward with Thomas Smart as president and S. R. Parkinson and James Sanderson as counselors. The land was surveyed into ten-acre lots and the first land plowed May 26th. A corral was built and the people camped near each other for mutual protection from the Indians. In the early part of June, Preston Thomas was made bishop. The first child born in Franklin was John Franklin Reed and the first funeral occurred on July 24, 1860. Water ditches were made the first year, a bowery erected for public worship and a school for children established. In 1869 a cooperative store was established and successfully conducted by S. R. Parkinson. In 1874, the Utah & Northern Railway, a narrow gauge road, was built from Cache valley across the Idaho line with a terminus fixed near Franklin. In 1863 the first stone schoolhouse, 40 feet by 25 feet, was built and in 1864 a stone meeting house 80 feet by 40 feet was erected. W. L. Webster, L. H. Hatch, Wm. Woodward and L. L. Hatch were among the leading men who helped to develop Franklin. In 1884 Franklin was made a part of Oneida stake with Wm. D. Hendricks as president and Solomon H. Hale and George C. Parkinson as his counselors. In 1887 George C. Parkinson became president of the stake, with Solomon H. Hale and M. F. Cowley as his counselors, under whose administration what is now Franklin county rapidly developed; the Oneida Stake Academy and other institutions being established at Preston, a flourishing and progressive town now the seat of the county.

The town of Oxford should not be overlooked in treating of old Oneida county. It

was settled in the fall of 1864 by Agrippa Cooper and John Boice. In 1866, because of hostility of the Indians, the settlers had to leave. The first bishop of Oxford was Wm. G. Nelson, succeeded in turn by George Lake, George D. Black, Wm. F. Fisher and N. R. Lewis. After the government survey in 1872, Oxford "rapidly assumed a semi-anti-Mormon character with a large admixture of Gentile population and became the local battle field of the anti-Mormons of southern Idaho against their Mormon neighbors." In 1879 the United States Land Office was established here, and the *Idaho Enterprise* was printed here from 1879 to 1883. In the same year (1879) Hon. John T. Morgan, chief justice of Idaho, built a residence at Oxford and the district attorney, Willard Crawford, built a handsome home here the next year. Hon. Joseph C. Rich, of Bear Lake, became connected with the district attorney about this time in the practice of law at Oxford under the firm name of Crawford & Rich. It was in 1879 that the Utah Northern Railway under the superintendency of Hon. George W. Thatcher, of Logan, Utah, was built past Oxford. Later the anti-Mormon movement, headed by H. W. Smith (afterwards Judge Smith but better known as Kentucky Smith), Fred T. Dubois, afterwards Senator Dubois, and others, was to commence in this county and culminate in the test oaths to be mentioned later.

A passing notice should here be made of Clifton, organized as a ward in 1860 with Wm. J. Pratt as the first bishop; Chesterfield, organized November 28, 1883, with Judson A. Tolman as bishop; St. John, where Thomas Rowland built the first house in 1868, organized in August, 1884, with James Harrison as bishop; Weston, where John Maughan erected the first building in 1863, the first schoolhouse

being erected in 1869; Fairview Ward, where Peterson Griffith built the first house in November, 1870, the first schoolhouse going up in the winter of 1876-7; and Marsh Valley Ward, consisting of four branches, where W. W. Woodland constructed the first house and where the first schoolhouse was erected in 1878.

In 1863 Malad was settled by Henry Peck, Benjamin Thomas and others, and in 1866 an addition was made to the population by an influx of Josephites. Bear Lake Valley, then called Richland county and subsequently a part of Oneida county, was settled in 1863 under the leadership of Apostle Charles C. Rich. Owing to the valley having an elevation of 5,000 feet, separated from Cache valley by a high range of mountains twenty miles wide, through which difficult and precipitous wagon roads extended, colonization was very difficult. For many years grain was damaged by frost and grasshoppers. Flour had to be hauled from Logan, or Brigham City. Those who did not have the time or means to thus procure flour, ground wheat and also oats in a coffee mill and sifted it in an ordinary sieve to make their bread. In winter the mail was carried twenty-five miles on snowshoes over the steep mountains from Franklin. It was almost as much as a man's life was worth to make the trip thus in winter. General C. C. Rich himself sometimes performed the feat, using a "dug-out" as a half-way station for protection at night from the mountain blizzards. In 1864 the following towns of Bear Lake county were settled; Bloomington, with James H. Hart, the first probate judge of the county, as bishop; St. Charles, with William G. Young as bishop; Montpelier, by John Cozzins, who became the first bishop; Ovid, by C. Carlson and others; Fish Haven, by Preston Thomas and others; and Bennington,

by Dudley Merrill and others, with Amos R. Wright as first bishop. Other towns were afterwards settled as follows: Georgetown, by H. A. Lewis and others, with Philemon C. Merrill as bishop, and Thomas' Fork, by Cub Johnson. After the government survey of 1872 placed these towns in Idaho, the legislature of 1874-5 organized Bear Lake county, which in 1889 had a population of five thousand. "President C. C. Rich, to whose fatherly advice and counsel is in a great measure due the success of the early settlers and the development of the resources of the country, continued to preside over the people up till 1882, when he was stricken with paralysis from which he never recovered." The work thus started by General Rich was ably carried on by Hon. William Budge, who was called by President Brigham Young in 1870 to act as presiding bishop of Bear Lake stake, which office he filled until he was appointed president of the stake in 1875, with Hon. James H. Hart and Hon. George Osmond as his counselors. This office he held for about thirty years, during which time the Paris Tabernacle was built at a cost of \$50,000 and the Fielding Academy erected at a cost of \$65,000, still conducted as a college. These buildings are today among the noteworthy and imposing public structures of the state. During the administration of President Budge and counselors an impetus was given to education with the result that scores of the young people became educated in the best schools of the land and became leading educators and professional men of Utah and Idaho. Co-operative institutions aided materially in the development of the county. The Paris Co-operative Institution, with a capital stock of \$25,000, owned by two hundred shareholders and managed by Robert Price, engaged in the manufacture of leather, boots, shoes, harness, lath,

shingles, lumber, tinware, cheese, besides running a general merchandise store, a tailoring shop, planing mill and printing office. In ten years from 1874 it paid \$27,000 in dividends, besides expending some \$20,000 annually for labor. Two thousand eight hundred and seventy pairs of boots and shoes were manufactured, nine hundred pieces of leather tanned and thirty-five thousand pounds of cheese made. In 1882 the assessed valuation of the county was \$239,940. In 1880 Hon. J. C. Rich, afterwards judge of the fifth district, the oldest son of General C. C. Rich, with the leading men of the county, established the *Bear Lake Democrat*, continued as *The Southern Idaho Independent*, a weekly newspaper still published as the *Paris Post*. The editors of these papers were Joseph C. Rich, James H. Hart, Walter Hoge, George Osmond and James H. Wallis. Among the early able representatives of this county in the legislature may be noted Hons. William Budge, James H. Hart, H. S. Wooley, C. E. Robinson, Amos R. Wright, James E. Hart, W. N. B. Shepherd, John S. Barrett, E. M. Pugmire, and Joseph R. Shepherd.

Cassia county, at the time of its settlement a part of Oneida and Owyhee counties, was settled in 1875 and Albion was the first town, the second being Oakley. Fremont county was first settled in 1883, Rexburg being the first town located, although there were several families at Parker, Menan and Idaho Falls. The pioneers of Fremont county were Thomas E. Ricks and sons, Francis Gunnell, James M. Cook, Fred Smith, Leonard Jones, Daniel Walters, Edmund Paul, and a number of others, all from Cache county, Utah.

We speak of the church organization in connection with the colonization of towns and counties because the religious element was always an important factor in these early

efforts at empire building. When a new district was to be settled, men were called as missionaries to do the work. The colonists thus called united in digging canals, fencing fields in common, erecting schoolhouses and meeting houses, in building roads and bridges, etc. Mutual service was also performed in the education and religious training of the people. After a town was organized with a bishop presiding over the "ward," other organizations were effected as follows: A Sunday school with departments from kindergarten to parents' class; a primary association held once a week for children under fourteen years; mutual improvement associations for the young people of each sex, giving a training in music, debating, story-telling, the drama, athletic work of all kinds for the boys and domestic science and arts for the girls; and religious classes for children of school age. The mothers were organized into relief societies for charitable and educational purposes. Besides, nearly all the male members of the church over twelve years of age were organized into what are called "quorums of the priesthood," comprising deacons, teachers, priests, elders, seventies and high priests who meet weekly, studied a systematic course in theology prepared by general boards of the church to suit the capacities of each rank in the priesthood.

After the establishment of Franklin, settlements sprang up all around and the church has thousands of members in the state, the greater number being distributed through the southeastern counties. Industry, thrift and frugality have been shown from the beginning and the Latter Day Saints have proved a most valuable element in the development and up-building of Idaho. From the article to which the publishers are indebted for much of the

information here presented are made the following direct quotations:

"We have thus shown the first settlement of the Latter Day Saints in Idaho. The genius of the Mormon religion appeals to all who investigate it as being not only adapted to the spiritual advancement of mankind but also as especially looking to temporal advancement. In the establishment of these colonies the betterment of the condition of the people of the faith and the furtherance of their independence have been the important objects ever held in view. The Latter Day Saints have been and are the pioneers and colonizers of much of this western country, but the hardships, the sufferings and the vicissitudes they have undergone have, in many respects, been almost beyond human endurance. Only through the aid and protection of the Divine Power have they been enabled to endure the sufferings attendant upon the early settlement of what are now the prettiest, the richest and the most promising valleys of Idaho. Bear Lake county can very truly be cited as affording an instance of the hardships and sufferings thus encountered. A half century ago, when Charles C. Rich and his band of pioneers entered this valley* it was most forbidding and uninviting. The valley has an altitude of 5,000 feet, and the early and late frosts, the long winters, with their heavy snowfalls, made it seem impossible to bring the valley to a condition where farming would be profitable and the locality a desirable place to live. The

* As an evidence of the change of climate the Historian Tullidge wrote of this valley in 1889. "The principal kinds of fruit grown are native and English currants, strawberries and raspberries. The climate is not adapted for the larger fruits, although apples of the hardier sorts are grown in the southern portion of the county." Today Bear Lake county is one of the first-class apple-producing sections of the state.

change which has come over this valley seems more like a transformation than a reality. The finest and choicest of cereals are now raised here, with fruits of all varieties, and thrifty settlements have sprung up as if by magic.

"When the colonists of the Church of Latter Day Saints stretched out on the north, miles and miles from Salt Lake City, they had no other thought than that they were still within the territory of Utah. Their interests were in common and they paid tribute to that territory, as well as assisting in the choosing of its officials. When a government survey of the West was made in 1872, a line was run by the surveyors between Utah and Idaho, and the Latter Day Saints in the extreme northern settlements found themselves in Idaho,—in what was then known as Oneida county. This county at that time embraced the present counties of Bear Lake, Oneida, Bannock, Franklin, Bingham, Fremont, Power, Jefferson, Madison and a part of Cassia. The settlers of the Latter Day Saints' faith, being chiefly from Utah and understanding that they were part and portion of that territory, had never taken much part in national politics,—in fact, very little. This is easily explained by the fact that when they reached Utah in 1847 they were more than 1,000 miles from civilization and, being so isolated for years, they had no occasion to concern themselves definitely with politics. They were ever loyal, however, to the flag, and maintained, even from the first, a devotion to the institutions of the country. When the fact was determined that the settlers in the southeastern part of Idaho were in this territory, and not in Utah, as they had supposed, they began to interest themselves in the politics of the territory, as they realized that their taxes would be paid into its treasury and disbursed

by its officials, and that from henceforth their interests would be allied with Idaho.

"The Republican party, in its national convention of 1876, displayed a hostile feeling toward the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, by making the following declaration in its platform: 'The constitution confers upon congress sovereign power over the territories of the United States for their government, and in the exercise of this power it is the right and duty of congress to prohibit and extirpate in the territories that relic of barbarism,—polygamy; and we demand such legislation as shall secure this end and the supremacy of American institutions in all the territories.'

"This declaration affected the Latter Day church so intensely that, as a matter of self-protection, its people affiliated with the Democratic party, realizing that said party had not, in any of its platforms or at any of its conventions, displayed such unfriendliness; for it should be remembered that the people of the Church of Latter Day Saints had taught the rightfulness of polygamy and practiced it,—always, however, to a limited extent, and without legal objections, considered that they were acting in harmony with the constitutional provisions relating to religious liberty. Consequently when the representatives of the church in Idaho found themselves thus compelled to pay allegiance to this territory rather than to Utah they were, almost as a body, with the Democratic party and affiliated with the same in territorial and congressional matters. Their vote being one of appreciable order, it was natural to suppose that it would be felt in the elections that occurred from the time of their joining hands with the Democratic party. This was, indeed, the case. Their vote insured Democratic success in every political battle fought in the territory.

With such unanimity did they support their party ticket that in some counties, where hundreds of votes were rolled up, but two or three Republican ballots were found. This solid voting naturally brought forth a vigorous outcry from the Republican party, and so profitably did they wage their fight that it became a matter of national attention. The acknowledged leader of the Republican party in Idaho used this 'anti-Mormon' cry to good advantage. * * * * * The Democrats were everywhere twitted for securing an election with the suffrages of the voters of the faith of the Latter Day Saints' church, and to such an extent was this campaign of abuse and hatred carried on that the leaders of the Democratic party in Idaho showed their ingratitude by denying in their congressional convention seats to the representatives of the Mormon faith.

"Under these lamentable conditions the members of the church had no recourse save to band themselves into an independent party. In this connection they went to the polls, throwing their influence in a direction that seemed to them for the best. Fred T. Dubois was elected to congress on an out-and-out 'anti-Mormon' issue. As neither of the political parties was the gainer by the independent action on the part of the representatives of the Church of Latter Day Saints, they united against them, and at the thirteenth territorial session the legislature of Idaho disfranchised the voters of this religious body. This was accomplished by the enactment of a most unjust test oath, known everywhere as the 'Mormon iron-clad oath.' This oath read as follows:

"I do swear (or affirm) that I am a male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one (21) years, (or will be) the ——— day of ———, 18—, (naming date

of next succeeding election); that I have (or will have) actually resided in this territory for four (4) months, and in this county for thirty (30) days next preceding the next ensuing election; (in case of any election requiring a different time of residence, so make it); that I have never been convicted of treason, felony or bribery; that I am not now registered or entitled to vote at any other place in this territory; and I do further swear that I am not a bigamist or polygamist; that I am not a member of any order, organization or association which teaches, advises, counsels or encourages its members, devotees, or any other person to commit the crime of bigamy or polygamy, or any other crime defined by law, as a duty arising or resulting from membership in such order, organization or association, or which practices bigamy or polygamy, or plural or celestial marriage, as a doctrinal rite of such organization; that I do not and will not, publicly or privately, or in any manner whatever, teach, advise, counsel or encourage any person to commit the crime of bigamy or polygamy, or any other crimes defined by law, either as a religious duty or otherwise; that I do regard the constitution of the United States and the laws thereof, and of this territory, as interpreted by the courts, as the supreme law of the land, the teachings of any order, organization or association to the contrary notwithstanding; (when made before a judge of election add "and I have not previously voted at this election.") so help me God.

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 18—, _____ Register of _____ Precinct, _____ County, Idaho Territory."

"Under the provisions of the foregoing inimical legislation a member of the Church of Latter Day Saints, whether he believed in

polygamy or not, not only could not hold office in the territory but he was also denied the privilege of even a vote. Members of the church were even denied the right to act as school trustees.

"When the time came for statehood, to further the interests of which object the people of the Church of Latter Day Saints had labored with zeal and loyalty, their political enemies desired to perpetuate the, political bondage in which they were placed by incorporating in the enabling act a test oath similar to the one just quoted. It was left to the legislators of the first state session to out-Herod Herod by going further than the constitution dared do, as shown fully in the provisions of the following test oath:

"I do swear, or affirm, that I am a male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, (or will be) the day of _____, A. D. 18—, (naming date of next succeeding election); that I have (or will have) actually resided in this state for six months and in the county for thirty days next preceding the next ensuing election. (In case of any election requiring a different time of residence, so make it.) That I have never been convicted of treason, felony, embezzlement of public funds, bartering or selling or offering to barter or sell my vote, or purchasing or offering to purchase the vote of another, or other infamous crime, without thereafter being restored to the right of citizenship; that since the first day of January, A. D. 1888, and since I have been eighteen years of age, I have not been a bigamist or polygamist, or have lived in what is known as patriarchal, plural or celestial marriage, or in violation of any law of this state, or of the United States, forbidding any such crime; and I have not during said time, taught, advised, counseled, aided or encouraged any person to enter into

bigamy, polygamy, or such patriarchal, plural or celestial marriage, or to live in violation of any such law, or to commit any such crime. Nor have I been a member of, or contributed to the support, aid or encouragement of any order, organization, association, corporation or society which, through its recognized teachers, printed or published creed, or other doctrinal works, or in any other manner, teaches or has taught, advises or has advised, counsels, encourages or aids, or has counseled, encouraged or aided, any person to enter into bigamy, polygamy, or such patriarchal or plural marriage, or which teaches or has taught, advises or has advised, that the laws of this state or of the territory of Idaho, or of the United States, applicable to said territory prescribing rules of civil conduct, are not the supreme law.

“That I will not commit any act in violation of the provisions in this oath contained; that I am not now registered or entitled to vote at any other place in this state; that I do regard the constitution of the United States, and the laws thereof, and the constitution of this state, and the laws thereof, as interpreted by the courts, as the supreme law of the land, the teachings of any order, organization or association to the contrary notwithstanding. When made before a judge of election, add: “And I have not previously voted at this election.” So help me God.”

“The next session of the legislature, irrespective of political party and acting on instructions embodied in Governor McConnell’s message to the legislature, passed a bill eliminating from the elector’s oath all its unjust and retroactive provisions, and this act was promptly approved by Governor McConnell, February 23, 1893. During all the time of their disfranchisement the people of the Church of Latter Day Saints had been contending in the courts for their religious free-

dom and what they considered to be their political rights and privileges under the national constitution. Eventually the supreme court of the United States decided against the church so far as its practice of polygamy was concerned, and the members of the church submitted to the rulings with characteristic loyalty to the laws of the land. The manifesto by President Woodruff of the church followed and was accepted by the people in one of the largest conferences ever held. From that time plural marriages ceased. A feeling of confidence and good will among the political parties to the people of the Church of Latter Day Saints followed, and members of the church divided up on national party lines, taking such an interest in election matters as to leave no room for doubt of their sincerity in abiding by the changed conditions. At the third session of the state legislature of Idaho this feeling of friendship was manifested in the passing of a bill entirely removing all strictures and reference to the Church of Latter Day Saints and its religion. The only elector’s oath now on the statute books of the state thus entitles the representatives of this religious body to vote under the same qualifications as those demanded of all other electors, and they are also eligible for federal, legislative, state, county and other offices generally.”

Idaho now places loyal and just valuation upon its many citizens of the religious faith of which we have written in the foregoing paragraphs. The church is strongly and worthily entrenched in various counties of the state and its people not only have contributed greatly to the furtherance of civic and material progress but have given to the commonwealth many able and honored officials, in positions of high public trust as well as of minor order.

CHAPTER XXXIV

AUGURIES FOR THE FUTURE

Frequent mention is made throughout the body of this work touching the "after word" quite as much as pertaining to the past or present. In the newer portions of the country, like the area covered by these writings, it is difficult to deal with purely historical facts for there is always a close connection between the things which have so recently happened and those which are in action at present, that it has been impossible to leave unsaid the things which belong to this last or final chapter. On this account the *finis* will be brief, leaving our readers to find for themselves the things which touch the future history and development of this great commonwealth.

The population of Idaho, in 1910, was 325,594, and in a recent estimate 1913, the figures have grown to 385,094. In 1890 the United States census gave the state only 84,389 population, which in 1910 it had increased to the figures given above, making nearly three hundred per cent growth in the ten-year period. With this rapid increase there is still a smaller population per square mile of tillable area than most any other state in the union. Like all of our western states it is more people which are needed to develop the many latent energies of soil and water, timber and mineral resources.

Of the 54,272,000 acres within the borders of the state more than 20,000,000 are classed as agricultural lands.

Agriculture, in its various branches of production, constitutes the backbone of the nation, and as the state of Idaho is now and always will be noted for its agricultural possibilities it is safe to predict that the future of this state is safe, and that rapid progress will mark its future history. The yield per acre of the various products of the soil is greater in Idaho, according to the reports of the United States Department of Agriculture, than in any other state of the union. The quality of her products challenges that of any other section of the world. This is an age of greater demand for high quality in food production and with a virgin soil well supplied with plant food, the future of Idaho's agricultural development is bright indeed.

The mineral development will go forward with the building of additional transportation facilities. No doubt there are many mineralized sections yet undiscovered and many more which await the opportunity offered by better means of transportation before reaching the stage of production which will contribute to the state's resources. Idaho rates among the lowest, if not the lowest, in mortality. The United States Census Bureau places Idaho in the lead of all other states in the health of her inhabitants. On account of nature's equalizing forces, such as mountain chains and hills, causing air currents to become broken and retarded in their movements, there is little danger of severe climatic changes, or

destructive storm areas. These conditions as they become better known will have a marked influence in the future development of the state.

In area Idaho has some three million five hundred thousand acres, more than the combined area of New York and Pennsylvania.

The Snake river and its tributaries is one of Idaho's greatest assets. From this source water is obtained to irrigate nearly three million acres of land, already under water, and under completed irrigation systems. But this is only a beginning of the possibilities, under the inventive brain of the American engineer, which coupled with the constructive hand of an industrious people will cause many thousands of acres to be added to this area in the future. Electric power will contribute in no small degree to the possibilities of raising water to the higher areas. It is estimated that there is already 129,755 electrical horse power generated by the waters of the state, and it is only the more easily developed projects which have yet been harnessed. So that from this source alone it is not difficult to see a greater future development than has yet been realized. Just how far this great benefactor of mankind will be made to serve the needs of the human race has not been conceived, and especially in a country where cheap power is available. In the falls and canyons of the Snake river and its tributaries there is no limit to the possibilities of electrical development. This fact alone will in time create manufacturing enterprises which will consume the raw products, and give employment to the rapidly increasing population.

The child is now born which will live to see the time when our population will have reached the three hundred million mark—a time when every available acre of arable land must give an account of itself in production,

and every electrical unit must be made to contribute its share toward the prosperity and happiness of the people.

The maximum capacity of electrical plants now finished and under construction in the state, is estimated at 372,055 horse power.

The forest products of the state, including the national forest areas, are estimated at 129,000,000,000 feet board measure. This asset alone is a guarantee of a great future development in the state, second to no other except the agricultural and horticultural interests.

These great natural resources, coupled with the efforts of an energetic thrifty people, will make for Idaho a prosperous and wealthy state.

It is with a view of placing on record some of the events which have made possible these splendid achievements, herein recorded, and which have laid the foundation for future greatness that this work has been prepared, but it is in looking forward and not backward that our greatest pleasure is derived. In the language of the poet we close this work hoping that the humble efforts here put forth may lead to a better and fuller account in the future.

"Let me live my life year by year,

With forward face and reluctant soul,
Not hastening to, nor turning from the goal;
Not mourning for the things that disappear,
In the dim past, nor holding back in fear
From what the future veils; but with a whole
And happy heart, that pays its toll
To youth and age, and travels on with cheer.

"So let the way wind up hill or down,

Through rough or smooth, the journey will
be joy;
Still seeking what I sought when but a boy;
New friendship, high adventure, and a
crown,
I shall grow old, but never lose life's zest.
Because the road's last turn will be the best."

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