

REPORT
OF THE
GOVERNOR OF IDAHO.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boisé City, Idaho, October 20, 1890.

SIR: In compliance with your letter of July 28, requesting a report of the affairs, progress, and development of Idaho for the year ending June 30, 1890, I have the honor to submit for your information such incidents and data as I have been able to obtain and in my opinion may be of value. On account of the date fixed by the statutes for county and Territorial officers to make their returns, the data given will cover nearly a year.

POPULATION.

In my report for 1889 I estimated the population of the Territory to be 113,777. This estimate was reached through county assessors and from correspondence with intelligent and well-informed citizens in the several counties. In my last report I stated that—

The population of a district so large as Idaho is difficult to determine, and can not be ascertained accurately until the census is taken. By those who have a knowledge of the topography and industries of the Territory this is readily understood.

Mining being one of our principal industries, we find men in small parties engaged in working placer mines in distant and secluded sections, several miles distant from other mining camps. Again, we find men on the mountain slopes, and in some instances near the summit of our most lofty mountains, engaged in opening and developing quartz mines, which carry gold, silver and other valuable metals. A considerable number of men are constantly employed in prospecting for mines. Small settlements are found in nearly all the mountain valleys. Settlements on the plains and in the lower valleys cover so large an area of country that it is difficult to obtain a correct estimate of population among them.

I had hoped that through the census enumerators we would be able to reach all isolated camps and settlements. In this I am disappointed. I have information that leads to the belief that thousands of our people were not enumerated. Advice from authentic sources is conclusive that many of our mines were not visited by the enumerators.

Several large districts occupied by men engaged in prospecting for and in developing mines were overlooked or neglected. If the governors of States and Territories were confided in and permitted to consult freely with enumerators, the census taking would be much more accurate and satisfactory. I am confident that the population of Idaho, if correctly enumerated, would be as large as estimated in my previous report. As an evidence of omissions, Boisé City is reported to have a population of 2,982. The Boisé City Board of Trade, knowing this to

be erroneous, have, since the enumeration was made public, taken the census of the city and report 3,922 population. It is more than probable that persons were enumerated by the board of trade who were not in the city on June 1, but there could not have been any such difference as shown by the above figures. I have similar complaints from all parts of the State.

In reply to a letter of inquiry, I received the following from Hon. A. J. Pinkham, supervisor of census for the District of Idaho:

OFFICE OF SUPERVISOR OF CENSUS FOR THE DISTRICT OF IDAHO,
Keetchum, Idaho, August 30, 1890.

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 9th inst., in which you request me to furnish you with "the population of the State, and its distribution by nationalities."

In reply to your first inquiry I have to say that from such data as I have retained in my office from an enumeration of division enumerators' returns, I compile the population of the State by counties, as follows:

Ada.....	8,284	Kootenai.....	4,053
Alturas.....	2,626	Latah.....	9,422
Bear Lake.....	6,061	Lemhi.....	1,916
Bingham.....	13,492	Logan.....	5,151
Boisé.....	3,271	Nez Percé.....	2,594
Cassia.....	3,135	Oneida.....	6,827
Custer.....	2,169	Owyhee.....	2,071
Elmore.....	1,876	Shoshone.....	5,257
Idaho.....	2,965	Washington.....	3,828
			84,998
Boisé Barracks.....			76
Fort Sherman.....			397
Insane asylum.....			78
			85,549
Indians, estimated.....			5,000
Estimated loss on enumeration, 7 per cent.....			6,366
			96,915

* * * I am unable to furnish you with any information as to the nativity of our inhabitants, as all returns were forwarded to the Census Bureau at Washington, D. C., as soon as received and examined as to form in this office.

I am, very respectfully,

A. J. PINKHAM,
Supervisor.

Hon. GEORGE L. SHOUP,
Governor of Idaho, Boise City, Idaho.

Annual assessment of real and personal property for the year 1890.

Counties.	Valuation.	Counties.	Valuation.
Ada.....	\$3,656,999	Latah.....	\$2,771,143
Alturas.....	645,802	Lemhi.....	671,000
Bear Lake.....	913,915	Logan.....	1,790,928
Bingham.....	3,177,658	Nez Percas.....	1,079,850
Boisé.....	684,381	Oneida.....	1,088,990
Cassia.....	672,613	Owyhee.....	824,116
Custer.....	723,670	Shoshone.....	2,098,161
Elmore.....	1,179,906	Washington.....	1,124,400
Idaho.....	1,000,808		
Kootenai.....	1,480,959	Total.....	25,581,205

Condensed classification of property assessed, 1890.

Property.	Valuation.
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
Personal property not classified	1, 929, 281
Total	25, 581, 305

From the above table it will be seen that the taxable property as it appears on the assessment rolls for the fiscal year amounts to \$25,581,305. The subsequent assessment rolls should add at least enough to bring the assessment up to \$26,000,000. The greater part of the real estate property is assessed in the months of April and May. Since that time there has been a large advance in real estate. The property of Boise City has advanced fully 60 per cent., and there is a rapid increase in new buildings. The same may be said of all the leading towns in the State. Improved farms have also advanced very much in value since the admission of Idaho as a State.

Next year the assessment value of property will exceed this year by several millions of dollars. Lands not patented are not taxed. There are many farms under the highest state of cultivation and improvement on unsurveyed lands, on which no taxes are paid, and will not be until the land is surveyed and patents obtained. Our mines are not taxed. They represent a valuation of \$50,000,000. With this large amount of unassessable property, taken together with the fact that property is not assessed at over 50 per cent. of its actual valuation, it will readily be seen that not more than one-fourth of the value of the property in Idaho appears on the assessment rolls.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The total area of Idaho is 86,294 square miles or 55,228,160 acres; classified as follows:

Class.	Acres.
Agricultural lands	16, 000, 000
Forest lands	10, 000, 000
Grazing lands	20, 000, 000
Broken, lava and mountainous lands	8, 000, 000
Lakes and rivers	1, 228, 160
Total	55, 228, 160

Between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 acres of these lands have been blocked out by the surveyor into townships, many of which are not subdivided and many others are not complete. Large appropriations should be made for the survey of public lands. In many localities families have reclaimed lands and have occupied them for half a natural lifetime, have erected comfortable buildings, inclosed their farms and have invested large sums of money in irrigating canals, and are anxious to perfect their titles. This condition of affairs has prevented a better class of improvements than we find on surveyed lands, because they

have but little idea where the section lines or the subdivisions will be when the land is finally surveyed.

These people are loyal to the Government and State. Many of them were pioneers, enduring great privations and hardships. Many of them defended their homes against the attack of hostile Indians, who opposed the settlement of the valleys by civilized people, and many of them can point to the graves of relatives or friends who fell by savage force while defending family and home. These people would gladly pay for the lands they occupy. They are only squatters, notwithstanding their long occupancy. It is true they pay no taxes on land, but they would gladly do so could they procure titles thereto, thereby adding largely to the tax list and assessment roll of the State, and the taxes would then fall more evenly upon all classes. I know it is improper to apply rules of survey to Idaho, enacted for the prairie States. Many townships in Idaho have been surveyed and subdivided where not one-tenth of the land can be reclaimed for agricultural purposes. This will, in part, account for the fact that out of over 8,000,000 acres surveyed, not over 1,000,000 is under cultivation. In my last report I called attention to the fact that—

It is absurd to apply rules of survey to Idaho which were constructed for Iowa and Kansas. The Department should provide pay and appliances demanded by a mountainous country. The survey should not only be a surface measurement of land, but it should also be a mineral and a geological survey; it should be an assistant in our irrigation system and a chart for forests and streams.

I again recommend that a generous appropriation be made for the survey of the public lands in Idaho. Justice to those who now occupy a portion of these lands, and justice to those who are seeking homes, demands it. I offer these suggestions on the presumption that the Government will continue to control the public lands.

I recommend, however, that all agricultural lands requiring irrigation be conveyed by the general Government to the States. There are large tracts of superior agricultural lands on high plateaus, and so far distant from water-courses that it will cost millions of dollars to convey water to them. If the State owned or controlled these lands a system would be perfected whereby the State could contract for the construction of large canals and would in time be re-imbursed for the sale of the lands thus reclaimed.

The protection and sale of timber on the forest lands should also, in my opinion, be under the control of the State Government. The legislature would enact laws for the protection of our grand and extensive timber belts. Foresters would be appointed who would see that timber lands on the border of the State were not the foraging ground of speculators, and would prevent our fine forests from the ravages of fire. The timber should be husbanded and disposed of under wise legislation, but the title of the land should not be conveyed. A new growth of timber will follow the old majestic forests, and the forests can be perpetuated for all time.

Following is a statement of the business of the several land offices in Idaho for the past year. There appears to be some omissions:

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Boisé City, Idaho, August 6, 1890.

SIR: In response to your letter of August 4, 1890, we have the honor to furnish you with the following report of the business of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890:

Class.	No.	Acres.
Homestead entries	134	19, 135
Final homestead entries	90	113, 302
Pre-emption filings	132	22, 395
Pre-emption cash entries	61	0, 293
Timber-culture entries	101	14, 226
Final timber-culture entries	2	160
Desert-land entries	149	57, 965
Final desert-land certificates	28	7, 438
Mineral-land entries	2	94
Total	699	141, 008

Very respectfully,

CHAS. S. KINGSLEY,
Register.
JOS. PERRAULT,
Receiver

Hon. GEORGE L. SHOUP,
Governor of Idaho, Boisé City.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Cœur d'Alene, Idaho, August 7, 1890.

SIR: The following is a full exhibit of the business of this office from July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890, inclusive:

Class.	No.	Acres.
Homestead filings	52	7, 115
Pre-emption filings	128	18, 080
Final homestead entries	14	2, 262
Cash entries	28	3, 676
Timber-culture entries	2	320
Applications for patent	25	569
Mineral entries	25	487
Total	275	32, 499

Very respectfully,

JAMES E. RUSSELL,
Register.

Hon. GEORGE L. SHOUP,
Boisé City, Idaho.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Hailey, Idaho, August 7, 1890.

DEAR SIR: Responsive to your letter of August 4, 1890, I have the honor to furnish you the following exhibit showing the business of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890:

Class.	No.	Acres.
Homestead entries	104	0, 358. 25
Final homestead entries	81	11, 211. 45
Timber-culture entries	87	4, 565. 31
Pre-emption entries	86	10, 320
Desert entries	32	4, 825. 12
Cash entries	60	7, 236. 29
Mineral applications	36	598. 506
Mineral entries	31	578. 222

Very respectfully,

C. O. STOCKSLAGER,
Receiver.

Hon. GEORGE L. SHOUP,
Governor, Boisé City, Idaho.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Leaviston, Idaho, August 22, 1890.

SIR: In reply to your request for a statement of the business transacted by this office for the year ending June 30, 1890, we take pleasure in sending you the following exhibit, to wit:

Class.	No.	Acres.
Homestead filings	119.	17, 009
Final homestead entries	145	22, 683
Timber-culture filings	28	2, 842
Pre-emption filings	244	33, 714
Soldiers' and sailors' declaratory statements	1	160
Final timber-culture entries	19	2, 800
Mineral entries	1	15
Pre-emption and commutation cash entries	117	26, 514
Total	674	105, 737

Very respectfully,

C. M. DAY,
Register.
 CHARLES M. FORRE,
Receiver.

HON. GEORGE L. SHOUP,
Governor of Idaho, Boise City.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Blackfoot, Idaho, August 11, 1890.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 4th instant we have the honor to furnish you with the following exhibit of business transacted in this office from August 21, 1889, to July 31, 1890:

Class.	No.	Acres.
Homestead entries	212	32, 871. 79
Final homestead entries	236	35, 297
Timber-culture entries	117	16, 404. 68
Timber-culture proofs	1	80
Pre-emption entries	176	30, 020
Pre-emption proofs	123	17, 883
Desert entries	172	42, 610. 75
Desert proofs	47	8, 126. 14
Total	1, 084	183, 293. 36

The immigration to this part of the State, as will be observed, during the past year has been steady and substantial. The fact that Idaho has only just become a State has attracted the attention of home-seekers everywhere and inquiries are constantly received from all parts of the Union as to the outlook for ranches, stock-raising, etc.

The indications now are that the tide of immigration for the next year will far exceed that of any previous year. We can not do better, we believe, than repeat our recommendation of last year relative to the reservoir system: *i. e.*, the necessity of creating reservoirs at suitable places along the Blackfoot and Snake Rivers. This is fast becoming the all-absorbing question throughout this part of Idaho, and is the only practical solution of the irrigation problem, in our opinion.

The matter of extending the surveys over the public lands is one that should have immediate attention by Congress. A great deal of hardship is undergone every year by settlers upon unsurveyed lands, and a vast amount of useless litigation is the outgrowth of the failure of the Government to execute surveys where they are urgently needed and demanded.

Congress, some time since, cut off about 300,000 acres of the southern portion of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, upon which there has been considerable settlement for years. The failure to appropriate the necessary money for the survey of this tract has rendered the situation as complicated as ever, and a great deal of complaint is heard from the people who are practically deprived of their titles, after all

these years. The question can not be urged or pressed too strongly by you in your recommendation to the honorable Secretary.

The timber-culture law should be repealed absolutely. It has proven a failure throughout southeastern Idaho, presumably on account of the severe winters and droughts, and from our information it has failed to meet the expectations of its promoters throughout the country generally. Out of 1,276 entries in this district, there have been but three final proofs. It will readily be seen that the law simply serves to withhold from the public domain and put in the hands of speculators thousands of acres of choice land, from one to five years, that otherwise would be occupied by settlers for the purpose of making homes.

Very respectfully,

PERRY JANSON,
Register.
W. H. DANILSON,
Receiver.

HON. GEORGE L. SHOUP,
Governor of Idaho, Boise City.

The selection of State lands for school, university, and other purposes is important and will require liberal appropriations. If the present policy of small appropriations is continued, the result will be the survey of a small tract each year, and the land will be occupied by settlers before the State can have the opportunity to make selections. With liberal appropriations large tracts would be surveyed, giving the State the opportunity to make selections, thereby protecting the institutions for which the lands appropriated were intended.

I addressed a communication to the surveyor-general of the State on this subject and respectfully submit his reply thereto.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL, DISTRICT OF IDAHO,
Boise City, October 14, 1890.

SIR: In answer to your communication of the 13th instant, asking this office for any information it might be able to furnish relating to the unsettled and unsurveyed lands of the State still open for selection as State lands under the various grants made for school, university, and other purposes, I would say there are large tracts of unsettled and unsurveyed agricultural lands still remaining in the State, principally in the counties of Bingham, Bear Lake, Oneida, Cassia, Owyhee, Logan, Elmore, Ada, and Washington, in South Idaho, and Nez Percé, Latah, Kootenai, and Shoshone in North Idaho.

It seems to be the policy of the General Government to assist the new States in getting possession of these donated lands by liberal appropriations for surveys, a part of the appropriation for the fiscal year, in this district, being made available for that purpose.

There is a bill now pending in Congress, which it is expected will pass soon, for the purchase of a large part of the Cœur d'Alene Indian Reservation in Kootenai County. This tract is largely fine agricultural land needing no irrigation. If the Department could be prevailed upon to have this land surveyed before throwing it open for settlement, the State would then have an opportunity to make selections of valuable lands that otherwise would undoubtedly be taken by settlers before surveys could be made.

Any thing I can do in my official capacity to forward these selections and assist the State will gladly be done.

Very respectfully,

WILLIS H. PETTIT,
United States Surveyor-General for Idaho.

HON. GEORGE L. SHOUP,
Governor of Idaho.

RAILROADS.

Idaho has no board of railway commissioners. We have a statutory law, however, making the governor, controller, and treasurer a board of equalization, whose duty it is to place a valuation per mile on all lines of railroads passing through or into more than one county. The said board certifies the assessed valuation of the road or roads to the several

clerks of the boards of county commissioners of the counties through which such lines pass, when the number of miles and assessed valuation are placed on the assessment rolls.

Oregon Short Line Railway Company.—The Oregon Short Line is the most important railroad in the State, carrying, as it does, all the through traffic passing over the Union Pacific Railway system from the North Pacific coast for all points on the Atlantic sea-board and to all intermediate points. The volume of tonnage and local business is increasing each year. This road enters the State on the Wyoming line near the town of Montpelier, passing through the counties of Bear Lake, Bingham, Logan, Elmore, Ada, and Washington, to the town of Huntington, on the border of the State of Oregon, a distance of 465.63 miles.

The first place of importance on the line of this road is Montpelier, in Bear Lake County. This town has a population of over 1,000 inhabitants. The people of the town and surrounding country are industrious. It is the center of a large agricultural district. A large number of cattle, horses, and sheep, together with a heavy tonnage of grain, are shipped annually from this town.

Soda Springs is the next place of importance, and furnishes for eastern markets horses, cattle, and sheep. Hay and grain are also shipped in considerable quantity. The famous soda or mineral springs at this place are receiving merited and wide-spread notice. About 1,000,000 bottles of this superior mineral water have been marketed during the past year.

McCammon, at the junction of the Utah and Northern Railway, supplies a large amount of tonnage of both stock and grain.

Pocatello is on the Fort Hall Indian Reservation. The Indians have here ceded their right to about 1,800 acres of land for a town site, which has been surveyed and platted under the supervision of the general Government. The population of Pocatello is about 3,000, and is in the heart of a fine agricultural district. The great body of the land is, however, covered by the Indian Reservation. The shipment of grain is, therefore, small. Stock of all kinds is shipped in considerable quantities.

The Utah and Northern Railway diverges from the Oregon Short Line at this station, running northward to the Montana line. From McCammon to Pocatello these roads run on the same road bed.

American Falls, on the western border of the Indian reservation, furnishes horses, cattle, and sheep in large numbers for transportation to market.

Located at the junction of the Wood River branch with the Oregon Short Line is the beautiful and prosperous town of Shoshone. Railway shipments in this town in grain, wool, hay, and stock of all kinds are steadily increasing. It is surrounded on all sides by excellent agricultural lands. The celebrated and wonderful Shoshone Falls on the Snake River are about 20 miles distant from this town. A line of coaches runs between the two places.

Glenn's Ferry and Mountain Home are prominent for both shipping and distributing points, and are growing towns of importance.

Nampa is about 20 miles from Boise City, the capital of the State, and is the junction of the Idaho Central Railway with the main line. Nampa has doubled its population, business, and buildings during the past year. It is in the center of one of the finest agricultural districts on the line of the road and distributes to a large area of country. A stage line runs from this place to Silver City, De Lamar, and other points south.

Caldwell is one of the most prosperous towns on the line of this road. Many new buildings have been constructed during the year, and business in all branches is reported to have increased 50 per cent. over last year. Outgoing and incoming shipments show a large increase over past year. A large and very prosperous agricultural area is tributary to this place. Large quantities of grain, hay, wool, and stock of all kinds are shipped.

Payette is a prosperous town and surrounded, like Caldwell, by a rich agricultural country. The volume of its business has increased very much during the year. Some of the most prosperous settlements in the State are tributary to this town. Shipments of all kinds of farm products, wool, and stock show a most gratifying gain.

Weiser, the last town of importance on this road, was, during the early part of the summer, nearly destroyed by fire. It is rapidly rebuilding, and a better class of buildings is taking the place of those destroyed. It is similarly surrounded as the towns last named. The merchants of this place are energetic and report a large increase of business over last year. In addition to the fine agricultural lands tributary to Weiser, extensive and rich mines have been discovered and are being vigorously worked. It will, before long, be one of the most prosperous towns on the line of this road.

Oregon Short Line Railway.

[Number of miles and assessed valuation.]

Counties.	Miles.	Valuation per mile.	Aggregate valuation.
Bear Lake	45.48	\$6,500	\$295,620
Oneida	21.44	6,500	139,360
Bingham	58.31	6,500	379,015
Logan	117.67	6,500	761,855
Elmore	64.67	6,500	420,355
Ada	75.58	6,500	491,270
Washington	28.10	6,500	182,650
Total	411.25	.....	2,673,125

Utah and Northern.—This railway enters Idaho from near the town of Franklin, in this State, passing northerly through the counties of Oneida and Bingham to the Montana line. At the time of making my last annual report 76.87 miles were narrow gauge and 129.62 standard gauge. Since that date the narrow gauge has been changed to standard gauge. In several places on the line of the road a new road-bed has been graded, which has shortened the line by several miles, but as the changes have been made since the company's report to this office, I am unable to give the exact mileage. My tabulated report will, therefore, not differ from that of 1889.

There is no material change to report on the through business of this road. There is a marked improvement, however, to note in local traffic. The town of Franklin, near the Utah line, has increased her shipments of cereals and stock very materially. The shipments to and from Pocatello have also increased.

The town of Blackfoot, in the great Snake River Valley, has made marked progress during the year. The export of grain, hay, wool, and stock of all kinds will exceed that of former seasons. A much larger area than ever before of the fine agricultural land surrounding it has been reclaimed during the year. The harvests have been abundant and the people prosperous. It is the distributing point for a large district and is the principal shipping point for Custer County.

Eagle Rock is located at the point where this road crosses Snake River, and has the advantage of being the shipping point of the largest agricultural district in the eastern part of the State. It is believed that more agricultural land has been reclaimed tributary to this station during the past year than in any other district in the State. Shipments of flour, grain, wool, and stock exceed former years.

Camas is surrounded by an excellent grazing country and is the supply depot for several mining camps.

Beaver Cañon, at the foot of the Continental Divide, is noted for the large amount of lumber sawed and shipped to stations along the line of the road. Many of the National Park tourists leave the railroad at this point.

Utah and Northern Railway Company.

Counties.	Miles.	Valuation per mile.	Aggregate valuation.
Narrow gauge:			
Bingham	55.42	\$5,000	\$277,100
Oneida	21.45	5,000	107,250
	76.87	.....	384,350
Standard gauge, Bingham.....	129.62	6,500	842,530
Total valuation			1,226,880

Wood River Branch of the Oregon Short Line Railway.—This road is a branch of the Oregon Short Line, leaving the main line at the town of Shoshone, in Logan County, and terminating at Ketchum, in Alturas County. Total length of road is 69.96 miles.

Bellevue, on the line of this road, is an important supply and shipping point for a large number of valuable mining properties. The shipment of ores and concentrates for the present year is larger than for 1889. Stimulated by the advance of silver and lead, the owners of many low-grade mines will make larger shipments during the next year than ever before. Bellevue is at the base of a low range of mountains, and has a good ranch and grain trade. The town is prosperous, showing a marked improvement over last year.

Hailey is the county seat of Alturas County. One year ago it was in ashes, but substantial brick blocks have sprung up over the ruins. It is a distributing point for a large mining district. Surrounded on all sides by vast mineral belts, this town will continue to grow, business will increase, and the road will be satisfied with the traffic to and from this point.

Ketchum, the terminal point of the road, is the supply station for an extensive region. Supplies are distributed for an extensive mining district, and it is one of the principal shipping points for Challis, Clayton, Custer, Bonanza, and other important places in Custer County. There are large reduction works and smelters near the town.

Wood River Railway.

Counties.	Miles.	Valuation per mile.	Aggregate valuation.
Logan.....	54.38	\$6,500	\$353,470
Alturas	15.58	6,500	101,270
Total.....	69.96	.....	454,740

Idaho Central Railway.—This is a branch of the Oregon Short Line system, leaving the main line at Nampa and terminating at Boise City, the capital of the State. The tonnage and travel over this road have more than doubled during the past year. This result is brought about by the large number of new buildings erected at the capital during the year, also the large increase of business reported by merchants.

Idaho Central Railway.

County.	Miles.	Valuation per mile.	Aggregate valuation.
Aida	18.94	\$3,000	\$56,820

The iron on the above road is second hand and all equipments inferior.

Spokane Falls and Idaho Railway Company.—This railway connects with the Northern Pacific Railway near the Idaho line, running thence to Cœur d'Alene City, on the border of Lake Cœur d'Alene, where it connects with the line of steam-boats plying between Cœur d'Alene City and Old Mission on Cœur d'Alene River. Until the present season this road, with the steam-boat line and the Cœur d'Alene Railway and Navigation Company, had the exclusive carrying trade of the Cœur d'Alene mines. Since the completion of the Washington and Idaho road into the Cœur d'Alene mines the business seems to be nearly equally divided.

Valuation.

County.	Miles.	Valuation per mile.	Aggregate valuation.
Kootenai	13.50	\$3,000	\$40,500

Cœur d'Alene Railway and Navigation Company.—This road commences at the old Cœur d'Alene Mission near the head of navigation on the Cœur d'Alene River, running through the towns of Kingston, Wardner Junction, Osborne, and Wallace to Murray, with a short branch to Burke. It parallels the Washington and Idaho Railway, and is a competitor for patronage in the same field and towns in the great Cœur d'Alene country. It is narrow-gauge, and connects with a line of steam-boats plying between Cœur d'Alene Mission and Cœur d'Alene City.

Mileage and assessed valuation.

Counties.	Miles.	Valuation per mile.	Aggregate valuation.
Kootenai	2.10	\$5,000	\$10,500
Shoshone	36.43	5,000	182,150
Totals	38.53	.....	192,650

Spokane and Palouse Railway.—This road enters the State in Nez Percé County in township 37, range 6, terminating at the town of Genesee, in Latah County. It is doing a splendid business. It penetrates

the finest wheat belt in the State, if not in the world, and is a supply road for the Northern Pacific system.

Miles of road and valuation.

Counties.	Miles.	Valuation per mile.	Aggregate valuation.
Nez Perces.....	5.66	\$6,500	\$36,790
Latah.....	1.47	6,500	9,555
Total.....	7.13		46,345

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.—This road is a supply branch or feeder of the Union Pacific system, entering the State about 2½ miles west of Moscow, the thrifty county seat of Latah County. There are but 2½ miles of this road in the State. Its business, however, is marvelous. Moscow is in the heart of the great wheat belt of this favored region. Wheat, oats, barley, flaxseed, stock, brick, and lumber are the principal articles of commerce. Moscow will have another railroad before the close of the present season.

Number of miles and valuation.

County.	Miles.	Valuation per mile.	Aggregate valuation.
Latah.....	2.50	\$9,080	\$22,700

Washington and Idaho Railway Company.—This line starts from Farmington, State of Washington, and runs easterly through the Cœur d'Alene Indian Reservation, up the valley of the main Cœur d'Alene River, and thence up the South Fork of the same river to the town of Mullan, in Shoshone County, passing through the prosperous towns of Wardner Junction, Osborne, and Wallace. Each of the towns named are large shippers of "silver-lead ores." The mining camps surrounding these towns are the most productive in the State. Considerable grading has been done on this road between Mullan and the Montana line

Number of miles and valuation.

Counties.	Miles.	Valuation per mile.	Aggregate valuation.
Kootenai.....	55.32	\$6,500	\$359,580
Shoshone.....	29.65	6,500	192,725
Total.....	84.97		552,305

Northern Pacific Railway Company.—This company has, in the past, claimed exemption from taxation, by act of Congress granting them certain privileges in and through the Territories. Now that Idaho has been admitted as a State, it will be subject to the same conditions as other roads in the State.

This road enters Idaho from Montana near the town of Heron, passing through the towns of Hope, Sand Point, Granite, and Rathdrum to

the Washington State line. These are all thrifty and growing towns. In its course this road swings around the northern end of Lake Pend d'Oreille. The tonnage to and from the towns on this road has greatly increased during the past year. Kootenai County, through which it passes, is rapidly increasing in population and wealth.

Total length of road in Idaho, 88 miles.

Total mileage of railways in the State.

Counties.	Name of railway.	Miles in county.	Value per mile.	Aggregate assessed valuation.
Bear Lake.....	Oregon Short Line [†]	*45.48	\$6,500	\$205,620
Bingham.....	do.....	*58.31	6,500	379,015
Logan.....	do.....	*172.05	6,500	1,118,325
Alturas.....	do.....	*15.58	6,500	101,270
Elmore.....	do.....	*64.87	6,500	420,355
Oneida.....	do.....	*21.44	6,500	139,360
Ada.....	do.....	*75.58	6,500	491,270
Washington.....	do.....	*28.10	6,500	182,650
Oneida.....	Utah and Northern.....	†21.45	5,000	107,250
Bingham.....	do.....	†55.42	5,000	277,100
Do.....	do.....	*129.62	6,500	842,530
Ada.....	Idaho Central.....	18.94	3,000	56,820
Nez Percés.....	Spokane and Palouse.....	*5.66	6,500	36,790
Latah.....	do.....	*1.47	6,500	9,555
Do.....	Oregon Rwy. and Nav. Co.....	2.50	.....	22,760
Kootenai.....	Washington and Idaho.....	*55.32	6,500	359,580
Shoshone.....	do.....	*29.65	6,500	192,725
Kootenai.....	Cœur d'Alene Rwy. and Nav. Co.....	12.10	5,000	10,500
Shoshone.....	do.....	†36.43	5,000	182,150
Kootenai.....	Northern Pacific.....	88.00	.....	.....
Do.....	Spokane Falls and Idaho.....	13.50	3,000	40,500
Total.....	.....	941.27	.....	5,266,065

* Standard gauge.

† Narrow gauge.

RAILROADS IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

The Northern Pacific Railway Company have a large force of men employed in building a railway from Pullman, in the State of Washington, to Lewiston, Idaho. The road is to be completed before January 1 next. I am informed that 40 miles of this road will be in Idaho. It will pass through Moscow and the great wheat belt lying between Moscow and Lewiston.

The Union Pacific Railway Company have also surveyed a route to Lewiston; have purchased depot grounds, and have done some work. It is not probable that they will push their work before next year.

Between Mullan and the Bitter Root divide (Montana line) several hundred men are now at work on the Mullan branch of the Northern Pacific Railway. The road is drawing near completion on the Montana side of the line. It is claimed that this road will be completed and in operation between Missouli, Mont., and Mullan, Idaho, before January 1. It is reported that the Northern Pacific will adopt this as a part of their trunk line, thereby cutting off the circuit around Lake Pend d'Oreille.

Several corps of engineers have been employed in the State this season exploring and surveying railway lines. One of the most important lines surveyed this season is from De Lamar, in Owyhee County, to the Oregon Short Line Railway, and thence to the heavy forests in Boise and Washington Counties. The tonnage of the De Lamar property alone would furnish sufficient tonnage to justify the building of a road. A line has also been surveyed to the great copper mines in the Seven

Devils district. A company has been incorporated to build a road from Hailey, in Alturas County, to the Gold Belt and on to the rich agricultural district of Camas Prairie, in Alturas and Logan Counties.

Telegraph lines in the State.

Counties.	Name of telegraph company.	Wires.	Miles in county.	Value per mile.	Aggregate valuation.
Ada	Silver City Telegraph Company	1	20.00	\$30	\$600.00
Owyhee	do.	1	27.00	30	810.00
Alturas	Western Union Telegraph Company	1	15.33	50	769.00
Bear Lake	do.	1	22.04	50	1,102.00
Kootenai	do.	1	73.00	50	3,650.00
Logan	do.	1	54.33	50	2,719.00
Latah	do.	1	3.00	50	150.00
Ada	do.	2	95.47	70	6,682.90
Bear Lake	do.	2	23.30	70	1,631.00
Bingham	do.	2	57.72	70	4,040.40
Elmore	do.	2	64.67	70	4,526.90
Logan	do.	2	117.67	70	8,236.90
Oneida	do.	2	21.97	70	1,537.90
Washington	do.	2	28.08	70	1,965.60
Bingham	do.	4	102.24	110	17,846.40
Oneida	do.	4	21.45	110	2,359.50
Kootenai	do.	5	58.00	130	7,540.00
Bingham	do.	6	22.80	150	3,420.00
Elmore	Rocky Bar and Mount Home Telegraph Company.		54.00	25	1,350.00
Total			947.17		71,187.50

COMMERCE.

Products exported by railroads for the year ending June 30, 1890.

	Tons.
The Union Pacific system (central and eastern Idaho)	*47,961
Oregon Railway and Navigation Company	†14,740
Spokane and Palouse Railway Company	†16,170
Spokane Falls and Idaho Railway Company	†8,000
Cœur d'Alene Railway and Navigation Company	*51,216
Northern Pacific Railway Company	†12,000
Washington and Idaho Railway Company	†23,000
Steam-boats	†24,000
Total	202,087

Products imported for year ending June 30, 1890.

	Tons.
The Union Pacific system (central and eastern Idaho)	*67,105
Oregon Railway and Navigation Company	†14,650
Spokane and Palouse Railway Company	†18,500
Spokane Falls and Idaho Railway Company	†7,000
Cœur d'Alene Railway and Navigation Company	*23,109
Northern Pacific Railway Company	†7,500
Washington and Idaho Railway Company	†27,000
Steam-boats	†14,000
Total	183,864

Value of home products marketed for the year 1890.

Cattle, horses, and sheep	\$2,402,300
Wool, pelts, and hides	885,000
Grain, hay, and seeds	3,852,700
Fruits and vegetables	324,000
Lumber	1,945,600
Brick and other building material	985,550
Total	10,395,150

* Official.

† Estimated.

AGRICULTURE.

In another article I have placed the agricultural lands of Idaho at 16,000,000 acres. From personal observation in every county in the State, I am convinced that this estimate can not be much under or over the actual number of acres. Vast districts have not yet been surveyed and until the whole area has been explored and classified by the surveyor the exact amount of agricultural lands will not be known. About three-fifths of the agricultural lands in the State are arid. To be productive and return a profit to the owner they must be irrigated. Thirteen out of the eighteen counties in the State are in the arid belt and require irrigation, "except eastern Camas Prairie, Long Valley, and a few other valleys of less area in high altitudes where the fall of rain is more abundant than on the lower plains," viz, Ada, Alturas, Bear Lake, Bingham, Bois , Cassia, Custer, Elmore, Lemhi, Logan, Oneida, Owyhee, and Washington. The soil in these counties is composed largely of vegetable mold, mixed with a sufficient quantity of mineral, clay, and sand, according to the locality, to give warmth and fertility. Usually there is a considerable growth of sage brush on these lands; it is removed, however, with small expense. These lands can be relied upon, when irrigated, for large and uniform harvests of cereals and vegetables of all kinds. The altitude governs to some extent the character of the products. Grain and hardy vegetables grow abundantly in all altitudes not greater than 6,000 feet.

The most extensive agricultural valley in Idaho, in fact in the great arid belt, is the valley of the Snake River. This great valley contains several million acres, commencing on the line of Wyoming, extending through several counties to Oregon and Washington. Bingham, the upper and eastern county in this valley, is the largest agricultural county in the State. There is a large increase of acreage in cultivation in this, and, in fact, in all the counties in the State this year. In many of the counties above mentioned there are large valleys, well watered, and very productive. From reports and from personal observation I am convinced that the agricultural products of Idaho are fully 40 per cent. greater than last year. The harvests have been most abundant in grain, hay and vegetables of all kinds.

The counties of Shoshone, Kootenai, Latah, Idaho, and Nez Perc , differ from the other counties in several respects. There the soil is deep and of the blackest and richest loam, with occasional mixture of sand, clay, and mineral wash; and, like in Washington and Oregon, the rain-fall is sufficiently abundant to make irrigation unnecessary. I have just returned from a visit to these counties and must say that I was amazed at the great yield of wheat and other cereals. Wheat, just threshed and weighed, produced from 35 to 60 bushels of excellent quality to the acre, with many fields exceeding this amount. The quantity of hay harvested in this State is more than 100 per cent. greater than last year. Fruits of all kinds and varieties, except peaches, are now raised in all the valleys of Idaho not exceeding 4,500 feet above sea-level. Peaches generally do well in the lower valleys. In several localities fruit has not been as abundant as last year, much of it falling from the trees before maturing on account of the ravages of the insects.

ADA COUNTY.

Improved land patented, 95,600 acres	\$841,267
Improvements on above.....	811,255
Improvements on unpatented land, 41,200 acres.....	388,580
Oregon Short Line Railway Company.....	491,270
Idaho Central Railway Company.....	56,820
Western Union Telegraph Company.....	6,682
Silver City Telephone Company.....	600
Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company.....	3,500
Irrigating canals.....	30,125
Money on hand.....	42,365
Bank-stock shares.....	122,500
12,140 stock cattle at \$12.....	145,680
1,375 American cows at \$20.....	27,500
Farming utensils.....	7,300
Fixtures.....	5,450
Furniture.....	23,135
Goods, wares, and merchandise.....	233,421
Harness, robes, and saddles.....	3,800
1,235 hogs at \$3.....	3,705
7,365 American horses at \$25.....	184,125
Lumber.....	8,500
Machinery.....	17,675
175 mules at \$40.....	7,000
Musical instruments.....	7,300
34,400 graded sheep at \$2.....	68,800
Solvent credits.....	82,370
Wagons and vehicles.....	24,674
Watches.....	5,100
Wood.....	6,500
Total valuation.....	3,656,999

The year just drawing to a close has been one of remarkable prosperity for Ada County. More than 10,000 acres have been added to its area of cultivated lands; the amount of capital invested in agriculture has increased 26 per cent.; to the extent of its irrigating canals there has been added 30 per cent. Turning from agriculture to trade, we find the increase in ordinary traffic has been 25 per cent.; the increase in new buildings over the growth of last year has been 50 per cent.; and the increase in railway traffic has been 100 per cent.

From three railway stations the export of wool has been 793,907 pounds. The number of sheep kept in Ada County was increased 15 per cent. during the past year.

Looking forward the outlook is brighter still. Two million dollars will, during the coming year, be invested in irrigating canals, enabling farming operations to increase 20 per cent. Building is likely to be limited simply to the supply of material. Government lands are entered as fast as irrigating canals are surveyed by responsible companies, settlers valuing the lands so highly that they are willing to wait any reasonable time for the actual construction of canals. One year ago lands on the plains, contiguous to water supply, with very limited improvements, for which Government title had been secured, were quoted generally at \$10 per acre. Now these lands rarely sell below \$20 per acre. These prices are justified by the prices which their products bring. The following were the lowest wholesale quotations of Ada County products on October 3, 1890:

Wheat flour.....	per 100 pounds..	\$2.25
Corn meal.....	do.....	2.25
Wheat.....	do.....	1.16½
Oats.....	do.....	1.50
Corn.....	do.....	1.50
Barley.....	do.....	1.35
Rye.....	do.....	1.40

Hay—		
Timothy, loose.....	per ton..	\$9.00
Timothy, baled.....	do....	12.00
Lucerne, loose.....	do....	8.00
Lucerne, baled.....	do....	11.00
Clover, loose.....	do....	8.00
Clover, baled.....	do....	11.00
Potatoes, Irish.....	per 100 pounds..	1.50
Butter—		
Dairy.....	per pound..	.35
Ranch.....	do.....	.30
Eggs.....	per dozen..	.35

It will be very readily seen that the price of hay, the product of which usually reaches 4 tons to the acre, justified a high value for Ada County lands, in addition to paying the usual irrigation charge for water.

Add to these attractions the fact that the mild and equable climate of Ada county has no superior; that the market for its products is practically unlimited, and that the experiments of the past two years have demonstrated that the soil of the plains is all that can be desired for tree and fruit culture, and one is able to realize what groves, orchards, and gardens will crown this soil, which only three years ago was simply desert and desolation.

More than a quarter million acres in Ada will yet be redeemed from the desert. The discovery of water in the foot-hills of the Boisé Mountain range opens new prospects in this direction. If the mountains are veined with hidden streams as now seems probable, the development of Ada County will soon produce wealth equal to that heretofore enjoyed by the entire State of Idaho. The gold mines of the Boisé range are attracting more and more attention, and the best practical miners predict the early discovery of richer gold deposits than are yet known in the mountain country.

The towns of Ada County may be separately mentioned as follows:

Boisé City now contains a population of 4,000, by actual count, and is increasing at the rate of 20 per cent. per year. A quarter of a million dollars has been spent in improvements during the last six months. The daily average of the business transactions of its two banks is now \$62,000, or a yearly business of \$19,344,000. Real estate has advanced more than 100 per cent. since March. Sales of real estate last year were scarcely \$5,000 per month; for the six months ending October 1, 1890, the sales amounted to more than \$400,000, or \$70,000 per month.

The entire city has this year been covered with a splendid water supply system. Eleven miles of water-pipe have been laid, bringing water from artesian wells, at the foot of the mountains. The fall is 170 feet, and the pressure enables the fire department to cover the tallest buildings without the use of engines. A sewerage system will be provided in 1891 adequate to the needs of the city.

Its school system has passed under the immediate control of Prof. F. L. Squires who, with his eleven assistants, is still advancing the standard of educational acquirement. To this excellent public provision for the education of our youth, Professor Thompson has added a first-class business college, and the Roman Catholic Church has added St. Theresa's Academy.

The daily business of our railway office in 1889 was \$500; it has increased in 1890 to \$1,100, or \$33,000 per month. The lumber and brick business has quadrupled. For six weeks the city was without a lumber supply, so completely were the stocks of the entire county exhausted.

There is within 40 miles of Bois  City the finest body of timber remaining in Idaho; but it can only be made available and profitably handled by the construction of a railway through Bois  Ca on, and it is hoped that such a railway will be built in 1891, thus insuring this city against a further lumber famine.

Thus the capital city has kept pace with the wonderful growth of the State of Idaho in every direction. It is growing in mineral resources, in agricultural and horticultural area, in general wealth, in the comforts of life, in population, in trade, and in all else that goes to make a beautiful, healthful, and prosperous city.

Caldwell and its surroundings.—Caldwell is on the Oregon Short Line Railway, 30 miles west of Bois  City, and 447 southeast of Portland, Oregon. Seven years ago the place where Caldwell now stands was an alkali desert, but on the advent of the railroad in 1883 the town was established. Its growth has been rapid. So situated as to be the commercial center of a large stock-growing and agricultural region, it has pushed ahead by the demands of the country until to-day one of the prettiest towns in Idaho marks the spot where but a short time since the sage-brush reigned supreme. As to the location of Caldwell much can be said, situated as it is at the foot of the Upper Bois  Valley, and at the head of the Lower valley. It commands a vast amount of trade from both these fertile districts, which stretch away for miles in either direction. North of the city about a mile is the ca on, through which the Bois  River flows on its way to join the mighty Snake River, to the west and north. At this point the river is crossed by a substantial bridge, at the west end of which the Sebree irrigation canal diverges to the right and flows off across the valley. On reaching the summit of the range of hills just beyond this bridge, one is struck by the vast panorama of fields, farms, and fertile valleys stretching as far as the eyes can see. Acres upon acres of land tributary to this growing city are as yet uncultivated, and only need the application of water and the muscle of the farmer to turn it into a source of vast revenue both to the tiller and the community at large. The amount of business transacted at this station is very large, drawing trade as it does for a radius of over 100 miles in every direction. The volume of business transacted seems impossible when you think of its sparsely-settled country. A few figures will show the business done at the depot, which is an index to the general business of the community. For the year 1888 there were 15,178,242 pounds of merchandise received and forwarded. This does not include live-stock shipments, of which there were 425 cars forwarded. The cash receipts at the station were \$73,106.34. This is a good record for a town of 500 people (which was the population at that time), of paying over \$200 per day the year round for freight. In 1889 \$84,458.86 was paid the railroad company at this station.

Two years ago the population was 432, but to-day it is something over 1,000. The town has three substantial church buildings, a fine brick school-house, and several elegant brick business blocks. The residences are not on the "shack" order, but are neat, substantial houses, many of them of the most modern architecture. The increase of business keeps ahead of the town, with mercantile establishments which carry \$100,000 stocks. The business of the town is rapidly running into wholesale instead of retail. The leading merchants report an increase of 50 per cent. in all lines of business during the past eleven months.

The following buildings have been erected since January 1, 1890: Six business houses and 18 residences, at an actual cost of \$49,750.

The people are enterprising, liberal, and cultured. Caldwell is indeed

further advanced than the average town. Its railroads are making it an objective point, and it promises to become a railroad as well as an agricultural city.

Payette and vicinity.—During the past year Payette and the surrounding country tributary to the town has made a very noticeable growth. In the town many fine brick buildings have been erected, both for school, business, and residence uses; and in the country large barns and good attractive-looking and substantial dwelling-houses have been built. Hundreds of miles of fencing have been put up, and thousands of acres of the rich bottom lands covered by irrigating canals have been put in cultivation. There were raised this year from the lands just about Payette, within a radius of say 6 miles, 7,000 tons of timothy, clover, and alfalfa hay; at least 40,000 bushels of wheat, and many thousand bushels of oats and barley. Every one who has land in cultivation grows more or less vegetables. The quality of all kinds of grain and vegetables is strictly first class, and the quantity of vegetables produced from an acre of irrigated land is very large. Thousands of heads of cattle, horses, and sheep will be fed from the hay raised, and many train-loads will also be shipped away to other markets.

The country about Payette has made greater development in the way of fruit-culture than almost any other part of Idaho. There are here two of the largest nurseries in the northwest; and principally from these sources have been drawn supplies by the people living in this valley for large orchards and vineyards, and to-day thousands of acres of land are covered with young and thrifty-growing fruit farms, that in the near future will make their owners independent, and will fix a valuation on these lands similar to fruit lands in the fruit-growing districts of California and Oregon. All classes and kinds of prunes, and nearly every kind of apples, pears, and grapes have proven a success. The fruit season is very early about Payette; already large shipments have been made to Idaho and Montana points. This industry bids fair to be the leading one with this section in the future. There is in construction in the Payette Valley large irrigating canals that will open for settlement much more land of equally good character as that now under cultivation. The amount of business done for the year 1890 will nearly double that of 1889.

The town of Nampa forms the junction of the Oregon Short Line and Idaho Central Railways. It has more than doubled its population and wealth during the past year, having risen from about 225, in 1889, to 500 people in 1890. A fine hotel has been built this year, a commodious school-house, and many business buildings and residences.

Emmett is an active lumber and agricultural village, on the Payette River. The farmers of that section are quite prosperous; their farms are in a high state of cultivation, and new ranches are being opened by intelligent settlers.

ALTURAS COUNTY.

Improved land patented, 14,196 acres	\$27, 214
Improvements on above	37, 870
Improvements on unpatented land, 1,690 acres	12, 680
Improvements on mining claims	17, 250
4 quartz mills	26, 500
9 concentrators	16, 750
2 samplers	4, 300
2 smelters	4, 800
City and town lots	85, 252
Improvements on lots	135, 315
Mining ditches	4, 027
Money on hand	6, 650

1,635 cattle at \$12.64.....	\$12, 810
Farming utensils.....	1, 810
Fixtures.....	3, 885
Furniture.....	4, 980
Goods, wares and merchandise.....	56, 375
Harness, robes and saddles.....	1, 730
80 hogs at \$3.15.....	252
971 American horses at \$30.95.....	30, 053
Jewelry and silverware.....	210
Lumber.....	2, 100
96 mules at \$35.....	3, 360
Musical instruments.....	1, 195
8 oxen at \$25.....	200
Sewing-machines.....	225
Wagons and vehicles.....	8, 866
1,795 cords wood at \$2.....	3, 590
Bank stock.....	10, 000
Other personal property.....	16, 283
Oregon Short Line R'y Co.....	101, 270
Total valuation.....	\$645, 802

This county has won wide and lasting fame as a rich mining district. Temporary causes have operated to check its development in this direction, but the fact is well established that the hills and gulches of Alturas County abound in rich mineral veins and ledges; they have made fortunes for many men already, and there are more to develop, sufficient to enrich a regiment of people, and profitably employ thousands more. Prospectors have never abandoned the field, and the results this year are very encouraging.

The county contains three quartz mills, three smelters, and eight concentrators, having a united capacity of 390 tons daily. The ores are classed as lead silver ores, carrying a high percentage of lead, and high grade in silver. Referring to the record kept by a leading assayer of Hailey, the average value of Alturas ores, in lead and silver, basing the value on present quotations, is \$160 per ton. Shipments for this year will aggregate 6,000 tons, the ores of this county finding a ready market in Denver, Omaha, and Kansas City.

About 1,000,000 feet of lumber, and 100,000 shingles have been cut in five mills and the timber supply is still abundant. This county owns a good court-house worth \$40,000, and a school-house which cost \$30,000.

The agricultural development of the county continues, the area of patented lands having increased 60 per cent. during the past year. The elevation is such that the farming season is limited; yet the productivity of the farms is a surprise. The county is well watered, and the irrigation system is annually extended. Rates of wages are remunerative, and the settlers are prosperous. The county commissioners have expended considerable money in roads and bridges, enabling the merchants to command the trade of districts beyond their natural boundaries. Few people have ever met reverses with greater courage, or struggled with larger zeal to overcome obstacles.

Hailey and Ketchum are the principal towns, and both are adorned with public and private buildings in every way creditable to their people.

BINGHAM COUNTY.

Utah and Northern Railway Company.....	\$1, 119, 630
Oregon Short Line Railway Company.....	379, 015
Improved land patented, 117,148 acres.....	325, 434
Improvements on above.....	107, 252
Improvements on unpatented lands.....	101, 343
Western Union Telegraph Company.....	25, 306
Town lots.....	43, 615

Improvements on same.....	\$213, 110
Money on hand.....	10, 000
19,706 stock cattle at \$11.62.....	229, 118
2,400 American cows at \$15.....	36, 000
Farming utensils.....	16, 304
Store fixtures.....	5, 000
Furniture.....	5, 300
Goods, wares, and merchandise.....	204, 625
591 hogs.....	2, 016
6 thoroughbred horses at \$300.....	1, 800
27 graded horses at \$100.....	2, 700
8,369 American horses.....	223, 482
Jacks and jennies.....	150
Machinery.....	35, 550
100 mules at \$40.....	4, 000
15 pianos at \$200.....	3, 000
100 sewing-machines.....	1, 500
7,332 sheep.....	10, 355
1,457 wagons and vehicles.....	34, 872
Bank stock.....	14, 400
Other personal property.....	22, 181
Total valuations.....	\$3, 177, 658

The county of Bingham was most fully described in my report of 1889. Very little additional information has been received beyond that conveyed in the report of the county assessor. The railway properties, which form 50 per cent. of the assessable resources of the county, are valued the same as last year. The increase of more than \$300,000 therefore falls upon the property of private citizens. An actual advance in the local wealth of fully 30 per cent. appears. Nearly all of this growth is among the farmers. The amount of improved lands patented has advanced from 75,482 acres in 1889 to 117,148 acres in 1890. A very large number of new farms have been opened, and improvements of the most permanent and valuable character have been made. The system of irrigation, which is more extensively developed in Bingham than in any other county in Idaho, has been still further perfected this year. The county authorities have exercised an enlightened liberality in the construction of bridges and improvement of highways. In the northeastern portion of the county, where new settlements are the more numerous, the increase in the general wealth has attracted the attention of railway authorities, and the early construction of a railway through this region, as a branch of the Utah Northern line, is looked upon as an assured fact. The prosperity of agriculture has diverted attention, to some extent, from the mining resources of the county, and even the inhabitants of the town are making liberal investments in ranch lands. It is believed that there is sufficient water supply existing in Bingham County to add 100 per cent. to the present area of its farm land. The population could be easily doubled outside of the towns, and outside of the timber and mining land. There is still an inexhaustible supply of timber, but somewhat remote from the railroad.

The towns and cities of Bingham County have enjoyed a very substantial growth this year. The needs of social and business life have both been better provided for through the erection of additional warehouses, hotels, school-houses, etc.

The attention of placer mining experts is still frequently directed to the sands of Snake River, in the endeavor to solve the problem of extracting the fine "flour gold." It has been frequently asserted that the sands of Snake River contain gold enough to pay the national debt, and of this kind of wealth Bingham County has a large proportion.

The genius of man will certainly discover some means to rescue this great quantity of precious mineral from its sandy bed.

Pocatello is the most populous of the cities of Bingham County, and continues its creditable growth. Blackfoot, the county seat, will greatly enlarge its commercial importance, and Eagle Rock is recovering from the depression caused by the removal of the car-shops. Beaver Cañon, Camas, Rexburg, Soda Springs, and Oxford are also promising trading points.

This county contains the State Insane Asylum, a well-built courthouse and jail, the United States land offices, three well-established banks, about one hundred mercantile houses, six newspapers, many religious and benevolent organizations, and a population of great energy and industry. The unnatural barriers between Mormon and non-Mormon population appear to be breaking down, and new settlers, who bring with them habits of industry, love of education, and loyalty to Government, are eagerly sought and welcomed.

BEAR LAKE COUNTY.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Company.....	\$295,620
Western Union Telegraph Company.....	2,733
Deseret Telegraph Company.....	300
Improved land patented, 27,330 acres.....	100,250
Improvements on above.....	100,127
Land unpatented, 18,000 acres.....	75,000
Improvements on above.....	62,050
Money on hand.....	2,150
8,197 stock cattle.....	89,830
Farming utensils.....	7,175
Fire-arms.....	300
Store fixtures.....	3,500
Goods, wares, and merchandise.....	59,970
Harness, robes, and saddle.....	3,246
482 hogs.....	1,447
200 American horses.....	12,000
2,752 Spanish horses.....	69,135
Lumber.....	2,000
Machinery.....	4,215
Musical instruments.....	2,800
Pianos.....	2,000
Sewing-machines.....	1,500
886 sheep, at \$2.....	1,772
Wagons and vehicles (588).....	13,305
100 watches, at \$15.....	1,500
Total valuation.....	913,915

This county has been settled for about twenty years, the pioneers being colonists of the Mormon Church. The result is seen in a population denser than in any other county of Idaho, and a larger proportion of the soil under cultivation.

A considerable portion of the county is mountainous, and covered with a heavy growth of pine timber. Saw-mills have been diligently cutting away in these forests for half a generation, but the supply is abundant still. The elevation of the county is so great that no fruit is grown, but, on the other hand, water is so abundant that the grain and grass crop is marvelous.

Under a system early adopted the residents of the villages each have a small acreage near by. The necessities of life are therefore at the easy command of all, each family being able to employ its own members, and abject poverty rendered impossible. Close neighborhoods, a comfortable social life, and a heavy population within a small system, while few enjoy great wealth.

Bear Lake, from which the county takes its name, is a large body of water, well stocked with fish, and is a natural reservoir for an immense section. Should a system of storage reservoirs be adopted by the Federal Government, Bear Lake County will be the seat of the beginnings of this great project, and a large expenditure of public money among its people would result.

The Oregon Shore Line traverses this county, and at Montpelier a large number of railway employés have their homes. Both Paris and Montpelier are handsome and prosperous towns, and reasonably well provided with educational facilities. Paris is the county seat, and it has a good court-house and a large Mormon tabernacle.

In the present condition of our laws this population of over six thousand persons contains but about two hundred and fifty legal voters. The bulk of the people are Mormons, who are disfranchised not as a church, but as an association practicing or teaching polygamy.

BOISÉ COUNTY.

Improved land patented, 10,701 acres, value	\$39,725
Improvements on above	39,450
Improvements on unpatented land	25,395
Improvements on mining claims	11,000
10 quartz mills	50,200
125 mining ditches	51,360
10 irrigating ditches	1,100
Mortgages	43,192
Money on hand	8,283
Brandies and liquors	3,995
Notes and accounts	23,312
2,329 calves, at \$10	23,290
222 beef cattle at \$25	5,550
5,064 stock cattle, at \$14	70,896
47 colts, at \$15	705
543 American cows, at \$25	13,575
Store fixtures	750
Furniture	5,300
Goods, wares, and merchandise	55,925
Harness, robes, and saddles	3,313
712 hogs, at \$4	2,818
Merchandise	6,124
14 thoroughbred horses	2,000
2,133 American horses	62,350
108,000 feet lumber	1,055
Saw-logs	11,357
Machinery	4,870
75 mules	3,410
25 musical instruments	1,305
32 oxen	865
15 pianos	3,600
Quicksilver	1,600
62 sewing-machines	743
3,927 sheep, at \$2	7,854
307 vehicles	11,175
Watches and jewelry	2,705
19,733 cords wood	14,819
Other personal property	69,385
Total valuation	684,331

Boisé Basin was discovered in 1862 by prospectors, and settlement was stimulated by gold mining. The boundaries of Boisé County were established at the first session of the Territorial legislature, held at Lewiston, and approved February 4, 1864.

By far the largest part of the county is mountainous, and forms part of the greatest and best timbered section of country situated between

the Rocky Mountain range and the Blue Mountains of Oregon. A large and prosperous logging business is transacted, with indications of a more important future. The most accessible parts are on Moore's Creek, and the waters of the South, Middle, and North Forks of the Payette River, from which last place the logs are driven to mills on the Lower Payette and Snake Rivers. Should a railroad be constructed by which lumber could be easily got out of the country the business would become a large one. Preliminary surveys having this object in view have already been made. Many of the saw-mills in the mines were constructed and are run by the owners as adjuncts to their mining claims. One mill is also joined in a bed-rock fluming enterprise. Should an additional supply of water be brought in that would enable continuous working it would undoubtedly be a well-paying venture.

The agricultural resources of the county outside of the mountains are the settlements of the lower valley and Squaw Creek, and are places adapted to the production of varieties of grain, roots, vegetables, as well as a diversity of fruits, the last two finding their principal market in the mines at good prices. Hay is also put up in large quantities. Much attention is given to stock from the convenient facilities afforded for grazing, and it is notable through the county that much care is given to improved breeding of both horses and cattle. Sheep are well graded up, the average fleece weighing 7 pounds. This year's clip found a market at 14 cents per pound.

Garden Valley, located at the junction of the middle and south branches of the Payette, is the granary of the country. All farming products are cultivated and considerable attention is given to hardy varieties of fruit. Here is established a grist-mill with a capacity of 24 barrels per day. It has for a long time been the principal source of supply for the home market for large quantities of hay, grain, and vegetables. Laborers on farms receive from \$30 to \$40 per month.

Fifteen miles from Garden Valley and on the North Fork, inclosed on all sides with mountains heavily timbered with pine, is Long Valley, a grassy plain stretching north 60 miles with a breadth of 9. It is divided lengthwise by the river, receiving several tributaries in its traverse, which gives fine facilities for, and renders irrigation easy for, a large portion of its area. A short dam placed across the river where it emerges from a lake at the upper end of the valley would afford a storage of water of unlimited quantity. It is of recent settlement and now has a population estimated at 1,300. Some ditching has been done and quite extensive fencing. Grain and vegetables are cultivated and fruit trees planted. Attention is given principally to stock, both cattle and horses; grazing is unsurpassed, but feed has to be provided for winter. Seven thousand tons of native hay have been put up for that purpose this season. Two saw-mills are steadily employed furnishing lumber. On the tributary streams mines are worked for gold, and a vein of coal discovered this summer on Gold Fork is stated to have a thickness of 7 feet. The waters are abundantly supplied with fine fish, and the genus trout is represented by four varieties.

Mining has always been the largest source of revenue. In early days, ground easily worked—creeks and low bars—first engaged attention, and only heavy diggings remain. Several of the lesser outside camps help to swell the sum total. The mining camp, Dead Wood Basin, is located on a branch of the South Payette. It has a large placer mine, which is worked on an extensive scale, besides several smaller ones. Ledges prospecting well in gold and silver have been located, and considerable work in the way of development has been expended on them,

and, with the construction of a wagon road to facilitate the transportation of machinery and heavy materials, will no doubt become prominent.

The Elmira Silver Mining Company, at Banner, is exclusively a silver producer. It has been worked for several years and with a continually augmenting out-put, and is now known as one of the most prominent and best paying properties.

The Washington mine is now running with a 20-stamp mill on high-grade ores, carrying both gold and silver. The property is a valuable one, and has a large amount of ore ready for extraction.

The Elk Horn has been known as a great producer; was worked at an early period, and is now crushing good ores. Having a water-power mill, expenses are of course light. A contract has been let to drive a tunnel for deeper development, which will occupy the coming winter.

The Gold Hill Gold and Silver Mining Company, at Quartzburg, is one of long standing, and their property is noted as a continuous running and regular paying mine. The only stoppage for more than twenty years was accidental, and caused by burning of the mill. The workings have reached the depth of 400 feet, but they have for some time and now are taking out ore from the 180-foot level, which presents a face of 40 feet. The mill is of 25-stamp capacity, with automatic feeders, crushers, and automatic air-compressor.

The Queen of the West is located 3 miles from Pioneer. The ore is free milling and easily extracted. The mine is developed by a shaft 172 feet deep and connecting with a tunnel measuring 360 feet. A mill of 20 stamps with capacity for more, and to be run by water power, is near completion. The property is owned by an Eastern company, and Mr. H. H. Whitney is manager of affairs.

The Basin, drained by Moore's Creek, is an area or cluster of placer mines measuring 15 miles either way, and contains the towns of Quartzburg, Granite Creek, Placerville, Centerville, Pioneer, and Idaho City. It has for a long time been noted for its large number of paying placer mines, and from the fact that water has never been in proportion to the ground workable, much gold remains to be taken out, and with an average fall of snow to supply the streams with their usual amount of water, the quantity yearly may be estimated with almost mathematical accuracy.

CASSIA COUNTY.

Improved land patented, 48,224 acres	\$153, 710
Improvements on the above	52, 405
Improvements on unpatented land	34, 660
Mining claims	9, 800
Town lots	5, 595
Improvements on the same	15, 440
Irrigating ditches	3, 528
120 calves	803
13,806 stock cattle	151, 866
47 thoroughbred cows	1, 750
635 American cows	12, 700
72 graded cows	1, 355
Fixtures	225
Furniture	650
Goods, wares, and merchandise	18, 605
Harness, robes, and saddles	2, 292
399 hogs	1, 700
12 thoroughbred horses	3, 050
50 colts	460
731 American horses	36, 042
4,078 Spanish horses	73, 127
Jacks	150
Machinery	7, 430

72 mules.....	\$2, 215
7 oxen.....	200
18 pianos and organs.....	610
25,850 sheep.....	51, 700
Solvent credits.....	7, 200
483 wagons.....	15, 865
9 watches.....	330
Grist and saw mills.....	6, 500
Ferry-boats.....	650
Total valuation.....	672, 613

Very little can be added to the previous reports concerning this county, and a large growth can hardly be looked for before the advent of railways. The inducements offered to capitalists and settlers are very attractive. The topographical features of the county and the quality of the soil, together with the abundance of water in Snake River, invite large irrigation projects which require immense capital. Should private enterprise fail to take up the great work of supplying the northern portion of Cassia County with irrigation, it is probable that the aid of the National Government will be invoked in a need so great and a situation so meritorious.

The valleys of the central and western portions of this county are fairly supplied with water, and the settlers are constantly extending their local irrigation systems. There is therefore a constant annual increase in the acreage of cultivated lands, and many prosperous homes will yet be established in Cassia. The county is well supplied with timber for fuel and for building purposes.

A railway line has been surveyed from Salt Lake City, through Cassia, to connect the capital of Utah with the towns and cities of southern Idaho. Such a line if built would double the population and business of Cassia County, and would receive from the day of its opening a living patronage. The attention of railway authorities is invited to this project, as one promising excellent results.

In spite of all obstacles the industrious people of Cassia have prospered. The towns of Albion and Oakley are creditably located and built. The county affairs are economically handled. The exports of this county, though exchanged under most unfavorable conditions, are quite large. The climate is moderate and healthful. New settlers will find good locations and fair water supply awaiting development; they will find peace-loving communities, and public sentiment growing in intelligence and enterprise.

CUSTER COUNTY.

Land, 25, 780 acres, improvements.....	\$196, 290
3 quartz mills.....	45, 000
3 concentrators.....	18, 000
3 smelters.....	17, 000
Mining dit hes.....	4, 200
Irrigation ditches.....	8, 430
State and county bonds.....	17, 460
Money on hand.....	15, 530
490 beef cattle, at \$25.....	12, 250
7,685 stock cattle, at \$12.....	92, 220
45 thoroughbred cows, at \$40.....	1, 800
88 American cows, at \$25.....	2, 200
Farming utensils.....	6, 840
Store and saloon fixtures.....	10, 490
Furniture.....	8, 640
Goods, wares, and merchandise.....	105, 450
240 hogs.....	1, 920
5 graded horses, at \$400.....	2, 000

210 American horses, at \$70	\$14, 700
2,984 mixed horses, at \$25	74, 600
290 mules, at \$40	11, 600
45 musical instruments, at \$60	2, 700
115 sewing machines, at \$20	2, 300
Solvent credits	15, 450
450 vehicles, at \$40	1, 800
100 watches, at \$40	4, 000
18,530 sheep, at \$1.50	27, 800
Total valuation	723, 670

Custer County was organized by act of the legislature passed on the 8th day of January, 1881, which went into effect on the 1st day of April of the same year. The territory of which it is composed was taken from Lemhi and Alturas Counties. The enumeration made at the late census places its population at 2,174. This does not represent the real number of inhabitants within its borders. Many of the people are remote from settlements engaged in prospecting, others with flocks and herds scattered over a territory as large as the State of Connecticut. The county contains approximately 4,350 square miles. Of this, the greater part is mountainous, containing many mining districts, though there are three large agricultural valleys, besides smaller tracts, where all the cereals and vegetables common to this climate are grown. The greater tracts alluded to are Lost River, Pah Samari, and Round Valley.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

Mining is at present and for many years will be the leading industry of the county. There are more than two hundred developed and productive quartz-mining properties within its limits, besides over two thousand prospects, a large number of which will undoubtedly prove to be rich mines.

The mineral belt crossing the western portion of Custer County is one of the most extensive in the West. It is at least 100 miles in length and 50 in width, interspersed with gold and silver ores along its entire extent. This section of the county is not well provided with roads, and the ores have been freighted to the railroad at Ketchum on pack animals. With all this attendant expense they have paid. It will be seen from this fact that great returns will be made to the mine-owners when better means of transportation shall be afforded or the ores can be reduced in the vicinity of the mines.

The most prominent among the mining districts of Custer County are Lost River, on the stage road from Blackfoot to Challis, about 50 miles south of the latter; Yankee Fork, 35 miles west of Challis; Bay Horse, 12 miles southwest of Challis; Kinnikinnick, 16 miles south of Bay Horse; Squaw Creek, 4 miles farther south; and East Fork, 35 miles.

Yankee Fork Mining District.—The mines of this district have been very productive of both gold and silver, and have been considered the best in the country. The principal among them are the Unknown, Charles Dickens, Grand Prize, Grey Eagle, Lucky Boy, Badger, Summit, Continental, Fourth of July, Daniel O'Connell, Juliet, Montana, Whale, Wayne, and Anna. A 30-stamp mill erected in 1880, the capacity of which was enlarged in 1882 to 30 stamps, has crushed many thousand tons of ore, and added several millions of dollars to the gold and silver output of Idaho. There is but little lead in the ores of this district.

East Fork or Germania Basin.—The mines in this district are in a

brown porphyry formation with true fissure veins, and have produced \$100 in silver and \$10 in gold to the ton of ore. The Cræsus, Bible Back, Idaho, Tyrolese, Jefferson, Washington, Stutterberg, and Spurling are all producing both gold and silver.

Bay Horse District.—The Ramshorn group of mines in this district have been extensive producers of silver. The Ramshorn, Utah Boy, Post Boy, and Montreal are among the oldest discoveries in the county. The Beardsley, Excelsior, Hood, Good Enough, Kenos, Jarvis, Barton, Homestake, Dumpy, Riverview, Hoosier, Sky Lark, Silver Wing, Utah Boy, and Post Boy carry high-grade ores. Some of these mines carry a large percentage of lead, iron, and silica. The last-named minerals perform an important part in the formation of fluxes for smelting. There is a 40-ton smelter in the district situated upon Bay Horse creek. Charcoal is used for fuel.

Kinnikinnick District.—At the town of Clayton, in this district, a smelter is in operation, and makes large shipments of bullion to Ketchum. It is doing a fine business. Among the mines owned by the company are the Ella, Overland, Faithful Boy, and Monitor. The Silver Bill, You Know, and Redemption are all valuable mines.

There are many good mines in Squaw Creek, Slate Creek, and neighboring districts. They carry a fair percentage of lead and 60 ounces of silver to the ton. Teams loaded with bullion, the silver of which is mostly the product of these mines, are constantly upon the road from Clayton to Ketchum at all seasons except for a time in winter when the intervening mountains are impassable from the depth of snow.

Lost River District.—This mining district has several valuable properties containing lead, silver, and copper ores. The Grand Prize, Alice, Mammoth, Black Daisy, Jay Gould, Buena Vista, Golden Wave, Copper King, Henrietta, and Old Judge are the most prominent.

One of the greatest difficulties in the way of the development of the mines of Custer County has been in their isolation and transportation being so great. In view of the richness of the mines, the great agricultural capabilities of the county, the fact that one-fourth of its mountainous area is heavily timbered with spruce, fir, and pine, must all combine to render railroad facilities for its people an event of the near future. A branch road connecting with the Utah and Northern or with the Union Pacific, or both, would be an enterprise attended with profitable results.

AGRICULTURE.

If Custer County excels as a mining section, it none the less can lay claim to excellence as a farming and stock-raising district. It has several valleys suitable for such purpose, chief among which are those of Lost River, Pah Samari, and Round Valley.

The Lost River Valley contains therein about 100 square miles of tillable land, the Pah Samari about 50, and Round Valley about 30. The time is not far distant when every acre of it will be made available for farming purposes. The business of the agriculturalist has been made profitable because he has been able to find a home market. The number of consumers of farm productions will increase as fast as the agricultural population.

Until within the past six years fruit culture has been entirely neglected. Within that time large numbers of apple, plum, pear, and cherry trees have been planted in the various valleys, notably the Round Valley, where they are flourishing. There is no doubt but that in a few years all the fruit will be raised in this county that the wants of the people require. Wild berries are very abundant.

Stock-raising.—There are thousands of acres of excellent grazing lands, not only in the valleys but upon the mountain sides. Experience has demonstrated, however, that it is well for the stockman to be prepared to meet possibilities of severe-winters.

Timber.—There are many tracts of fine timber in Custer County. Millions of feet might be exported and enough left to provide for the wants of its inhabitants for mining, building, farming, and domestic purposes with all of its prospective population for an indefinite period of time.

There is but little surveyed land in the county, and until the past year there has been none. Many of the farmers have lived on their claims for periods of ten years and are subject to great hardship, not knowing where their boundaries will be when the land is surveyed, and being unable to obtain title whereby transfer of any portion can be made.

ELMORE COUNTY.

Improved land patented 16,145 acres.....	\$49,616
Improvements on above.....	38,560
Improvements on unpatented land 4,215 acres.....	9,825
Thirty-one mining claims.....	7,661
Telegraph lines.....	5,876
Thirteen quartz mills.....	141,471
One concentrator.....	250
Eight mining ditches.....	5,996
Fourteen irrigating ditches.....	370
Oregon Short-Line Railway Company.....	420,355
Money on hand.....	21,050
Four thousand five hundred and ninety-seven stock cattle.....	53,765
Farming utensils.....	1,510
Fire-arms.....	80
Harness, robes, and saddles.....	15,221
Seventy-three hogs.....	375
Goods, wares, and merchandise.....	36,970
One thousand eight hundred and sixty American horses.....	50,033
Machinery.....	141,810
Pianos and organs.....	1,340
Forty-nine sewing-machines.....	925
Twenty-five thousand six hundred and fifteen sheep.....	51,230
One hundred and seventy-six vehicles.....	6,660
Thirty-eight watches.....	907
Wood.....	5,000
Improvements on town lots.....	113,000
Total valuation.....	1,179,906

The growth of Elmore County during the past year has not been equal to that of most counties of this State, yet all things considered it is quite satisfactory.

The number of acres of patented lands has increased 60 per cent, and the improvements on the ranch lands have been of a permanent and valuable character. This county needs a careful survey by a civil engineer to ascertain definitely its levels. There are many streams, carrying a heavy body of water, sufficient to irrigate thousands of acres, but private enterprise has not been able as yet to devise a complete system of canals. The supply of water so far controlled has been utilized in the improvement of many farms of exceeding beauty and productiveness, but their entire area is not equal to one-tenth of the good soil of this county. Meanwhile the attention of capitalists is directed to this county, and definite information can be obtained by addressing the president of the board of trade, Mountain Home.

The county seat for nearly two years was temporarily located at

Rocky Bar, a mining town of thrift and energy, but the votes of the people have decided that the permanent location of the county's capital shall hereafter be at Mountain Home, a point on the Oregon Short Line, more convenient to the majority of the people.

Mountain Home has about 600 inhabitants and is a substantial, handsome, and well-built town. It is the leading shipping point for a broad district of country and the railroad and general merchandise business here is large. It is one of the most important wool-shipping points in Idaho, and if a proper water supply is obtained should be the seat of great woolen manufactures.

The county will provide substantial buildings at Mountain Home during the coming year.

Glenn's Ferry is an active railroad town, which during the last two years has grown from nothing to a population only second to Mountain Home. It is a freight division of the Oregon Short Line, and many railway employes have their homes here. The title to the lands upon which it stands has recently been permanently settled, and we now look for the erection of valuable stores and tasteful residences. That the town and county are prosperous is evidenced by the rates of wages paid, which are authoritatively quoted as follows: Locomotive engineers and conductors, \$3.85 per 100 miles; firemen and brakemen, \$2.25 per 100 miles; stationary engineers, \$75 per month; machinists, \$3.50 per day; boiler-makers, \$3.50 per day; blacksmiths and carpenters, \$3 to \$3.50 per day; painters, \$2.75 per day; laborers, \$2 per day; hostlers, \$75 per month; track foremen, \$65 per month; track laborers, \$1.65 per day; agents and operators, \$75 to \$90 per month; ranch hands, \$30 per month and board; placer miners, \$2 per day and board; herders, \$50 per month and board.

MINING INTERESTS OF ELMORE COUNTY.

The Alturas Company, of Rocky Bar, have been sinking a large treble compartment shaft for the past six months, expending in such labor the sum of \$50,000. The work is now nearly complete, and when it is, will give employment to at least one hundred and fifty men.

The Mountain Goat Company have been developing their mine for the past year, and are now erecting new hoisting and pumping works which will be completed in the near future, and when so completed, will give employment to not less than sixty men. The Comfort Consolidated Company have also been at work nearly the entire year in sinking a large treble compartment shaft, erecting a new 20-stamp mill, new hoisting and pumping works, etc., and when this is completed, which will be in a few weeks, will furnish employment to not less than one hundred men.

The White Star Company is now erecting a mill of 50 tons capacity per day, and will have it completed this autumn. This mill is being erected upon the Dividend mine, adjacent to the South Boisé River, and when completed give employment to not less than sixty men. There are a large number of mines owned by private individuals who are extracting goodly quantities of ore of an excellent grade. These mines are scattered all over this district, and the ore extracted from them is reduced in two custom mills, yielding in almost every instance generous returns to the owners, and sufficient to enable such owners to support their families and themselves and also to educate their children, in most instances far above the average of working people. The happy surroundings of their homes would indicate comfort and prosperity.

There are in Rocky Bar district 122 head of stamps with a crushing capacity of 224 tons of ore daily. Then the White Star Company (Griffin mill), with a capacity of 50 tons daily, makes the total of crushing and reducing capacity of the camp 274 tons. On the Red Warrior is located the Wide West Company's mill. This company has been closed down for the past season, owing to some misunderstanding among the owners. The same may be said of the Bonapart Company. Both of these companies will recommence operations in a short time and will give employment to not less than one hundred and fifty men, and add very largely to the output and prosperity of the county.

Atlanta District.—There are in this district five mills, consisting of 75 head of stamps, with a crushing and reducing capacity of 150 tons daily. From various causes this camp has for some time been under a cloud. The chief cause, however, is that some of the principal mines were bonded to an English syndicate for sale for the sum of \$600,000, and the sale was at one time affected, but owing to the Alien land law the principal promoters refused to endorse the sale until such law could be repealed, so far as relating to mines and mining locations. Now that Idaho is a State, this sale will doubtless be consummated within the next three months and will give employment as formerly to not less than four hundred men.

There is also in Atlanta two concentrating mills, which have a daily capacity of 40 tons, both of which are now in constant operation and producing marvelous results upon ores, which were hitherto considered worthless and thrown over the various dumps.

Pine Grove District.—This district can boast of some remarkably rich mines, both as to quantity and quality of ore. They have one 10-stamp mill, which is in constant operation, producing results which are entirely satisfactory to the owners, and causing an anxious inquiry among mining men. Indeed, when the development work now under way shall have been completed, a boom must in the natural course of business be inaugurated. The location of this camp is peculiarly adapted to entice population within its borders. Here we find "Therman Springs," with a temperature the year round from 50° to 150° Fah., and possessing medicinal properties of remarkable efficiency, and particularly so in the case of rheumatism and chronic diseases. It is surrounded by beautiful groves of primeval forests and fertile grazing lands, bountifully watered, and capable of sustaining a population of many thousands.

IDAHO COUNTY.

Improved land patented, 61,236 acres	\$192, 673
Improvements on above	74, 075
Land proved up on 24,720 acres	63, 050
Improvements on above	22, 025
Improvements on unpatented lands, 36,725 acres	21, 795
Improvements on unsurveyed lands	16, 900
3 quartz-mills	2, 650
Iron pipe and hose	1, 000
1 shingle mill	75
1 flour-mill	1, 400
5 saw-mills	3, 900
30 mining ditches	18, 905
Money on hand, notes and other securities	82, 877
13,200 stock cattle, at \$14.77	194, 901
21 thoroughbred bulls, at \$64.23	1, 350
53 thoroughbred cows, at \$41.41	2, 195
871 milch cows, at \$20	17, 420
2,410 hogs, at \$2.29	5, 537
Bacon	400

9 stallions, at \$322.22.....	\$2,900
7,863 mixed horses, at \$17.86	140,254
2 jacks and jennies	365
80 mules, at \$24.13	1,931
11 work oxen, at \$26.36	290
7,252 sheep, at \$1	7,282
Farming utensils	466
Store fixtures	245
Furniture	2,333
Goods, wares, and merchandise	48,790
Machinery	7,168
Musical instruments	1,925
Vehicles	12,982
6 watches, at \$50	300
1 wire bridge	2,000
1 ferry-boat	400
Personal property not enumerated	42,479
Total valuation	1,000,808

This is the largest county in this State, yet in spite of its really wonderful capabilities it has been one of the slowest in development. The lack of transportation facilities is the cause of the comparatively slow growth of Idaho County. Railroads are now in process of construction from the north and northwest which will doubtless afford the northern portion of this county an outlet for its agricultural products and the State government is now constructing a wagon road which will facilitate the development of the southern portion. Contracts have been let for a good wagon road from Meadows, in Washington County, to Warrens, in Idaho County, and from thence to Mount Idaho, the county seat. The work is under direction of a State commission, of which Hon. N. B. Willey, lieutenant-governor elect, is chairman.

The mines of the western portion of Idaho County have been frequently described and space will not permit a detailed statement of their present condition and prospects. They have been worked for years under the greatest obstacles. Supplies have been carried for 150 miles over difficult trails on the backs of pack animals, and the products of the mines have been returned in the same way. The elevation is considerable, the working season short, and expenses are very heavy. Yet, under all these unfavorable circumstances, the mines have yielded a uniform profit. Could the mines of Warrens district and other mineral districts of Idaho County be reached by railroad and furnished with sufficient capital, it is probable that this section would become one of the greatest producers of precious metals known in the history of mining.

In a recent interview, Hon. N. B. Willey said:

The wheat crop far surpasses that of any previous year and the prices are satisfactory to the producer. The enormous piles of grain accumulating at shipping points, with a ready market and prompt payment, wreathes the farmer's brow with smiles.

The mining interests of the north are also in a prosperous condition. In the old placer camp of Elk City numerous discoveries of large veins of auriferous ore give promise of great results as soon as a wagon road can connect that district with the outside world. In Florence the yield of gold, mostly from placer ground, still continues good.

In Warrens three 5-stamp mills and two arastras are in operation most of the time. The Mayflower mine employs fourteen men, and runs day and night as long as the inclemency of season permits the use of water power. The yield per ton is unknown to any except the owners, but the gross output is quite large.

The Keystone is worked by an arastra and the ore is reported to yield over \$80 per ton, but the vein is quite small, averaging between 6 and 12 inches in thickness. The Giant, owned by G. Reibold, is the largest producer of the camp. For many years the annual output of ore has yielded between \$70 and \$216 per ton for the entire amount of ore produced. Mr. Reibold has also a complete plant for working silver

ores, consisting of roasting furnace, pans, steam supply, retorts and assay office, and all necessary equipments. He employs quite a number of men throughout the year. The Wolverine, owned by S. A. Willey, is a very small vein from 1 to 5 inches in thickness, but the quantity of precious metal it contains is very unusual. It never pays less than \$100 per ton in free gold and the tailings being roasted with salt and worked for silver produce all the way from 200 to 1,700 ounces per ton of that important metal.

There are also numerous other properties more or less developed which employ each a few men.

AGRICULTURE.

The great Camas prairie is the only portion of Idaho County which is available for agricultural purposes. It is the largest and best body of agricultural land in the Territory and is rapidly settling up with a desirable and thrifty class of immigrants. This prairie has an altitude of 3,000 feet and is situated on a low divide between the Salmon and Clearwater Rivers. The climate is wonderfully bracing and good, the temperature being modified by the warm air rising from the cañons of the great rivers which inclose it, while the warm breath of the never-failing "Chinook" wind causes the open winters, which make it such an unexcelled cattle-raising country. During the last winter, which was of exceptional severity, the loss of live stock running on the range without feed did not exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Owing to its isolation and absence of a market—it is 63 miles from Lewiston, the nearest shipping point—the residents of Camas prairie are almost exclusively dependent upon cattle-raising to consume their products. The society is of a very high standard, and the people are unusually intelligent, hospitable, orderly, and thrifty. The county jail has not had an inmate for a long time.

In respect to agriculture, Idaho County contains within her borders an immense amount of fertile land capable of producing any crop that can be raised in the temperate zone without irrigation. The rain-fall is always abundant enough to insure heavy crops without irrigation. The varying altitudes of the agricultural lands lend diversity to the products of the county. In the valley lands bordering on the banks of the Salmon and Clearwater Rivers fruits of the choicest kinds are raised and the soil there seems to possess just the right mineral properties for the successful raising of grapes, which are produced so successfully that the richest vineyards of southern France can not surpass them in quality or quantity. On the higher altitudes of the bench and prairie lands the cereal crops and the hardier varieties of fruits, such as apples, pears, plums, and prunes, grow to perfection.

On Camas Prairie the average yield of wheat, taking one year with another, is 30 bushels per acre; oats, 50 bushels; barley, 60 bushels; timothy, 2 tons per acre. In exceptionally favorable years these yields are more than doubled. The soil is a rich, black loam, of unexcelled fertility and productiveness. General O. O. Howard, who conducted the Nez Percé war of 1877, thus describes Camas Prairie:

The broad and beautiful Camas prairie opens out before you as you set your back to Craig's Mountain and look towards the southeast. The straight road in your front leads from you to Grangeville and Mount Idaho. What a beautiful stretch of rolling prairie land! Where is there richer soil or finer prospects? Towards the right is the "Snake country." The Salmon, which flows northwesterly, empties into the Snake not more than 20 miles to the southwest. The Cottonwood Creek, heading near by, runs easterly into the curvilinear Clearwater, 20 miles off, and the Rocky Cañon Creek, close by, shoots out southwest to join the Salmon, while White Bird, before described, makes its remarkable cañon and empties into the Salmon a few miles further up that stream. This country is as well watered as Eden, and as fertile as any garden which has been much longer under cultivation. When the Pacific railroads shall be completed the Camas prairie will not be despised.

There is much land available for agricultural purposes that has not yet been surveyed. The dereliction of Congress in not making sufficient appropriations for the proper survey of the agricultural lands on the public domain greatly retards the settlement and development of the Territory in general and of Idaho County in particular.

STOCK-RAISING.

Great as are the resources of Idaho County for agricultural and kindred pursuits they are even greater for pastoral purposes. It is in the future immense herds of cattle and horses that will range over her beautiful plains, mountains, mesas, and meadows, finding everywhere the most abundant, nutritious, and natural pasturage the whole year round, and accumulating at a rate of increase unparalleled elsewhere, that her wealth will roll up in might, volumes far eclipsing that ever derived from her mines in the past. Already the stock-raising interest has taken its place as a bulwark of support and source of revenue to the county, and in the future it will easily assume a position of greater prominence, because of the boundless area of pasture land in this county.

THE BITTER ROOT MOUNTAINS.

The Bitter Root Mountains, or rather the western slope, situated in Idaho County, are the least known part of the Territory. The whole region from Cœur d'Alene on the north to the Sawtooth range on the south is practically a *terra incognita*. Two Indian trails, the Lolo and Nez Percé, are the sole means of communication with the Montana side. This range is drained by the Clearwater River, the noblest of all the tributaries of the great Snake River. In point of altitude the Bitter Root divide is not lofty; the highest points are exceeding 8,000 feet of elevation above the level of the sea. The range is densely timbered and possesses some of the finest forests of cedar on the continent, besides a very fine and durable growth of pine, fir, spruce, and other evergreens. The only residents of this great region are the inhabitants of the old mining camps of Oro Fino on the north, and of Elk City on the southern tributaries of the Clearwater.

Recent explorations in Elk City mining district have led to the discovery of two very large and promising quartz belts. One of these is situated about 15 miles east of Elk City, and embraces the Red River and Dixie regions. This belt has been traced for a distance 25 miles in length, and seems to be on a line with the mineral belt of Warrens and Alton districts in central Idaho heretofore described. In the neighborhood of Elk City this quartz belt is from 5 to 10 miles wide. The date of discovery is so recent, and so difficult and expensive are the means of transportation in the present isolated condition of the country, that but little prospecting has been done to ascertain the real value of the district.

The second belt and the one which promises to eclipse all and anything heretofore discovered in this Territory is situated at a distance of 10 miles south of Elk City. It is on what is known as the Deadwood range of mountains which forms the back-bone between the American and Crooked River water-sheds. These two streams with Red River form the south fork of Clearwater. The mineral zone is wonderfully well defined throughout the Deadwood Range and exposes more and a better variety and quality of surface quartz than any other camp on the continent. The first prospects were only discovered in the spring of the present year, 1889, and of course but little development has been

done, owing to the extreme isolation of the country. Nevertheless the showing already made promises, in the fullness of time, to make the greatest and best quartz-mining camp on the Pacific coast. The ledges are large and well defined and the ore carries black sulphurets, and oxides and pyrites of iron. Assays of samples taken from the surface of sixteen different claims in this belt show a wonderful uniformity of value throughout, the highest realizing \$30 in gold and \$6 in silver per ton; the lowest \$2 in gold and \$4 in silver per ton. The ores are all of the concentrating variety and facilities for their reduction on the cheapest scale exist in the neighborhood. The mines overlook the American River on one side of the divide and Crooked River on the other, and the topographical features of the country are such that the ore can be mined at a very low figure. It is said that no other district in Idaho offers such opportunities for profitable investment in great mining properties as the Elk City region, nor such sure and certain returns, or growth and value of the same, as these new fields of operation open to investors. There are quartz mines in the neighborhood which have been operated successfully for many years by individual enterprise.

The Elk City basin is a large and beautiful park-like valley with wood, water, grass, and game in unlimited abundance. When the country becomes more accessible it will be a great resort for tourists, sportsmen, and prospectors. Its elevation is not more than 4,500 feet above tide-water and quartz-mining operations can therefore be carried on the year round without interruption.

The attention of emigration boards and representatives of colonies is invited to this county. Detailed information may be obtained by addressing Hon. A. F. Parker, Grangeville, Idaho.

KOOTENAI COUNTY.

Improved land patented, 95,000 acres.....	\$251, 115. 50
Improvements on above.....	24, 275. 00
Improvements on unpatented lands, 32,000 acres.....	50, 855. 00
Town lots.....	266, 331. 00
Improvements on town lots.....	59, 635. 00
Western Union Telegraph Company.....	13, 540. 00
Washington and Idaho Railroad Company.....	359, 580. 00
Spokane Falls and Idaho Railroad Company.....	40, 500. 00
Buildings on same.....	1, 700. 00
Cœur d'Alene Railway and Navigation Company.....	10, 500. 00
Rathdrum Water-works.....	500. 00
Cœur d'Alene Water-works.....	4, 000. 00
Chloride and Weber toll road.....	500. 00
7 saw-mills.....	14, 500. 00
7 shingle-mills.....	3, 500. 00
Railroad stock assessed by county.....	85, 657. 71
Steamer.....	31, 800. 00
Store ships and hulks.....	150. 00
Lime-kilns.....	800. 00
Barges.....	2, 800. 00
Small boats.....	150. 00
Money on hand.....	400. 00
Solvent credits.....	5, 346. 25
Goods, wares, and merchandise.....	53, 650. 00
Brandies and other liquors.....	2, 000. 00
Harness, robes, and saddles.....	3, 500. 00
2,000 cattle, at \$12.25.....	24, 500. 00
160 colts, at \$20.....	3, 200. 00
2 bulls, at \$100.....	200. 00
1,240 American cows, at \$25.....	31, 000. 00
240 hogs.....	1, 200. 00
4 thoroughbred horses, at \$300.....	1, 200. 00

300 half-breed horses, at \$50	\$15,000.00
250 American horses	20,000.00
450 ponies, at \$25	11,250.00
60 mules, at \$58	3,480.00
50 oxen, at \$50	2,500.00
Machinery	5,000.00
Store fixtures	8,000.00
Furniture	3,000.00
Lumber	42,000.00
Musical instruments	3,750.00
Sewing-machines	1,800.00
Wagons and vehicles	14,000.00
Watches	2,100.00
Shingles	493.75
Total valuation	1,480,959.21

The population of Kootenai County is placed by the Federal census at 4,107. This is 60 per cent. more than I estimated last year. Its total assessed value last year was \$788,599.57; this year it is \$1,480,959.21, showing an increase of 86 per cent. In proportion to population the wealth of Kootenai County heads the list in Idaho. Its growth is in railway mileage, agriculture, forest products, and mining.

This county is attracting attention for many reasons. First is the diversity of its resources. Its forests will furnish employment for men and money for the next hundred years. It has a larger variety of timber than other counties of Idaho, and it will become the seat of manufactures on the most extensive scale. Its climate and soil facilitate agricultural productions of the greatest variety and abundance. It is said to be the best-watered county for hundreds of miles, as it has large lakes as well as deep and broad rivers. Its mines are constantly increasing in value and productiveness. All these resources are combined by easy water and railway communication, facilitating exchange of products and giving employment to all kinds of labor.

In natural scenery Kootenai can not be excelled. Thousands of tourists find its lakes, rivers, mountains, and valleys a perpetual fund of health and pleasure. There is no pleasanter spot in the Union during July and August—no location better deserving the title of "the hunter's paradise." It is on the great northern highways of transcontinental traffic, hence is easily and cheaply accessible, and the supplies necessary for human comfort are readily procurable.

The county government is well managed, towns and villages are growing, and the home-seeker and investor from distant States will find in Kootenai County much to form an enduring attraction. Either through local enterprise or through the State emigration bureau facts more precise and in greater detail ought soon to be gathered and published concerning this beautiful and prosperous county.

LATAH COUNTY.

Spokane and Palouse Railway Company	\$13,950
Oregon Railway and Navigation Company	22,700
Improved land patented, 234,258 acres	1,601,145
Improvements on same	335,082
Money on hand	140,941
6,111 stock cattle	54,999
50 thoroughbred bulls, at \$60	3,000
2,761 milch cows, at \$15	41,415
181 cows and bulls, at \$30	5,430
Store fixtures	3,126
Furniture	9,000
Goods, wares, and merchandise	149,171

Harness, robes, and saddles	\$8,464
2,181 hogs	2,181
27 thoroughbred stallions and mares, at \$500	13,500
34 graded stallions, at \$200	6,800
3,220 American horses, at \$40	128,800
4,120 Spanish horses, at \$12	49,440
Jacks and jennies	1,200
419,000 feet lumber	1,361
Saw-logs	51
109 mules, at \$26	2,834
407 musical instruments	12,210
51 oxen, at \$20	1,020
903 sewing-machines	4,515
319 sheep	319
1,191 wagons and vehicles	17,865
2,119 cords wood	2,119
Other personal property	138,505
Total valuation	2,771,143

The rapid growth of this most prosperous county is shown by comparing the assessment returns of 1889 and 1890. The total assessed value of the property of Latah County in 1889 was \$1,203,192; in 1890 it is given as above, \$2,771,143. This is an increase of 130.3 per cent. in one year, a growth not equaled by any county in this State, and it is possible not equaled by any important county in the United States.

The foundation of the remarkable property of this county is agriculture. There are 234,258 acres of improved lands for which Government patents have been received. The wheat lands have produced 40 bushels to the acre, and other grains have had a proportionate yield. The total yield of wheat, oats, barley and flax-seed is estimated by a careful authority at 2,925,000 bushels. The hay product is reported at 35,000 tons. And this is but a beginning of the prosperity of Latah County, for it is asserted that 400,000 acres of the best agricultural land still await cultivation, besides 192,000 acres of forest land.

Stock-raising is also an important industry in this county; the lumber business is important; there are fair mining prospects, and a good beginning has been made in manufactures.

During the coming winter a quarter of a million dollars will be expended in railroad building in Latah County. The finest brick is made in great quantities, and excellent building stone abounds. The lumber product of the year ending October 1, 1890, is estimated at 22,000,000 feet. The county possesses four flouring-mills of 160 barrels' capacity per day.

At least 22 per cent. of the population of this county are Scandinavians, a thrifty, intelligent, industrious class.

Moscow is the county seat of Latah County, and is a wealthy little city of 2,600 inhabitants. The county has built a good court-house, at cost of \$22,000; private enterprise has provided fair grounds at a cost of \$12,000; the Grand Army of the Republic has here the only public hall in Idaho, held in the interests of that patriotic society. The State has here established its university, for which 20 acres of ground have been purchased, and the foundation-stones of a noble building have been laid. Congress has endowed it with a land grant of great value, and the resources of the State are pledged to its support. An enlightened public opinion will gather around the University of Idaho, and make this city the educational crown of the State.

The county seat is supplied with excellent newspapers, and an intelligent legal and medical fraternity. There are two banks with ample capital, and about seventy-five persons and firms engaged in various

lines of merchandise. An unusual number of citizens have a State reputation based on their intelligent participation in public affairs. The town has still good openings for men of means and ability, and the industrial forces are fully employed and prosperous.

Other towns in Latah County are prosperous, and the extension of the railway system will develop other towns and communities. The excellent climate, the uniform and abundant rain-fall, the activity of the people, and the opportunities for the extension of agriculture and other interests, combine to make the future of this part of Idaho exceedingly bright.

LEMHI COUNTY.

Improved land patented, 12,029 acres	\$47,719
Improvements on above	94,735
Improvements on unpatented lands	75,850
Mining claims	15,540
Money on hand	74,378
10,506 stock cattle, at \$11	115,567
39 thorough-bred cows, at \$50	1,950
600 graded cows, at \$20	12,000
Farming utensils	8,118
Saloon fixtures	810
Furniture	1,000
Goods, wares and merchandise	46,405
Harness, robes, and saddles	5,000
321 hogs, at \$5	1,605
3 thorough-bred horses, at \$500	1,500
700 graded horses, at \$40	28,000
3,012 American horses, at \$22.60	78,098
Jewelry and plate	500
Law library	2,000
Machinery	36,850
Musical instruments	940
Pianos	1,550
6,200 sheep	8,600
360 wagons and vehicles	12,275
Total valuation	671,000

During the summer of 1866 a party of prospectors discovered rich placer diggings about 17 miles west of the present town of Salmon City, at a place called Leesburgh or Salmon River Basin, and an influx of miners was the result. The basin was in Idaho County, the county seat of which was at Florence, 800 miles distant by the nearest traveled route. Lemhi County was admitted by act of the Territorial Legislature in 1869.

MINING.

There are a large number of mining districts in the county. Placer mining is still being carried on in Leesburgh Basin, on Moose Creek, and some other localities. Placer ground is very abundant. In many cases it is located in river bars and hills far from streams. Following is a brief notice of some of the most prominent lodes.

The Kaintuck mine is located in Mineral Hill district about 45 miles northwest of Salmon City. Connected with this mine is a fine 10 stamp mill, which has been running almost continuously for five years, producing very satisfactory results. The company has sufficient ore developed to operate the mill for many years.

Near the Kaintuck is a vein known as the Grunter, containing the same quantity and grade of ore. It has a 10-stamp mill and has paid well for years. On the North Fork of Salmon River, in Dahlenega district, are located the Huron, Oneida, Rose, Keystone, Sucker, Golden

Circle, Twin Brothers, Bill Edwards, McCarty, Monster, Mammoth, Montgomery, St. Joe, and Sucker Extension lodes. Two mills and several arrastras are employed on the ores of this district. The bullion produced is nearly pure gold. On Pine Creek are two mines owned by a Philadelphia company, comprising the Fissure, Ready Cash, and Humming Bird Mines. The company has a 10-stamp mill, with which their ore is crushed. On the same creek are the Richmond, Virginia, Pawnee, Lexington, and Uncle Sam. All of these show large bodies of good gold ore. Hon. E. S. Suydam owns a group of mines in this district carrying very high grade gold ore. He has a mill in operation near the mines producing very satisfactory results.

There are excellent mines in the Yellow Jacket district. In connection with these mines is a 10-stamp mill. Only gold ores are worked in the mill. There are hundreds of mines in the Spring Mountain, Texas, Pahsamari, and Salmon City districts. A lode was recently discovered in the last named district near the city. Its ore assays in gold, silver, and copper, \$450 per ton. The name of the mine is the Orpha.

At Nicolia, in the Lemhi district, is located the Viola group of mines. From 1883 to 1889 it produced largely in lead and silver, 75 per cent. of the former and 12 to 40 ounces of silver to the ton. During the year last named the main body of ore became so reduced that the smelter closed down. Development is being pushed and the company will soon have sufficient ore developed to fire up the smelter.

On Sandy Creek, in the mining district of the same name, there is a mill working gold ores from the mines in that district and producing from \$30 to \$50 per ton.

TOWNS.

Salmon City is the county seat of Lemhi County. It is pleasantly located at the confluence of the Salmon and Lemhi Rivers, and was laid out in 1867. It is surrounded by a rich agricultural country. It is the supply point for the mines of Leesburgh Basin, Gibbonsville, Shoup, North Fork, and all other points down the river. The supplies for Leesburgh and several other mining camps are transported upon pack animals, but the camps down the river are supplied by means of flat-boats. These are constructed at Salmon City. They never return, but the nails used in their construction are drawn, and the lumber used for building, mining, or other useful purposes. In this way the miners have been supplied with the necessaries of life and the material requisite to pursue their business, for many years. From its location and natural advantages the town is destined to become an important point when the country shall have been connected with the outside world by means of railroads, which does not seem to be far in the future.

Junction is 50 miles from the county seat on the stage road between Salmon City and Nicolia. It is located near the Lemhi River and surrounded by a rich agricultural and stock-raising country. It has a good hotel, hardware, grocery, and drug stores, together with other appurtenances of a village.

Gibbonsville is on the North Fork of Salmon River, about 40 miles north of Salmon City. It is surrounded with mines, some of which have been worked profitably for years. Two quartz mills are located near the town.

AGRICULTURE.

As an agricultural region the valleys of the Lemhi, Salmon River, and Pahsamari can not be surpassed. Wheat, oats, barley, and all kinds of vegetables return as large a yield to the acre as in the great

Snake River Valley. There is a good flour mill near Salmon City, where wheat finds a ready market at \$1 per bushel. A home market is found in the mines for oats, barley, and vegetables. Hay is cultivated on a large area, and is fed during the winter to the large herds of cattle and horses in the valleys. Butter making has been one of the most successful and profitable industries for many years. There are many excellent cattle, horse, and sheep ranges in the county.

TIMBER.

This county is abundantly supplied with timber. It is convenient to all points, but more especially so west of the Salmon River. Much of it is of great size. Neither this nor several succeeding generations are likely to suffer from a scarcity of wood for any of the many purposes to which it is applied.

LOGAN COUNTY.

Improved land patented, 44,337 acres.....	\$107,785
Improvements on above.....	74,300
Improvements on unpatented land, 41,977 acres.....	40,737
Western Union Telegraph Company.....	10,956
5 quartz mills.....	30,700
2 concentrators.....	3,500
1 sampler.....	2,000
2 mining ditches.....	1,000
4 irrigating ditches.....	1,500
Oregon Short Line Railway.....	1,118 325
Money on hand.....	5,875
7,187 stock cattle.....	100,534
Farming utensils.....	13,805
Fire-arms.....	75
Store fixtures.....	1,500
Furniture.....	2,200
Goods, wares, and merchandise.....	50,780
Harness, robes, and saddles.....	8,831
286 hogs.....	1,157
3,585 cayouse horses.....	104,207
Jewelry and plate.....	185
Machinery.....	21,945
19 mules.....	855
Pianos.....	2,000
Railroad rolling stock.....	50,000
Sewing-machines.....	1,930
13,568 common sheep.....	27,134
406 wagons and vehicles.....	7,112
Total valuation.....	1,790,928

This county suffered last year from a visitation of grasshoppers, and its previous magnificent agricultural growth was temporarily checked. Many farmers were unable to resume operations last spring, but those who did re-occupy their farms have had a reasonably prosperous season. Nothing will permanently hinder the growth of this county. It is centrally located, has immense bodies of the finest agricultural lands so situated that they can be irrigated at a moderate expense, and the ranchmen have a home market which absorbs far more than they can produce. Prices for all kinds of farm products are high, and are likely to remain so for an indefinite period. They are hampered somewhat by lack of transportation facilities. A railway across the northern part of Logan County is imperatively needed, and the local business alone would make it profitable. Some surveys have been made for an east and west line, directly connecting Bellevue and Boise, and I am hopeful that such a railway will be constructed.

A revival of the stock industry is also probable. Prices of live stock are very low and better rates are anticipated. If stock raising can be made profitable anywhere it certainly must be remunerative on the immense grazing grounds of Logan County.

The mining interests have been depressed on account of temporary causes now happily disappearing. A general revival of mining interest is anticipated in the spring of 1891. This county has been too long a profitable field for mining development to permit the slightest doubt of its mineral wealth now. Millions have been mined, and millions more will be extracted from the gold and silver ledges of Logan County. There are about 300,000 acres of excellent forest land in this county sufficient for fuel and lumber during the next generation. About 4,000,000 feet of lumber have been manufactured during the past season.

The county's financial affairs have been well managed, and without burdening the people the commissioners hope soon to be able to erect permanent county buildings.

Bellevue is the largest town of this county; has an excellent flouring mill, a valuable system of water-works, a fine public school building, and stores and residences which show the wealth and taste of its enterprising inhabitants. By a vote of a considerable majority of the people, the county seat has been relocated at this point, but the people of Shoshone have asked a hearing in the matter before the courts.

Shoshone is the junction of the Oregon Short Line and its Wood River branch, and is gaining considerable trade from the constantly growing agricultural and grazing regions which surround it. Shoshone has also a fine graded school and a substantial school building, excellent churches, permanent stores and warehouses, and extensive car-repair shops used by the railway company. The Camas Prairie towns have not grown largely during the past year, but are permanently established as business centers.

Attention is called to the valuable water-power furnished by the rapid flowing Wood River. A line of profitable manufacturing establishments ought to be located in the towns and villages bordering this stream, and make the broad Wood River Valley as famed for manufacturing as for mining, agriculture, and stock raising.

NEZ PERCES COUNTY.

Improved land patented, 100,564 acres.....	\$623,399
Improvements on above.....	76,777
Improvements on unpatented lands.....	5,872
Spokane and Palouse Railway Company.....	36,790
Municipal bonds.....	5,960
Money on hand.....	26,965
837 calves.....	6,536
342 beef cattle.....	3,834
4,014 stock cattle.....	52,872
664 colts.....	8,110
98 thoroughbred cows.....	2,513
458 American cows.....	7,745
530 graded cows.....	10,781
Farming utensils.....	3,381
Fire-arms.....	879
Saloon fixtures.....	1,795
Furniture.....	9,520
Goods, wares, and merchandise.....	80,295
Harness, robes, and saddles.....	5,112
1,700 hogs.....	3,440
48 thoroughbred horses.....	4,505
1,924 graded horses.....	33,281

1,258 American horses.....	\$37, 354
Jacks and jennies.....	125
Miscellaneous library.....	250
Lumber.....	680
Machinery.....	12, 458
75 mules.....	1, 785
Musical instruments.....	798
Pianos.....	3, 535
Sewing-machines.....	1, 959
17,196 sheep.....	25, 182
Wagons and vehicles.....	11, 147
90 watches.....	1, 107
Wood.....	1, 570
Property not enumerated.....	7, 078
Ferries.....	1, 250
Total valuation.....	1, 079, 850

The Census Bureau returns the population of this county at 2,594. This little handful of people must be remarkably industrious and prosperous to own property worth \$2,500,000, raise 938,000 bushels of grain, 40,000 bushels of vegetables, and 3,300 tons of hay, besides participating in all the other activities of trading, stock growing, and manufacturing people. The estimate of 5,200 inhabitants, given in my report 1889, is much nearer the facts. The most cautious investigator of this question has never placed the population of this county below 4,000, and indeed it is hardly conceivable that this small number could transact the business of Nez Perces.

The number of acres of land under cultivation in this county has increased 11 per cent. in the last twelve months. In the same time final proof has been made on 5,190 acres of farm land and 3,580 acres of Government land has been entered. All branches of agriculture and stock raising continue steadily prosperous. The county has few of the features of a frontier settlement, but has a peculiar thrift, steadiness, and permanence more generally characteristic of Eastern communities.

Nez Perces County receives the united flow of the largest rivers of Idaho. It is considered the best watered portion of the Northwest. The climate is mild and uniform. Its production of fruit increases year by year and its quality and variety are not excelled on the continent. The best nurseries exist in this county, and their ample supply of young trees and vines is sold over four growing States. The last two years have demonstrated the fact that grapes of all varieties can be successfully grown on the dry hills and ridges facing the Clear Water and Snake Rivers, without irrigation, and there are several thousand acres of this land that will receive attention in the near future.

The fish industry is also destined soon to receive marked attention, as the rivers abound with salmon, and the near approach of the railroad will soon furnish a market and also furnish cheaper and more rapid transportation for all other products.

The forest lands of this county are estimated at 200,000 acres, and an ample supply of lumber of the best quality is thus assured for many years. There are also about 150,000 acres of agricultural lands, and 225,000 acres of grazing land still undeveloped and unused. In fact a population of 15,000 persons can easily find room and comfortable homes in Nez Perces County. Schools and churches abound. The pioneers of this county believed in education. The first academy instituted in Idaho was located at Lewiston, the beautiful capital of Nez Perces County, and the same city was the first or nearly the first to organize a system of graded schools with modern methods and appliances.

The city of Lewiston is one of the finest trading points in Idaho. It is the gate-way to the supplies required by the immense county of Idaho, and through which the products of that noble county pour. The southern portion of Shoshone County has long procured its supplies at Lewiston. Its well capitalized banks, immense grain depots, and great whole sale merchandise houses draw business from a broad area of rapidly developing country. The title to the larger portion of the Indian reservation will soon be extinguished, and Nez Perces will then come to the front as one of the most inviting fields for emigration known to the Northwest. The county is well provided with public buildings and its public affairs are administered with wise economy and enterprise. Lewiston has a board of trade, which may be addressed for further information. C. P. Coburn, esq., is also a good citizen to consult, as one who is deeply interested in all that pertains to the welfare of the community.

Nez Perces has also mining resources as yet undeveloped, but attracting more and more attention from practical miners.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

Improved land patented, 53,132 acres	\$212, 531
Improvements on the same	114, 929
Improvements on unpatented land	48, 902
Telegraph lines	3, 883
Irrigating ditches	21, 560
Oregon Short-Line Railway Company	139, 360
Utah and Northern Railway Company	107, 250
11,297 stock cattle, at \$12	135, 562
1,525 colts, at \$15	22, 875
37 graded cows, at \$16	59, 200
Farming utensils	2, 695
Store fixtures, etc	890
Furniture	8, 050
Goods, wares, and merchandise	25, 530
Wheat	500
Oats	450
Harness, saddles, and robes	1, 625
3,605 graded horses	116, 063
Machinery	18, 510
Musical instruments	1, 575
Sewing-machines	5, 025
18,000 graded sheep	16, 225
Solvent credits	10, 500
Vehicles	13, 300
Total valuation	1, 086, 990

The southeastern portion of this county is traversed by the Utah Northern Railroad, which during this season has been widened to the standard gauge, its grade improved, and in other ways better fitted for its immense carrying trade. The valley through which this railway passes is broad and well watered. Every year enlarges the quantity of its cultivated lands, and constantly does its population grow denser.

The villages of this portion of Onedia County are made up of homes which are almost models of neatness and order, and the farms have residence buildings of the better class. Two flouring mills with modern machinery and appliances are situated in this valley, and the pine forests which crown the adjacent hills furnish excellent timber at the most moderate cost.

The central portion of Onedia County contains the county seat and county buildings, one smaller village, and a broad and fertile valley which nourishes stock farms having no superior in this State. Malad, the county capital, is a handsome town, has excellent hotels, schools,

and private residences, a local newspaper, and holds a very large retail trade.

The western portion is more mountainous and is less developed in every way. The northern portion is traversed by the Oregon Short Line, which at American Falls has drawn a very large live-stock trade. The whole of the northwestern portion of Ouedia County is adapted to stock-raising, and also embraces well watered valleys capable of supporting a moderate population.

Magnificent forests of pine timber still exist in the central and western sections of this county and the Malad Valley affords some indications of coal. The home supply of fuel and lumber in sight is ample for generations to come. Additional railway facilities will ultimately develop this county and make it one of the foremost in general prosperity.

OWYHEE COUNTY.

Improved land patented, 15,028 acres.....	\$54,222
Improvements on above.....	42,860
Improvements on unpatented lands, 40,600 acres.....	82,650
250 mining claims, improvements.....	13,250
6 quartz-mills.....	15,000
2 concentrators.....	20,000
6 mining ditches.....	1,850
210 irrigating ditches.....	15,000
Silver City Telegraph Company.....	810
Silver City Telephone Company.....	990
Money on hand.....	3,025
2,200 calves.....	15,400
13,875 stock cattle, at \$11.....	152,325
Farming utensiles.....	11,800
Saloon fixtures.....	7,167
Goods, wares, and merchandise.....	32,006
Harness, robes, and saddles.....	7,940
590 hogs, at \$4.....	2,360
8,807 American horses.....	203,481
75 jacks and jennies.....	1,500
Machinery.....	30,000
50 mules, at \$40.....	2,000
Musical instruments.....	1,200
17 pianos.....	1,870
58,660 sheep, at \$1.60.....	93,856
Vehicles and wagons.....	1,800
Furniture.....	9,760
Total valuation.....	824,116

The increasing mineral wealth of this county is likely to obscure its agricultural standing. Its growth in this regard is shown by the fact that last year but 4,685 acres had been patented, while this year 15,028 acres are reported. There are about 18,000 head of stock cattle in this county, about 15,000 range horses, and 75,000 sheep. The grazing lands are almost limitless in extent and the melting snows of the Owyhee range nourish a prolific growth of native grass. The irrigating system has been extended under the direction of intelligent capitalists, and it is probable that the area of cultivated lands will be increased 100 per cent. during the next year. The ranches are large and well managed. But a small portion of the waters of Owyhee County have yet been utilized for purposes of irrigation and investors will find this a profitable field for investigation.

Very little can be added to the details given in my former reports in relation to the mines of this county. Mining is systematically pursued, not as a chance speculation, but as a business yielding large and regular returns. The annual output of the mines of Owyhee County now

reaches the substantial sum of \$1,000,000. Work steadily progresses in development as well as in extracting ore in about twenty mines, beside the large number that are yet in the "prospect" stage.

The latest information from the mines at De Lamar is of the most encouraging character. Development work has gone on systematically and at great cost, and the ore now in sight has been estimated worth \$6,000,000. Mills with improvements of the best and latest invention have been erected. It is said that \$2,000,000 have been offered for the De Lamar mining system and declined. The greatest need of the place now is railway communication, to take ore out and bring in timber and mining supplies.

This locality, which two years ago boasted but a trifling number of wretched cabins, now has a hotel which would be a credit to a substantial town, a school-house, stores, and numerous comfortable dwellings. No one would be surprised to see 2,500 people at De Lamar within one year. The present output of the De Lamar mines is said to average \$60,000 per month, or \$700,000 per year. A correspondent says:

De Lamar spent three years in opening this property, and while building his extensive surface improvements, which includes a modern 80-ton pan amalgamating mill, for the last twelve months since production began, he has with this comparatively small plant taken out \$750,000 in gold and silver, and claims that when the north and south railroad is assured, so that he can supply himself with all necessaries for a larger plant (including vast quantities of mining timber and fuel), he will at once begin the erection of works that will reduce 500 tons of ore each twenty-four hours, which at \$20 per ton value saved will give him a daily production of \$10,000 per day, or \$300,000 monthly, or \$3,600,000 per annum—equal to the grandest mines in mining history.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Improved land patented, 48,022 acres	\$463,520
Improvements on above	92,715
Mining claims	16,500
Oregon Short Line Railway	182,650
Telegraph lines	1,965
2 quartz-mills	12,000
1 smelter	1,000
1 mining ditch	3,000
3 irrigating ditches	5,400
Money on hand	1,400
7,000 stock cattle, at \$11.50	90,850
Farming utensils	5,400
Furniture	6,600
Goods, wares, and merchandise	24,750
Harness, robes, and saddles	3,000
3,000 hogs	12,000
Mercantile establishments	2,400
3 thoroughbred horses, at \$400	1,200
5,000 graded horses, at \$25	125,000
25 mules, at \$40	1,000
Machinery	5,000
Musical instruments	2,556
30,000 common sheep	60,000
450 wagons and vehicles	4,500
Total valuation	1,124,406

While this county has not advanced as rapidly as its friends desired and expected, yet it can truly be said that it has never lost a step once gained. The great value of its mines has been conceded by experts from every part of the country; the Seven Devils copper district has a continent-wide reputation, and new mineral discoveries are made year by year. Disheartening delays in their development are still experi-

enced. Miners say that the building of a north and south railway through this county will solve the whole question of profitable mineral production, and that such a railroad would be followed by the opening of new mines, the erection of costly mills, the employment of a multitude of men, and the founding of towns and cities.

The agricultural towns of the upper portion of Washington are quite prosperous. Salubria is becoming a handsome and well ordered place. The farmers have thrashed 245,680 bushels of wheat this year, 150,000 bushels of oats, and 20,000 bushels of rye. They have raised 40,000 bushels of potatoes and proportionate amounts of other vegetables. They have stacked 83,000 tons of hay. The water system is constantly being enlarged and perfected, so that agriculture is beyond the accidents of drought and storm.

The county has four flouring mills capable of producing 250 barrels of flour per day. It has twelve saw-mills, which cut 2,000,000 feet of lumber this year, and four shingle-mills, which cut 180,000 shingles. There are two quartz-mills and two smelters in Washington County; 20,000 tons of gold ore, and 10,000 tons of silver ore have been marketed. The production of silver is estimated at \$100,000; gold, \$25,000, and copper \$22,500.

Weiser, the county seat, has shared the general prosperity of the State of Idaho. The county authorities have provided a new courthouse at cost of \$16,000; the Weiser public-school building has been completed at cost of \$7,000, and the Odd Fellows' hall cost \$7,000. New additions have been platted and many intelligent men have invested liberally in this place. This is the railway freighting and distributing point for a district 75 miles broad and 150 miles south to north. The altitude of Weiser is but 2,340 feet above sea-level. It is a handsome, healthful, and prosperous town of 1,000 inhabitants. It has many tasteful residences and substantial business houses and is the center of a fruit growing district of great promise. The town is incorporated and has an active board of trade, to which inquirers are advised to apply for detailed information.

SHOSHONE COUNTY.

Cœur d'Alene Railway and Navigation Company	\$182, 150
Washington and Idaho Railway Company	192, 725
Ditches.....	60, 000
Telephone company.....	2, 600
Patented land.....	13, 404
Unpatented land.....	20, 000
Improvements on above.....	450, 000
Improvements on mining claims.....	100, 000
Telegraph lines.....	1, 600
4 quartz-mills.....	22, 000
10 concentrators.....	304, 000
1 sampler.....	8, 350
2 smelters.....	2, 500
Money.....	50, 000
109 beef cattle.....	2, 650
235 stock cattle.....	3, 525
170 American cows.....	5, 100
Farming utensils.....	2, 000
Fixtures.....	10, 000
Franchises.....	11, 000
Goods, wares, and merchandise.....	237, 000
Harness, robes, and saddles.....	1, 000
38 tons of hay.....	760
129 hogs.....	800
112 horses, at \$90.....	10, 080

384 Spanish horses, at \$30	\$11,520
Jewelry and plate.....	2,000
Law library	1,000
Lumber	10,000
Machinery.....	60,000
30 mules, at \$75.....	2,250
Musical instruments	3,100
5 oxen.....	200
Pianos.....	3,050
75 sewing-machines	1,500
450 common sheep.....	900
63 wagons and vehicles	3,045
1,700 cords of wood	3,400
Other property not enumerated	280,892
Total valuation.....	2,096,161

That portion of Shoshone County lying west of the Bitter Root Mountains and north of the summit of the range dividing the St. Joseph River from the Cœur d'Alene River, and extending to the easterly line of Kootenai County, comprises what is known as the Cœur d'Alene mining country, which has become famous throughout the entire country for its mineral products. It is heavily timbered with pine, tamarack, and cedar, and traversed by splendid mountain streams, affording unlimited water-power for all purposes in connection with the treatment of ores.

In the six years since the original discovery of gold in this section its growth has been marvelous, and the camp now contains upwards of eight thousand people. The gold mining is almost entirely confined to the North Fork of the Cœur d'Alene River, which traverses this section, and its tributaries, Eagle, Pritchard, and Beaver creeks.

During the last six years the placer mines on these creeks have produced upwards of \$2,500,000 in placer gold, although the mines have been worked only by small parties of men working with primitive implements and old-time methods. During the last year, however, there have been put in operation upon Pritchard and Eagle Creeks hydraulic mining plants representing an investment of upwards of \$200,000, which have been most successfully operated and have realized the investors profits far beyond their expectations. The mountains on either side of these gulches are covered with what is called "old wash," being deposits of gravel, probably prehistoric river channels, in which large quantities of gold are found. The attention of capital and labor is now being largely directed toward these old river channels, and the waters of the neighboring lakes and rivers are being conducted to such points as will enable their richness to be fully tested and developed.

In the midst of these extended placer fields there are also many valuable quartz gold mines, some of which have been extensively opened and worked, and have been steady producers of gold bullion during the past year, yielding a product of upwards of \$100,000, and with increased facilities for treatment of the ores will add largely to this yield in the coming year.

There are three stamp mills on Pritchard Creek and several arastras engaged in crushing and treating the ores from these mines. In addition to these mines that have been already opened, there are many valuable prospects that need only the capital and labor necessary to develop them to place them in the list of producing and profitable mines.

This section of the country is largely in the hands of the original prospectors and miners, who are the pioneers in this mining camp, and who have had nothing beside their labor and energy to aid them in

developing their mining claims and the resources of this part of the country.

During the last year there have been discovered, in addition to the gold mines, valuable deposits of galena ores near the town of Raven, at the head of Pritchard Creek, which, although only discovered during the summer, have already begun to ship their ores to market, and promise fair during the next year to be large producers. A correspondent says:

The great reputation of this country, however, has been based upon the product of its lead-silver ores, which are found principally upon the South Fork of the Cœur d'Alene River and its tributaries, Milo, Nine Mile, and Canon Creek. On these gulches there are upwards of thirty mines thoroughly developed and steadily producing silver-lead ores, which yield an average of about 30 ounces of silver per ton and 60 per cent. of lead. A portion of the ores from these mines is of a character that can be shipped to the smelters without preliminary treatment, while a greater portion of it is what is called concentrating ores, or ores that by the concentration are reduced about $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 tons into 1, and these mines produce about 90,000 tons of concentrates per annum, and about 65,000 tons of selected ore of the quality above named.

There are in operation in this part of the camp eleven concentrators of an average capacity each of 100 tons daily. The value of the ores produced from these mines, with silver at \$1.15 per ounce and lead at \$5.75, will aggregate to the mine owners over all expenses of freight, treatment, and percentage of loss, a clear profit of from \$45 to \$55 per ton. And from the present development of other properties on the same mineral belts it is safe to predict that in another year the products of these mines will be increased by one-half.

In addition to this section of the camp are the mining properties on Sunset Mountain, lying midway between the North and South Forks, which have not yet been reached by railroad facilities, but which have in sight sufficient bodies of ore, well developed, to insure an increase of the product of the entire camp by at least one-half as soon as the facilities for transporting these ores to market are complete.

Two lines of railroad traverse this country from east to west, giving it direct communication with the outside world over both the Union and Northern Pacific Railroads. Along the South Fork of the Cœur d'Alene River, in consequence of these great deposits of mineral wealth, have grown up a number of beautiful and flourishing towns, some of which are now assuming metropolitan proportions, and which, because of the shortening of distances and the unusually attractive picturesque features of the country, will bring much of the trans-continental travel into the valleys of the Cœur d'Alenes, and the railroads now afford such increased facilities for transportation as will greatly increase the product of the mines and encourage the full development of the thousand valuable mineral prospects now lying dormant. These mines are located in groups over a section of the country about 25 miles square, and near each group of developed mines there has grown up a flourishing mining town.

Murray, the county seat of Shoshone County, in which this mining camp is located, is on Pritchard Creek, about 6 miles from its junction with the North Fork of the Cœur d'Alene River. It is in the heart of the gold belt, and is surrounded with the gold-bearing quartz leads and placers referred to. The town has a population of about 700, chiefly supported at present by the placer diggings and quartz mines in its vicinity. It has a public water supply, fire department, lodge of the Masonic Order, and one of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and a flourishing post of the Grand Army. It has also a lively weekly newspaper, the Cœur d'Alene Sun, and has a future of unquestionable and permanent prosperity.

The town of Wallace, with a population of upwards of 2,000, is situated in a beautiful basin in the South Fork Valley, at the junction

of Nine Mile, Placer, and Cañon creeks, and is the supply depot for the great mining interests of these gulches. It is the railroad transfer point for all tributaries of the upper South Fork country, and has many well supplied and substantial business houses in every branch of trade. It has two large first-class hotels, several societies, good schools, and two weekly newspapers.

Mullan, 7 miles east of Wallace, near which is located the famous Gold Hunter and Morning mines, with their immense concentrators, has a natural location of great beauty, and is one of the coming towns of the Cœur d'Alenes. It is well built, has two good hotels, public school, weekly newspaper, and a population of about 1,000 people.

Wardner, situated in Milo Gulch, about 2 miles from the South Fork, is the business heart of a great group of working mines which have gradually opened in that district since the first discovery of the famous Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines. It is a flourishing town of about 1,200 people, with schools, societies, fire department, and a weekly newspaper, and is surrounded by some of the largest producing mines and concentrators in the camp.

The town of Burke, on Canyon Creek, 8 miles from the South Fork, has a population of about 800, mainly supported by the Tiger and Poor-Man mines and concentrators. It has a first-class hotel, water-works, fire department, and schools.

About 4 miles below, on Canyon Creek, is the town of Gem, with about 600 people, three concentrators, and some of the best producing mines in the camp.

Centrally located on the South Fork, at the junction of Two Mile and the stage road leading to Murray, is the town of Osburn, at which the courts in this section of the country are held. It is a new town, centrally and beautifully located on the lines of the railroads operated by the Union and Northern Pacific Companies, surrounded by some of the richest prospects in the camp, and is destined to be one of the most flourishing towns in this region.

The other towns of Milo, Delta, Myrtle, and Kingston are all prosperous and flourishing mining towns.

This country is readily reached from Spokane Falls, by either the Northern or Union Pacific lines, in about five hours.

STOCK-RAISING.

One of the principal industries and sources of revenue to the people of Idaho is stock-raising. For many years, when there were broad stretches of plain and plateau, with but an occasional habitation, this industry was very profitable to those engaged in it. The herdsman never thought of providing winter feed for horses or cattle. Generally stock of all kinds wintered well, with losses scarcely worth noticing. The large herds were kept on the ranges in high altitudes during the summer, where the sweet bunch grass is most abundant. When autumn storms covered these high plateaus with snow the herds were driven to the lower valleys, generally designated as winter ranges, where grass and sweet and white sage were abundant. Owing to the purity and dryness of the climate the grass cures on the ground, retaining its substance. The white and sweet sage (why it is called sage no one knows, as it has not the slightest resemblance to it) grows from 6 to 15 inches in height, is prolific with seed, and very nutritious.

As the valleys and low lands became settled the winter ranges were inclosed as farms. Long strings of fences separated former ranges into

many subdivisions and inclosed what was once the finest ranges within our borders. The frontage on streams being inaccessible, stockmen must necessarily find feed further back and on higher ground. It became necessary to reduce or divide large herds into smaller bands. Owners of large herds relied on the range feed for the greater part of their stock, while others were more prudent and cultivated large meadows. This was the condition of affairs with stock-growers up to last year.

The past winter was the most severe ever experienced since the settlement of the country. Those who had not provided winter feed, permitting their stock to run at will upon the plateaus and in the valleys, suffered heavy losses in all kinds of animals that were left to seek for subsistence upon the ranges. Those engaged in this business are now guarding against future heavy losses by providing winter feed.

There has been an abundance of feed on the ranges this year and stock of all kinds will go into the winter in excellent flesh. The reverse was the case last year, the season being the driest ever experienced in the Territory and stock of all kinds very thin at the opening of the severe winter. Should the coming winter be mild stock will come out in the spring in fine condition and a large amount of the winter feed in store will be carried over for a more rigorous season. With the precaution now taken the loss in stock hereafter will be small. I estimate that it will take all the natural increase of cattle and horses this year to cover the losses of last winter. The percentage of losses in sheep was less than of other stock, greater precaution having been taken for their protection.

Satisfactory prices have been obtained this season by stockmen for horses, beef cattle, and sheep. Stock of all kinds is being improved by importation of well-bred animals. Now that growers are prepared for severe winters there will be a rapid increase of stock. It is not probable that we will experience another winter like the past for many years to come, if ever.

MINING.

Since the discovery of gold in Idaho by Capt. James Pierce and party on Oro Fino Creek in 1860 the mines of Idaho have produced to date about \$175,000,000. For several years after the discovery made by Captain Pierce, mining was confined exclusively to surface or placer mines. As this class of mines gave evidence of exhaustion, some attention was given to prospecting for gold and silver quartz lodes, but the distance from railroads and navigable waters made freights so enormous and all kind of supplies so expensive that only very rich mines could be worked and pay a profit after defraying expenses. This condition of affairs continued until the reduction of the high rates of freight, influenced by the approach of railroads, gave a new impetus to prospecting. Many old prospectors who had abandoned Idaho for unexplored fields where freight and supplies were less expensive returned and resumed the search for mines in the great mineral belts of Idaho, extending from Montana and Wyoming on the east to Oregon and Washington on the west and to the British possessions on the north.

Gold and silver leads were discovered and located in great numbers, but as a rule the prospector has but limited means and not one in fifty in past years had the ability to open and operate a mine after its discovery. Gradually the mines fell into the possession of men who had ability to properly develop them and put machinery in place for reducing the ores; but with the close of each year we find an increased

number of quartz-mills, smelters, and concentrators owned and operated by men who reduce or purchase ores direct from the miners, paying the market price therefor, thereby enabling the miner to dispose of his ores, or at least a sufficient quantity to defray expenses while developing his mine.

There has been for several years a satisfactory increase in the production of our mines. The output last year was nearly double that of any former season. The bulk of the increase came from the Cœur d'Alene mines in Shoshone County, principally from the South Fork of the Cœur d'Alene River and its water-shed. The ores of these mines are known and classified as lead-silver ores, the bulk of which is concentrated before shipping. These ores carry from 30 to 60 per cent. lead and 30 to 50 ounces in silver, with occasionally a mine above or below these figures. Developing work has been in process on some of these mines for several years, but not until the completion of railroads into that section, thereby reducing the rates of transportation, could these mines be worked profitably. There is in the Cœur d'Alene country a number of the largest lead-silver mines known, and with the recent advance in the value of silver and lead their value has proportionately increased.

Mammoth lead-silver mines have been developed on the tributaries of the North Fork of the Cœur d'Alene River, but will not be producers to any extent until the completion of a railroad near them, which is promised next year. There are several fine gold quartz lodes on Pritchard Creek, a tributary of the North Fork, of which the "Mother Lode" is the most productive. A mill and an arrastra are kept constantly at work on these ores. From this section over \$2,000,000 in placer gold has been taken out, and there yet remains millions in the creeks and bars. The richest and most extensive deposit of placer gold in this district is in an old river channel crossing the country several hundred feet above the present streams. Through this channel once flowed a river much larger than any now in that region. From whence it came, or whither it went, no one will ever know.

In Kootenai, the adjoining and most northerly county in the State, extensive gold, silver, and lead mines have been discovered. Several mills have been built, and the mines have just fairly commenced to produce and will make a good exhibit next year.

Idaho County is the largest and has a greater area of mountains than any other county in the State. These mountain sides may be said to be ribbed with gold quartz veins, and it is the most inaccessible region in the State. At the mining camp of Warrens a mill is working on gold quartz running from \$25 to \$80 per ton, and yet the profits are not large. It costs \$8 to \$12 for each 100 pounds to pack in supplies. The State has contracted for the construction of a wagon road from Mount Idaho to Little Salmon Meadows at an expense of \$50,000, which will penetrate this rich mining district. Much of this mountainous region has not been explored by prospectors on account of its isolation. Enough is known, however, to warrant the belief that it will some day be one of the most productive mining counties in the State.

Lemhi and Custer Counties abound in numerous gold and silver mines, and, with the exception of a few fertile valleys, are also very rugged. Several of the mills in these counties, from mishaps of various kinds, have been closed down for some months past; thereby reducing their usual large production. The mines in these counties are inexhaustible.

Alturas and Logan Counties abound in lead silver mines, with many gold quartz veins.

The mountains of Elmore, Boise and Ada Counties have each hundreds of gold and silver mines. The two former counties have several mills in operation and will have several more next season. Boise County has also large placer fields.

Owyhee County is one of the oldest quartz mining districts in Idaho, but high freights and the expense of operating mines and mills has been so great that many of the mines were abandoned, or for many years only the assessment work done on them. Recently new life was infused into this district and systematic work resumed, developing some of the finest properties in the State. The Wilson group owned and operated by Captain De Lamar has developed several very large veins, the largest of which is 75 feet between walls, and every pound is worked through the mill. There is a 20-stamp mill on this property which has produced over \$800,000 in the past year, and nearly all of this large amount from development work alone. There are several million dollars worth of ore in sight. Several other mines near Silver City are paying well and have developed extensive bodies of ore.

Gold, silver, and lead mining is yet in its infancy in Idaho. In my opinion, before many years, this will be the most extensive, most productive, and best paying mining region in the world. There is yet in the State, in addition to the class of mines above referred to, thousands of acres of placer mines, prospected, but otherwise scarcely touched. These extensive fields are so high above or so distant from water, that they are beyond the reach of the individual miner, but in time capital will be employed to cover them with water. The sands of Snake River contain millions of dollars of fine scales of flour gold. As yet miners have been unable to save this gold by the present methods or machinery used in placer mining, or at most only a small percentage of it. This problem, without doubt, will ere long be solved.

In the Seven Devils mining district, located in Washington County, are some of the largest and most extensive veins of copper ore known to exist. At present these mines are too far distant from railway transportation to be worked with much profit. About \$50,000 worth of this ore was shipped this year. I have seen pieces of ore from one of these mines, the South Peacock, with free gold exposed to sight.

On Big Lost River, in Custer County, there is a very large vein of copper ore. This property was recently purchased by capitalists, who have now a large force of men at work extracting ore. In Lemhi County there are also several veins of high-grade copper ore.

COAL.

In some localities prospecting for coal is still being vigorously carried on with encouraging results.

In Owyhee County a fair quality of lignite has been taken out and the locators are greatly encouraged as work progresses in the way of development. As a matter of great interest, not only to the Government of the United States, but of greater moment to the people of our own State, I feel justified in inserting the statement of Mr. John McMahon, a resident of Owyhee County, in reply to a letter of inquiry on the subject in his section of the State. Mr. McMahon is a reliable citizen of the State and a gentleman of experience and wide and varied information. He says:

At a point 15 miles east of the State line on Reynolds Creek, Owyhee County, we find a contact formation between granite and sandstone. There coal is found in small quantities. From this point it is traceable west across the State line into Malheur

County, Oregon, for a distance in all of 22 miles. North and south the coal is traceable in Owyhee County for a distance of 16 miles, making a total of about 240 square miles. The largest deposits yet found are situated 5 miles east of the State line on McBride Creek. These discoveries and locations were made in April, 1889, and consist of eight veins underlying each other, all of which can be penetrated by a vertical shaft 80 feet deep. On this mine, called the Idaho Coal Mine, considerable work has been done in the last year with the most encouraging results. A drill hole 34 inches in diameter was sent down 60 feet southwest of croppings, cutting two veins of 3 feet and 8 feet thick, confirming the existence of continuous veins for 450 feet wide. A level or drift is now run along the vein for a distance of 150 feet, showing a well-defined vein, free from internal disturbance. Several small or short drifts and shafts have been driven in the veins, showing improvement in quantity and quality of coal. Coal is now selling on the dump of this mine at \$4 per ton, and the consumers are highly pleased with the service it renders.

Marvil Wilson, a miner, has been doing considerable work on some coal veins close to the State line, in Owyhee County, Idaho, that will yet prove to be a source of great wealth to the State. All these veins need is the judicious outlay of money to develop them in order to add one more link to the chain of Idaho's vast mineral deposits. When we take into consideration the vigor exercised in the development of the gold and silver mines of Owyhee County and the consumption of fuel to reduce ore, I will state without reservation that the coal belt of Owyhee County, Idaho, offers inducements to capital not equaled by any other mining industry in the State to-day.

I may also state that coal, or a superior quality of lignite, has been discovered in Boise County, on Shafer Creek, near Horse Shoe Bend, about 35 miles northwest from Boise City. Sufficient developments have been made, and the quantity of the coal already taken out warrants the owners in seeking a market for the product throughout the adjacent settlements. As tested in the blacksmith's forge, it is rated by those who have had an experience in coal mining to be a very superior article.

The sample brought to this city by John Ireton, esq., a gentleman of intelligence and veracity, clearly demonstrates the value of this coal for purposes of fuel, and suitable for all domestic and manufacturing necessities. When taken out of the mine it has a dark, glossy appearance, and leaves, after being burned, a light-brown ash. It is clean to handle, and if the vein deepens with the explorations we may safely calculate and place it as another source of much wealth to the State. Large samples from the Horse Shoe Bend mine have been shipped to the chemist of the Union Pacific Railroad for a proper analysis.

Several very promising veins have been discovered on Medicine Lodge Creek, in Lemhi County; other smaller veins have been discovered in several localities in the same county.

In Washington, Cassia, Latah, and Kootenai Counties coal has been discovered, but not sufficiently developed to establish its value. It is probable that discoveries have been made in other counties of which I have not been advised.

FORESTRY.

In my report of one year ago upon this subject I suggested what I thought might be the most important points for the care and legislation of Congress, with a view to the preservation of the forests of this State.

That none will dispute the paramount importance of extending the power of the Government in the preservation of the forests from the destruction which annually occurs to the extent of millions of dollars of the valuable timber which bountiful Nature has given us may be accepted as an admitted fact; yet we have gone on from year to year under a Territorial government for more than a quarter of a century without being able within our own resources or by exercising the police

power at our own expense to preserve valuable belts of timber from destruction by fire. Nothing short of the immediate exercise of the absolute jurisdiction of Congress or the exclusive power and jurisdiction can save us in the future from similar losses.

It would seem as though the Congress of the United States had overlooked a great, wise, and economical policy in failing to provide safeguards to protect the standing timber on the public domain, which it has taken centuries to mature.

In every civilized government on the face of the earth we find that much care, wisdom, and statesmanship have been expended in devising plans and methods and systems by which the forestry of those countries could be nurtured, preserved, and utilized to the benefit of such governments and the people.

We have almost every variety of the soft and valuable woods, such as white and yellow pine, red and yellow fir, spruce, tamarack, and cedar, which grow and mature to a marvelous size in height and diameter, and which must, if preserved, become of essential value to not only the people who settle in our valleys and plains to cultivate the soil, but that numerous class engaged in our most valuable industry at present, mining.

We have nearly or quite 10,000,000 acres of timber lands classed as forest lands, while in addition to this we have millions of acres of mountainous lands upon which stand small yet most valuable groves.

We have, therefore, every resource for great lumbering production, if the Government will but take into consideration the necessity of preserving these great forests from the destructive fires which occur annually. We think it can be done upon such economic principles as to call for very little expenditure from the Government. The great belts of timber in this State are all, or nearly all, upon the Government lands and public domain yet unsettled, and are distinctly known as the source and course of the great rivers that meander through our boundaries. We will venture to say that by a system of police regulations, with timber agents, who may be employed for a few months in the year, or from the time when the wet season ceases in the summer to the time of the commencement of the rainy season in autumn, a perfect guaranty could be assured against the destructive fires which occur every year, thus saving millions upon millions of feet of the finest timber that can anywhere be found to the utility of the Government and the people. The State might be divided into sections, providing for such police regulations under an appointed agent or agents or other person deemed best by the Government, and under whom can be employed suitable and faithful persons as mounted police to guard the trails and notify travelers and prospectors and others who build camp-fires upon their travels that such must be watched while they are burning and entirely extinguished when they leave to go on to another point. Take, therefore, the sections north, south, east, and west, I will venture to say that \$10,000 a year thus expended by the Government would preserve at least from a half to one million dollars' worth of timber from utter ruin every year.

The lands upon which most of this timber stands is not in a manner susceptible to settlement or cultivation, but remains as a distributive source of wealth to the settler, the farmer, the miner, the lumbering man, and others who have need for its use in carrying on their respective industries.

From year to year these ideas have been urged modestly upon Congress and we trust that the subject will at the next session of Congress receive the care and the consideration its importance demands.

It is and must be clear to the Congress of the United States that the policy enacted in providing for timber-culture claims has failed of its greatest object, and the one which called the law into existence. Nowhere have we been able to find the absolute spirit and letter of the law carried out. Granting a timber-culture claim for the purpose of rearing forests and perpetuating the natural growth of the forests of timber in the State has utterly failed thus far. Under the most hollow pretense timber culture claims are taken up in addition to other large tracts by the same person, and the kind of forest trees put out are generally of a short-lived, small-growth quality of trees that add nothing whatever to the wealth of the State. It is just simply a hollow pretense to usurp the public domain and possess it for no consideration whatever to the Government, and to the injury of honest, industrious home-seekers who would utilize the land for more valuable purposes than this system admits of.

I believe it would be a wise policy if Congress would place the regulation and control of the timber of the public lands under the care and protection of the State. The State legislature would in that event enact laws for the protection and distribution of the timber; foresters would be appointed who would protect the forests from fire and foreign invasion. It is reported that millions of feet of timber are cut by speculators each year on our public lands near the border, and disposed of in markets outside of the State. Saw-mills have manufactured during the past year more than double the amount of lumber and shingles produced in any former year, and with this increase of production have not been able to supply home demand. More improvements in the way of building and fencing have been made during the past year than in the previous five years.

EDUCATION AND SCHOOL LANDS.

My report has been held for some days with the hope of obtaining from the Superintendent of Public Instruction a report of the condition of our public schools and school lands. No report has been received, and it is with deep regret and mortification that I am compelled to close my last Territorial report omitting it. The fact that I secured an extension of time in which to close my report so that I might be enabled to report on the condition of our schools makes the disappointment doubly annoying.

I will forward the report on public schools at the earliest day possible.

Following is a report of the condition of the Bois  City Independent School District, prepared by Hon. Silas W. Moody.

BOIS  CITY, IDAHO, *October 21, 1890.*

SIR: Pursuant to your request I have the honor to submit the following report of the schools of the Bois  City Independent School District for the year beginning the second Monday of September A. D. 1889 :

Number of schools.....	10
Number of school-houses	2
Number of scholars.....	700
Number of libraries.....	1
Number of volumes.....	800
Length of school term (months)	9
Number of boys between five and twenty-one years of age.....	343
Number of girls between five and twenty-one years of age.....	357
Total children between five and twenty-one years of age	700

Financial.

Cash paid teachers' salaries	\$8,964.50
Cash paid for sites, buildings, repairs, and school furniture	369.46
Cash paid for redemption of bonds and coupons	4,950.00
Cash paid for rent, fuel, contingent expenses, and insurance	1,813.81
Cash paid C. W. Moore for money advanced	1,133.39
Total disbursements	17,231.16
Balance due district treasurer	674.58
By cash received from county taxes	3,711.57
By cash received from district taxes	12,750.01
By cash received from miscellaneous sources	95.00
Total credits	17,231.16

The teachers employed during the year have been Prof. J. W. Daniels, A. M., principal; Miss Tillie Gustison, assistant principal; Miss Julia A. Capwell, Miss J. J. Gustison, Miss Simpson, Miss Grant, Miss N. J. Brydolf, Miss Bibbins, Miss Alice Blanchard, and Miss M. C. Glew.

As stated in last annual report of this district, the district was organized under a special charter of the Territorial legislature a number of years ago, and is entirely independent of school officers, both county and State, save in the requirement of furnishing an annual report.

The board of trustees, at present consisting of Hon. James A. Pinney, mayor of Boise City and *ex officio* president of the board, Richard Z. Johnson, C. W. Moore, John Lemp, W. H. Nye, Charles Himrod, and Silas W. Moody, have full power to examine candidates for teachers' positions within the district, employ and discharge at their pleasure, and to manage and direct all matters pertaining to the conduct of the schools.

The larger part of the school revenue is derived from local district taxation, while an apportionment from the county-school revenue is allowed the district.

While the school is graded into high school, grammar, intermediate, and primary, yet pupils from abroad who desire an academic course are provided for. The large number of families who have taken up their residence in Boise City for the sole purpose of affording to their children the advantages of an education in this school, attest the former statement that the school is one of unusual excellence, and is worthy of the energetic people of this city, and that observant and energetic boards of trustees, intelligent and painstaking corps of teachers, and excellent discipline, have placed the high school up in the scale of excellent public schools worthy of comparison with the best of those in Eastern cities.

No substantial change has been made in the text-books used during the past year.

The high-school building is of a fine class of architecture, is furnished with all the modern improvements, and occupies an entire block in the central portion of the city. The value of school property is estimated to be \$120,000.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SILAS W. MOODY, *Clerk.*

Hon. GEORGE L. SHOUP,
Governor of Idaho.

LABOR.

The supply of labor for the past year has, in most industries, been equal to the demand. The increased number of buildings now being erected has increased the demand for carpenters and laborers, who were readily secured from neighboring States. The construction of new railroads and canals created a demand for laborers, who were largely obtained from Montana and Utah. There is yet a scarcity of female servants, who could obtain ready employment in families at \$4 to \$7 per week.

There has been no conflict between labor and capital during the year, and the best of feeling prevails between employers and laborers. Wages paid are satisfactory, enabling all classes of laborers to live comfortably and clothe themselves and families respectably.

Following is a partial list of wages paid :

Miners	per day..	\$3.00 to	\$3.50
Foreman of mines	do.....	4.00	5.00
Saw-mill men and loggers	do.....	2.00	3.50
Wood-choppers	do.....	2.00	3.00
Mechanics and skilled laborers	do.....	4.00	6.00
Miscellaneous day-labor	do.....	1.50	3.00
Teamsters	per month..	*30.00	60.00
Farmers	do.....	*30.00	45.00
Stock-herders	do.....	*35.00	60.00
Salesmen and book-keepers	do.....	*40.00	150.00
Teachers	do.....	50.00	100.00

There is a smaller percentage of people of foreign birth among the laboring class in Idaho than is found in the older States. The foreigners are natives of Sweden, Norway, Germany, France, England, Ireland, and Wales, also a few Italians and other nationalities. The majority of farm hands, mill men, teamsters, and herders are of American birth. Foreigners are usually employed in the mines and on railroads. We find a few Scandinavian settlements engaged in farming. They are an industrious people, law abiding, and good citizens. Agriculture as a rule is in the hands of American-born citizens, and in no country is there a greater amount of thrift and comfort observable. Our farmers are energetic, intelligent, and prosperous to a greater extent than usually found in new countries, and their families well clothed, happy, and contented. With the liberal wages paid to all classes of laborers, they too as a rule provide comfortable and well-equipped homes for their families.

INDIANS AND INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

The condition of the Indians in Idaho may be said to be satisfactory. Where there have been occasional disturbances of a local nature at several of the agencies during the year the agents succeeded in settling all controversies satisfactorily to all concerned. The agents in charge of the several agencies have proved to be competent and worthy of the important positions they severally hold. There are no appointments within the gift of the Government that should be made with greater care than that of Indian agents.

The agent should be honest and intelligent. He should be a man who takes a special interest in the advancement of his fellow-man, and who will be firm but at the same time patient with the half-savage people under his care, and with whom he has to deal. If he is honest, competent, and zealous, he can and will advance the Indians to a high state of civilization, and will accomplish great good. If disposed to be dishonest or indifferent to the comfort, education, and higher elevation of the Indians, he can for a short time only conceal it from them, and he is treated with coldness, if not with contempt, and the Indians degenerate rather than advance under his administration.

I repeat my recommendation of last year that the Indians should be required to select lands in severalty. This would be the sure, and, as I believe, the only avenue to full and complete civilization.

It would break up and destroy their tribal relations and superstitions, and in time they would become as self-reliant and self-sustaining as the fractional tribes in the older States, and would become respectable and useful citizens. This will require time and great patience, but our Government, generous and magnanimous to all classes, should provide

for them and protect them with fostering care. Should they commit depredations they should be punished promptly and in accordance with the nature of the crime. Hundreds of men, women, and children have in past years been massacred by savage Indians, which might have been averted by prompt action on the part of the Government.

LEMHI INDIANS.

The Lemhi Indian Reservation contains about 120,000 acres. The Indians thereon are composed of Bannocks, Shoshones, and Sheep-eaters. The reservation lies between Fort Lemhi and the Junction, in Lemhi County. It contains a limited quantity of agricultural land, and should not have been reserved for the Indians. It will be impossible for them to ever become self-sustaining on this reservation. A limited number of the Indians cultivate small tracts of land. Their chief, "Ten Day," has at all times been a loyal friend of the whites. He has been their chief for about thirty years, and should be retired on a pension. He has not only compelled his own tribe to remain friendly when they had imaginary grievances, but has furnished scouts, and himself entered the field with our troops when waging war against hostile tribes. Following is the report of the agent for 1890:

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Lemhi Agency, Idaho, August 9, 1890.

DEAR SIR: Replying to your communication of the 4th instant, I respectfully beg leave to submit to you the following report for your guidance in making your annual report to the honorable Secretary of the Interior:

Male Indians.....	242
Female Indians.....	253
Total.....	500
Wheat raised..... bushels..	160
Oats raised..... do.....	3,000
Potatoes raised..... do.....	200
Turnips raised..... do.....	150
Onions raised..... do.....	10
Other vegetables..... do.....	420
Hay cut..... tons.....	70
Horses.....	3,000
Mules.....	2
Cattle.....	25
Fowls.....	60
Acres of land in cultivation.....	309
Indians engaged in cultivating land.....	45
Families living in houses.....	9
Value of products of Indian labor sold to the Government.....	\$175
Value of products of Indian labor sold otherwise.....	1,100
Pounds of freight transported by Indians with their own teams.....	30,000
Amount earned by them by such freightage.....	\$300

The school at this agency I opened April 1, 1890, when I took charge. I regret to say that the Indians are strictly opposed to school, but with all their prejudices and superstitious notions, I have succeeded, by persuasion, in securing an average attendance of sixteen pupils, and expect soon to increase that number to twenty-five, which is all that the school buildings will accommodate. Although the school is small, it is in a most flourishing and successful condition.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. NASHOLDS,
United States Indian Agent.

HON. GEORGE L. SHOUP,
Governor of Idaho, Boise City, Idaho.

NEZ PERCÉ INDIAN AGENCY.

The Nez Percé Agency is in the county of Nez Perces and includes the most valuable tract of agricultural land found on any reservation in the United States. This reservation contains about 760,000 acres. Over two-thirds of this large area is agricultural and grazing lands.

The majority of the Nez Percé Indians have taken homes in severalty, and are building houses and occupying them. About one-fourth of the number have become members of the Presbyterian Church, and about the same number have become members of the Catholic Church. A much better feeling exists among these Indians under the management of the present agent than formerly. The school is in a prosperous condition, and the affairs of the agency in all respects creditable and satisfactory. The following report from the agent establishes beyond question the advancement and prosperity of this tribe:

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Nez Percé Indian Agency, Idaho, September 15, 1890.

SIR: In reply to your request to report the condition of the Indians of this reservation, I have the honor to transmit the following report:

The reservation embraces an area of 760,000 acres, of which 400,000 acres are tillable. The Indians have 10,000 acres under fence and 7,000 acres in cultivation. The population is—

Male Indians	829
Female Indians	886
Total	1,715

Three hundred and twelve families are engaged in cultivating the soil; 275 families have dwelling-houses, of which 125 are frame and 150 are log.

Wheat raised, 1890	bushels..25,000	Hay raised, 1890	tons.. 4,000
Oats raised, 1890	do 5,000	Stock owned by Indians—	
Corn raised, 1890	do 1,000	Horses	number..15,000
Potatoes raised, 1890	do 7,000	Mules	do 20
Onions raised, 1890	do 1,000	Cattle	do 7,500
Melons raised, 1890	number..10,000	Swine	do 500
Other vegetables raised,		Sheep	do 25
1890	bushels..15,000	Domestic fowl.....	do 4,000

The Catholic Church maintains a mission on the reservation under the charge of two missionaries; the membership is given at 400. The Presbyterian Church is represented by one missionary; this denomination has three congregations, with a membership of 400; one church building is owned by the Government and two are the property of the Indian congregations. The work of allotment is progressing favorably, and the prospects are favorable that the work of allotment will be completed during the current year; about one thousand allotments have already been made, and allottees have commenced improvements on their allotments, and no difficulty is apprehended in the completion of the work.

The school is designated as "The Fort Lapwai Boarding-School," and is bonded separately from the agency. The average attendance through the year has been 76. There is a superintendent, a principal teacher, two assistant teachers, and twelve other employes, of which five are Indians. The cost of maintaining the school was—for salaries of employes and teachers, \$6,722.95; for all other expenses, \$8,574.95. The school closes under favorable conditions. The scope of the school work for another year will be greatly extended, and the agency will also open a school, which will make the school facilities of the reservation ample.

Trusting the above report will be found sufficiently comprehensive for your purpose, it is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WARREN D. ROBBINS,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. GEORGE L. SHOUP,
Governor State of Idaho, Boise City, Idaho.

FORT HALL INDIAN RESERVATION.

This reservation is located in Bingham County and contains about 950,000 acres. Agents have differed as to the amount of agricultural land contained within its boundary. One thing is certain, however, that after granting to each of the 1,500 Indians on the reservation a home, there will be a vast amount of fine agricultural land left for settlement by white home-seekers. The Indians on this reservation, according to the report of the agent, consists of 514 Bannocks and 979 Shoshones. They should be required to select their lands and the residue opened for settlement. The lands on the reservation require irrigation and will not produce crops without it. The General Government should, after requiring the Indians to select their lands in severalty, construct water ditches or canals for their use, and should furnish a man well skilled in the art of irrigation for several years or until the Indians are conversant with the use and distribution of water on their lands for successful farming. I have obtained the following data from S. G. Fisher, United States Indian agent:

Total number of Indians.....	1,493
Total number of children of school age.....	187
Total number of dwelling-houses occupied by Indians.....	100
Acres cultivated by Indians.....	number.. 500
Acres under fence.....	do.. 1,000
Indians engaged in farming and civilized pursuits.....	do..... 100
Wheat raised.....	bushels.. 7,000
Oats raised.....	do..... 6,000
Potatoes raised.....	do..... 400
Turnips raised.....	do..... 300
Onions raised.....	do..... 20
Other vegetables raised.....	do..... 500
Melons raised.....	number.. 2,000
Hay harvested.....	tons.. 2,000
Horses owned by Indians.....	number.. 3,000
Cattle.....	do..... 40
Swine.....	do..... 40
Domestic fowls.....	do..... 200

There is an Indian boarding school on the reservation. As a rule the adult Indians are opposed to schools, but under the able management of the present agent there is now an average daily attendance of about one hundred. This school has been ably conducted during the past year by John Z. Williams, superintendent.

The agent, Mr. Fisher and the superintendent, Mr. Williams, are deserving of special notice for their zeal and energy in bringing the school to its present prosperous condition.

CŒUR D'ALENE INDIAN RESERVATION.

I have been unable to obtain any recent official data from this reservation. It is located in Kootenai County, and is owned and occupied by the Cœur d'Alene Indians. Its area is estimated at about 600,000 acres. A commission appointed by the Government to negotiate with these Indians were successful in treating with them for a tract of 250,000 or 300,000 acres. This treaty was presented to the Interior Department for approval, and was laid before Congress at the last session. Congress, however, adjourned without taking final action. It is very important that the bill be acted upon and passed at the next session. Favorable action will be the means of disposing of very dangerous disputes which have arisen between the Indians and white settlers who have located valuable mining properties along the line of the

reservation. The Indians claim that many of the miners are on their lands. The confirmation of the treaty may avert bloodshed. The tract acquired is largely agricultural land of the very best quality, and does not require irrigation.

There will be an abundance of land left for the Indians after the confirmation of the treaty. The last report I have from the agency places the total Indian population at 423. The school at Desmet's Mission is said to be in a flourishing condition. The Indians live in houses, cultivate land, and in many respects have made greater progress than any other tribe in the State. They produced last year :

Wheat.....bushels..	15,000	Onions.....bushels..	200
Oats.....do...	65,000	Beans.....do...	50
Corn.....do...	100	Other grain and vegetables..do...	10,000
Barley.....do...	3,000	Hay.....tons..	1,000
Potatoes.....do...	1,000		

Stock owned by Indians.

Horses.....number..	1,000	Swine.....number..	400
Mules.....do...	10	Fowls.....do...	600
Cattle.....do...	300		

KOOTENAI INDIANS.

Until recently these Indians had not been assigned to a reservation. They inhabit the northern part of Kootenai County, near the boundary line with the British Possessions.

Last year Major Rowan, of the Flathead Indian Agency, was authorized to select a reservation for these Indians, it being understood that they were adverse to removal from that locality, preferring to remain in the country where they were born, rather than to be transferred to a new field. I am not advised as to their present status, but believe it to be a mistake to open up new Indian agencies. In my opinion it would be better to consolidate the small tribes, or at least require them to settle on some one of the large reservations, where lands can be allotted to them. This is a small tribe, said to number less than 225.

DUCK VALLEY RESERVATION.

This reservation is occupied by Shoshones and fragments of other tribes. The reservation is on the line between Idaho and Nevada, about one-half in each State, that portion lying in Idaho having an area of about 140,000 acres.

The agency buildings are in Nevada, and as reports are made to the governor of that State, I can give no special data.

ASSAY OFFICE.

The United States assay office, located on a block of beautiful ground in Boise City, the capital of Idaho, is a fine stone structure. It is the property of the Government, is a good building, and cost the Government, with equipments, about \$85,000. It is greatly appreciated by those who are producing and handling the products of our gold mines, as the Government purchases and pays transportation on all bullion offered at this office the assay value of which is over .500 fine. This would seem to be discriminating against those mines and those employed in mining whose bullion carries sufficient silver to reduce the

bullion value below .500 fine, gold standard. I am informed on good authority that over \$1,000,000 worth of the last-named bullion has been handled by the banks of Bois  City during the past year, the assayer in charge being compelled, under his instructions, to decline it. The law governing assay offices should be amended so as to place those producing silver bullion on equality with those producing gold bullion.

The business of the assay office for 1889 is short of the preceding year. This shortage is accounted for on account of the scarcity of water in all placer-mining districts. Last year was the driest ever experienced in our placer mines. Many of the principal mines were not worked even a day, and in more favored localities, near large streams, the water failed about the middle of the mining season.

Mr. J. W. Cunningham, assayer in charge, has furnished me with a very clear statement of the business of the office, which is submitted in full:

UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE,
Bois  City, Idaho, October 9, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 8th instant, and to state in reply that the deposits of gold and silver bullion at this office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, amounted in value to \$604,276.20. The volume of business for the current fiscal year promises to be largely in excess of this amount, the receipts for the months of July, August, and September being \$282,190.19 as against \$159,640.09 for the corresponding period of last year.

The most rapid growth in the mining industry of Idaho lies in the development of her silver-lead mines now being carried on. The product of these mines is shipped as ore or concentrates to points outside of the State for reduction. Several mines in Idaho are now turning out silver bullion which carries more or less gold, but not enough to admit it to the Government institutions as gold bullion. This, too, is shipped to refineries outside of the State for treatment.

It is evident, therefore, that the increase in the transactions at this office have a bearing only on the gold output, as indicating an increased yield.

Gold and silver bars manufactured at United States assay office, Bois  City, Idaho, commencing with the fiscal year 1884.

1884	\$150,615.00
1885	183,960.50
1886	122,046.61
1887	446,641.66
1888	919,942.65
1889	827,138.81
1890	604,276.20
First three months of fiscal year 1891	282,190.19

In recognition of its increasing business and added importance to the mining public, Hon. E. O. Leech, Director of the Mint, informs me that increased appropriations have been asked for the maintenance of this office for the ensuing fiscal year.

Very respectfully,

J. W. CUNNINGHAM,
Assayer in charge.

Hon. GEORGE L. SHOUP,
Governor of Idaho.

PENITENTIARY.

The penitentiary is located about 2 miles east of Bois  City, on a tract of 160 acres of land reserved for that purpose. The report of J. P. Wilson, United States marshal, appended herewith, gives a faithful description of the premises.

In my last annual report I took occasion to mention the inadequate accommodations for the comfort and safety of the prisoners, and recom-

mended an additional building. Since then a new wing has been added, and is now nearly ready for occupancy. With the completion of the new structure the prisoners will be more secure, and the comfort and sanitary condition of the inmates will be greatly improved.

Several prisoners made their escape during the year, but through the efficiency of the officers all were captured and safely lodged back in their cells. The admission of Idaho places the prison under the control and management of the State. The prison will now be inclosed by a massive stone wall. I respectfully submit in full Marshal Wilson's report :

UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY,
Near Boise City, Idaho, October 13, 1890.

SIR: In compliance with your request of the 8th instant, I have the honor to submit the following report in regard to the United States penitentiary, in which is confined the State prisoners of Idaho, to wit:

The prison inclosure is about 450 feet long by 225 feet wide, and is surrounded by a board fence, built a number of years ago out of 1-inch lumber, which has been repaired from time to time as necessary required, to keep it from falling down. It is about 12 feet high, very frail, and could be easily scaled; and the prisoners are only kept within the confines of the same by the vigilance of the armed guards who are posted in sentry houses on said fence during the day-time.

There are two cell-houses, one having been built during the last summer and completed only a short time ago and is not yet occupied. They are about 50 feet apart, and are constructed of stone taken from the quarries on the prison grounds, and are built on the same plan as to the general appearance of the buildings from an outside view, but differ materially in the accommodations for the safe-keeping of the prisoners and for the sanitary condition of the prison.

The old cell-house has in all twenty-seven windows, of which only two are wholly ironed; eleven are only on the lower portion, while the remaining fourteen have no irons at all. The larger portion of the twenty-seven windows are easily accessible from the cells and walks leading to the same, and afford an avenue of escape from the cell-house.

The block is constructed of brick of an inferior quality and poorly constructed; it contains forty-two cells, 6 by 8 feet, which are very poorly ventilated, and in which at the present time I am compelled to confine two prisoners, which not only adds insecurity to their safe-keeping, but is injurious to their health, as the capacity is only suited and intended for one.

The new cell-house has about the same number of windows, nearly all of which are securely and well ironed; those that are not ironed are inaccessible, thereby making it unnecessary to have irons on the same.

The cells are all built of iron and nicely constructed. They contain all of the modern improvements in the construction of prisons; one feature of which is the method of ventilating, thereby insuring the health of the prisoners. There are forty-two cells in all, the same being provided with the latest improved method of locking. Seven cells can be locked at the same moment by one man. The building contains a room for the guards, a hospital-room, and a cell-room for female prisoners, also a bath-room, which is provided with water-closets, all of which are fitted up in the most improved method for the sanitary condition of the prison. The building is heated throughout by hot air, furnished by a heater, which is located in the basement, directly under the guards' room and only accessible from the same. The said heater, while used as a heater, at the same time furnishes hot water for the bath-room, thereby filling a double capacity.

There are four large iron tanks, containing about 600 gallons each, placed on top of the cells and beneath the cell-house roof. These tanks will contain the water used in the heating apparatus and for flushing the sewers, of which the building has a complete set. In fact, it is a model prison on a small scale and one of which the State can be proud, for it insures the safe-keeping of all the prisoners that may be confined in the same.

There is a scarcity of water at the prison, the same being procured from a spring about one-fourth of a mile above the prison, on a hill, and conveyed to the prison in pipes. The spring is very small, and should the number of prisoners increase to one hundred, the supply of water would be entirely inadequate for the purposes above stated. It is therefore necessary that some steps should be taken to develop the spring and repair the pipes and reservoir at once, which could be done at small expense.

On the prison grounds, and but a short distance from the prison, is a splendid stone

quarry, from which could be procured at a very little expense all the stone necessary for building a good, strong, and substantial wall around the prison, and thus add security to the safe-keeping of the prisoners, as their chances of escape would, with such a wall, be greatly reduced. By a small addition to the force of guards now employed the prisoners could be put at work quarrying and dressing the stone necessary for the purposes stated, and thus not only reduce the expense of the improvements, but be beneficial to their health, and far more humane than keeping them locked up eighteen to twenty hours per day.

And now, in conclusion, I wish to say that the improvements I have mentioned are very necessary and should be attended to at an early day, as they are required for the wants, safe-keeping, and health of the prisoners.

Very respectfully,

J. P. WILSON,

United States Marshal, District of Idaho.

Hon. GEORGE L. SHOUP,
Governor of Idaho.

CAPITOL BUILDING AT BOISÉ CITY.

The Territory has constructed, unaided by Congress, a capitol building, at a cost, including furniture, of about \$85,000.

The ground was donated by the city corporation and is valued at \$25,000. At the last session of the Territorial legislature an appropriation of \$15,000 was made for the improvement of the ground, which has been expended, and the grounds and building are now inclosed by an iron fence and beautified by evergreens and ornamental trees.

The capitol is a most substantial building, the basement being solid masonry, while the main structure is of the best quality of brick, and is heated by latest improved heating apparatus. The capitol contains a spacious suit of rooms for the governor, another for the surveyor-general, two rooms for the secretary, and single rooms for the superintendent of public instruction, the controller, the United States attorney, and for an armory. These are all upon the first floor. On the same floor is a magnificent library room, with a collection of books, believed the largest and best owned by any Territory of the United States. On the second floor are the council chamber, representatives' hall, the supreme-court room, the judges' chambers, and various committee-rooms. The third floor is connected with the galleries, and also has book-rooms and committee-rooms. Every part of the capitol building is elegantly finished and furnished.

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO.

An act of the legislature of Idaho, approved January 30, 1889, provided for the establishment of the University of Idaho, to be located at Moscow, in Latah County. The act provided for the appointment of a board of regents consisting of nine members. The sum of 15,000 was appropriated for the purchase and improvement of grounds. The act further provided that there shall be levied and collected annually a tax of one-half mill for each dollar of the assessed valuation of the taxable property of the Territory, not to be levied for a longer period than four years. The amount realized from said tax to be placed in the university fund.

The regents have purchased a beautiful site 1 mile from the center of Moscow, consisting of 20 acres. Specifications for the building have been agreed upon, the ground graded, and a massive rock foundation completed and ready for the structure. Work on the main building will be resumed in the early spring. The structure when completed will cost about \$60,000.

The object of the university is the establishment of the following colleges or departments: college of arts, college of letters; professional and other departments may be added thereto.

THE IDAHO INSANE ASYLUM.

A disastrous fire occurred in the asylum at 1.30 a. m., November 24, 1889, which resulted in the loss of several lives, and the entire destruction of the main building and its contents.

This main building was 80 by 60 feet, three stories high, with a basement story under about two-thirds of the building. The basement story was built of stone, the outer walls of the first and second stories were of brick, and the upper story was of wood. All the partition walls were of studding, lath, and plaster. There were two wooden stairways in the center of the building, extending from the basement to the top of the building. There was a wooden food-elevator extending from the basement to the third story.

The basement was occupied as a kitchen and store-rooms. The first floor was used as offices, reception room, dining-rooms, store-rooms, living and sleeping-rooms for the superintendent and his family and a part of the employés. The second story was occupied by the female patients and their attendants and part of the male patients. The third story was occupied by the male patients and their attendants.

In the attic were two small water tanks. (The main water tank is located outside and separate from any other structure.) The building was heated by stoves located on the different floors. It was lighted by coal-oil lamps and lanterns.

Adjoining this main building was a new brick building 117 feet long by 30 feet wide, and two stories high. This was almost ready for occupancy at the time of the fire, only wanting the locks on the doors, the window-guards, and some of the painting. This addition was little damaged by the fire.

The main building was occupied by all the patients, 67 in number—47 male and 20 female—all of the employés, and the members of the superintendent's family, amounting in all to 82 persons.

It was thought that every reasonable precaution was being taken against the danger of fire. The flues of the main building had been repaired, the ones in the dining-room only a short time previous. The night attendant made a round of the whole house every hour during the night. He says there was no evidence of fire in the house on his round that night between 1 a. m. and 1.30 a. m. The origin of the fire is not definitely known, but smoke was first noticed in the female ward over the dining-rooms and kitchen. It was probably started from either the kitchen range, bake-oven, stove, defective flue, or an exploding lamp.

When the alarm was given, all of the attendants were at once aroused and instructed to get the patients out of the building. The steward and night attendant spent a few minutes in directing a stream of water from the hose on the flames, which now filled the kitchen, but soon saw that nothing could be done to check the fire and all hands turned their attention to getting out the patients and worked without thought of life to that end. Only one hour elapsed from the first alarm until the roof fell in.

For a few days after the fire the male patients were kept at the Bingham County court-house and the female patients at the Methodist Episcopal Church of Blackfoot. As soon as possible the patients were

removed to the new addition, where they have since remained in tolerable comfort.

Of the sixty-seven patients in the asylum at the time of the fire, seven are missing; two women and five men. Of the two women missing, one is known to have perished in the burning building, as the charred remains of one female were found in the ruins. Of the five male patients missing, one is known to have perished, as the charred remains of one man were taken from the ruins. One of the five missing men was taken from the burning building and he is now at large, unless he returned to the building and perished. The other three men may have perished in the building, or they may have escaped and ran away, as did many of the other patients.

The superintendent and attendants bent every energy to removing the patients from the building as long as it could be entered, and the removed patients were, of necessity, left to take care of themselves during the fire, and many escaped and were found the following day scattered over the country. The names of the missing are: Mrs. Clara Allen, of Hailey, Idaho; Mrs. Dora Mantle, of Caldwell, Idaho; Angus Hanson, of North Idaho; James Kennedy, of North Idaho; Frank Smith, of Boise County, Idaho; Gus P. Glenn, of Alturas County, Idaho; George Keene, of Custer County, Idaho.

The man last named is the one taken from the building as stated above.

The loss of property was entire, as there was no time to save property, and indeed the time for securing patients was all too short. The financial loss was about \$25,000, which includes the building, furniture, and supplies.

The people of Blackfoot gave all the attention in their power to help the unfortunates in their distress. Sheriff Wooden, by his prompt aid, kept many of the patients from escaping.

In the burning of the main building, the wind carried the flames directly through and over the new addition, and as this was damaged but little, notwithstanding the severe test to which it was subjected, a description of its structure may be of interest.

All the walls, both outside and partitions, are of brick. The outside walls are 13 inches thick and the inside walls are 9 inches thick. The doors and window-frames are plain and set solidly against the brick. All the casings are rounded at the corners and the inside corners of brick walls are rounded, thus preventing epileptic patients from injury by falling against sharp corners. The floors are of wood. Between the joists of the first and second floors is laid 3 inches of lime mortar and on this is the floor of the second story. The roof is slightly sloping from the center to each eave, having a fall of one half inch to the foot. This makes an almost flat roof. The underside of the joists are lathed and plastered, making the ceiling of the second story. On top of the joists is laid a tight wooden floor, and all over this is spread an inch of mortar and over this is laid a tin roof. This gives a roof that excludes the cold of winter and the heat of summer, and that is almost fire-proof. There is no open space between the roof and ceiling for fire to travel in. The stairways are of wood and are set in a brick addition outside of the building. One of these stairways burnt out during the fire.

The lessons that this fire teaches us are, first, that an asylum population is almost wholly helpless in time of fire, and that an asylum for the insane should be built in a practically fire-proof manner. That the stairways should be of absolutely non-combustible material. That all

the heating, cooking, and lighting apparatus should be such as to give the minimum risk of fire. The water supply should be outside and independent. That in large asylums there should be frequent solid walls that no fire could possibly pass. Stairways should be broad and easy of access from the wards and dormitories. All partitions should be of brick.

When land is plentiful and cheap, the asylum proper should not be more than two stories high. Above all it should be recognized that the buildings for the insane are instruments in the treatment of certain forms of disease, and as such should be planned and made with this definite view of using them for the care and treatment of the insane.

Architectural beauty of external and internal appearance need not be neglected, but usefulness, safety, and permanency should be the first considerations and should never be sacrificed for mere appearances. And as far as it is possible to make the buildings contribute to cleanliness, order, and pure air they should do so; for filth, disorder, and impure air are the great daily enemies to an insane asylum population.

I am indebted to John W. Givens, medical superintendent of the Insane Asylum, for the foregoing data.

Dr. Givens deserves the highest commendation for his coolness and bravery during the conflagration. After stairways had been destroyed or cut off by the fire, he lashed ladders together and was foremost in pushing his way through the windows in the upper story, forcing his way through smoke and fire until he had, as he supposed, rescued every occupant in the burning and falling building, suffering all his personal effects to be consumed. The night was cold and the patients wild with fear and excitement, yet this cool officer had securely lodged nearly all the inmates in safe quarters in the neighboring town of Blackfoot before morning.

Following is the superintendent's report of the present condition of the asylum:

All of the records concerning the patients were destroyed in the fire, hence this report is not full for the year as regards the patients. Fortunately the financial records were preserved.

At the time of the fire, there were in the asylum 67 patients, 47 male and 20 female patients. After the fire, there were 7 missing, leaving a total of 60 patients, 42 male and 18 female patients in the asylum. From December 24, 1889, to June 30, 1890, there have been admitted 18 male and 5 female patients; total 23. Eight male and 3 female patients have been discharged. Five male and 1 female patients have died. Two male patients have eloped. There remain in the asylum at the close of the year 45 male and 19 female patients; total, 64. The daily average number of patients in the asylum for the period above stated was $62\frac{1}{2}$. The total number of patients under treatment for the period was 60 male and 24 female patients; total, 84. The greatest number of male patients in the asylum at one time was 46. The greatest number of female patients in the asylum at one time was 21. The 18 male patients and 5 female patients received during the period above stated have been afflicted as follows:

<i>Forms of insanity of patients admitted.</i>				<i>Occupation of patients admitted—Continued.</i>			
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Delusional insanity.....	1		1	Housekeeper.....		1	1
Dementia.....	1	2	3	Laborers.....	9		9
Mania:				Laborer's housewife.....		1	1
Acute.....	5	1	6	Machinist's housewife.....		1	1
Chronic.....	1		1	Miners.....	3		3
Epileptic.....	2		2	Miner's housewife.....		1	1
Melancholia:				Railroad conductor.....	1		1
Acute.....	3	2	5	Teamsters.....	3		3
Chronic.....	5		5				
Total.....	18	5	23	Total.....	18	5	23
<i>Counties from which received.</i>				<i>Age of patients admitted.</i>			
Ada.....	5	1	6	23 years of age.....	1		1
Alturas.....	3		3	25 years of age.....	1		1
Bear Lake.....	1		1	26 years of age.....	1		1
Bingham.....		1	1	29 years of age.....	2		2
Boisé.....		2	2	30 years of age.....	1		1
Custer.....	1		1	32 years of age.....	2	1	3
Elmore.....	2		2	34 years of age.....	2	1	3
Latah.....	1	1	2	40 years of age.....	1		1
Logan.....	3		3	44 years of age.....		1	1
Shoshone.....	2		2	48 years of age.....	1		1
Total.....	18	5	23	49 years of age.....		1	1
				50 years of age.....	1		1
				55 years of age.....	1	1	2
				60 years of age.....	1		1
				65 years of age.....	1		1
				74 years of age.....	1		1
				Total.....	17	5	22
<i>Nativity of patients admitted.</i>				<i>Religion of patients admitted.</i>			
Canada.....	1		1	Catholic.....	3	1	4
England.....	1		1	Protestant.....	6	1	7
Illinois.....	1	1	2	Mormon.....	1	1	2
Iowa.....		1	1	Making no profession of religion.....	8	2	10
Ireland.....	5	1	6	Total.....	18	5	23
Maine.....	1		1				
Missouri.....	2		2				
New York.....	2		2				
Norway.....	1	1	2				
Ohio.....		1	1				
Oregon.....	1		1				
Sweden.....	3		3				
Unknown.....	1		1				
Total.....	18	5	23				
<i>Occupation of patients admitted.</i>				<i>Civil condition of patients admitted.</i>			
Brick-molder.....	1		1	Married.....	2	4	6
Farmer.....	1		1	Widow.....		1	1
Farmer's housewife.....		1	1	Widower.....	2		2
				Single.....	14		14
				Total.....	18	5	23

Education.—Six men and one woman had a common-school education. Seven men and two women could read and write. Three men and one woman could read. Two men and one woman had no education.

New employment.—Two new and important employments for the patients have been added this year, to wit, cutting cord-wood in the winter-time and making brick in the summer-time. During the summer two employes with the help of patients have made and burned a kiln of 75,000 brick. Another kiln of 150,000 brick is now nearly completed. These have proved very helpful to the patients in restoring their physical and mental health, and will result in a considerable saving to the State in providing additional quarters for the patients, as all the brick needed for first-class fire-proof buildings can be supplied chiefly by the labor of the patients.

It is an established fact that employment is an absolutely necessary element of treatment in many cases and a very useful element of treatment in all cases, so that any practical addition to the resources of an asylum for providing its patients with employments is a great gain, and in the case of these two employments the gain to the State and to the patients are happily united.

The work of the women patients.—Their work has been in the kitchen, laundry, and sewing room, and the house work on the ward. In the sewing room have been made the dresses, coats, trousers, and underwear to meet the wants of the patients during the year.

FINANCIAL.

The purchases for the year have been :

Provisions	\$5,383.73
Household furnishing	2,419.06
Furniture	3,660.77
Male clothing	706.45
Female clothing	228.40
Farm	1,065.09
Repairs	195.89
Improvements	13,339.63
Directors' expenses	675.35
Pay-roll	8,440.01
Dispensary	359.00
Fuel	1,237.78
Total	37,711.16

This expenditure includes \$13,339.63 for permanent improvements as provided for in special appropriation by legislative assembly of 1888. It also includes the expenditure for new furniture and household furnishing supplies purchased to replace those destroyed by fire.

IMPROVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

The brick addition, before mentioned, was built during the year. This building is 117 feet long, 30 feet wide, and two stories high, and contains the following rooms: Twenty-one sleeping-rooms, four dining-rooms (three of which are used as sleeping-rooms), two day-rooms, three bath-rooms, three lavatories, and a hall now used as an office. In these rooms seventy-nine people are now living.

The old frame kitchen has been lined with brick and plastered. A wooden building, 30 by 60, has been built for a laundry and drying-room. A line of terra-cotta sewer-pipe has been laid from the building for a distance of about one-quarter of a mile.

THE FARM.

The farm products this year are unusually good, both in quantity and quality. The vegetable garden has not only added much palatable and nutritious food to the asylum dietary, but has also afforded pleasant and healthful work for the patients.

Farm Products.

Asparagus.....pounds..	100	Milk.....gallons..	3,650
Beans, string.....do....	1,500	Musk melons.....dozen..	10
Beets.....do.....	2,000	Parsnips.....pounds..	1,500
Carrots.....do.....	2,500	Peas.....do.....	1,000
Corn.....do.....	500	Pork.....do.....	3,000
Cucumbers.....do.....	100	Potatoes.....do.....	15,000
Cabbage.....heads..	500	Radishes.....dozen..	100
Hay.....tons..	60	Tomatoes.....do.....	400
Lettuce.....bunches..	100	Watermelons.....do....	50

IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED.

The destruction of the main building by fire makes additional quarters necessary, and construction of these should be commenced as soon as practicable and kept moving right along until completed. The new building should be so planned and constructed as to be the best possible instrument for caring for the insane. With this end to be attained, the building should be fire-proof, with hot water, lighted by gas or electricity, well ventilated, easily operated and kept clean. There should be broad porches inclosed with wire guards, where patients will be tempted out into the open air every day in the year, no matter how hot or cold or inclement the weather may be. Barns and outhouses are needed that the management of supplies and farm products may be both economical and judicious.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. W. GIVENS,
Medical Superintendent.

Governor GEORGE L. SHOUP,
Boisé City, Idaho.

IRRIGATION.

Last year Idaho was visited by the Senate Committee on Irrigation. The committee was composed of able and intelligent men, who devoted months of their time to the investigation and study of irrigation, visiting all the States and Territories embraced within the dry area. It was hoped that from their exhaustive examination of this question, so important to Idaho and the West generally, that the committee would be able to agree and report to Congress a bill fully covering the whole subject, but in this we were disappointed; the committee were unable to agree upon a measure covering the whole question and it went over. It is hoped that during the next session a bill will be agreed upon which will be of value to all the territory in the irrigable area. Congress should recognize that the ownership and distribution of water is something more than a local matter; it is interstate and international as well, and should have early and careful consideration. The longer legislation is delayed the greater will be the complications to overcome. It will be necessary for States to cross their line into neighboring States, to construct reservoirs for the storage of water for irrigation, domestic, and other purposes. Congress should anticipate, and enact laws covering cases of the kind, also in regard to streams flowing from one State into another, or through two or more States.

In Idaho the control and distribution of water becomes more serious each year. During the past year more capital has been invested in irrigating canals than in the ten preceding years; larger canals have been constructed in the Snake River, the Boise, Payette, and Weiser valleys, covering immense tracts of lands, a large part of which is unsurveyed and is being rapidly located or filed upon under the several land laws. Many land and irrigation companies have been organized during the past year, who are now constructing extensive canals.

Wishing to obtain as full information as possible as to the extent of these enterprises and the quantity of lands covered, I secured the assistance of A. D. Foote, C. E., who is well acquainted with the dry area of the State, having visited and explored it professionally, to report to me as fully as possible all data practicable to obtain. Mr. Foote's report is very complete and I beg to submit it in full, together with maps which I earnestly recommend be printed, as they have been prepared with great care and at some expense, and are valuable.

BOISE CITY, IDAHO, *September* —, 1890.

SIR: In compliance with your request I have the honor to submit to you the following paper concerning irrigation in Idaho, and particularly in the Snake River Valley.

The drainage basin of the Snake River extends from western Wyoming across all of Southern Idaho into eastern Oregon, a distance of 500 miles, and averages about 200 miles in width.

The rim of the basin is a continuous summit of mountain ranges very high on the north and east, lower on the south, and quite low on the west, so that the valley opens, if opening it may be called, toward the west.

The bottom of the basin or valley proper has an area of about 15,000,000 acres. This valley, once a lake, is now covered with one vast sheet of lava, great fields of which are still as black and ragged as when first cooled, while other portions have, by decomposition, changed into smooth, fertile lands.

So strong and persistent is this lava field that for 400 miles along the valley not a stream of any kind has been able to force its way across it to the river.

The Snake River, heading in the Teton, Wood River, and Green River Mountains at the eastern end of the basin, flows westward on top of the lava for its first 100 miles after entering the valley, and then at the American Falls cuts its path into the lava and continues, like a mighty canal, nearly all of its way to the Columbia River.

The area of the irrigable lands of the valley aggregate nearly 5,000,000 acres, and form the largest body of arid lands in America, on which an ample supply of water for irrigation can be conveyed at reasonable cost.

Beginning at the upper end and taking the valley in detail, as naturally divided by the drainage system, Falls River is but slightly used as yet for irrigation, a few thousand acres only being irrigated this year, though two new canals were built which will double the irrigated area.

The supply of water from the Falls River and its tributaries, if properly stored, as it can be, is sufficient for over 300,000 acres. The area irrigable in its immediate vicinity, however, is only 180,000 acres, giving a surplus of water sufficient for 120,000 acres to be used elsewhere, if possible.

Warm River joins Henry's Fork of the Snake immediately above Falls River, and, although carrying a large volume of water, has no irrigable land in its vicinity. This, with Henry's Fork, now irrigates about 10,000 acres around Egin and has a surplus of water supply for at least 300,000 acres more. A portion of this, amounting to enough for 35,000 acres, can be used in the vicinity of Egin. The remaining surplus of the three last-named rivers it is proposed to carry by canal, via Camas Station, to the Birch Creek and Lost River country, where there is a tract of some 350,000 acres which can be irrigated in no other way; the water supply of Birch Creek and the Lost Rivers being sufficient only for the lands along their banks before they reach the main valley.

The Teton River now irrigates about 23,000 acres, and with the storage reservoirs, which can be constructed on its headwaters, can irrigate the 80,000 acres which lie to the south of it at very low cost.

The lands in this vicinity are remarkable, in that they slope with such regularity that both in the vicinity of Egin and Wilford the canals for miles follow section and township lines, running to the west or south as occasion may require, perfectly straight, without appreciable cut or fill.

Around Market Lake is a tract of some 30,000 acres, which can be irrigated from the Snake River just below its forks. An attempt has been made in this direction, but failed owing to faulty engineering.

On the south side of the South Fork of the Snake, and north of Eagle Rock, a tract of about 200,000 acres is now under process of irrigation from canals taken out of the river near its entrance into the valley; and from Eagle Rock southward to the American Falls, on the east side of the Snake River, another tract, or the same tract continued, can be irrigated from the main river diverted near Eagle Rock.

On the north and east sides of the Snake River a vast tract, which has usually been called the Snake River lava beds, extending from Eagle Rock southward to the American Falls and thence westward, including Minidoka, Kimama, and Shoshone, to the Little Wood River, and aggregating 1,250,000 acres, can be irrigated from the main Snake River by diversion works near Eagle Rock.

The Snake River will not supply sufficient water for this tract without storage reservoirs. Fortunately, upon the South Fork are two localities, Jackson's Lake and Swan Valley, which furnish excellent sites for storage. At a cost not exceeding 50 cents per acre-foot 2,000,000 acre-feet of the flood waters of this river can be reserved for use during the irrigation season in the above-named places.

Another point of diversion for the waters of the Snake River is near the Minidoka Ferry, from which about 100,000 acres on the north side of the river above Stark's Ferry can be irrigated, and a large tract on the south side of the river in the vicinity of Salmon Falls Creek and Bruneau River, amounting to over 400,000 acres can be covered.

The water supply for this area will come from the Snake River near Minidoka Ferry, as mentioned, and will comprise the surplus and drainage from the tracts above, together with the large quantity of water which now comes into the river from springs along its banks between Eagle Rock and the point of diversion, amounting to some 3,000 cubic feet per second.

Marsh and Goose Creek Valleys, covering about 150,000 acres of irrigable land, of which about 25,000 acres are now irrigated from those streams, must depend for an increased water supply upon the storage of flood waters. Undoubtedly a large amount can be stored, but it is doubtful if sufficient can be thus saved, at a reasonable price, in a dry season, to cover all the good lands.

The Mountain Home district is a particularly fine one, and comprises about 400,000 acres; but the unassisted water supply is very meager, and the storage facilities in its immediate vicinity are not sufficient for more than 15,000 to 20,000 acres even at a high cost.

It was hoped that the water of the "Thousand Springs," which gush from the cañon wall of the Snake River above the Salmon Falls, might be utilized as a supply for the Mountain Home country; but a careful survey just completed shows the impossibility of it, as the water comes out about 150 feet too low. The only source of supply for these Mountain Home lands, therefore, is the storage water of the Wood

Rivers. The Wood River Valley now uses the ordinary flow of the river on about 18,000 acres of land in the vicinity of Hailey and Bellevue, and there are about 20,000 acres more of good land in the valley still to be irrigated. There is no doubt but that sufficient water can be stored in the Wood River country to supply its own valley and the Mountain Home country also. The expense may be such as to delay the work for some years, but it will not exceed \$1 per acre of land irrigated.

The Bois e River Valley contains about 375,000 acres of excellent land, which can be supplied with water from the Bois e River. Canals are constructed and being constructed of sufficient capacity to irrigate this land. About half the supply, however is to be obtained by storage in reservoirs already located.

The Payette Valley proper has about 300,000 acres of irrigable land, which can be irrigated from the Payette River; and on the same river, in Garden Valley, Horse Shoe Flat, and Long Valley, are about 75,000 acres in addition which can be irrigated. The flow of the river is ample for all the lands upon it, with but little, if any, necessity for storage. It is quite probable, however, that the excellent reservoir sites furnished by the Payette Lakes may be utilized for an additional supply for the Weiser Valley, which contains about 75,000 acres. A portion of this is now irrigated by canals from the Weiser River; but an additional supply of late summer water must be obtained from reservoirs on the Weiser, or, as above suggested, at the Payette Lakes, before any more land can be irrigated. The probabilities are that this additional supply will soon be obtained for this rich valley.

In the Bear River Valley there are about 60,000 acres irrigable, of which over 20,000 are now watered. There are reservoir sites of sufficient capacity to furnish the necessary water.

In the Salmon River country there are over 600,000 acres of irrigable land for which there is an ample supply of water to be obtained easily from the natural flow of the rivers, assisted by storage. With this locality, however, I am not sufficiently well acquainted to accurately know its resources.

The Snake River Valley possesses some peculiar advantages for irrigation which it may be well to mention. The soil generally is formed of decomposed lava, so that beginning at the surface one can follow downward and encounter the various stages of decomposition, from the very light chocolate-colored soil on top, through the fine ash-colored intermediate soil, the whiter hardpan or half decomposed lava, to the solid block lava at the bottom.

This being the case, the direct downward percolation of the irrigation water which occurs with a sandy soil does not take place. All drainage must be in a lateral direction, and consequently much less water is required to properly irrigate the land. If the lands did not have a good lateral slope there would be danger of "water-logging" the soil and developing alkali, but as a rule these lands have such a slope that this danger is entirely avoided.

It follows, therefore, that what is called "the duty of water," *i. e.*, the area which a given quantity of water will irrigate during the season, is much greater than in most localities.

For instance, the duty of water on the sandy lands of Colorado is probably about 100 acres per cubic foot of water per second. In the Snake River Valley, except in certain limited localities, the duty of water will be about 150 acres per cubic foot of water per second; thus reducing the annual cost of irrigation one-third.

In the vicinity of Eagle Rock and northward the rivers are so near the surface and have so much slope that it is a comparatively easy matter to divert the water onto the neighboring land. As a consequence many small canals have been rapidly constructed at small cost with inadequate head-works, resulting in waste of water and loss of crops at a low stage of the river. It was estimated last year that the loss of crops in Bingham County, owing to the want of proper head works with which to keep up the supply at low water, amounted to enough to have built new canals with proper works for the entire irrigated country.

This costly experience has proved to the irrigators the advantage of large canals, which can afford to put in the expensive headworks necessary to obtain an ample supply at all times, and is resulting in the present building, or enlarging, of several large canals in Bingham County. The Eagle Rock and Willow Creek Canal, although quite large (being 50 miles long and 30 feet wide on the bottom, 4 feet deep and a grade of 6 feet per mile), has profited by last year's lesson, and put a weir across the river at its head-works of sufficient height to raise the water into its gates at the lowest stage.

The Idaho Canal Company is building a canal, taking water from the Snake, 9 miles above Eagle Rock, making its head-works of solid masonry on rock bottom, and will raise the river at low water by a "trap-door" weir extending across the river. This canal is 40 feet wide on the bottom, and when completed is to be 8 feet deep, with a grade of 1 1/4 feet per mile. Another large canal is being constructed in this vicinity called the Cedar Rock and Foot-hills Canal, which shows the peculiar advantage of this locality for cheap construction. It is 40 feet wide on the bottom, 3 feet

deep, and has the enormous grade of $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet per mile. Being so shallow, this grade will probably cause very little trouble over the coarse gravel bottom. The canal takes its water from the "old channel" of the South Fork of the Snake, and because of its slight depth little or no diverting works will be required, though there will always be the danger of the shifting channel of the river leaving it entirely. It is certainly a remarkable instance of the economical diversion of water for irrigation.

The largest irrigation enterprise in the State is now being prosecuted in the Bois  Valley. The Idaho Mining and Irrigation Company of New York has constructed this year one line of canal 55 miles long, taking water from the Bois  River about 12 miles below Bois  City and extending, via Nampa, to the Snake River, about 8 miles above the mouth of the Bois . Its capacity is 250 cubic feet per second, and it covers about 50,000 acres of land; although it is expected to use a portion of the water for mining purposes. This line is supplemental, however, to the company's main line, which takes its water supply from the Bois  River at a point about 10 miles above Bois  City. The capacity of this canal, which I believe is the largest one in America, is about 3,000 cubic feet per second. It is 45 feet wide on the bottom, $82\frac{1}{2}$ feet on top, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, with a grade of 2 feet per mile. The headworks consist of a loose rock dam 40 feet high which turns the river, when not into the canal, over a waste-weir 500 feet long, built of masonry, on solid rock. The piers for the headgates are also of masonry, on solid rock, and by the side of them but 10 feet lower is a masonry tunnel for a scouring-gate, to take away all sand and sediment that comes from the placer mines above.

There is a large force of men and teams now at work, and it is expected that the canal will furnish water to irrigate the greater portion of the 300,000 acres which it covers, next season.

This company have also surveyed and located reservoir sites upon the headwaters of the Bois , of sufficient capacity to furnish nearly half the supply of water required for the canal; so that there need be no interference with prior water rights from the river.

Already about half the lands lying under this company's system of canals has been located upon by settlers, and it is to be remarked that only a small portion has been entered in large areas, as allowed under the desert act. It is reasonable to suppose that within five years the complete occupation and reclamation of these lands will have been accomplished.

Idaho has been rather backward until recently in developing large irrigation enterprises and there are several opportunities still open for large canals; but this may be counted as an advantage to the State, in that it can profit from the mistakes of other more advanced localities, without having to pay for the knowledge acquired through that costly teacher, experience.

The two largest companies now operating in the State have adopted a method for the sale and distribution of water which promises to avoid those troubles and annoyances, sometimes amounting to failures, for both canal companies and irrigators, which, in other parts of the country, have originated in unjust and irrational methods of selling water.

These companies give a perpetual right of water for the land that is inseparable from it, and transferable with it as an appurtenance, at a mere nominal price per acre (just sufficient to pay the cost of having a supply ready when wanted), and guarantee a sufficient supply of water to mature the crops, and then charge a fair price for such quantity of water as is used on the land; measuring it out with care and system, so that the irrigator who waters his wheat with sufficient to cover his land 6 inches deep during the season, pays only one-fourth as much as that one who waters his clover crop 24 inches deep.

This system gives the irrigator a direct incentive toward the economical use of water, which in itself is of enormous advantage to the State at large, as it increases the irrigable area and prevents swamps; it prevents the development of that side of human nature which causes many persons to use more water than they need, simply because it costs no more; and by giving a guaranteed perpetual right for a nominal yearly assessment, which can not be increased, it forestalls all of those evils which arise from a separate ownership of land and water. In fact the canal companies virtually do not claim the ownership of the water, but are merely common carriers or distributors of it, as they should be.

The measuring apparatus employed is simple and is such that the irrigator at all times can see for himself the amount of water he is getting. I consider this system a great advance in irrigation development in America, and one which the State of Idaho will appreciate more and more when coming years have demonstrated its superiority. It is hardly necessary to state, perhaps, that this method of selling water is no experiment, similar arrangements having been employed for years in France, Italy, and Spain.

I inclose also a map showing the irrigable area of the Snake River Valley in Idaho,

one showing the canal system of the Upper Snake River basin, and a table giving, in concise form, statistics concerning irrigation in Idaho.

In view of the foregoing the New York Evening Post's slur, when Idaho was admitted, that "another mining camp had become a State," seems hardly applicable.

Hoping that this slight sketch of Idaho irrigation interests may be of service to you,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. D. FOOTE,

Member American Society of Civil Engineers.

HON. GEORGE L. SHOUP,
Governor of Idaho.

Irrigation statistics of Idaho.

Locality.	Area now irrigated.	Total area irrigated when canals now under construction are completed.	Area irrigable with ample water supply.	Reservoir capacity in acre-feet.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	
Falls River	8,000	10,000	*180,000	‡500,000
North Fork Snake River	10,000	75,000	*80,000	*200,000
Teton River †	25,000	80,000	*120,000	*50,000
Lost River Country	9,000	9,000	*325,000	*5,000
South Fork Snake River	8,000	8,000	*35,000	‡2,000,000
Main Snake River, north side	8,000	30,000	†1,250,000	
Main Snake River, south side	45,000	450,000	‡450,000	‡500,000
Rock, Raft, and Marsh Creeks †	16,000	6,000	*65,000	*30,000
The Wood Rivers †	10,000	10,000	*30,000	*250,000
Mountain Home †	18,000	18,000	*400,000	*20,000
Goose and Salmon Creeks	55,000	22,000	*450,000	*200,000
Bruneau River	22,000	22,000	*250,000	*50,000
Boisé River †	30,000	375,000	‡375,000	‡250,000
Payette River †	20,000	20,000	‡300,000	‡250,000
Weiser River	12,000	18,000	‡75,000	100,000
Salmon River	10,000	10,000	*600,000	*600,000
Bear River	21,500	21,500	*61,500	*75,000
Totals	327,500	1,181,500	5,046,500	4,780,000

* Estimated. † Shown by U. S. Irrigation Survey.

‡ Areas from U. S. Land Survey.

§ Estimate on Blackfoot and Port Neuf Rivers.

|| Private survey.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

In Bingham County, and near the village of Soda Springs on the line of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, are several mineral springs. The superiority of the water of these springs is not surpassed by any springs in the world. For many years these springs have been a pleasant summer resort for the people of Idaho and Utah, but not until after the construction of a railway was the superiority of this mineral water over that of other springs known to people abroad. Bottling and shipping was for several years confined to orders from parties who had visited these springs. Recently they have attracted such wide-spread notice that the water has become an article of commerce under the label of "Idanha mineral water." Last year the agent in charge of these springs informed me that the year's shipment amounted to 535,000 bottles; from the same authority I learn that about 1,000,000 bottles, or 250,000 gallons, have been shipped this year. The demand is continually increasing, and before very long the business of bottling the Idanha water will rank as one of Idaho's leading products. The scenery and other attractions in the vicinity can hardly be equaled on the continent. There are ample hotel accommodations near by.

STATE WAGON ROAD.

An act to provide for a wagon road between Mount Idaho in Idaho County and Little Salmon Meadows in Washington County was passed

by the fifteenth session of the Idaho legislature and approved by the governor on the 5th day of February, 1889.

The foregoing act was approved by an act of Congress (Public, No. 122), entitled "An act to provide for a wagon road between Mount Idaho in Idaho County and Little Salmon Meadows in Washington County, Idaho Territory," and signed by the President May 16, 1890.

The act provides for the issuance of \$50,000 in bonds, in denominations of \$1,000 each, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of January and July in each year. Said bonds are redeemable at the pleasure of the Territory (now State) after ten years. Three commissioners were appointed as provided for in the act, on June 19, 1890.

Contracts have been awarded for the building of the road and work is now in progress and the road will be completed and opened for travel prior to September 1, 1891. At the present time there is no wagon road connecting northern and central Idaho. In addition to the convenience and advantage to travel and commerce, a broad field of new territory will be opened up. The country penetrated is heavily timbered and is known to abound in rich mines.

MILITIA.

As indicated in my last report, the desire to form companies and to enlist in the National Guard has manifested itself in all parts of the State. Company A, composed of the young men of Bois , the capital city, pretty generally re-enlisted when the term expired (one year) for which its members were mustered in, and now numbers sixty-one officers and enlisted men. Company B, at Weiser, mustered with thirty-six officers and men, now numbers forty-three. Company C, at Grangeville, was mustered on January 2, 1890, with forty-seven officers and enlisted men; its last report shows fifty. Company D was mustered in at Albion in March, 1890, and its muster-roll shows sixty-four names, while at the present time that company reports seventy officers and enlisted men. The Eagle Rock Company, E, mustered thirty-six men; its last report shows forty-nine. At Hailey, Company F now has fifty-two officers and enlisted men, showing an increase of nine since muster on May 26, 1890.

These six companies have been consolidated into a battalion. Four of them are armed and uniformed, and the other two are armed only, but requisitions have been approved by the War Department for their uniforms, which are daily expected to arrive.

Following is the roster and a table exhibiting a comparative statement of the growth of the National Guard in this State since July, 1889:

Roster.

George L. Shoup, commander-in-chief.
Col. Edward J. Curtis, adjutant-general.
Col. Nelson F. Kimball, inspector-general.
Col. Charles A. Clark, quartermaster-general.
Col. A. S. Senter, commissary-general of subsistence.
Col. W. T. Riley, mustering officer.

Battalion:

Maj. William Stokes.
Maj. F. S. Jenne.

A Company, Bois  City:

Capt. Harlan Peffy.
First Lieut. C. C. Stevenson.
Second Lieut. W. S. Whitehead.

B Company, Weiser:

Capt. George J. Davis.
First Lieut. Charles W. Townley.
Second Lieut. O. M. Harvey.

C Company, Grangeville:

Capt. E. Beck.
First Lieut. C. B. Wood.
Second Lieut. S. E. Bibby.

D Company, Albion:

Capt. P. N. Niles.
First Lieut. Josiah E. Miller.
Second Lieut. E. A. Jordan.

E Company, Eagle Rock:

Capt. D. F. Chamberlain.
First Lieut. John M. Taylor.
Second Lieut. Joseph Brinson.

F Company, Hailey:

Capt. D. W. Figgins.
First Lieut. W. T. Kennedy.
Second Lieut. S. C. John.

Comparative statement: Strength of the Idaho National Guard.

Company.	Date of muster.	Strength.	Where located.
A	July 23, 1889	61	Boisé City.
B	July 26, 1889	49	Weiser.
C	Jan. 2, 1890	50	Grangeville.
D	Mar. 24, 1890	70	Albion.
E	Apr. 12, 1890	49	Eagle Rock.
F	May 26, 1890	52	Hailey.
Total		381	

The companies are commanded by intelligent and efficient officers, and officers and men are to be commended for the high degree of discipline and soldierly bearing they have attained.

Other companies are ready to be mustered as soon as provision can be made for arming and equipping them. We have no militia law, but it is believed that the next legislature will enact a law to retain the organization, and will provide for its support and enlargement.

Federal and Territorial officers in Idaho.

Name.	Office.	Name.	Office.
George L. Shoup	Governor.	W. D. Robbins	United States Indian agent, Nez Percé Agency.
Edward J. Curtis	Secretary.	E. Nasholds	United States Indian agent, Lemhi Agency.
James H. Beatty	Chief justice supreme court (second district).	H. J. Cole	United States Indian agent, Cœur d'Alene Agency.
Willis Sweet	Associate justice (first district).	Richard Z. Johnson ...	Attorney-general.
Charles H. Berry	Associate justice (third district).	James H. Wickersham ..	Controllor.
Joseph P. Wilson	United States marshal.	Charles Himrod	Treasurer.
Fremont Wood	United States attorney.	Charles C. Stevenson ..	Superintendent of public instruction.
W. H. Pettit	United States surveyor-general.	Edward J. Curtis	Librarian <i>ex officio</i> .
J. W. Cunningham	United States assayer, in charge of assay office, Boisé City.	Richard Z. Johnson ...	Trustees for care and custody of capitol building.
Charles S. Kingsley	Register land office, Boisé City.	Charles Himrod	Commissioners for improvement of capitol grounds.
Joseph Perrault	Receiver land office, Boisé City.	Jas. H. Wickersham ...	
William T. Riley	Register land office, Hailey.	Richard Z. Johnson ...	State prison commissioners.
C. O. Stockslager	Receiver land office, Hailey.	C. W. Moore	
Perry J. Anson	Register land office, Blackfoot.	Peter Sonna	Directors Idaho Insane Asylum, Blackfoot.
W. H. Danilson	Receiver land office, Blackfoot.	L. L. Tiner	
Charles M. Day	Register land office, Lewiston.	William Bryon	Regents of the University of Idaho.
Charles M. Foree	Receiver land office, Lewiston.	C. P. Bilderback	
J. E. Russell	Register land office, Cœur d'Alene.	J. B. Wright	
J. Rand Sanburn	Receiver land office, Cœur d'Alene.	I. N. Coston	
S. G. Fisher	United States Indian ag't, Rags Fork Agency.	O. P. Johnson	
		N. A. Just	
		George L. Shoup	
		Isaac H. Bowman	
		John W. Jones	
		J. W. Reid	
		Nathan Falk	
		B. F. Morris	
		Willis Sweet	
		H. B. Blake	
		Richard Z. Johnson ..	

Miscellaneous officers.

Name.	Office.	Name.	Office.
John W. Givens	Medical superintendent Idaho Insane Asylum.	Walter Shoup	Private secretary to governor.
J. D. Springer	Warden United States penitentiary.	W. R. Cartwright	Janitor, capitol building.
		Moses Maxfield	Night watchman, capitol building.

Army officers, Boise Barracks.

Name.	Office.	Name.	Office.
H. E. Noyes	Major Fourth Cavalry, commanding post.	G. Wheeler	First lieutenant Troop G, Fourth Cavalry.
H. P. Birmingham.....	Assistant surgeon, with rank of captain.	C. Howland.....	First lieutenant Company C, Fourth Infantry.
Joseph Keefe.....	Captain Company C, Fourth Infantry.	J. L. Sehon.....	Second lieutenant Company C, Fourth Infantry.
C. H. Murray.....	Captain Troop F, Fourth Cavalry.	W. H. Hart.....	Second lieutenant Troop G, Fourth Cavalry.

Army officers, Fort Sherman, Idaho.

Name.	Office.	Name.	Office.
William P. Carlin.....	Colonel Fourth Infantry, commanding regiment and post.	W. A. Thompson.....	Captain Troop G, Fourth Cavalry.
G. Mears.....	Lieutenant-colonel Fourth Infantry.	J. M. Neal	First lieutenant Troop G, Fourth Cavalry.
J. A. Leyden.....	First lieutenant Fourth Infantry, adjutant.	L. Hardeman	Second lieutenant Troop G, Fourth Cavalry.
J. J. O'Brien	First lieutenant Fourth Infantry, quartermaster.	C. McQuister	Second lieutenant Company D, Fourth Infantry.
W. H. Bisbee.....	Captain Company H, Fourth Infantry.	F. B. Andrus.....	Second lieutenant Company G, Fourth Infantry.
J. W. Bubb	Captain Company D, Fourth Infantry.	A. H. Brown	Second lieutenant Company E, Fourth Infantry.
B. D. Price.....	Captain Company E, Fourth Infantry.	H. Hall	Second lieutenant Company H, Fourth Infantry.
R. P. Brown.....	Captain Company G, Fourth Infantry.		

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CORPORATIONS.

The following is a list of foreign and domestic corporations duly incorporated and doing business in Idaho from June 1, 1887, to October 22, 1890:

Name.	Name.
American Ditch Company.	Cœur d'Alene Railway and Navigation Company.
Alturas Commercial Company.	Central Canal and Land Company.
Artesian Well and Drill Company.	Cedar Point Water Company.
Artesian Water and Land Improvement Company.	Caldwell Board of Trade.
Baker Wire Company.	Corbett Slough and Ditch Company.
Bannock Implement Company.	Commercial Bank of Moscow.
Burke Water Company.	Consolidated Silver Bell Mining Company.
Bannock Musical Association.	Cœur d'Alene Clothing Company.
Bloomington Co-operative Mercantile Institution.	Caldwell Water Company.
Bloomington Irrigation Company.	Charity Grange No. 15.
Bear Lake Outlet Irrigation Company.	Clark's Fork Mining Company.
Boisé Central Railway Company.	Deer Creek Irrigation Company.
Butler Mining Company.	Denver and Idaho Land Company.
Boisé City and Nampa Irrigation, Land and Lumber Company.	Eastern Washington Railway Company.
Bald Mountain Mining and Milling Company.	Eastern Washington Railway Company (supplemental articles).
Boisé Water-Works.	Emerson, Talcott & Co.
Boisé Rapid Transit Company.	Eureka Mining Company.
Boisé Land and Irrigation Company.	E. C. Hardware Company.
Caldwell Fair Association.	Essene Lodge No. 22.
Caldwell Forwarding Company.	Eagle Rock Land and Townsite Company.
Caldwell Building and Loan Association.	Eagle Rock Armory Hall Association.
Cañon Creek Railroad Company.	Farmers' Commercial Co-operative Association.
Cœur d'Alene Prospecting and Mining Company	Fay Templeton Mining Company.
Cœur d'Alene Water and Mining Company.	Fay Templeton Mining Company (amended articles).
Cedar Hollow and Foot-hills Canal Company.	First Baptist Church of Moscow.

Name.	Name.
<p>First Congregational Church of Pocatello. First Congregational Church of Genesee. Farmers' Union of Moscow, Idaho. Genesee Real Estate Company. Gray Rock Mining and Milling Company. Granite Mining Company. Gold Belt and Western Railway. Hailey Gold Belt and Western Railway. Hndson Cattle Company. Hotaling, A. P. & Co. Helena and Idaho Gold Mining Company. Hidden Treasure Mining Company. Hailey Hot Springs Hotel Company. Helena and Frisco Mining Company. Ives Silver Mining Company. Idaho Mining Company. Idaho Commercial Company. Inez Mining Company. Idaho County Agricultural Fair Association. Idaho Electric Supply Company. Idaho Canal and Land Company. Idaho and Montana Gold Mining Company. Idaho Building and Loan Association. Idaho Horse and Cattle Company. Idaho Canal Company. Idaho Bedrock Flume Company. Idaho North and South Railway Company. Idaho Mining and Irrigation Company. Idaho Mining and Irrigation Company. Jumbo Gold and Silver Mining Company. J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company. J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company (amended articles). Jarvis-Conklin Trust Mortgage Company. Ketchum Cemetery Association. Ketchum Spring Water Supply Company. Kootenai Railway Company. Kootenai Transportation Company. Kootenai Railroad Company. Lombard Investment Company. Lewiston Water Company. Latah County Fair Association. Last Chance Ditch Company. La Belle Irrigation Company. Lewiston Water and Light Company. Lewiston and Southeastern Railway Company. Lewiston Water and Light Company (supplemental articles). Lombard Investment Company (reorganized under the laws of Missouri July 31, 1890). Mammoth Gold and Silver Mining Company. Mason Creek Ditch Company. Moscow Academy. Milwaukee Mining Company. Moscow Commercial School Company. Middleton Mill Ditch Company. Masonic Hall Association. Methodist Church of Grangeville. Methodist Episcopal Church of Little Bear River. Methodist Episcopal Church of Juliatta. Missoula and Last Chance Mining Company. Nicholia Building and Investment Company. Nicholia Club. Nez Perces County Agricultural Fair Association. Nampa Artesian Well and Water Company. NeSmith Consolidated Mining Company. Northwestern Sampling and Milling Company. Nampa Water Company. Nampa Building and Construction Company. Odd Fellows and Knights of Labor Association. Oneida Flouring Mills Company. Oregon Mortgage Company. Ovid Irrigation Company. Oneida Mercantile Union.</p>	<p>Oregon Short Line Railway Company and others (consolidated). O. S. L. & U. & N. R'y Co. (amended articles of consolidation). O. S. L. & U. & N. R'y Co. (amended articles of consolidation). Old Abe and Tompkins Mining and Milling Company. Parker Mining Company. Presbyterian Church of Rathdrum, first. Pioneer Dixie Ditch Company. Pioneer Irrigation and Manufacturing Company. Presbyterian Church of Caldwell, first. Portland Mining Company. Peyette and Emmett Ditch Company. Preston, Riverdale, and Mink Creek Canal Company. Pacific Coast Elevator Company. Portneuf Irrigation Company. Pocatello Electric Light and Telephone Company. Payette Company. Quaker City Mining Company. Riverside Ditch Company. Rocky Bar and Mountain Home Telegraph and Telephone Company. Riverside Irrigation Company. Rexburg Milling Company. Rose of New England Mining Company. Red Cloud Mining Company. Rexburg Irrigation Company. Spokane and Palouse Railway Company. Shoshone Co-operative Company. St. Anthony Canal Improvement and Townsite Company. Staver & Walker. Salmon City Cemetery Association. Spokane, Post Falls, and Eastern Railroad and Navigation Company. Statesman Printing Company. Silver City Telegraph Company. Silver King Mining Company. Sweetwater Irrigation Company. Shoshone Falls Power and Electric Railway Company. Simmons Hardware Company. South Liberty Irrigation and Manufacturing Company. Teton Island Canal Company. Union Ditch Company. United Brethren Church of Jamestown. Victor Mining and Milling Company. Veteran Gold Mining Company. Washington and Idaho Railway Company. Washington and Idaho Railway Company (supplemental articles). Washington and Idaho Railway Company (supplemental articles). Washington and Idaho Railway Company (supplemental articles). Warring Mining and Milling Company. Wardner Miners' Union. Washington and Idaho Railway Company (supplemental articles). Wallace Manufacturing, Electric and Water Company. Weiser Lodge, No. 17, I. O. O. F. Western Building and Loan Association. Weiser Land and Improvement Company. Wallace and Sunset Railway Company. Wardner Mining Railroad Company. You Like Mining and Milling Company. Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution of Oakley, Idaho.</p>

IDAHO ALTITUDES.

Elevations of prominent towns, lakes, villages, etc.

Name.	Elevation.	Name.	Elevation.
Albion.....	4,400	Long Valley.....	3,700
Alturas Lake.....	6,600	Murray.....	2,750
American Falls.....	4,320	Malad City.....	4,700
Atlanta.....	5,525	Market Lake.....	4,795
Bear Lake.....	5,900	Montpelier.....	5,793
Bellevue.....	5,200	Mouth of Port Neuf River.....	4,522
Blackfoot City.....	4,523	Mt. Idaho City.....	3,480
Bloomington.....	5,985	Montana Mine.....	9,500
Boisé City, capital of Idaho.....	2,800	Meade Mountain.....	10,540
Big Camas Prairie, Alturas County.....	5,000	Malad Divide.....	9,220
Big Camas Prairie, Idaho County.....	3,500	Oneida Salt Works.....	6,300
Bonanza City.....	6,400	Oneida (town).....	5,700
Burke.....	3,900	Oxford.....	4,862
Camas Station.....	4,722	Paris.....	5,836
Cœur d'Alene Mission.....	2,280	Pocatello.....	4,512
Craig Mountain.....	4,080	Paris Peak.....	9,522
Custer Mountain.....	8,760	Placerville.....	5,100
Caribou Mountain.....	9,854	Putnam Mountain.....	8,933
Centerville.....	4,825	Quartzburg.....	5,115
Challis.....	5,400	Rathdrum.....	2,000
Clawson's Toll Gate.....	4,300	Ross Fork Station.....	4,394
Custer City.....	6,560	Red Rock Ranch.....	4,792
Dry Creek Station.....	5,689	Rock Creek.....	4,513
Eagle Rock.....	4,720	Rocky Bar.....	5,200
Estes Mountain.....	10,050	Red Fish Lake.....	6,600
Fort Hall.....	4,783	Sawtelle's Peake.....	9,070
Fort Lapwai.....	2,000	St. Charles.....	5,932
Franklin City.....	4,516	St. George.....	5,771
Florida Mountain.....	7,750	Salmon City.....	4,030
Florence.....	8,000	Soda Springs.....	5,779
Fish Haven.....	5,932	Silver City.....	6,680
Ferks of Lolo.....	4,450	Sawtooth City.....	7,000
Gentile Valley (head).....	5,245	Shoshone.....	4,587
Galena City.....	7,900	Summit, between Challis and Bonanza.....	9,100
Gladiator Mine.....	9,700	Summit, between Boisé City and Idaho City.....	4,815
Henry Lake.....	6,443	Summit, between Idaho City and Centerville.....	4,812
Hailey.....	5,350	South Mountain City.....	6,450
Idaho City.....	4,263	Do.....	3,226
Junction Station.....	6,329	Salmon Falls.....	7,980
Jackson Lake.....	6,806	War Eagle Mountain.....	4,600
Ketchum.....	5,700	Weston.....	2,340
Lewiston.....	680	Weiser City.....	
Lake Pend d'Oreille.....	2,003		
Lake Cœur d'Alene.....	2,150		

IDAHO NEWSPAPERS.

There are fifty newspapers published in Idaho, as follows:

Name of paper.	Place of publication.	Name of paper.	Place of publication.
Statesman.....	Boisé City, Ada County.	Bulletin.....	Rocky Bar, Elmore County.
Sun.....	Do.	Free Press.....	Grangeville, Idaho County.
Hornet.....	Do.	Courier.....	Rathdrum, Kootenai County.
Democrat.....	Do.	Post.....	Post Falls, Kootenai County.
Times.....	Nampa, Ada County.	Panhandle.....	Do.
Progress.....	Do.	Evening Post.....	Do.
Tribune.....	Caldwell, Ada County.	Times.....	Cœur d'Alene City, Kootenai County.
Transcript.....	Payette, Ada County.	Mirror.....	Moscow, Latah County.
Times.....	Hailey, Alturas County.	Star of Idaho.....	Do.
News-Miner.....	Do.	Advocate.....	Kendrick, Latah County.
Keystone.....	Ketchum, Alturas County.	Advertiser.....	Genesee, Latah County.
Observer.....	Montpelier, Bear Lake County.	Recorder.....	Salmon City, Lemhi County.
Independent.....	Paris, Bear Lake County.	Journal.....	Shoshone, Logan County.
Kaintuck Bugle.....	Rexburg, Bingham County.	Herald.....	Bellevue, Logan County.
Rexburg Press.....	Do.	Teller.....	Lewiston, Nez Perces County.
Register.....	Eagle Rock, Bingham County.	Enterprise.....	Malad City, Oneida County.
Times.....	Do.	Avalanche.....	Silver City, Owyhee County.
News.....	Blackfoot, Bingham County.	Sun.....	Murray, Shoshone County.
Herald.....	Pocatello, Bingham County.	Miner.....	Wallace, Shoshone County.
Tribune.....	Do.	Press.....	Do.
World.....	Idaho City, Boisé County.	News.....	Wardner, Shoshone County.
Times.....	Albion, Cassia County.	Statesman.....	Osborne, Shoshone County.
Silver Messenger.....	Clayton, Custer County.	Tribune.....	Mullan, Shoshone County.
Mail.....	Mountain Home, Elmore County.	Leader.....	Weiser, Washington County.
Democrat.....	Do.	Citizen.....	Salubria, Washington County.

RELIGIOUS AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

In the early part of Idaho's history the population was constantly shifting, and composed largely of people of an adventurous nature, therefore there were but few established churches or places of worship; but the few that were in existence, with the Masons, Odd Fellows, and other benevolent societies, performed all the moral and benevolent work at that time. These societies organized lodges, purchased lots, and erected buildings in nearly every camp of considerable size in the Territory. They also contributed largely towards the construction and maintenance of hospitals for the care of the sick, maimed, and destitute.

As the population became more settled, and permanent towns were established, the leading denominations sent missionaries and superintendents, who, here and there, established a church or a chapel, simple and inexpensive at first, but as time went on and towns grew larger and more prosperous churches grew more numerous and on a more pretentious and larger scale, until to-day the spires of churches are seen in almost every village, mining camp, and town in the State, and the deep-toned chimes of the church-bell are responded to by as large a percentage of the populace as in other States, and congregations listen with marked reverence to able and devoted pastors and to the music of well trained choirs. No less than eight denominations have established churches and have faithful pastors and ministers working in the field. The influence and good work of these churches which are now established on a firm and enduring foundation, is very apparent, and there is a marked decrease in crime, pauperism, and intemperance. Sunday schools are well attended throughout the State.

Leading clergymen of the State have placed me under obligations for the following data, viz :

PRESBYTERIAN.

I am indebted to Rev. J. H. Barton, of Bois  City, for the following data relating to his church :

BOIS  CITY, IDAHO, *September 6, 1890.*

DEAR SIR : The Presbyterian church has at present in the State of Idaho, fourteen church organizations with an aggregate membership of 643; fifteen Sunday schools with 960 scholars; also four day schools. These churches and schools are under the care of fourteen ministers and six teachers.

Very respectfully,

J. H. BARTON.

Hon. GEORGE L. SHOUP,
Governor of Idaho.

CATHOLIC.

The Right Rev. Alfonz Glorieux, of the Roman Catholic denomination, has kindly furnished me with the following statistics :

BOIS  CITY, IDAHO, *August 28, 1890.*

SIR : In compliance with your request of the 27th instant, I respectfully submit the following report of statistics relating to the Catholic church in Idaho :

Churches and chapels	28
Clergymen	15
Convents	5
Members, white	7,000
Members, Indians	1,500
Academies and schools	2
Pupils	290
Teachers	26
Value of churches, convents, schools, etc	\$180,000

Believe me, yours very truly,

A. J. GLORIEUX,
Bishop.

Hon. GEORGE L. SHOUP,
Governor of Idaho.

EPISCOPAL.

Rev. D. C. Pattee has kindly furnished me with the following data relating to the Episcopal church :

BOISÉ CITY, IDAHO, September 5, 1890.

MY DEAR SIR: With regard to the statistics of the Episcopal Church in Idaho, I submit the following as a close approximation of the same :

Number of clergy.....	11
Parishes and missions.....	35
Communicants.....	500
Valuation of church property.....	\$60,000

Respectfully,

DAVID C. PATTEE,

Rector of St. Michael's Church, Boise City.

Hon. GEORGE L. SHOUP,
Governor of Idaho.

BAPTIST.

The following was furnished by Rev. L. W. Gowen, of the Baptist Church :

BOISÉ CITY, IDAHO, October 3, 1890.

SIR: In response to your inquiry for statistics of the Baptists of Idaho, I submit the following as being as nearly exact as I am able to obtain at present ;

Number of Baptist churches in Idaho.....	20
Number of members.....	620
Value of church property.....	\$29,800

Very respectfully,

L. W. GOWEN,

Secretary Idaho Baptist Home Mission Board.

Hon. GEORGE L. SHOUP,
Governor of Idaho.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Rev. J. H. Skidmore, pastor Methodist Episcopal Church, Boise City, Idaho, reports his church to be in a flourishing condition, and that he is in receipt of cheering reports from all parts of the State. I am indebted to him for the following data :

Churches.....	26
Members.....	1,208
Value of church property.....	\$77,600

Recapitulation.

Denominations.	Number of churches.	Value of church property.	Number of members.
Presbyterian.....	14	\$25,000	643
Catholic.....	28	180,000	8,500
Episcopal.....	25	60,000	500
Baptist.....	20	29,800	620
Methodist Episcopal.....	26	77,600	1,208
Congregational, and others.....	*17	17,000	1,000
Total.....	130	389,400	12,471

*Estimated.

I have no statistics from the Mormon Church.

The above table shows the following gratifying increase since last year :

Churches.....	21
Members.....	1,334
Value of church property.....	\$168,900

Societies.

	Lodges.	Members.
Masonic	19	834
Independent Order of Odd Fellows	37	1,261
Ancient Order of United Workmen	14	550
Knights of Pythias	6	250
Knights of Labor	12	900
Woman's Christian Temperance Union	26	600
Independent Order of Good Templars	5	200
Grand Army of the Republic (posts)	18	442
Sons of Veterans (camps)	1	30
Knights of Honor	1	30
Catholic Knights of America	2	30
Total	141	5,127

MORMONS.

For many years the Mormon question has been an important factor in Idaho politics. When the first Mormon communities were established within our border, but little attention was given them; but as their settlements in the southeastern counties became more dense and rapidly extended over several counties, under the direction and guidance of the leaders of the church, whose headquarters were in Salt Lake City, Utah, the influence of the Mormon Church in Idaho politics, at first merely noticeable, finally became pronounced. The revolting and pernicious practice of bigamy and polygamy was condemned by the better class of both of the great political parties in the Territory. That the church held and controlled the franchise of its members was apparent to all. Planks were inserted in political platforms denouncing the unholy teachings and practices of the church, and finally the legislature at its thirteenth session passed a registry law requiring all who wished to exercise the right of franchise to register, and at the time of registering each one exercising this privilege was required to take a rigid oath, which in substance reads as follows:

You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you are a male citizen of the United States over the age of twenty-one years; that you have actually resided in this Territory for four months last past and in this county thirty days; 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 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 you do not, either publicly or privately, or in any manner whatever, teach, advise, 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; that you 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, and that you have not previously voted at this election. So help you God.

The leaders of the church asserted that the above oath was unconstitutional, and carried it into our courts, where its constitutionality was affirmed. At the Territorial election two years ago a considerable number of Mormons withdrew from the church just before the election; others more defiant, took the oath, registered, and voted without the formality of withdrawal. It was alleged that those who had severed their connection with the church, soon after election, united with it again. As a result of their disregard for the oath many indictments were found and arrests made. Samuel D. Davis was placed on trial and found guilty as charged in the indictment and was sentenced to

fine and imprisonment. The defendant applied for and obtained a writ of habeas corpus. The court held that sufficient cause was not shown for the discharge of the defendant and he was remanded to the custody of the sheriff. From this judgment the defendant appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. On February 3, 1890, the Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the court below, thereby establishing by the court of highest resort the constitutionality of the test-oath which disfranchises in this State all bigamists and polygamists and those adhering to their faith and practice. I inclose the opinion of the Supreme Court and respectfully request that it be published in the appendix to this report.

Section 3, suffrage and election, of the constitution of the State of Idaho is very rigid on this question, viz:

SEC. 3. No person is permitted to vote, serve as a juror, or hold any civil office who is under guardianship, idiotic, or insane, or who has at any place been convicted of treason, felony, or embezzlement of the public funds, bartering or selling or offering to barter or sell his vote, or purchasing or offering to purchase the vote of another, or other infamous crime, and who has not been restored to the rights of citizenship; or who at the time of such election is confined in prison on conviction of a criminal offense; or 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 or plural marriage, or which teaches or advises that the laws of this State prescribing rules of civil conduct are not the supreme law of the State; nor shall Chinese or persons of Mongolian descent, not born in the United States, nor Indians not taxed, who have not severed their tribal relations and adopted the habits of civilization, either vote, serve as jurors, or hold any civil office.

The principal opposition to the admission of Idaho was on account of the provision of the foregoing section of the constitution. Several leaders of the Mormon Church, assisted by able counsel, appeared before the Senate and House Committee on Territories when the bill for the admission of Idaho was pending and opposed admission with all the determination and skill that legal talent could command. Idaho was admitted, however, without amendment to the above section, and it is now one of the provisions defining suffrage and qualification of electors in the constitution of the State. In justice to the people of this organization I must say that no effort was made by them to vote at the late election. To all appearances they have resolved to accept the opinion of the Supreme Court and to abandon bigamy and polygamy.

The recent official manifesto of the president of the Mormon Church counseling against the further practicing or teaching these crimes may ultimately affect their legal standing and prepare the way to a restoration to citizenship. This will be fortunate or unfortunate as the Mormons themselves shall determine. If they shall forget their church and their priesthood when they commence to exercise their duties as citizens; if they study the Constitution of the United States, the constitution of the State of Idaho, and the logic of our political institutions generally; if they follow the example of intelligent Americans, acquiring independent political convictions and affiliate with national political parties as the force of honestly conceived opinions may dictate; if they abandon the habit of following the commands or counsels of church leaders, who may corruptly bargain away their votes, and as citizens hold themselves loyal to the Government under whose protection they live, then, and only then, will they be welcomed to a partici-

pation in public affairs and the ballot be to them a safeguard and help. The old-time exclusiveness of the Mormon Church in all that pertains to social and business life has made the settlement of non-Mormons among them undesirable, but with the adoption of loyal principles and habits of thought they will make better neighbors and better citizens.

FINANCE.

Following is a statement of our financial condition on October 1, 1890, including bonded and registered indebtedness and the valuation of property as returned by the assessors for the fiscal year:

Under the act of 1877 there were issued for general purposes of indebtedness \$46,715.06. The denomination of these bonds are \$1,000, and the rate of interest is 10 per cent. per annum.

The interest is payable semi-annually, in June and December, at the office of the Territorial treasurer in Boise City. They mature December 1, 1891.

Under the act approved February 2, 1885, \$100,000 additional bonds were issued for the following specific purposes: \$80,000 to construct and equip our capitol building, and \$20,000 to aid in the construction of an insane asylum at Blackfoot, Idaho.

These bonds were issued in sizes of \$1,000, bearing 6 per cent. per annum interest coupons, which are payable semi-annually, in July and January, to Messrs. Kountze Bros., of New York City.

The capitol building bonds mature in 1905, and the asylum bonds fall due in 1892, 1893, 1894, and 1895, in multiples of \$5,000 annually. The capitol building fund is maintained by the receipts arising from the Territorial and county licenses and the proceeds of all rents that may be derived from the use of the capitol building. These bonds are redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time after the expiration of ten years from the date of their issuance. The surplus money in this fund of \$5,000 or more, over and above the amount required for the payment of interest due and to become due, shall be used for the redemption of these bonds, according to their number and issue.

All these bonds can be easily extinguished at their maturity from this sinking fund, as the income of receipts are increasing annually. There is in this fund at the present date, October 1, 1890, \$20,774.95.

The semi-annual interest on the series of bonds issued in 1877 and the Idaho asylum bonds are paid from the general fund of the Territory.

The registered or floating indebtedness, amounting to \$92,552.89, draws 10 per cent. per annum interest, and when issued in large denominations commands a premium of 1 to 2 per cent.

The county treasurers of the respective counties in the State will make their final statements on the second Monday of January for the fiscal year 1890; the bulk of our revenues will then be paid over, and this amount will be redeemed at the treasurer's office on or about February 1, 1891. The interest on these bonds has never been in default and no contest has ever been made on the issue from any source.

Bonds in the near future will be issued for the sum of \$50,000 to build and equip a wagon road from Mount Idaho, in Idaho County, to Little Salmon Meadows, in Washington County. The act authorizing the issuance of these bonds was passed by the legislature February 5, 1889, and ratified by an act of the Fifty-first Congress May 16, 1890.

The resources of the general fund are large, consisting of the proceeds derived from an annual ad valorem tax on all property, the pro-

ceeds from the per capita poll tax, delinquent taxes, insurance licenses, and moneys received for the care of non-indigent insane.

The present rate of taxation is fixed at 4 mills on the dollar; $3\frac{1}{2}$ mills are appropriated for the general fund and one-half mill to the university fund.

The last session of the Territorial Legislature authorized expenditures for the inclosure and improvement of the capitol grounds, \$15,000; for the improvement of the Idaho Insane Asylum, \$15,000, and for the purchase and improvement of university lands, \$15,000. The foregoing appropriations were expended as provided for in the several acts of the legislature, and are included in the registered indebtedness. The destruction by fire of the Idaho Insane Asylum at Blackfoot, with all its furniture and equipments, on the 24th day of November last, resulted in the issuance of heavy drafts on the Territorial treasurer. These drafts are also included in the registered indebtedness. Notwithstanding the improvements made within the past year and the heavy drafts made on the treasurer by the burning of the asylum, it is believed that the registered indebtedness will be obliterated on or before February 1, 1891.

I submit herewith the report of James H. Wickersham, controller of Idaho:

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER,
Boisé City, Idaho, October 1, 1890.

SIR: I respectfully submit for your consideration a modified report of the affairs of this office for the past fiscal year.

Complete and full returns can not now be furnished, as the time designated by law for the returns of county official, to this department is not due.

BONDED DEBT.

Bonds, act of 1877, due December 1, 1891.....	\$46,715.06
Capitol building bonds, act of 1885.....	80,000.00
Insane Asylum bonds, act of 1885.....	20,000.00
	<hr/>
	146,715.06
Registered indebtedness on treasury.....	92,552.89
	<hr/>
Total indebtedness October 1, 1890.....	239,267.95
	<hr/>
Fund balances October 1, 1890:	
General fund	799.39
Capitol building fund.....	20,774.95
Library fund.....	198.89
University fund.....	78.32
Common school fund.....	758.60
Insane fund.....	334.57
General school fund.....	10,919.40
	<hr/>
Total	33,864.12

The registered indebtedness will be redeemed about the 1st day of February, 1891, at the close of the fiscal year.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

Assessed valuation before equalization, 1890:

Real estate	\$16,531,848.50
Personal property.....	9,049,456.71
	<hr/>
Total.....	25,581,305.21

From the returns of property valuation, it will be observed that the increase for the present year is nearly \$2,000,000, notwithstanding the large loss of live stock during the years 1889 and 1890 by severe winters.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Hon. GEORGE L. SHOUP,
Governor of Idaho.

JAS. H. WICKERSHAM,
Controller of Idaho.

STATEHOOD.

On April 2, 1889, my predecessor issued a proclamation recommending that the people elect delegates to a constitutional convention to convene at Boise City, the capital of the Territory, on the 4th day of July, 1889, to frame a constitution for the State of Idaho.

On May 11 I issued a proclamation on the question of statehood fully indorsing the above recommendation. A majority of the delegates elected to the constitutional convention assembled at Boise City on Thursday, the 4th day of July, 1889, and a temporary organization was effected by the election of John T. Morgan temporary president and James W. Reid temporary secretary.

A permanent organization was effected by the election of William H. Clagett, of Shoshone County, as president, and Charles H. Reed, of Ada County, secretary. The oath was administered by his honor Hugh W. Weir, chief justice of Idaho. The session of the convention lasted thirty-four days, and after adopting a constitution for the State of Idaho adjourned *sine die*.

On the 2d day of October I issued a proclamation submitting the constitution of the State of Idaho to the people of the Territory for adoption or rejection at an election to be held on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, 1889. The election for ratification or rejection was held on November 5 and returns made to the secretary of the Territory, as provided by the constitution of the State of Idaho. A meeting of the board of canvassers was held in the executive office December 2, 1889. Returns from all of the counties were found to have been received by the secretary of the board, which were opened and canvassed with the following results:

For the constitution	12,398
Against the constitution	1,773
Scattering	13
Total vote cast	14,184

In the House of Representatives, January 13, 1890, Hon. I. S. Struble, chairman of the Committee on the Territories, introduced a bill (H. R. 4562) to provide for the admission of the State of Idaho into the Union.

On April 3, 1890, the bill for the admission of Idaho, with amendments, passed the House of Representatives. On July 1 the bill passed the Senate and was approved by the President July 3, 1890.

The constitution for the State of Idaho provides that the governor, on the admission of the Territory as a State, shall issue a proclamation, which shall be published and a copy thereof mailed to the chairman of the board of county commissioners of each county, calling an election by the people of all State, district, county, township, and other officers, created and made elective by the constitution, and fixing a day for such elections, which shall not be less than forty days after the date of such proclamation, nor more than ninety days after the admission of the Territory as a State. In complying with the foregoing provisions I issued an election proclamation July 18 requiring the election to be held October 1, 1890.

In submitting this the last report for the Territory of Idaho I have the honor to say that I am under obligations to many of the Territorial officers and obliging citizens for valuable information.

In severing my connection with you and your Department as Territorial governor, I beg to express to you my sincere and most earnest thanks for the courteous kindness I have at all times received. I also desire to thank you in behalf of the people of Idaho for the deep interest you have manifested for their welfare and prosperity.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
GEO. L. SHOUP,
Governor.

Hon. JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

APPENDIX.

Supreme Court of the United States. No. 1261. October term, 1889. Samuel D. Davis, appellant, *vs.* H. G. Beason, sheriff of Oneida County, Idaho Territory. Appeal from the third judicial district of the Territory of Idaho.

STATEMENT.

In April, 1889, the appellant, Samuel D. Davis, was indicted in the district court of the third judicial district of the Territory of Idaho, in the county of Oneida, in connection with divers persons named, and divers other persons whose names were unknown to the grand jury, for a conspiracy to unlawfully pervert and obstruct the due administration of the laws of the Territory, in this that they would unlawfully procure themselves to be admitted to registration as electors of said county of Oneida for the general election then next to occur in that county, when they were not entitled to be admitted to such registration, by appearing before the respective registrars of the election precincts in which they resided, and taking the oath prescribed by the statute of the State, in substance as follows:

"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 on the 6th day of November, 1888); that I have (or will have) actually resided in this Territory four months, and in this county for thirty days next preceding the day of the next ensuing election; that I have never been convicted of treason, felony, or bribery; that I am not 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 or 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 of such order, organization, or association, or which practices bigamy, 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; that I do regard the Constitution of the United States and the laws thereof and the laws of this Territory, as interpreted by the courts, as the supreme laws of the land, the teachings of any order, organization, or association to the contrary notwithstanding, so help me God;"

when, in truth, each of the defendants was a member of an order, organization, and association, namely, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, commonly known as the Mormon Church, which they knew taught, advised, counseled, and encouraged its members and devotees to commit the crimes of bigamy and polygamy as duties arising and resulting from membership in said order, organization, and association, and which order, organization, and association, as they all knew, practiced bigamy and polygamy, and plural and celestial marriage as doctrinal rites of said organization; and that in pursuance of said conspiracy the said defendants went before the registrars of different precincts of the county (which are designated) and took and had administered to them, respectively, the oath aforesaid.

The defendants demurred to the indictment, and, the demurrer being overruled, they pleaded separately not guilty. On the trial, which followed on the 12th of September, 1889, the jury found the defendant, Samuel D. Davis, guilty, as charged in the indictment. The defendant was thereupon sentenced to pay a fine of \$500, and in default of its payment to be confined in the county jail of Oneida County for a term not exceeding two hundred and fifty days, and was remanded to the custody of the sheriff until the judgment should be satisfied.

Soon afterwards, on the same day, the defendant applied to the court, before which the trial was had, and obtained a writ of habeas corpus, alleging that he was imprisoned and restrained of his liberty by the sheriff of the county; that his imprison-

ment was by virtue of his conviction and the judgment mentioned and the warrant issued thereon; that such imprisonment was illegal, and that such illegality consisted in this: (1) That the facts in the indictment and record did not constitute a public offense, and the acts charged were not criminal or punishable under any statute or law of the Territory; and (2) that so much of the statute of the Territory which provides that no person is entitled to register or vote, at any election who is "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" is a "law respecting an establishment of religion" in violation of the first amendment of the Constitution and void.

The court ordered the writ to issue, directed to the sheriff, returnable before it at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of that day, commanding the sheriff to have the body of the defendant before the court at the hour designated, with the time and cause of his imprisonment, and to do and receive what should then be considered concerning him. On the return of the writ the sheriff produced the body of the defendant, and also the warrant of commitment under which he was held, and the record of the case showing his conviction for the conspiracy mentioned and the judgment thereon. To this return, the defendant, admitting the facts stated therein, excepted to their sufficiency to justify his detention. The court holding that sufficient cause was not shown for the discharge of the defendant, ordered him to be remanded to the custody of the sheriff. From this judgment the defendant appealed to this court. (Revised Statutes, section 1909.)

(February 3, 1890.)

Mr. Justice Field, after stating the case, delivered the opinion of the court.

On this appeal, our only inquiry is whether the district court of the Territory had jurisdiction of the offense charged in the indictment of which the defendant was found guilty. If it had jurisdiction, we can go no further. We can not look into any alleged errors in its rulings on the trial of the defendant. The writ of habeas corpus can not be turned into a writ of error to review the action of that court; nor can we inquire whether the evidence established the fact alleged, that the defendant was a member of an order, or organization, known as the Mormon Church, called the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, or the fact that the order, or organization, taught and counseled its members and devotees to commit the crimes of bigamy and polygamy as duties arising from membership therein.

On this hearing we can only consider whether, these allegations being taken as true, an offense was committed of which the Territorial court had jurisdiction to try the defendant. And on this point there can be no serious discussion or difference of opinion. Bigamy and polygamy are crimes by the laws of all civilized and Christian countries. They are crimes by the laws of the United States, and they are crimes by the laws of Idaho. They tend to destroy the purity of the marriage relation, to disturb the peace of families, to degrade woman, and to debase man. Few crimes are more pernicious to the best interests of society and receive more general or more deserved punishment. To extend exemption from punishment for such crimes would be to shock the moral judgment of the community. To call their advocacy a tenet or religion is to offend the common sense of mankind. If they are crimes, then to teach, advise, and counsel their practice is to aid in their commission, and such teaching and counseling are themselves criminal and proper subjects of punishment, as aiding and abetting crime are in all other cases.

The term "religion" has reference to one's views of his relations to his Creator, and to the obligations they impose of reverence for his being and character, and of obedience to his will. It is often confounded with the *cultus* or form of worship of a particular sect, but is distinguishable from the latter. The first amendment to the Constitution, in declaring that Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion, or forbidding the free exercise thereof, was intended to allow every one under the jurisdiction of the United States to entertain such notions respecting his relations to his Maker and the duties they impose as may be approved by his judgment and conscience, and to exhibit his sentiments in such form of worship as he may think proper, not injurious to the equal rights of others, and to prohibit legislation for the support of any religious tenets, or the modes of worship of any sect.

The oppressive measures adopted, and the cruelties and punishments inflicted by the governments of Europe for many ages, to compel parties to conform, in their religious beliefs and modes of worship, to the views of the most numerous sect, and the folly of attempting in that way to control the mental operations of persons, and enforce an outward conformity to a prescribed standard, led to the adoption of the amendment in question. It was never intended or supposed that the amendment could be invoked as a protection against legislation for the punishment of acts inimi-

cal to the peace, good order, and morals of society. With man's relations to his Maker and the obligations he may think they impose, and the manner in which an expression shall be made by him of his belief on those subjects, no interference can be permitted, provided always the laws of society, designed to secure its peace and prosperity and the morals of its people, are not interfered with.

However free the exercise of religion may be, it must be subordinate to the criminal laws of the country passed with reference to actions regarded by general consent as properly the subjects of punitive legislation. There have been sects which denied as a part of their religious tenets that there should be any marriage tie, and advocated promiscuous intercourse of the sexes as prompted by the passions of its members. And history discloses the fact that the necessity of human sacrifice on special occasions has been a tenet of many sects. Should a sect of either of these kinds ever find its way into this country swift punishment would follow the carrying into effect of its doctrines, and no heed would be given to the pretense that, as religious beliefs, their supporters could be protected in their exercise by the Constitution of the United States. Probably never before in the history of this country has it been seriously contended that the whole punitive power of the Government for acts recognized by the general consent of the Christian world in modern times as proper matters for prohibitory legislation must be suspended in order that the tenets of a religious sect encouraging crimes may be carried out without hindrance.

On this subject the observations of this court through the late Chief-Justice Waite, in *Reynolds vs. United States*, are pertinent. (98 U. S., 145, 165, 166). In that case the defendant was indicted and convicted under section 5352 of the Revised Statutes, which declared that "every person having a husband or wife living, who marries another, whether married or single, in a Territory, or other place over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction, is guilty of bigamy, and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 and by imprisonment for a term not more than five years." The case being brought here, the court, after referring to a law passed in December, 1783, by the State of Virginia, punishing bigamy and polygamy with death, said that from that day there never had been a time in any State of the Union when polygamy had not been an offense against society cognizable by the civil courts and punished with more or less severity; and added: "Marriage, while from its very nature a sacred obligation, is, nevertheless, in most civilized nations a civil contract, and usually regulated by law. Upon it society may be said to be built, and out of its fruits spring social relations and social obligations and duties with which Government is necessarily required to deal. In fact, according as monogamous or polygamous marriages are allowed, do we find the principles on which the Government of the people to a greater or less extent rests." And, referring to the statute cited, he said: "It is constitutional and valid as prescribing a rule of action for all those residing in the Territories, and in places over which the United States have exclusive control. This being so, the only question which remains is, whether those who make polygamy a part of their religion are excepted from the operations of the statute. If they are, then those who do not make polygamy a part of their religious belief may be found guilty and punished, while those who do must be acquitted and go free. This would be introducing a new element into criminal law. Laws are made for the government of actions, and while they can not interfere with mere religious belief and opinions they may with practices.

Suppose one believed that human sacrifices were a necessary part of religious worship, would it be seriously contended that the civil government under which he lived could not interfere to prevent a sacrifice? Or, if a wife religiously believed it was her duty to burn herself upon the funeral pile of her dead husband, would it be beyond the power of the civil government to prevent her carrying her belief into practice? So here, as a law of the organization of society under the exclusive dominion of the United States, it is provided that plural marriages shall not be allowed. Can a man excuse his practices to the contrary because of his religious belief? To permit this would be to make the professed doctrines of religious belief superior to the law of the land, and in effect to permit every citizen to become a law unto himself. Government could exist only in name under such circumstances. And in *Murphy vs. Ramsey* (114 U. S., 15, 45), referring to the act of Congress excluding polygamists and bigamists from voting or holding office, the court speaking by Mr. Justice Matthews, said: "Certainly no legislation can be supposed more wholesome and necessary in the founding of a free, self-governing commonwealth, fit to take rank as one of the co-ordinate States of the Union, than that which seeks to establish it on the basis of the idea of the family, as consisting in and springing from the union for life of one man and one woman in the holy estate of matrimony; the sure foundation of all that is stable and noble in our civilization; the best guaranty of that reverent morality which is the source of all beneficent progress in social and political improvement. And to this end no means are more directly and immediately suitable than those provided by this act, which endeavors to withdraw all political influence from those who are practically hostile to its attainment."

It is assumed by counsel of the petitioner that because no mode of worship can be established or religious tenets enforced in this country, therefore any form of worship may be followed, and any tenets, however destructive of society, may be held and advocated, if asserted to be a part of the religious doctrines of those advocating and practicing them. But nothing is further from the truth. Whilst legislation for the establishment of a religion is forbidden, and its free exercise permitted, it does not follow that everything which may be so called can be tolerated. Crime is not the less odious because sanctioned by what any particular sect may designate as religion.

It only remains to refer to the laws which authorized the legislature of the Territory of Idaho to prescribe the qualifications of voters and the oath they were required to take. The Revised Statutes provide that "the legislative power of every Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States. But no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands of other property of residents." (Revised Statutes, section 1851.)

Under this general authority it would seem that the Territorial legislature was authorized to prescribe any qualifications for voters calculated to secure obedience to its laws. But, in addition to the above law, section 1859 of the Revised Statutes provides that "every male citizen above the age of twenty-one, including persons who have legally declared their intention to become citizens in any Territory hereafter organized, and who are actual residents of such Territory at the time of the organization thereof, shall be entitled to vote at the first election in such Territory, and to hold any office therein, subject, nevertheless, to the limitations specified in the next section," namely, that at all elections in any Territory subsequently organized by Congress, as well as at all elections in Territories already organized, the qualifications of voters and for holding office shall be such as may be prescribed by the legislative assembly of each Territory, subject, nevertheless, to the following restrictions:

First. That the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States above the age of twenty-one or persons above that age who have declared their intention to become such citizens;

Second. That the elective franchise or the right of holding office shall not be denied to any citizen on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude;

Third. That no soldier or sailor or other person in the Army or Navy, or attached to troops in the service of the United States, shall be allowed to vote unless he has made his permanent domicile in the Territory for six months; and

Fourth. That no person belonging to the Army or Navy shall be elected to hold a civil office or appointment in the Territory.

These limitations are the only ones placed upon the authority of Territorial legislatures against granting the right of suffrage or of holding office. They have the power, therefore, to prescribe any reasonable qualifications of voters and for holding office not inconsistent with the above limitations. In our judgment section 509 of the Revised Statutes of Idaho Territory, which provides that "no person under guardianship, *non compos mentis*, or insane, nor any person convicted of treason, felony, or bribery in this Territory, or in any other State or Territory in the Union, unless restored to civil rights; nor any person who is a bigamist or polygamist, or who teaches, advises, counsels, or encourages any person or persons to become bigamists or polygamists, or to commit any other crime defined by law, or to enter into what is known as plural or celestial marriage, or who is a member of any order, organization, or association which teaches, advises, counsels, or encourages its members or devotees, or any other persons to commit the crime of bigamy or polygamy, or any other crime defined by law, either as a rite or ceremony of such order, organization, association or otherwise, is permitted to vote at any election, or to hold any position or office of honor, trust, or profit within this Territory," is not open to any constitutional or legal objection.

With the exception of persons under guardianship or of unsound mind, it simply excludes from the privilege of voting or of holding any office of honor, trust, or profit, those who have been convicted of certain offenses, and those who advocate a practical resistance to the laws of the Territory and justify and approve the commission of crimes forbidden by it. The second subdivision of section 504 of the revised statutes of Idaho, requiring every person desiring to have his name registered as a voter to take an oath that he does not belong to an order that advises a disregard of the criminal law of the Territory, is not open to any valid legal objection to which our attention has been called.

The position that Congress has, by its statute, covered the whole subject of punitive legislation against bigamy and polygamy, leaving nothing for Territorial action on the subject, does not impress us as entitled to much weight. The statute of Congress of March 22, 1852, amending a previous section of the Revised Statutes in reference

to bigamy, declares "that no polygamist, bigamist, or any person cohabiting with more than one woman, and no woman cohabiting with any of the persons described as aforesaid in this section, in any Territory or other place over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction, shall be entitled to vote at any election held in any such Territory or other place, or be eligible for election or appointment to or be entitled to hold any office or place of public trust, honor, or emolument in, under, or for any such Territory or place, or under the United States." (22 Statutes, 31.)

This is a general law applicable to all Territories and other places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States. It does not purport to restrict the legislation of the Territories over kindred offenses, or over the means for their ascertainment and prevention. The cases in which the legislation of Congress will supersede the legislation of a State or Territory, without specific provisions to that effect, are those in which the same matter is the subject of legislation by both. There the action of Congress may well be considered as covering the entire ground. But here there is nothing of this kind. The act of Congress does not touch upon teaching, advising, and counseling the practice of bigamy, that is, upon aiding and abetting in the commission of those crimes, nor upon the mode adopted by means of the oath required for registration, to prevent persons from being enabled by their votes to defeat the criminal laws of the country.

The judgment of the court below is therefore affirmed.

NOTE.—The constitutions of several States, in providing for religious freedom, have declared expressly that such freedom shall not be construed to excuse acts of licentiousness, or to justify practices inconsistent with the peace and safety of the State. Thus the constitution of New York of 1777 provided as follows: "The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever hereafter be allowed, within this State, to all mankind: *Provided*, That the liberty of conscience, hereby granted, shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of this State." (Art. XXXVIII.) The same declaration is repeated in the constitution of 1821 (Art. VII, section 3) and in that of 1846 (Art. I, section 3) except that for the words "hereby granted" the words "hereby secured" are substituted. The constitutions of California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, and South Carolina contain a similar declaration.

True copy.

Test:

JAMES H. MCKENNEY,
Clerk Supreme Court United States.