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Boise News Letter.

Boise, Idaho, April 4.—One result of the reorganization of the state land board, undertaken by Governor Frank Gooding, immediately after his inauguration, has been evidenced by a recent dispatch from Senator Heyburn, announcing that the commissioner of the general land office had finally accepted the state's relinquishment of 45,000 acres of land on Dumacque and Joseph Plains, in Idaho county, and allowing the state the privilege of selecting other land in lieu of those lands relinquished. The state administration is highly pleased over the news, and in the opinion of the Governor and other members of the state land board, this action will result in profit to the state to an amount greater than half a million dollars.

In July, 1903, the state land board filed a blanket selection of 60,000 acres of land in the Lewiston land office, the lands selected being all in the Salmon river country, and on what was soon discovered to be lands only valuable for grazing purposes, and with little or no selling value, probably for many years to come, and which very probably will never have sufficient value to be worth the minimum price of \$10 an acre for the state lands under the constitution. In February, 1904, the state filed relinquishment of 45,000 acres of these lands, and in September, 1904, the commissioner of the general land office refused to accept such relinquishment, at that time notifying the state land board, that its filings could only be relinquished in the event that the filings conflicted with the claims of prior settlers, that the land was mineral, or that fraud had been practiced in the selecting of such lands.

When the new administration began, it was decided to make a strenuous effort to save this large amount of land to the state. A vigorous investigation was commenced, and a mass of testimony was gathered. Senator Heyburn's interest was enlisted and this testimony was by him submitted to the secretary of the interior, to whom an appeal had been taken. By persistent and painstaking effort the attention of the land department was directed to this matter, a clear showing was made that the various endowment land funds of the different state institutions was being depleted by this section, and the decision outlined in Senator Heyburn's dispatch was the result. In addition to this great saving to the state investigation of the books of the land department shows that in one case one institution was charged with having 1400 acres of land, which had never been selected. Even at the minimum price of \$10 an acre this would represent a saving of \$14,000.

The Intermountain Wagon Road Commission adjourned this evening, after a two days' session, and Commissioners M. E. Lewis and Joseph Wheeler will leave for home tomorrow morning. During the two days that the commission was in session a number of delegations of business men appeared before the board, and presented petitions for roads. The commission organized by the election of M. E. Lewis as secretary. A resolution was passed that the commission would demand that half the cost of any road it was decided to be built, must be borne by the section benefited. The roads which were listed as petitioning to be built by the state aggregated in probable cost, even if half the expense of building is borne by the sections improved, over \$110,000, as the total appropriation is only \$50,000 it is evident that not much more than half the desired roads can be constructed. The commission reached no conclusion as to

the roads to be built. It was decided that early next month each of the proposed roads should be viewed, with the object of obtaining not only a knowledge of the probable benefits to accrue from construction, but also to gain some idea of the probable cost of the road.

Executive Commissioner R. W. McBride is expected to return from Portland on Thursday. A telegram received from him today, stated that work on the Idaho building at the Lewis and Clark exposition in Portland, has commenced. The building is to be 100 feet square, and besides containing parlors, offices and waiting rooms, will furnish a large exhibit hall, in which the state will make a magnificent display of grains, grasses, fruits, vegetables, minerals and lumber. The building is to cost \$40,000 and under the contract the exhibit hall is to be ready for use by May 1, while the whole building is to be entirely completed by May 20.

Commissioner McBride, backed by Governor Gooding and the full commission, is determined that the exhibit from the state of Idaho shall be of so fine a character, that the state must benefit materially from the fair. Governor Gooding has already taken up the matter with the railroad companies, and has secured the promise of stopover privileges on excursion tickets sold throughout the United States. The question of side-trips to points off the main lines of the railways, is still under consideration, but it is believed will be decided in favor of the requests of the governor.

The capitol building commission has already held several meetings, and it has been practically decided that the capitol will not be removed. The present plan is to purchase the central school building and block for \$25,000, the price at which the property has been placed by the school district. The commission is now advertising for drawings of the exterior and floor plans of a capitol building. These plans will be opened and considered on June 12, when a plan will probably be selected, and the author will be selected as the architect of the new capitol building.

Big Mormon Colony for Alberta.

In a special from Spokane, it is stated that President Joseph Smith, head of the Mormon church, has bought 67,000 acres of land in Alberta, north of the Montana line, and proposes to establish a colony of Mormons on the tract. The price paid was about \$400,000, according to W. F. Cochran of Nelson, B. C., who was in Spokane last week. He was chief owner of the Big Bonanza ranch, as it is known and this was the property bought by the Mormon leaders. The improvements on the property are estimated at \$20,000. The nearest town to the ranch is McLeod, 100 miles from Calgary. President Smith visited the land last September and was pleased with it. He referred to it as a site for his colony. The plan is to break the big tract into small farms to be settled upon by Mormon colonists from Utah and elsewhere. Although the deal for the ranch has been closed and the money paid, the Mormons are not expected to take possession until late this fall or early next year. They will raise this season's crops at their old homes. Mormons are plentiful in the Alberta country, fully 5000 being located in the rapidly settling country. They are a sturdy people and make a success of farming. I believe it is President Smith's intention to give each family small tract, holding general supervision in the church trustees.

We will loan you money on your farm property. THE C. C. MOORE REAL ESTATE CO.

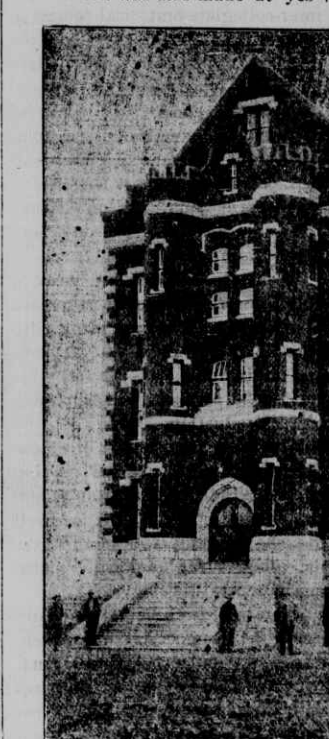
IMMEDIATE IMPROVEMENTS PROVIDED FOR WILL COST \$20,000.

The board of trustees of the Idaho Industrial Training school held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the office of T. D. Cahalan, president of the board, at which action was taken regarding certain proposed buildings required in the development of the general scheme of the state institution and which were authorized by the recent session of the legislature.

The buildings next to be erected are a girls' cottage, and a stable to house the cattle that will be required in the service of the school. These buildings were included in the original scheme, and the plans for them constituted a part of those submitted by the architect J. Flood Walker, something like a year ago.

The action taken yesterday was in line of authorizing a continuation of work in accordance with the design previously adopted.

Provision was also made at yesterday's meeting for a workshop as part of the manual training equipment.



The Idaho Industrial Training School at St. Anthony.

The girls' cottage to be constructed will be of capacity to accommodate 25 persons besides the attendants, this limit being a provision of the law establishing the institution. The cottage is to be provided with a playground and baths of a variety of forms. On the main floor will be a large class room, and attendants' quarters with private baths. On the second floor will be the dormitory with private bedrooms, equipped with lockers. Attendants' quarters and linen rooms will also be on this floor. The attic will be used for storage. The basement will have a ceiling 10 feet in height and will be utilized for the purposes ordinarily

St. Anthony City Election.

The city election Tuesday passed off without incident. The first time in the history of this city that there was not a hotly contested election. There were two tickets in the field, but no politics. C. H. Moon, the "father of St. Anthony" headed the Citizens' ticket, and Hon. James G. Gwinn headed the Peoples' ticket for mayor. The Peoples' ticket was successful, but the vote was very light. There was no campaigning to speak of and the people were left free to go to the polls and vote for their choice. Those elected were: James G. Gwinn, mayor; J. R. King, police magistrate; C. C. Bowerman, clerk; J. W. Kenney, city engineer. Councilmen, first ward, M. M. Hammond, A. M. Boylen; second ward, S. E. Carey and Jas. Smith; third ward, Percy Maryon and W. F. Jamison.

served by that department in buildings. The cottage will be 47 by 50 feet in its ground dimensions.

The workshop question was disposed of by the decision to fireproof a portion 15½ by 40 feet, of the basement of the administration building and equip it for that purpose. This was the alternative of providing a separate building.

For the stable a plan was devised that provides for the care of a limited number of animals at first, but as the needs of the institution increase the quarters may be enlarged on an exactly identical plan to any required extent, and at the minimum of expense to the state.

Provision was made for the paving about the buildings and grounds that will be called for by the present and immediately prospective development of the institution.

It is understood that advertisement for bids for the projected new buildings will be made immediately.

Of the six members of the board five were present, T. D. Cahalan, president, Mrs. F. A. Pyke of Dubois, secretary, Governor Frank R. Gooding, State Superintendent Miss May L. Scott, and Mrs. Hawthorn of Weiser. The last named was appointed a few weeks ago by Governor Gooding, and this was her first appearance in this official capacity. Speaker J. Frank Hunt was the member absent from yesterday's meeting.

The issuance of bonds authorized by the legislature for the construction of the new structures is in the sum of \$20,000.—Statesman.

\$10 Reward.

Ten dollars reward will be paid for the return of one sorrel saddle horse about 10 years old weight about 1000 pounds, white star in forehead, old scar on left side of face, old collar mark on top of neck, branded K on right shoulder. Any information of said horse will be paid for.

Address W. L. Winegar, Marysville, Ida.

Regarding Sugar Beet Culture.

Representative C. C. Moore of Fremont county, one of the leaders of the house during the last two sessions of the legislature, who is a visitor in the capital, reports that his section of the country is enjoying prosperity. The outlook for large crops in that section is very encouraging.

The farmers there, he says, are greatly interested in the raising of sugar beets. The crop in that locality has been found to be a profitable one for the farmers who have gone to work intelligently and systematically to raise the beets as they should be raised. The acreage for the Sugar City factory this year will be very nearly if not quite double that of last season. Then between 4000 and 5000 acres were raised, and the company has contracted for 9000 acres to be put in this spring.

The crop in that section, Mr. Moore states, has in some instances run as low as eight tons to the acre, but it has seldom been below 12 tons if the farmers have gone about the work according to the advice of the company.

In one or two instances the crop has made as much as 25 tons to the acre. He tells of one instance where a tract of over 100 acres was put into beets by the company operating the factory, and averaged 22 tons to the acre, a yield which would have brought a private raiser practically \$100 per acre for the season's crop.

Even figuring on a yield of 12 tons to the acre, Mr. Moore says, gives the farmer a handsome profit, as the company pays \$4.50 per ton, without any test for saccharine matter or other formality, making the income \$54 per acre. The Japs who do the work in the fields, thinning and hoeing the beets, take the contract for \$20 per acre while an equal amount is ample for all the other work, such as plowing the ground and hauling the crop to the factory or to the railroad station. This work is all done by whites, and gives the farmer, if he or members of his own family can do it, an opportunity to make good wages in connection with the prospect for good profits in the marketing of the beets.

The Japs, according to Mr. Moore, make good wages in the beet fields, but insist on doing the work by contract rather than by the day. These contracts are for \$20 an acre for a 12 ton crop and additional pay for a yield larger than that. Many of the men, he states, earn as much as \$5 per day during the season of labor, and they spend their money freely.

He says he has been greatly surprised at the character of these Jap hands. Instead of being penurious and mean, they spend their money quite liberally, buying the best of everything and paying for it in gold. Should they run an account with a merchant, they are honest enough to pay it promptly at the end of the month.

Last year, he says, it happened in a number of cases that Japs working in the beet fields who had been running accounts with the merchants suddenly rushed off to the far east to fight for the mikado, leaving their accounts with friends who remained in this country. In every instance the account was promptly settled at the end of the month, the balance of the money due the patriotic Jap who had returned to his mother country to fight being sent to him there to help on the good cause. Sometimes, Mr. Moore says, the merchants were unaware that the particular Jap they had trusted was not still working in the fields until after he had safely journeyed across the Pacific and had donned the uniform of his country.

The Japs are quite cleanly, he says. During the season of working in the fields, they take a bath every night, and appear on Sunday

morning resplendent in good clothes and freshly shaven for a promenade about the streets.

In speaking of other phases of the raising of sugar beets and the manufacture of sugar, Mr. Moore stated that the pulp that was left after the saccharine matter had been extracted was dumped by the company in a large vat, covering a space as large as a quarter block, and was sold to the farmers at 35 cents a ton for feed for the stock. It was used quite generally to keep cattle in condition during the winter months.

While it would not answer the same as grain to put the animals in shape for the market, it kept them in good condition.

The farmers generally seemed satisfied, he said, with the growth of the beets for the factory. The contracts they had signed before the installation of the plant had provided that they should plant a certain number of acres to beets each year for a specified number of years, for which the company agreed to pay them \$4.50 per ton. It was a common thing for a farmer who had contracted to put in but 10 or 20 acres to be making arrangements for a larger field this season.

The company furnished the seed to the farmers and made suggestions as to the proper manner of raising the crop, although it did not dictate in this regard. The farmers generally, however, followed the advice of the company, assuming that it had more knowledge of the subject and could secure better results than the farmers who had never before raised beets.—Boise Statesman.

President Roosevelt's Trip.

President Roosevelt left Washington Monday morning on his western outing trip, and will be absent from Washington about two months. A Washington dispatch says:

One of the chief objects of the trip which the President has long had on mind is the reunion of his Rough Rider regiment of the Spanish-American war, which is to take place at San Antonio, Tex., tomorrow, the seventh, and for which an elaborate program of exercises has been arranged. There will be a number of brief stops en route, where the President will make addresses. Leaving San Antonio, there will be a brief stop and address at Fort Worth, which will terminate the public part of the trip, following which the President is to go hunting in the Panhandle of Texas and later in Colorado. All arrangements have been made whereby the President will keep in touch with public affairs, both during his railroad ride and while hunting, so that he will be enabled to pass on all matters requiring his attention. The President is looking forward with keen pleasure to his long vacation. The following statement regarding his itinerary has been made public:

The President will leave Washington on the 3rd over the Pennsylvania railroad. He will be accompanied by Secretary Leob, Dr. Alex. Lambert, Gen. Young, Lieut. Fortesque, M. C. Latta and J. L. McGrew, stenographers and representatives of newspaper press association.

The first stop will be made at Louisville, Ky., at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning. The President and party will pass in procession through the city and the President will make an address. The train will leave Louisville at 11 o'clock, pass through St. Louis at 8 p. m., and at that point take the Missouri, Kansas & Texas road for San Antonio. A few short stops will be made in the Indian Nation and at points intervening. The trip ends at Fort Worth, so far as the public part is concerned. The president will spend some time hunting in the Panhandle, and will then go to Colorado for a hunt of some week's duration.

SEE HERE.

We have this week two special bargains in land near Sugar Factory. C. C. Moore, Real Estate Co.