PEDEMAT EVENING NEWS: TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1903.



should await the adoption of adda a plan. The advantages of thoroughly ar-ticulating the university work with the high school work of the state will. I trust, eagage your favorable considera-tion. The two should be brought into close and harmonious relationship, to the end that the standard of secondary school work throughout the state be raised and an opportunity to prepare for the university courses afforded in every place where a bigh school is in operation. Aside from local advan-tages thus afforded, the university will in time be relieved of much of its pre-paratory work and can devote its energies to college work proper. The inability to employ means with which to effectuate this articulation, to which

to effectuate this articulation, to which reference is made in the regents' report, should be removed, and the committee should be removed, and the of the faculty made operative. In its report the board asks a larger appropriation than formerly for the li-brary and maintenance funds, also seeks an appropriation for special use in the agricultural department. In view of statements set forth and the needs which are known to exist, these re-quests should receive your careful con-sideration. You are also asked to liqui-date a deficiency of \$4,264.25 arising up-on acount of the new buildings author-ized by the act of the sixth session. The of the faculty made operative. ized by the act of the sixth session. The expense incident to the erection and furnishing of these buildings ought to have been kept within the limits prescribed. My attention has been directed to serious criticism of the character of work done under the contract of construction and the worthiness of any deficit arising thereunder. Under the circumstances your investigation should he exhaustive.

STATE PENITENTIARY.

It will be among your duties to provide for the needs, present and imme-diately prospective, of the state penitentiary and to pass such laws as may erve as a guide to the present prison teard. You will have for your informa-tion in this matter the reports, finan-chi and otherwise, which exhibit the verve as a guide to the present prison teard. You will have for your informa-



you can buy it at any drug store, two sizes, 50 cents and \$1.00 a bottle. **Refuse Substitutes and Imitations**

There is no kidney cure "just as good" as Warner's. Insist on the genuine. Substitutes contain harmful drugs.

under obligations for the courtesy of advance sheets. It is a pleasure to note that while this board has been untiring and extensive in its labors it has kept its expenses within the limits of the appropriation afforded it. PUBLIC HEALTH.

During the past few years, in various ections of the state, there have been almost endless annoyance and conflict in attempted enforcement of health jaws. It has been clearly demonstrated that the statutes are not adequate to meet the necessities of rapidly develop-ing communities having related responsibilities in the matter of quaran-tining and controlling dangerous and infectious diseases. The system of county regulation without responsbility to state authority and supervision is inadequate and likely to beget un-necessary conflict. The schools and calculable benefit to our state. Our situation is exceptionally happy in that within our boundaries is found the most inviting arid region in the world. The natural water supply is equal to all demands which are likely to be made upon it in the next half century. Idano is known to be the best watered state in the west. It only remains to construct reservoirs and irrigation canals capable of conserving the natural sup-

ply and conducting it upon the lands. At this time it is very important to lay a foundation for future operations which will be broad enough for the superstructure and meet all the rejuirements of expanding conditions.

There is one branch of the irrigation question which may properly engage your attention but which, at this point, do not feel warranted in more than merely suggesting to you. 1 refer to the question of water rights. Under the constitution you are prohibited from the enactment of laws which may disturb or vitiate priorities. The ad-judication of existing priorities must be left to the courts. It is possible, how-

ever, to enact a law that will contemplate the perfection of a record of the present status of appropriations. If such a record could be made and given the authority of other public records relating to real property, it would fix a time back of which it would be unecessary to go in the settlement of future controversies. The compilation of facts necessary to the completion of such a record would probably require the creation of a commission, and it is this feature of the proposition which inclines me to refrain from Making any specific recommendation. You will perceive, however, that the interests involved are so important and of a character so intimately connected with the welfare of the agricultural popula-tion that the end to be attained may outweigh any consideration of present

During the next few years

require it.

the by-laws of the district.

there will be a great influx of people in-

to our state, and unavoidably new com-plications relating to water rights will



still remain two serious ones to the assumption of the duties of a county treasurer by a bank, viz: First. The business is conducted behind the coun-ters of a private and peculiarly ex-clusive business where nine-tenths of the people hesitate to pursue their rights of access to and investigation of public rescard. Second The public of public records. Second. The public funds are controlled by parties who may be vitally interested in delaying and marshalling calls for warrants.

In view of these facts and others which obtain, and in order that the state and the several counties may re-ceive the income from their deposits, I strongly recommend a law providing: First, that the county treasurer be required to conduct the affairs of his office at the county court house, and second, that the public moneys, both county and state, under the control of the various treasurers, be awarded for general deposit, under established se curities, to those banks within the state which will pay therefor the greatest equal or in excess of a minimum, interest on balances.

STATE BANKING LAW. Idaho is one of the few states which do not have a state banking law. The commercial and banking interests of the state are so rapidly developing, and bear such vital relationship to our affairs, public and private, that there is urgent need of greater safeguards with respect to the banks. In the older states experience has demonstrated the states experience has demonstrated the wisdom of state supervision and exam-ination, with requirements for publish-cd, certified reports showing the condi-tions, at stated periods, of all State banks. In more than one instance in this state serious loss to our citizens in both oubling and prime ways might both public and private ways migh have been arrested had such a law ob tained. The interests involved are such ar, in my judgment, will warrant your active interest in this subject. Many of the older states have laws which, in point of aptness to fit our needs, commend themselves to your favorable attention. It may be added that any law fitted to meet the needs will require either a new office or added duties to some one which now exists. In my consideration of the subject I have thought that a new office to which might be atached, in addition to the duties under the banking law proper, the further duty of expert traveling accountant for the state, would be the better provision. Such an officer would be in constant demand and would be a

and the duties thereof attained when to that of the state trasurer, or, if a banking law is enacted, to the office thereby created. Experience has dem-onstrated that the office is a sinecure, floers to have an interest in its en-orcement, but the specializing of an officer, as is done by the appointment of a warden to have charge of this particular work, dulls their interest and they await his initiative. It would be requiring little more than moderate clerical attention.

much better to place the duty directly STATE GAME WARDEN. A knowledge of the conditions as they (Continued on page six.)

Perfect Is the verdict that has been rendered by all users of **.ONG'S PRESERVES**

fistory and condition of this institution. Moreover, its proximity to the place of your sitting will enable your committee on state institutions to make a close, personal examination of its physical condition and report to you valuable suggestions. The expansion of the prison plant to proportions nec-ssary to meet the growing needs will of necessity occasion added expense. This the state cannot hope to escape and provision must be made to meet it There is need of new buildings, and the water and sewerage systems should be further developed and extended. A knowledge of the conditions as they ob-tain will suggest a house for female inmates, a hospital and a washhouse. All these buildings should be of stone, and the prison quarries, right at hand, and prison labor employed in their con-struction, thus lessening their cost to the state. The supply of artesian hot water is not sufficient to meet the demands, and a second well should be bored. A good sanitary condition demands an extension and enlargement of the sewerage system.

INSANE ASYLUM.

Those unfortunates for whom the state provides a home in the insane asylum at Blackfoot should be, as I have no reason to doubt they are, the objects of the sincere sympathy of all whose attention may be called to their sed condition. It is within the second whose attention may be called to their sad condition. It is within the scope of your duties and should be regarded, as I am sure it will, as a very sacred duty to provide amply for all the needs of the asylum and its afflicted inmates. The records disclose that there are 257 patients in the institution of women patients in the institution, 94 women and 153 men. All of these but three women and three men are able to be up and around the wards and more than half of them are competent to enrage in some employment. These con-tribute, with benefit to themselves and profit to the state, their labor in the conduct of the state, their labor in the conduct of the asylum and farm. I am pleased to report that such informa-tion as I have been able to obtain indi-cates in this institution a healthy con-dition of affairs.

HORTICULTURE.

Idaho as a fruit grower has attract-ed a prominence because of the quanti-ty, variety and superior excellence of the product. It is needless to remind you of the importance of this branch of our resources as it especially demands the attention of the legislature and of all who have a proper concention of the all who have a proper conception of its magnitude and value. The experienced magnitude and value. The experienced and observing orchardists and fruit growers will constitute a source of in-formation as to existing conditions and present needs that will be a guide to legislation, it indeed any guide is need-ed. The report of the state board of borticultural inspection is a most val-uable one and worthy of careful study. It recounts demonstrations of the recounts demonstrations of the The recounts demonstrations of the inter-entity of the state in at least two important particulars, viz.: Contests with the San Joss scale and coding moth. These, when not kept under control, are probably the most dreaded accurges known to the fruit growers of the Pacific northwest. If not to the on the Pacific northwest, if not to the en-the ration. I commend this report to your attention, and personally, am



A system tive. of collecting and pre serving vital statistics and data in rela-tion to marriages authorized and performed within the state is needed and should be embraced in law revising and expanding the scope of the public health laws of the state. This subject is worthy of your careful considera-

"OLD SOLDIERS."

The state through the assistance of general government provides a home, in Ada county, for those patriots, usually and affectionately called the "Old Soldiers," whose years and services devoted to their country have made them objects of patriotic affection and compensatory reward. This institution is intended to appproximate the comforts and expectancies of a home for those who seek and are admitted within its hospitable walls. It meets an obligation incurred by the government and for which full compensation is presumed to have passed. In other words, the inmate is provided a home as a re-ward for past services. Under the state constitution, as interpreted by our su-preme court, a very important right of a home to which attaches the idea of retributive and voluntary metiones is

retributive and voluntary residence is denied to him who enters and takes up his residence at the Idaho Soldiers' Home. He cannot vote in the precinct of his residence, if that residence depends upon his presecne in or at the home. This injustice invites your attention to the end that it be overcome

IRRIGATION.

No subject, touching the welfare of our state deserves, at your hands, more careful consideration and comprehensive inquiry than does Irrigation. That its importance may not be underestimated, I beg to invite your attention to the fact that 77 per cent of the area of the state comes within the arid beit Of this vast territory, comprising 65,000 square miles, approximately 10,000,000 acres may be made highly productive by the application of water, and, excluding that already cultivated, not less than 2,000,000 acres can be reclaimed at a moderate cost per acre. If you estimate the products of these 2,000,000 acres at \$10 per acre per

annum, which is certainly low enough, it will be seen that the yearly output will vastly exceed in value the annual product of all the mines of Alaska. It is impracticable for me to enter upon an elaboration of the importance of this

subject at this time. After years of doubt and hesitancy the general government has come to a realizing sense of the magnitude of the interests involved and has made irriga-tion a question of national concern. Your first consideration, then, should be to put the state in line with the policy of the general government in re-lation to this subject. As a state, we must be prepared to co-operate with it by such an adjustment of legislation as by such an adjustment of legislation as will invite aid and remove, as far as possible, every cause of friction or de-lay. In this the people of the state must join, making concessions where concessions are advantageous, and heartily uniting with the officers of the general government whenever unity of action is desirable. action is desirable. The fundamental principle upon which the district irrigation law of this state is founded is that the people who till the soil should own and operate the

It is the history of irrigation trise. that readjustments of water rights are made with costly and exasperating fre quency, and with every such read-justment it has been found necessary to virtually go over the entire ground from the time of the first appropriation made by the earliest settler. As time goes on these controversies will in-crease in number and be attended by increases in number and be attended by increasing perplexities. The result will be endless and almost hopeless litiga-tion involving expenses which the poor-er classes cannot meet and which, soon-

er or later, may result in vesting prior-ities in people whose ability to litigate constitutes their only claim to title. In order to escape many of the threatened evils all that is necessary is an authoritative record of actual conditions at a specific time. I leave further consideration of this phase of the sub-ject in your hands with full confidence in your ability to find a correct solu-

tion of the problem it presents. In actual experience it has been discovered that the operation of the district law would be improved by chang-ing some of its features. My attention has been directed to certain sections which seem to require amendment, and, after investigation and such careful consideration as I have been able to

give to the matter, I carnestly recommend to you the following: In the first place the blennial elections are fixed to take place too hear the opening of the irigation season. The objection to this is that an entirely new and inexperienced directory may be elected to take charge of a large irrigation district at a most critical time and without suf-ficient opportunity to study the require-ments of the undertaking which they are called upon to administer. The election should be held at least three The months earlier. It has been found that the power of the board of directors is so restricted that they are unable to meet the contingencies which must be met, without violating the letter of the statue Restrictions which hamper should certainly be removed, and the powers of the directors could wisely be enlarged.

The law, as it now exists, falls to make any provision for the cancellation of bonds which may have been au-thorized and their sale found unnecessary or impossible. I recommend a provision which will empower the board of directors of a district to cancel au-thorized bonds whenever, in their judg-

WHY STAY PALE.

A pity to see pale girls stay pale and dull when it is so easy to get Scott's Emulsion.

One of the best things Scott's Emulsion does is to give rich blood to pale girls.

irrigation systems which supply the water. Thi principle, as demonstrated The result of regular doses by long experience, is sound, and I am gratified to know that the general government has adopted it as an es-sential element in shaping its policy. The secretary of the interior in his last of Scott's Emulsion is an increase not only in the red color of the blood and in the

appetite but in the good looks says: "The ultimate operation and con-trol of the water must be left to the people who are depending upon the use of this water for their livelihood." In view of this I would here venture a word of warning to the end that in un-dertaking any change or amendment of the district law, such as may seem to you advantageous or such as I may suggest, you should carefully avoid any alteration that may tend to pervert or disturb the fundamental idea of the

JUDGE D. W. STANDROD.

, որոնականականականականականականականական պատեսի պատեսի պատեսիականականականական անանական տեսիան անգանություն։ Հայուն հայուն հայուն անգանական հայուն հայո

ment, the best interests of the district I believe that the directors of an irrigation district should be authorized by direct statute to impose adequate penalties for violation of In my judgment, the division of ir-rigation districts into directors' pretions.

cincts is conducive of evil. The people of every district should be brought together at least once in two years for the purpose of discussing their affairs among themselves and for the purpose of electing their officers. Under the law as it now exists there is provided no specific reason for an assemblage of the people of an irrigation district and the result is that dif-ferent precincts naturally divide them-selves into different communities, and thus is engendered a species of antag-

thus is engeneered a species of antag-onism which, to say the least, is pro-ductive of no good. The provision of the law which pass-es the district delinquent tax list into the hands of the county assessor causes needless trouble and expense without any corresponding advantage. If it be necessary to have a record of delin-quent tax sales in any of the county offices, the secretary or the treasurer of the district could certify such a record o the proper officer of the county and thus make it a matter of public record at the county seat. I recommend such a change in the law as will place the entire matter of assessment and tax collection within the district itself. A similar complication arises with re-spect to additions made to a district after its first organization. It will be found that, under the law, whenever an acre of new territory is taken into a district the entire boundary of the district must be retraced, and the order of the board admitting new land must be filed for record in the county recorder's office of each county within which is found any of the lands of the district. I am unable to see that there is any advantage whatever in re-de-scribing the entire boundaries of a dis-trict every time a bit of new land is admitted. I recommend the simplifi-

cation of this provision. You will, I am sure, find many valuable suggestions in the report of the state engineer touching such other modifications of the law as experience has shown necessary and advan-tageous, and I earnesity recommend to you a careful examination of that re-

port. There is one other matter in this con-nection to which I would invite your

erious consideration. It appears that within some of the organized irrigation districts there is considerable state land. This land will necessarily deland. This land will necessarily de-preciate in value unless provision is made for securing to it all the benefits of the district law. These benefits cannot be secured unless the state lands bear their proportion of the cost involved in the perfection of the plan made for the irrigation of contiguous lands. Without entering into an argu-ment upon this subject. I recommend that provision be made for paying out of the state treasury the assessment levied upon state lands included with-in all legally organized irrigation dis-tricts. tricts. If our irrigation enterprises are to

prosper as they should and develop as rapidly as the conditions of the people require, the state must recognize them in every important particular. It must be prepared to promptly meet its por-

tion of he expenses incurred in the reclamation of its lands; and, it seems to me, that it should give the same standing to the bonds and other securitles of irrigation districts that it now gives or may give to similar obliga-tions of school districts, municipal corporations, county and state organiza-STATE AND COUNTY FUNDS.

The proper disposition of state and county funds, pending their disburse-ment, is a practical question, and, as sopulation and wealth increase, grows n importance. A practice now prevails which, in the interest of the state and of good business and political morals, should be arrested. Treasurers gener-ally in the matter of the deposit of public moneys violate the law. Authority is given for "special deposit" only, yet the funds are invariably placed on gen-eral deposit subject to check in the ordinary way. The funds ought to be thus available, but under very different

conditions and safeguards than those which obtain under the present law and practice. The business and indus trial interests of the state have a right to expect that those funds will not b withdrawn from circulation, but that they will, under proper safeguards and restrictions, be available as are other funds for the use of commerce and industry. The most objectionable fea-ture of the present system, or rather lack of system, is that it creates a bad moral tone in the handling of these funds. I find upon inquiry that many of the county treasurers and invariably the size treasurer, domand from the depository banks interest upon bal-ances which they appropriate to their own use. Moreover, in many of the counties the depository bank not only pays the premium but assumes the duties of the office as well while the officer draws the salary. Banks which are financially strong and naturally would attract the doposit, other influ-ences being equal, induce a commercial ompetition in the weaker institutions

they finding it necessary and expedi-ent to offer greater inducements for the deposit. It is said by those who are in a position to know that the state treasurer's office is now worth for the term of two years, \$10,000 outside of the salary. Anyone who is familiar with the principles of banking can easily demonstrate how this is possible under the present system of handling the state funds. In proportion to the balances carried the same facts obtain

in the various counties of the state. Neither the state nor any county re-ceives benefit from this use of its

A WEAK SYSTEM. When the stomach is weak the whole system becomes weak also, because it is

from the stomach we receive strength. Besides weakness, you also suffer from Loss of Appetite, Nausca, Headache, Indigestion, Constipation and Liver Troubles. For these complaints you cannot take a better medicine than Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It posi-tively cures. Try a bottle and satisfy yourself.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS



The preserves that are natural

