

News Of The Day Through Idaho's Busy Domains.

GOV. F. R. GOODING TALKS ON IDAHO.

Chief Executive of the Gem State Makes a Great Speech at the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, and Proceeds to Set Forth the Natural Advantages for the Capitalist, Miner and The Humble Farmer.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 7—Idaho day at the Lewis and Clark exposition, which was celebrated yesterday, was one of the biggest events of the entire fair. Fully 4,000 Idaho people were in attendance, every town of importance in the Gem state being represented by dozens of visitors. One of the features of Idaho day was a monster parade which marched through the exposition grounds early in the afternoon. The parade was led by the Idaho state band, followed by Gov. Frank R. Gooding of Idaho and staff in automobiles. Then came nearly 2,000 men, women and children, carrying banners and flags and distributing cards and pamphlets descriptive of the resources of Idaho.

The line of march was the scene of a continuous ovation.

GOV. GOODING'S SPEECH

Following the celebration was the speech of Gov. Frank R. Gooding, who spoke as follows:

"Too much praise cannot be given to the management of this exposition and to the people of Oregon and the city or Portland, for the manner in which they have conceived and carried out the idea of the Lewis and Clark exposition.

History tells of no greater achievement of its kind, and on behalf of the people of Idaho, I extend thanks and congratulations for this splendid exposition commemorative of the achievements of the Lewis and Clark from the Missouri to the Pacific, which was so great a factor in saving the Pacific northwest to the Union, and hastening its settlement and development into a mighty empire.

IDAHO PROUD.

Idaho, the youngest of the trinity of extreme northwestern states, feels herself to be a part of this celebration of the exploration, settlement and development of the old Oregon country. We feel proud of the splendid showing that has been made of our great resources, particularly in the manufacture of the things in charge of Idaho's exhibit, and the ladies that have had charge of the social part of Idaho's work here at the fair, for the splendid service they have given their state. I assure you there are only words of praise at hand for all those that have at the fair."

We have met here to celebrate Idaho day, and the part Idaho is taking in this exposition, and to show our appreciation of the great services rendered their country by Lewis and Clark and their adventurous journeys through unknown lands, and we are very proud to see that brave band of heroes led by Lewis and Clark from the Missouri to the Pacific, crossing the Rocky mountains—when for the first time on the summit of the Rockies, the Stars and Stripes kissed the golden breezes, and presented to the world, the homeforth this great country should be a part of the United States—let us not forget those two splendid characters, Whitman and Spaulding, who with their families left homes of culture and refinement in the east and gave their lives to their country and their God. That the native tribes of the Pacific slope might know of their Maker, and learn the lessons of civilization and the love of peace.

SOME HISTORY.

Whitman, with his family, settled in that portion of the old Oregon country that now belongs to Washington, to suffer a martyr's death after ten years of effort and achievement for the betterment of the Indians, with whom he had cast his lot, and his saving and holding of this great territory to the Union.

In co-laborer, Dr. Spaulding, who settled in that part of the old Oregon country that is now in the northern part of our state, and for more than 50 years labored among the Nez Perce, bringing to them civilization, religion and health, while the main tribe has never forgotten or forgave.

Whitman and Spaulding are not the only pioneers to whom we do honor. There are still a few left among our citizens today who followed them elsewhere in point of interest, though all alive are the fragrance of their dreams of empire. To those men and women we wish to do honor in the flesh. But many of them have passed away, some to rest in unmarked graves where they fell in mortal combat with the Red man, that those who come who can write in history and happiness.

While the hardships and privations of the early pioneers were many, and to a large extent will be left until nature was more in kind to the country, yet they are there, and I trust it is a climate that cannot be equalled in all the world, and a soil so rich in productivity that our brothers from the far east and the south, like the gentleman from Missouri, "have to be shown" before they are convinced of the future greatness of the west.

RICHNESS OF THE SOIL.

It is said that the richness and fitness of all countries measured largely by the richness of their soil and the development of their agriculture ages. These advantages are many. Today we are the gateway to the Orient. With Manila harbor as our depot the Pacific slope will have an advantage in the markets of the orient, which together with the construction of the Panama canal, shortening the distance by more than 8,000 miles to the European markets."

On the 3rd of March, 1863, the federal government organized the territory of Idaho. It then included what is now the states of Montana and Wyoming, and the territories of Wyoming and Montana were created, and Idaho was carved into its present shape.

At that time the settlements in Idaho were small and widely scattered. Most of the settlements then were in the Boise valley, in Warren, Pocatello, and the towns of Elk and Pierce cities. In the Boise basin, the trading posts at Lewiston and in the Boise valley.

But here and there, scattered all over Idaho, the pioneer was at work, building his home and paving the way for civilization.

TRIBUTE TO PIONEERS.

Without means of transportation, settlement and development were nec-

essarily slow. The rich placer mines of the north and of the basin were worked out, and the floating population drifts of dreams of wealth which easily acquires moved on to other fields of golden adventure. But the pioneer remained. It is the history of the American pioneer. He always remains to brave the dangers of a frontier life, that may not be dream of fame, but that may be the dream of fortune.

This time the discouragement was strong. Here and there world had started a small town with its schoolhouse and churches that have always been a conspicuous figure in the frontier towns of Idaho.

The free range with its rich bunch grasses and wild flowers, and streams to assist the pioneer in his struggle for the subjugation of the far west. Pushing away from the settlements, out into the interior, they formed a picked line around the small communities, often a mile apart, of Idaho, a volcano that saved much a small settlement from complete annihilation. Finally the railroads came, and the future greatness of Idaho was assured.

It is true that the hands of steel supply the strength through the country and the first few years of the thousands who came to the coast on the cars, but few recognized Idaho as more than a name on the map, or as a place where a home could be built, or happiness or contentment could abide.

HIS FAITH JUSTIFIED.

But the pioneer was there. He loved Idaho then because he saw its richness and its beauty beneath the unpromising exterior, and felt in subduing fortune in all its wildness was a work worthy of his efforts. And so the hardy sons of the soil—those who could drive the enormous wagons that dwelt in its great mineral belt and the timber of its forests—could see that the rich soil of the northern part of the state was only awaiting the plow to yield its golden grain, its blossoms to rich colors, and its streams to set too modestly flowing through the land that only waited man's enterprise to make it blossom as the rose.

During the past 10 years the faith of the pioneer has been justified. Our state has gone forward by leaps and bounds. We have five railroads connecting a country that is truly a nation within itself. The greatest silver lead, producing camps in all the world have come into productive being in the Coeur d'Alene country, and are today producing nearly one-half the lead of the United States, and 27 per cent of the lead product of the world.

GREAT LUMBER REGION.

In this inland empire of North Idaho, one of the greatest lumber districts of the west is being developed. More than 200 mills are busy manufacturing hundreds of thousands of cords of lumber, and the great St. Maries and Clearwater rivers and their tributaries, stand the greatest white pine forests in America. Down these great rivers and their tributaries millions of feet of logs are driven annually. This is a great source of employment for thousands of men, and is adding enormous wealth to the northern part of our state.

In this inland empire are the great Camas and Nez Perce prairies, and the Potlatch and Palouse countries, producing millions of bushels of grain annually, many carloads of delicious fruits, and millions in value of live stock. Yet this inland empire has but begun a beginning. In no part of the west is offered a better inducement to those who come to find a home than in the portion of our state. In fact every part of Idaho offers great inducements to the home buyer.

THIRD IN THE UNION.

We can boast of the greatest mineral belt of any state in the Union, with the exception of Colorado, border on the Teton peaks, and border along the Wyoming line in the south, to the British possessions in the north. Idaho now ranks third in the Union in the production of precious metals, and as we now are building into the interior of the state, into the great mining camps, I predict that in the next decade Idaho will take first place in the great mining industry of the United States.

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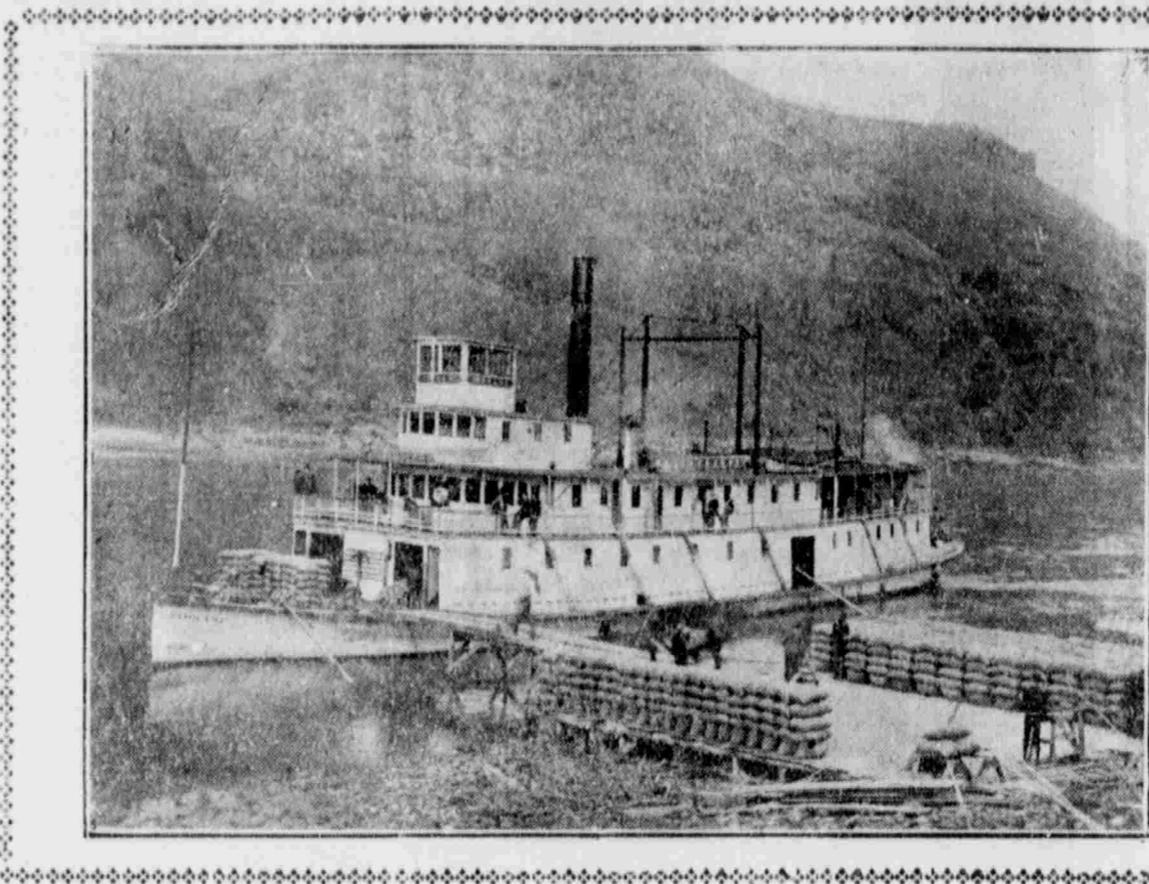
CONFERENCE OF BEAR LAKE STAKE.

Special Correspondence.

PARKE, Id., Sept. 1.—Beautiful weather has prevailed for ripening the crops with some showers and hot days. Last week the frost nipped the upper leaves of the late stuff, but no material damage was done. This year will go on record for the earliest harvest. The wheat is now mostly cut, and some is in the stack. The best crop is very heavy, and digging will commence about Sept. 29.

Several new houses are going up, and some others are coming in steadily, and in most cases are being put up the old residents. Most of the land under cultivation is being held at \$100 an acre.

There are two cases of typhoid fever here. Roy Armstrong, who is convalescing rapidly, and Hiram S. Johnson, who is still prostrate. The health of the people is good, and with the immense crops they are almost too busy to eat, drink or sleep.



STEAMER LOADING WHEAT ON SNAKE RIVER ABOVE LEWISTON.

over the thirsty desert, and a transformation was wrought that can be understood only by those who witnessed the marvelous change.

FINE FARMS SPRING UP.

Where a year ago was a desert there are now farms with fine waving fields of grain and rich grasses. A late spring up like magic, and today has a population of nearly 2,000 souls. Fine homes and splendid business blocks have been built, and the assessment roll of Cassia county shows that before Twin Falls was a year old it had

an assessed valuation of \$1,000,000.

Put Twin Falls is not the only great irrigation project in south Idaho. Through the great energy of our president, Theodore Roosevelt, a national irrigation law was passed, and the government is now at work building the Twin Falls dam, a year old it had

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