

BRADY'S ADDRESS TO REPUBLICANS.

Ante-Campaign Document That
Will be Read With Interest
In Idaho.

THE STATE ADMINISTRATION.

Reviews at Length the Work That Has
Been Done Under the Regime
of Governor Gooding.

BOISE, Ida., May 8.—Hon. James H. Brady, chairman of the Republican state central committee, has prepared a statement setting forth the work of the present state administration, which he has addressed to the different Republican committees at the various counties of the state. The address will be read with interest by all members of the party and is sent to the "News" in full. It follows:

"The Republican party of Idaho is preparing for another campaign. In a sense the party is on trial after the exercise of power in this state during the last 15 months, under a definite governmental policy—promulgated at the state convention in Moscow in 1904. The platform there adopted promised the people of Idaho, in the event of the election of F. R. Gooding, as governor, and the remainder of the ticket there named, an honest, capable and business-like administration. These promises, it is believed, will be admitted by all who are in possession of the facts, and have been carried out by Governor Gooding and the present state administration. At a meeting of the Republican state central committee, recently held in Boise, resolutions of endorsement of Governor Gooding and his administration were unanimously adopted by the committee. The party is willing to stand on the record of his administration."

THE LEGISLATURE.

"The eighth session of the legislature was a very successful one in its membership. The record of the laws passed at that session is evidence of the high standard of the members of that body. Never before in the history of Idaho did the governor and the legislature work in such perfect harmony for the benefit of our state. In Governor Gooding's message will be found recommendations for the passage of many laws, which recommendations were carried out by the eighth session. Many of these are today the most important laws upon our statute books, and have made a complete change in the handling of some branches of our state and county governments. Chief among these is the bill providing for the reorganization of the state land department."

LAND DEPARTMENT.

"It was apparent to Gov. Gooding after he had made a careful investigation of the land department of our state that the work of the department had not been started along the lines of broad business principles, so essential to success. The national government had dealt kindly with us, in giving to the common schools of our state sections 16 and 36 of each township, or one-eighth of the whole area of our state. In addition, grants to the amount of \$55,000 were given to our public institutions, and the care and disposal of all these lands were placed under the control of the state board of land commissioners. Much depends upon the wisdom with which

these enormous grants are administered. The upbuilding of our public institutions and common schools is largely in the hands of this commission. With a determination that this great trust should be fully protected, Gov. Gooding is giving up much of his time to active supervision of the work of this department."

WORK OF SELECTION.

"In the selection of 191,500 acres of land during the first 15 months of Gov. Gooding's administration, which is more than 20 per cent of all the land selected since statehood, great care has been taken in the work. Not a single acre has been selected unless it was shown that the land was well worth \$10 an acre. The administration has succeeded in relinquishing 55,000 acres of land, which had been selected by a former administration, but had not been clear listed, and which was clearly shown to be entirely worthless. This was accomplished after the commission of the general land office had refused to relinquish the same, necessitating the taking of numerous appeals to the secretary of the interior, and after months of persistent labor. This meant alone to the state a saving of \$550,000, as under the Constitution no land can be sold for less than \$10 an acre, and the state has selected 55,000 acres of land worth not less than \$10,000 an acre, and in many instances three times that much in lieu of this 55,000 acres released. Senator Dubois has introduced a bill in Congress for the relinquishment of 80,000 acres of land in south Idaho that have been selected by former state administrations for our public institutions. The government pays high for some of these lands, and entirely beyond any hope of reclamation. A careful examination shows that the state today owns 140,000 acres of land in north and south Idaho, that is not worth the fees for filing paid by the state to the general government."

AS TO ACCOUNTING.

"In dealing with the action of the present state administration in the fullness of the facts, it is desirable to be accurate, concise and absolutely impartial in all statements. In the past no proper accounts have ever been kept of the state's affairs, and no proper account has ever been kept of the state's losses, by reason of mineral and homestead claims upon sections 16 and 36, and other reservations, and for which the state is entitled to lieu selections, and the state land board has energetically gone to work to remedy this condition of affairs, and has succeeded in checking up all such matters. The state land board has also discovered that the delay in making the state's selections of land in the past has resulted in placing many obstacles in the way of the present land board in making selections, because of the scarcity of good land, and the added expense in selecting the same. The state land board has also contested and there is now pending before the general land office at Washington, contests upon some 45,000 acres of some of the finest timber lands in the state, whose value is not less than \$2,000,000, the principal part of said lands having been taken by the Northern Pacific railroad, by levying scrip upon the lands. The land board is confident they will win the contests."

"Idaho was admitted as a state on July 1, 1890. Between that date and Jan. 1, 1905, there had been accumulated from the sale of state lands, and had been invested, \$184,491.57. Up to that time there had been derived from the sale of these investments, \$14,884.38. The receipts from the rental of school lands had been \$20,380.06. Thus the total revenue from all sources in the land department up to that time had been \$35,664.44."

INCREASED ACTIVITY.

"During the years 1903-4 there was more activity in the land department. At the close of that period there had been invested in interest-bearing securities by the land commissioners, the aggregate sum of \$1,034,860. During the two years the funds invested made a cash earning of \$58,382.42. In addition

to this, the earnings of the state land department were: Rent of lands, \$34,873.44; fees of land office, \$5,302.41. It will thus be seen that the total earnings of the state land department during the years 1903-4 were \$99,558.28. From these figures the following statement can be made of the earnings of the state land department from the date of statehood until Jan. 1, 1905:

Earnings from investment... \$73,068.81
Earnings from leased lands... \$5,254.43
Fees... 6,302.41
Total earnings to Jan. 1, 1905... \$84,625.65

"This was the condition when Gov. Gooding was inaugurated on Jan. 1, 1905. During the ensuing 15 months to April 1, 1906, the land department has made the following record:

Earnings from investments... \$119,189.65
Rentals on leased lands... 54,696.70
Fees... 42,193.19
Total earnings for 15 months... \$216,079.54

COMPARISON OF EARNINGS.

"This comparison of earnings shows that the state land department has during the past 15 months earned \$80,558.58 more than the entire earnings of the land department from the date of admission and until Jan. 1, 1905. When the money now on hand is all invested, the endowment funds will have drawing interest about \$2,000,000. Without doubt and if this rate of increase is kept up, the total earnings of the land department for the two years ending January 1, 1907, will fully double the total earnings of that department during the 15 years prior to Gov. Gooding's administration."

"The investment of trust funds by the state land department on April 1, 1906, aggregated \$1,538,747.25, divided as follows:

State bonds, drawing 4 per cent interest... \$325,000.00
School bonds, drawing 5 per cent interest... \$22,620.00
State warrants, drawing 6 per cent interest... 91,663.25
Farm loans drawing 7 per cent interest... 299,464.00

COMPLETING RECORDS.

"During the present administration the work of completing the records of the land department has been taken up, and this work it is the intention of the land board to push to completion. When the work now under way has been completed, the state will have maps of every township in the state, showing the state's holdings—their character and a careful estimate of value. If the land is covered with timber, reports accompanying the plats will show the contour of the country, logging conditions, and kind, character, amount and value of the timber, and duplicate copies of these plats will be furnished each county. This work has been completed in several counties. The state's agents have found a large number of pieces of state land that have been occupied with profit by persons for periods of several years, and until last year these trespassers had not paid a cent to the state for the rentals for such lands."

REORGANIZING METHODS.

"During the present administration, the work of reorganizing the methods of attending to the land affairs of the state, has been taken up, and all the work of former land boards have been gone into, and before the close of the year 1906, the land business of the State of Idaho will be upon a thorough and practical business basis, and the system which has been adopted by the board will be transferred from the beginning of the land department. The different funds are also being investigated with a view to correct all mis-appropriations that may have been made."

NEARLY A MILLION.

"Since January 1, 1905, the state land board has received over \$900,000—repayment of investments, sales of land and timber, and earnings of the department. The different funds are also being investigated with a view to correct all mis-appropriations that may have been made."

good school houses. One feature of the land department activity during the present administration, which means a great deal for the present and prospective prosperity of the state, is the handling of Carey act lands. The principal portion of the Twin Falls tract, which has added thousands of citizens and millions of wealth to the state during the past year and a half, are Carey act lands. There are a number of other Carey act propositions now in process of development, and which will within the next few years add enormously to the population and wealth of the state. The sale of state land has been at a good price, while in recent timber sales by the state, better prices than have been realized than has ever before been made for logs in the stump anywhere in the Pacific Northwest."

DEPOSITORY LAWS.

"Next, perhaps, in importance to the affairs of the state land board, the state and county depository laws. Under the bill passed by the Eighth Session, the state depository board has been created, and the state about \$450,000, which draws 2 1/2 per cent, or at the rate of \$11,250 a year. The last legislature made an appropriation of \$6,300 a year for salaries and all other expenses of that office. The state depository law became effective on May 3, 1905, and the depository board began holding the state's money to Idaho banks about July 1, 1905. Up to April 1, 1906, the earnings of the state funds thus invested aggregated \$6,811.27. This is more than sufficient to pay all the expenses of the state treasurer's office for a year, and the earnings of the invested funds will lift a burden of taxation from the shoulders of the property owners in the future."

"The county depository law, which, as passed, became effective the first of the present year, will add materially in paying the expenses of the county treasurer's office in each county."

BANKING BRANCH.

"The creation of a state banking department has already had a splendid influence upon the banking business of the state. The law has assisted in bringing about a more healthful condition among the banks, and the state banks of Idaho now rank among the land banking institutions of the kind in the west. The state banking law provides a system of fees, which will make the department self-sustaining. Another feature added to the state government, without cost to taxpayers, was that of the state examiner. The duties of this officer are combined with those of the insurance commissioner. The law provides for a thorough inspection of the books and accounts of each county and state officer at least once a year. The work of this officer during the past year has been a thorough inspection of the books and accounts of the county and state officers, and the inspection has cured evils in the methods of keeping accounts in governmental offices, that if left unchecked, would probably have brought about criminal charges against some of the officers. The people which would have been hard to bear."

STATE ENGINEER.

"The office of the state engineer, heretofore a heavy burden upon the taxpayers, has been made self-supporting through fees paid by parties having business with that office. At the time of his election it had come to Governor Gooding's knowledge that in the past men had been employed by the state to locate water for irrigation and power. Such sites could be tied up indefinitely by a system of reclamation. This was done in many instances, and the development of the state thus materially retarded. The governor felt that such great resources should only be in the hands of men who are willing to put them to beneficial use. By his recommendation the present law was passed by the eighth session and is intended to remedy these evils. Under the new law, which became operative on May 3, 1905, parties locating water for irrigation or power were compelled to pay the state engineer a filing fee in proportion to the amount of water appropriated. In addition to this, the locators of large water rights are compelled to give a bond for the speedy performance of the contract to improve and put to beneficial use the waters appropriated. The last

legislature appropriated \$11,500 for all expenses of the state engineer's office, including his salary, during the two years, 1905-6. The total receipts of the state engineer, on account of fees for the fifteen months to April 1, 1906, were \$6,725.55—\$203.00 of which were the receipts of the office from Jan. 1, 1905, to May 3, 1906, when the present law went into effect. It is confidently expected that the earnings of the office during 1906, will approximate \$10,000."

WAGON ROAD COMMISSION.

"Another administration measure, which was enacted by the last legislature, was the law creating the Idaho intermountain wagon road commission, providing for the construction of roads and trails into isolated mining regions. When the eighth session convened, almost immediately a number of bills were introduced providing appropriations for the building of state roads. The appropriations aggregated over a quarter of a million dollars, and it was once evident that these bills could not all be passed. Governor Gooding then submitted to the parties interested in these measures a proposal calling for the organization of a road commission, with an appropriation of \$5,000 for the construction of roads opening up mining districts. He then announced that in the event of the passage of the proposed law, the appointment of a commission, he would favor the passage of a resolution providing that where roads were built by the commission, it should be with the provision that the districts benefited should contribute one-half of the expense of construction. The bill was passed, largely through the influence of the governor, and the first act of the commission appointed was the passage of such a resolution. Under this resolution the road commission has built or is building over 200 miles of road, opening up rich mining regions. These roads will cost \$100,000, at an expense to the state of half that amount. All sections of the state are being benefited by the construction of these roads. The wisdom of the legislation proposed and carried out by Gov. Gooding is evidenced by the fact that the road commission has been able in every case where the interested section has shown a willingness and ability to pay half the expense of construction, to obtain upon its road and advertise for bids for its construction."

CONTROL OF FORESTS.

"Among the more important administration bills passed by the last legislature, was a law providing for the control of the forest lands belonging to the state, which will have the effect of making these forests a permanent reserve, when the lands are more valuable for forests than for agricultural purposes. In effect the law provides that the state shall only sell its timber trees of certain merchantable size, the purchaser being compelled to safeguard the remaining trees, and to clear away all the branches and tops of those trees which are cut down. As a consequence the state will be enabled to maintain its forests intact throughout the coming years. The importance of this legislation, not only to the Idaho of today, but also to future generations in this state, can hardly be overestimated. However, it is not the intention of the law to maintain a forest on lands suitable for agriculture, as is true of much of the timber land of north Idaho. The maintenance of forest reserves on those lands which would not be valuable for agricultural purposes means a great deal in the preservation of water sheds, which are of such great value to the arid part of the state."

JUVENILE COURT LAW.

"One of the leading recommendations in Gov. Gooding's message was that juvenile courts should be established to provide for the care of delinquent children. The legislature passed a bill in substance provides that the probate judge in each county shall have jurisdiction in all cases against children charged as delinquent children. Under this law start has been made in several counties of the state, and the law is meeting the expectations of those interested in its passage."

LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION.

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The Beef Trust wanted to sell its beef to Germany; but Germany wouldn't take it without our government's guarantee. So the Trust had 411 government inspectors appointed to pass beef for Germany.

You pay their salaries and in return get Germany's share of tainted meat besides your own.

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Everybody's Magazine
15 cents a copy \$1.50 a year

Centennial exposition at Portland, during the summer of 1905, was made more honorable and more effective for good by the great personal interest and effort of Gov. Gooding. At this exposition Idaho took high rank among the states of the Union. This state has in the past taken part in many expositions, but for the first time Idaho completed an exposition season with great honor and without a deficiency, there even being a small amount of money to turn back into the treasury after all expenses had been paid.

THE NEW LAWS.

"It seems almost useless to allude particularly to a number of laws, the passage of which was the subject of recommendation by Gov. Gooding, and which have been made operative with great value to the state. The reorganization of the land board, the state and county depository laws, the fee bill for the state engineer, and other legislation has made it possible to materially reduce the amount that it will be necessary in the future to raise through taxation for the support of these departments. Necessarily the fees collected during the present administration cannot be used for the expenses of the respective offices, but are covered into the treasury, where they will be available for the payment of the expenses of the coming two years. The ninth session for that reason will be enabled to reduce the amount it will be necessary to raise by taxation by just the amount earned by the state government during the years 1905-6."

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How often do we hear it remarked: "It's only a cold," and a few days later learn that the man is on his back with pneumonia. This is of such common occurrence that a cold, however slight, should not be disregarded. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy counteracts any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia, and has gained its great popularity and extensive sale by its prompt cures of this most common ailment. It always cures and is pleasant to take. For sale by all druggists.

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7--1100 am.

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Regular \$250.00 Pianos reduced to	\$132.00	Regular \$350.00 Pianos reduced to	\$178.50	Regular \$450.00 Pianos reduced to	\$246.00
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Regular \$300.00 Pianos reduced to	\$159.50	Regular \$400.00 Pianos reduced to	\$198.00	Regular \$500.00 Pianos reduced to	\$282.00
Regular \$325.00 Pianos reduced to	\$164.00	Regular \$425.00 Pianos reduced to	\$227.00	Regular \$525.00 Pianos reduced to	\$307.00
				Regular \$550.00 Pianos reduced to	\$327.00

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