

WHAT MAP SHOULD SHOW

Senator Heyburn Informs Department Relative to Geographical Position of Idaho Towns

Washington, April 13.—Senator Heyburn of Idaho being advised of the preparation of a new map of the state of Idaho by the general land office, has submitted the following suggestions for the guidance of that office in its preparation:

"That all designations of desert and inferior land be removed from the map, as I have indicated, marking them as they really are grazing lands. There are no lands in Idaho that are not prolific in the growth of grasses and that do not support at all seasons of the year large herds of stock. I refer to the lands in Owyhee county marked broken up lava. Upon this land many thousand head of cattle, sheep and horses are continually grazing. Also in Lincoln, Blaine and Bingham counties heretofore marked Snake river desert, vast herds of sheep, cattle and horses continually graze upon these lands; that the lands included and to be included in the Twin Falls, Minidoka and Boise-Payette reclamation projects be indicated as such; that the railroad from Minidoka southwestward be shown as constructed and proposed. This railroad will be continued and reunited with the present main line above Glenn's Ferry. I would show it existing at least as far as Twin Falls city as it will be in operation to that point before the present summer, and I would then show it is projected further to Glenn's Ferry. I would also show the projected line from St. Anthony eastward to a point near the southwest corner of the National park. The railroad has issued maps showing this projected line.

"I would also show the line now constructed and in use from Nampa to Emmett and projected and under construction via Marsh, Horseshoe Bend and other points to the Boise Basin indicated by the location of Quartzburg, Placerville etc. and then further along north. This data you may get from the folder of the road, or by direct communication with Hon. E. H. Dewey, Nampa, Idaho, who is president of the road. I would also show the railroad actually constructed and operated from Weiser up the Weiser river to Council and projected northwardly down the Little Salmon river to the main Salmon river and by the way of Mt. Idaho to Harpster. There are also some branches of this road; it is called the Pacific & Idaho Northern railroad.

The Idaho state wagon road should also be shown. This road runs from Boise north via Idaho City, Banner and Bear Valley, Warren, Mt. Idaho, Moscow, St. Maries and to a point between Kingston and Kellogg on the south fork of the Coeur d'Alene river in Shoshone county.

This wagon road is constructed and constitutes the channel of connection between north and south Idaho. It was built by the state and has a number of branches which should be obtained from the state engineer. The

railroad in Nez Perce county and junction with the Northern Pacific railroad near Little Potlatch and Clearwater river via Orofino, Kamiah and Harpster should also be indicated on the map. This road has been in operation several years.

"I would also show the railroad running from Wallace up Nine Mile creek, which is a stream lying immediately west of Canyon creek. This road runs to the head of Nine Mile creek. I would also show the railroad projected and upon which construction is just commencing, beginning at Spokane and crossing the Pend d'Oreille river near Priest river in Kootenai county and running northeasterly through Kootenai county to connect with the Canada Pacific road. This is known as the Corbin road and will soon be in operation. I would also show the electric railroad now constructed and in use from Spokane to Coeur d'Alene City (old Fort Sherman). This road runs close along the line of the Spokane river.

"The forest reserves along and around Elk City, Idaho county, and around Buffalo Hump, have been restored to the public domain and should be shown upon the map.

Mountains and Valleys.
"The present map shows mountains in many sections of the state where there are no mountains. From where the Northern Pacific railroad crosses the western arm of the Lake Pend d'Oreille to Spokane there are no mountains on the east side of the road between the railroad and the lake boundary only a few minor foothills but the greater part of that section of the country is generally level, at the most only slightly rolling.

"The mountains shown as lying immediately east of Rathdrum do not exist. There are no mountains between Lake Coeur d'Alene and the western boundary of Idaho, except minor foothills. This is, with the exception of Mica Peak, which is shown by the words "Mica Mountain," and does not extend any further than those words on the present map.

"In Latah county the mountains shown near Cora, Freese and Viola do not exist. There is a low range of mountains marked 'Thaina Hills' which is correct. Between Moscow and Lewiston there are no mountains.

"The country around Kendrick, Juliaetta, Genesee, Cornwall, Anderson and Troy is a rolling country, but not mountains under the proper construction of the word. This country embraces vast wheat fields, etc. The same is true of the country around Leland, Cavendish, Agatha, Myrtle, etc.

"There are no mountains in Nez Perce county such as shown upon the present map. The Craig mountains amount only to a culmination of hills. They are inhabited and farmed to the tops and should not be marked mountainous.

"In Idaho county no mountains should be shown east of the western boundary of the Bitter Root forest reserve, except about Newsome and south of Mt. Idaho. The country about Columbus, Grangeville, Cottonwood, Ferdinand and Stuart is a splendid wheat country, settled and farmed. The Bitter Root forest reserve is shown to be more mountainous than it was upon the ground.

"The valley of the Weiser river and land lying between the tributaries on both sides of it should not be classified as mountains. The ridges between the streams coming into the Weiser river are merely low ridges and in the main are inhabited and in many places well settled. They are susceptible of being converted into homes farms, etc.

"The mountains shown as lying south of Orchard, in Ada county should not be indicated as they are, merely rolling hills.

"Also the land lying at the head of the Salmon river in the Stanley basin should not be shown as mountains. That is a vast valley of comparatively level country. Grass Valley is shown to be a mountain, when in fact it is an elevated plateau. The mountains should be removed from between the streams near Challis and below the forks of the several tributaries.

"The mountains indicated in Lincoln county south of the Oregon Short Line do not exist. The mountains shown on the map near Kinana do not exist.

"In Fremont county the mountains shown as lying north of Mud lake are low hills and should not be shown as mountains. The same is true of the mountains shown as existing near Elgin, Edmunds, Plans and St. Anthony. There are no mountains upon the ground.

"The mountains lying along the Bear river from Paris to the Utah line, as shown on the map, are not on the ground.

"The mountains shown along the Bear river from Paris to the Utah line, as shown on the map, are not on the ground. The mountains shown as the Bear river range are correct.

"There should be no mountains shown north of Pocatello and between there and Blackfoot, here is a low range of hills lying northeast of Pocatello and east of Blackfoot, but they do not extend north to the line as shown upon the present map.

"The county lines of Shoshone county have been changed and the southern portion of that county is now part of Nez Perce county.

"You can doubtless obtain the correct line from the act cutting off that portion of Shoshone county and adding it to Nez Perce county. While the last legislature of Idaho attempted to divide Kootenai county, the supreme

court decided that the act was unconstitutional and that case is now pending on motion for a re-hearing with the chances in favor of Kootenai county remaining as shown upon the present map.

"The town on Coeur d'Alene lake marked as Fort Sherman is no longer a military reservation and should simply be termed Coeur d'Alene.

Mining Regions.
"Where large and well established mining developments exist, I would suggest that they be shown in letters of transparent colors, indicating the existence of mining regions in the state. The Coeur d'Alene district which produces more than half of the lead of the United States and millions of dollars worth of gold and silver, should be shown. Also the Buffalo Hump, Elk City, Boise Basin, which produced \$200,000,000 in gold, the Silver City district lying in Owyhee county and the Thunder mountain district should also be shown.

"The new state wagon road to the Thunder mountain mines should also be on the map both via Warren and Elk City, and from Boise north. Also the proposed extension of the Oregon Short Line railroad from Challis.

"I have endeavored in a general way to point out such features of Idaho as would seem to me proper to be shown by the new map. Of course I have not exhausted the file. There are doubtless many sources of information to which you can appeal for a more complete showing and I would suggest that you communicate with State Engineer J. M. Stevenson, Boise, Idaho, also with Surveyor General E. G. Eagleson, Boise, Idaho. I would also suggest that you submit to them the suggestions that I have made and they will be able to give you accurate information.

Public Lands.
"A map of this kind being intended largely for the use of those contemplating making their homes in Idaho and who are looking for a home, might very properly show the existing conditions of the public lands and surveys, and might, without crowding the map, indicate the parts of the state where the settlements have been made showing the progress of its settlement.

"I submit to you herewith a small map upon which the lands, title to which has passed from the government, are shown. This is a matter of very great importance. The inquiring homeseeker at a distance from Idaho has a difficulty in obtaining any information from which to direct his preliminary investigation of the state. It is so large in area that if he lands in north Idaho when he had full knowledge of the conditions he would land in south Idaho, he is about as far from the place he desires to settle as he would be before he started on his trip, and it not only incurs inconvenience, but very great expense. The settlers who are looking for a certain class of lands should be advised by your map of Idaho where that class of lands may be found. I realize that it is impossible to convey all of the information which every person might desire through the means of a map, yet it seems to me that the general land office ought not to hesitate on the ground of labor or expense in reaching the furthest limit of information that may be useful in reaching the highest purpose which the government has in sending out maps of the states where the public lands are to be found.

"I would like that no forest reserves except those that have been fully and finally established, appear upon the map."

EDUCATIONAL DISPLAY

Work of Schools in Oregon Will Be Shown at Centennial.

Portland, April 13.—Plans for the educational department of the Oregon display at the Lewis and Clark Centennial have been outlined by General Supervisor R. F. Robinson and approved by the state commission. Professor Robinson is planning a display of educational methods in the exposition state which shall embrace the work done by every school in the state, and very grade in every school. Probably so comprehensive a display was never before attempted for an exposition.

The state will be organized by counties, each county being made an exhibit unit, although cities that so desire may make separate exhibits. The work will be arranged by grades, commencing with the primary and ending with the high school. This plan will enable visitors to understand the educational work of the state in the order of its development. Circulars on the subject will be sent to every school in the state. Compositions of pupils, drawings and paintings made by students, and photographs of school rooms, class rooms, and pupils, will be features of the exhibit. Several schools have already arranged for exhibit space, among these being the University of Oregon, the Oregon Agricultural College, and the Monmouth Normal school.

Order May Be Rescinded.

Washington, D. C., April 12.—Senator Heyburn is in receipt of numerous letters urging his to have rescinded the order of December 8, 1901, setting aside 150,000 acres of land in the northeastern corner of Idaho as an addition to the Kootenai forest reserve.

Senator Heyburn has taken up the matter with the land office, and it is probable the little strip which lies in the state of Idaho will be restored to the public domain.

AID MERCHANT MARINE LEAGUE

Organization for the Upbuilding and Rehabilitation of American Shipping Interests

New York, April 13.—The new campaign organizing to secure from congress in the next session action toward the rehabilitation of the American merchant marine will be started in earnest tomorrow when a meeting will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria to effect permanent organization and discuss plans. The new organization is called the American Maritime league, and the president is former Senator John M. Thurston. The organization is thoroughly non-partisan, and comprises men of all business pursuits and every shade of political opinion. It does not favor any definite policy, either of subsidies, discriminating duties, port charges or tonnage taxes, but interests the public in the general subject of upholding the merchant marine of the United States.

An advisory board has already been selected, with one of more representatives from every state. President Roosevelt has signified his interest in the organization by accepting an honorary membership and on the advisory board are former Secretary of War Root, Secretary of the Navy Morton, Attorney General Moody, Secretary of War Taft, Charles M. Schwab, M. E. Ingalls, President Schurman, of Cornell University, President Harper, of the University of Chicago, and Governor Bliss, of Michigan.

It is proposed that the members of the league shall press the subject of building up the merchant marine, especially on commercial clubs and organizations. A magazine will be established in Washington whose columns will be open to a non-partisan discussion, and prior to the assembling of congress meetings will be held in this city and in other parts of the country.

WHY KUROPATKIN WAS FIRED

His Fate Rested Solely Upon the Battle of Mukden.

London, April 12.—A Russian correspondent sends a curious story concerning the dismissal of General Kuropatkin, and touches for its authenticity. He says it is not surprising that the recall of General Kuropatkin has excited little comment in St. Petersburg. Everybody expected it after the fall of Mukden. The reason is as follows: About six weeks ago M. Demchinski, a Russian of high standing and a great personal favorite of the Czar, wrote a long memorandum from Manchuria, addressed, through M. Souvorin, the editor of the Novoe Vremya, to the Russian press and people.

In this memorandum M. Demchinski charged General Kuropatkin with many offenses, and accused him of being entirely responsible for the disasters to the Russian arms. A detailed account was given of the condition of affairs in Manchuria, and opinion was expressed that if General Kuropatkin was allowed to continue in the position of commander in chief Russia would never win a victory. The most popular person in the Far East, continued M. Demchinski, was "papasha" (Dear little father) Linevitch, and he was also the only military man with sufficient skill to retrieve the Russian fortunes.

This communication created a great sensation in St. Petersburg, and copies of it were circulated all over Russia after the editor of the Novoe Vremya had first forwarded it to the czar. The latter had also received another communication from the front to the effect that Kuropatkin's plans were to make a grand stand at Mukden, and that he had taken an oath on his sword not to move an inch from that place. The czar decided to let Kuropatkin stand or fall by the oath he had taken. So when the news of the loss of Mukden was received he without any delay summoned the grand dukes by telephone to an extraordinary council drew their attention to M. Demchinski's charges and announced Kuropatkin's dismissal.

VULCAN WILL COME TO FAIR

Birmingham's Big Iron Man at the Exposition.

Portland, April 13.—The monster iron statue of Vulcan which was exhibited by Birmingham, Alabama, at the St. Louis fair, will be displayed at the Lewis and Clark centennial at Portland next year. The statue will remain in St. Louis for four months, when it will start on its long journey to the "Rose City."

Vulcan was cast in iron from a model built by the well known sculptor, G. Moretti, and all of the metal used in its construction as well as the minerals composing the foundations, are from Alabama mines. The exhibit cost \$20,000 and required lifts the scales at 100,000 pounds and stands 57 feet high in his socks.

The statue will probably stand at the entrance to the Mines building at the western world's fair.

C. F. Allen, of the Valley Lumber company, was in Spokane on business this week.

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