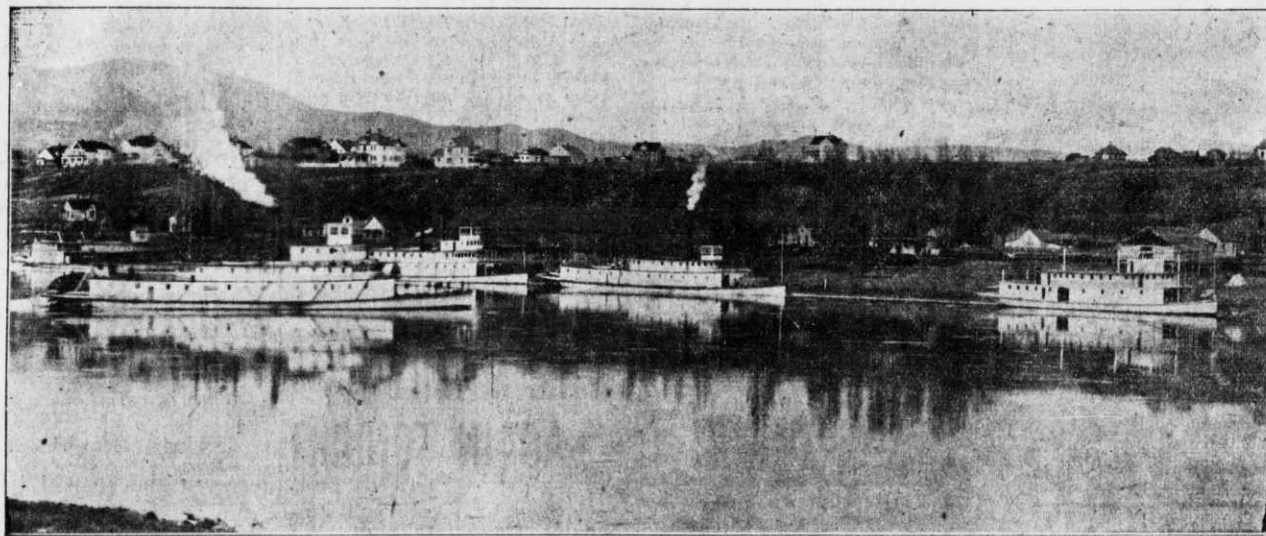


# SPECIAL SALE FOR FAIR WEEK

Avail Yourself of this Opportunity. The Last and Best Portion  
of Mrs. Sarah C. Thompson's land is platted, and

## WILL BE PUT ON THE MARKET MONDAY, OCTOBER 26

We will put on the market this week all the land platted, from Main street to and including Normal Hill, known as MRS. S. C. THOMPSON'S SECOND ADDITION TO LEWISTON. This property is located in the center of the residence portion of the city, beginning on Main street and extending to within one block of the new \$40,000 High School building on Normal Hill. Mrs. Thompson is desirous of selling this property AT ONCE, and the price and terms are such that give everyone an opportunity to get a home at small cost.



LEWISTON WATER FRONT

An investment of \$50.00 not only provides absolute safety for your savings and starts you on the road to a competency, but offers a good investment as a general business proposition.

While attending the Fair, investigate this offer; you can make an investment that will double in amount in a short time, as well as provide yourself with a good home site.

Doubtless every person has felt at some time that he would like to be a land holder, that he would like to have a little piece of the earth of this great country that he could call his own.

This is a worthy sentiment, but to select his piece of land in the heart of a populous community, where the greater pressure of population will increase the value of his holding, combines business and sentiment.

Lots are 50 by 142 feet on 80  
foot streets and 16 foot  
alleys

Price,  
**\$50 to \$300**  
Each

This Is the Finest Location in This  
City for a Home or Future  
Business Property

Fire,  
Life,  
Accident and  
Liability Insurance

DO IT NOW

## Potvin & Howe

314 Main Street

LEWISTON

IDAHO

We buy, sell  
and exchange city  
and ranch property  
on a straight  
commission basis,  
protection to both  
buyer and seller.

## PROGRESSIVE IDAHO LAND OF OPPORTUNITY

Review of Some of the Resources that Make  
Idaho a Favored Locality for the Home-  
Seeker and Investor

The state of Idaho is one of the last in the union to bring into development its resources. This development is now well under way. Millions of capital have come and are coming into this state from the other states, increasing the output of many mines, building lumber mills in the vast forests of timber, bringing into productive fertility through irrigation thousands of acres of arid lands, increasing the immense flocks and herds of sheep and cattle making green fields and orchards and gardens, and growing cities and towns. So that the Indians and the outlaws are only in the picturesque tales of the past. The man who goes to Idaho looking for the play of six-shooters and wild frontier life is disappointed. He will find wild deer and elk and bear in the mountains, but not wild men. The strangers who visit Idaho carry more weapons than the natives. There is no more gun-play in Idaho than in Pennsylvania. The story of the state is one of industrial development, of progress, prosperity, and opportunity.

### A Romantic Beginning.

Like many other states of the far west, Idaho's growth began with the discovery of gold. And if the legend

is true, an Indian squaw was responsible directly for the coming of the first large body of settlers. Captain E. P. Pierce, a frontiersman, was in Idaho in 1860, when an Indian, a member of the Nez Perce tribe, told him of a strange thing that he had seen. The Indian had been camping at night in the mountains, he said, with two companions, when suddenly a brilliant light, like a star, appeared among the cliffs. The Indians believed it to be the eye of the "Great Spirit," and the savages were filled with superstitious fear. In the morning they sought the source of the strange illumination, and found it bedded in the rock, so firmly that they could not remove it, a shining ball that the Indians at once concluded was the "great medicine." Captain Pierce, thinking that the Indians had found gold, organized a company and set out to look for the treasure, but the Nez Perce refused to permit him to make the search, and would probably have driven him from the country had not the friendly squaw, "Idaho's Indian Mother," guided him and his company through the wilderness.

They cut their trail, sometimes over rugged rocks, through impenetrable

thickets of growing cedars, until they reached at last the north fork of the Clearwater river. There they stopped to rest. One day a member of the company, as an experiment, "panned" the sand of a creek for gold, and in the first pan found about three cents' worth of the metal. The panning was continued until he and his companions had taken out about eighty dollars in gold dust, when they went back to the town of Walla Walla, Wash., with it.

Another party started out for the region soon afterward, arriving there in November, 1860. And the next spring a member of this second party walked out through the wilderness on snow-shoes with \$800 worth of gold dust on his back. He told of his discovery in Portland, Ore. Intense excitement followed, and then began the great gold rush into Idaho.

This is the story of the discovery of the Oro Fino mines, a district that produced millions of dollars in gold. During 1861 and 1862 the rush continued. California miners by the steamer-load went from San Francisco to Portland and from there, with thousands from Oregon, they poured into the new country. The population of the district reached 25,000, but it was a flickle and changeable population, deserting one "city" for another in a night.

But the working of Idaho's placer mines had fairly begun. The miners who followed where the squaw of the Nez Perce had led the way soon spread to all parts of the state. Other gold camps were established. Idaho City was founded in the Boise basin, where the output of the famous placer mines is estimated at from three hundred to five hundred million. It was possibly the richest placer camp in the whole world. Afterward Boise City, which is now the capital and metropolis, was built. And Idaho entered into a new chapter of its life.

The French, the Indians, and the

Americans all had a part in giving the state its varied nomenclature. French Canadians made journeys into Idaho, and established a mission long before the discovery of gold that led to the state's rapid growth. They left such names as Boise, Coeur d'Alene, Pen d'Oreille, and Malade river. The Mormons from Utah made a little settlement, too, from which they were driven by the Indians before the civil war, and they left the name of the county of Lemhi, taken from the Mormon scriptures. Lewis and Clarke crossed the state twice on their tour of exploration to the Pacific, and the town of Lewiston, one of the largest of the state, bears the name of one of the two leaders of that historic expedition. But the name of the state itself is Indian. The word "Idaho" is said to be the expression with which these savages greeted the rising sun, and in the mountains the name came to be applied to the peaks where the sun was usually seen to rise. So that the Indian word might translated to mean "sunrise mountains," or "the gem of the mountains."

### Lumber Interests of the State.

No facts about this new state of Idaho are so astonishing, to one who has not made special investigation, as the lumber statistics. The timber area of the state contains ten millions acres. Eight million acres are available for manufacture into lumber. There is an average of 10,000 feet of timber on every acre, as shown by United States government surveys. This would make a total for the state of eighty billion feet. For manufacturing purposes this lumber is worth \$14 a thousand feet. So that the total value of the timber is, according to authoritative estimate, the enormous sum of \$1,120,000,000.

Idaho has the largest white pine forests in the United States, perhaps in the whole world. Sixty per cent. of the timber of the state is white or yel-

low pine, wood that is in constant demand. And the supply in the United States, once so abundant, is rapidly diminishing. Pine, fir, tamarack, and cedar are the principal varieties of Idaho timber. In northern Idaho the forests are at the head waters of the Clearwater, Potlatch and St. Mary's rivers, and in southern Idaho along the Boise, Payette and Weiser rivers and their tributaries. This timber will be brought to the mills by floating the logs down the streams, "driving," as the lumbermen say, and by hauling on branch railroad lines.

The lumber kings of the country have already bought half of Idaho's timber land. Large saw mill plants are in operation in the northern part of the state and several are planned for southern Idaho. The land has been bought for the construction of a new mill at Boise that will saw fifty million feet of lumber a year. Frederick Weyerhaeuser, the Minnesota lumberman, and his associates, have bought 100,000 acres of timber land on the Payette river, and are spending \$150,000 to improve that stream so that the timber may be driven to another large milling plant which will be built near Boise City. Another large lumber concern, the Barber Lumber company, owns tracts of timber land on the Boise river and is already building a lumber mill. Lumber which is cut and sawed in Idaho now is being shipped to Wisconsin and other places in the east, where it is manufactured into furniture, doors, sashes, etc. The local market is increasing, too, so that the lumber interests have become of great importance to the state. Half a billion feet of lumber are manufactured in Idaho every year. This is another interesting contrast to the stories of bears, Indians, and desperadoes.

### Sheep and Cattle.

To be a sheep man in Idaho is synonymous with wealth. During the last

decade or two many fortunes have been made in wool and mutton in the state, and according to the estimate of J. C. Dressler, state sheep inspector, Idaho will probably rank second in the United States this year in the aggregate number of its fleecy herds. There are now about three million five hundred thousand sheep in Idaho. In winter they graze in bands through the warm valleys of the state, and in summer they wander back into the mountains, plucking the grass from the ravines until fall comes, when they turn back into the valleys again.

In May the annual crop of wool is taken, and the sheep-shearers reap a large harvest. Last year this harvest of Idaho wool amounted to twenty-two million pounds, and brought in the market about two million dollars. Besides this, the shepherds have a large source of income in the sale of most of the male lambs each year. The estimated value of sheep per head is \$2.50, so that these migratory inhabitants of the state represent nine million dollars.

That Idaho, being one of the heaviest wool producers of the union, should be without a woolen mill to refine and make into cloth this great product, seems absurd; but an organization for the establishment of large woolen mills in Boise City has already been formed. Among the bands of sheep in Idaho range great herds of cattle. On the ranges of the state are nearly a million cattle, worth about twenty million dollars.

### Remarkable Mineral Wealth.

Idaho is fifth in the sisterhood of states in the production of precious metals. More than half the lead that is mined in the entire United States comes from Idaho, and the important lead mines are confined to what is comparatively a small territory in the

(Continued to Page Three.)