

"AS WE READ, SO DO WE THINK"

COTTONWOOD, IDAHO COUNTY, IDAHO. FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1893.

NUMBER 1.

GENERAL DEALERS in Dry Goods, Groceries, Sash & Doors, Crockery,  
 Glassware & Queensware, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Drugs,  
 Paints, Oils and  
 Stock is Always Clean and Com-  
 plete. We Would Respectfully Invite an Examination of

## Wax & Goldstone,

Our Stock, Believing All Can Be Satisfied That it is to Their Interest to Make Purchase Here.

### Cottonwood, Idaho.

## The Bank of Camas Prairie Grangeville, Idaho.

The Only Incorporated Bank in Idaho County.

CAPITAL STOCK, (Fully Paid), \$50,000

OFFICERS:

F. W. KETTENBACH, President. A. FREIDENRICH, Vice President. W. W. BROWN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

GEO. REIBOLT, B. F. MORRIS, HENRY WAX, JAMES EDWARDS, P. H. READY, A. FREIDENRICH, F. W. KETTENBACH.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits. Money to Loan on Long or Short Time. Exchange Bought and Sold. A General Banking Business Transacted. The Patronage of the People of Idaho County is Respectfully Solicited.

#### Keuterville Shingle Mill,

R. M. POWELL, Proprietor,  
 Keeps Constantly on Hand First  
 and Second-class Shingles.

Shingle Yard with Wax & Gold-  
 stone, at Cottonwood.

Special Prices to Contractors.  
 MILL,  
 1 1/2 Miles West of Keuterville.

# COTTONWOOD HOUSE

The Traveling Public, and Transient Guests Give  
 This Hotel. The Comfort and Convenience  
 In the Management of this Hotel.

Good Treatment

"Good Treatment"

C. D.

COTTONWOOD

#### CAMAS PRAIRIE.

##### Its Location, Towns and Resources.

The great Camas Prairie, in Idaho county, Idaho, occupies a space between the Salmon and Clearwater rivers, the Nez Perce reservation and about the 6th standard parallel, having an area of 640,000 acres, and is undoubtedly one of the richest and most productive portions of Idaho. Its soil yields annually an abundant harvest of cereals, and fruits of the hardier varieties grow to perfection. Timothy is of natural growth, and when once set, never runs out; yielding from one to four tons to the acre annually. Fields that have thus been sown for years give as much yield per acre as newly sown land.

Along the low bars of the Salmon and Clearwater rivers are grown unlimited supplies of apricots, peaches and grapes, as well as the hardier varieties of fruits. The altitude of these rivers being about 1000 feet less than that of Camas Prairie, gives to the orchards, gardens and vineyards along their margins a market several weeks in advance of the Prairie.

The farm lands of the Camas Prairie are black loam, similar to the Potlatch and Palouse countries.

The climate, topographical and geological features of the two regions are identical, being only marked by the great dividing boundary of the Clearwater river. The Camas Prairie, however, is more level and more easily farmed than either the Potlatch or Palouse countries and with proper cultivation yields fully as well. The prices of land in the Potlatch and Palouse countries vary from \$25 to \$75 per acre, while equally good land on Camas Prairie sells at from \$10 to \$20 per acre.

The only advantage either of the above regions have over Camas Prairie is their superior railroad facilities. Several surveys have been made by both the Union and Northern Pacific companies and excellent routes have been secured by both lines to the Prairie, so that it is but a question of time when the people of Camas Prairie will stand on footing equal to their more fortunate neighbors.

Immediately north and in fact occupying a portion of the Prairie, is the Nez Perce reservation. This valuable tract of land has no better part than that south of Clearwater river and adjoining the Prairie. This reservation will, beyond doubt, soon be open to settlers when the valuable acres of this

from the mines and stock, but to-day has been forced to step back for its more fortunate sister, Grangeville.

Grangeville, situate within two miles of Mount Idaho, (the offspring of that town, in years gone by,) like Brother Jonathan, started out for herself and within two miles of the county seat, has proven "a near userper to the thrown itself." Grangeville now is the largest town of the Prairie and almost all business enterprises are fully represented.

Denver, situate about the center of the Prairie, eight miles from Grangeville, was born in 1892 and has grown rapidly considering the difficulties she has had to overcome, both natural and artificial; and to-day is numbered as one of the towns of Camas Prairie.

Cottonwood is one of the oldest points on the Prairie and is situated on its north edge, on the only stage and wagon road to the Prairie. In the past she has been the resting point for all teams going to Denver, Grangeville, Mount Idaho and the mines, and has always been admitted as occupying the "Golden Gate" to the Prairie. Situate on the Cottonwood creek, she not only has an abundance of excellent water, but in the main street of the town is a spring from which stock has been watered for years even in the driest season. Nearly all lumber, wood and the like are hauled from the immediate vicinity of the town to the other towns and the entire Prairie, all such by necessity passing through the main street of the town.

North of the town lies the great reservation which some day is destined to place Cottonwood in center of a wonderfully productive country. When this reservation is opened for settlement no town offers a better headquarters for intending settlers than Cottonwood—both for supplies and the easy reach of all the best lands. Timber is abundant and is within two miles of the town. Six saw mills partially supply the demand for lumber, which is of better grade than is generally found at the mills of the Palouse and Potlatch countries. Rough lumber costs \$10 per thousand at the mills and is easily hauled from all sites.

In the past almost the entire attention of the settler was given to the raising of stock, and large bands of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs are annually shipped from this Prairie. The hay and grain raised is fed to cattle and they in turn driven to market. Almost all hogs, cattle, sheep and horses sold from the Prairie are driven to Cottonwood and there sold to middlemen who derive their profit by driving to Lewiston, Dayton, Moscow and Walla Walla.

Cottonwood has, in the past, retarded in growth for the inability of the

town of Cottonwood, to live energetic men, who can and will establish any of the following branches of business in the town. We believe them good investments for reasons given.

A sash and door factor we believe offers as good an investment for capital as can be found on the Prairie. At this date all sash, doors and mouldings are hauled by teams from Lewiston 50 miles distant, through Cottonwood to Grangeville, Denver and Mount Idaho. Immediately back of the town within a radius of six miles are as many saw and shingle mills, from which lumber can be delivered at \$12 per thousand. These mills can but partially supply the demands of the trade in rustic, flooring, ship-lap and the like. A mill established at Cottonwood could not only supply the entire Prairie, but all towns on the Prairie, without the least fear of ever losing its territory. Dressed lumber sells readily at from \$25 to \$27.50 per thousand at the mills. This investment would involve a capital from \$4,000 upwards.

An excellent opening presents itself for a bank in Cottonwood, for the reasons, that cash can be delivered at Cottonwood cheaper than any other point on the Prairie; that a large proportion of the farmers having deposits would place same in Cottonwood as all their stock and the like are generally sold within the limits of the town; that large quantities of gold dust from the mines are annually purchased by our business men in the town, and yet larger quantities would be delivered here if cash buyers could be found; that when the Nez Perce reservation is opened for settlement a large portion of the intending settlers' and also Indians' money will be tributary to Cottonwood.

A fine opening also presents itself for a first-class flouring mill. An excellent site is offered to such an enterprise and there is no mill between Grangeville, 18 miles distant, and Lewiston, 50 miles distant. Besides this, but little capital need be invested in wheat, as a mill will be kept busy upon wheat brought in on exchange.

Excellent opportunities are presented in nearly all branches of business.

#### Collecting Relics.

It is the desire of Commissioner Wells to have for the Worlds Fair all the historical relics that can be obtained for this purpose. People who have in their possession any mementoes, heirlooms, or keepsakes of the early days, or know of any such in the state, would do well to send them to the commissioner at Boise City, or communicate with him in regard to them. Any articles loaned the commissioner will be preserved and returned at the end of the exposition. There are many things in the state illustrative of pioneer life in Idaho while familiarity may make them seem little noticed by our own people, yet these very objects will be of greatest interest to the visitors of the fair. Anything that will attract favorable attention to our state at the fair will have beneficial results. Curiousities of any kind will be greatly appreciated and placed in the hands of the Chicago authorities.