

INTRODUCTION

The material contained herein has been compiled from the minute books of Eagle Rock Lodge, #19, and from the printed annual reports of the Grand Lodge of Idaho. Copies have been made from the printed material by several authors, bearing on the activities of the Masonic Order in Idaho.

No originality is claimed for any of the matter treated in these pages. Activities of the Lodge & its members with narratives of the settlement of the Upper Snake River Valley, taken from the files of newspapers and other sources has been included as many of the members were active in the community, thus the growth of the surrounding country as well as the town called "Eagle Rock" - now Idaho Falls, can be traced through these sources.

Beginning with the petition, signed by 11 Masons on Jan. 20th, 1886 to the present time, a substantial growth has been noted during the past 44 years; during the earlier years of the Lodge there were times when a quorum was not possible. With the steady growth of the community Eagle Rock Lodge has grown also and the Lodge is classed as one of the substantial ones in the State of Idaho.

Idaho Falls,
Idaho.
1930

J. A. Harrington

A Tribute to the First Lodge Members in Idaho Falls.

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"He fought a good fight; he finished his course; he kept the faith", said Apostle Paul.

The first members enjoyed this life & regarded the world as a beautiful place to live in, and were in no hurry to leave; still they did not fear death - they cared not how soon it came, nor how long delayed. They had a religion - a religion of love and service to their fellow men.

They were preparing for those who were to follow - perhaps unconsciously - calling to mind the character portrayed in

"THE BRIDGE BUILDER"

An old man, going a lone highway,
Came at the evening, cold and gray,
To a chasm vast and deep and wide,
The old man crossed in the twilight dim,
The sullen stream had no fear for him;

"Old man", said a fellow pilgrim near,
"You are wasting your strength with building here;
Your journey will end with the ending day,
You never again will pass this way;
You've crossed the chasm deep and wide,
Why build you this bridge at eventide?"

The builder lifted his old gray head,
"Good Friend, in the path I have come," he said,
"There followeth after me today
A youth whose feet must pass this way.
This chasm that has been as naught to me,
To that fair-haired youth may a pitfall be;
He, too, must cross in the twilight dim--
Good friend, I am building this bridge for him"

THE FIRST MASONS IN EAGLE ROCK AND VICINITY

The first settlers of Eagle Rock perhaps did not intend to found a city. They had no thought of casting their lot and permanently living here, in a place so far removed from all of their friends, loved ones and in a place unlikely to be comfortable and endurable as they had known it in other places.

By scratching the surface of mother earth, taking the hidden wealth that was found there, or perhaps through business dealings, or from freighting, farming on a small scale, stock raising and kindred pursuits they hoped to accumulate their plenty and could then return to their former homes.

After arriving here, entering into some of the various lines of profitable endeavor, the mountains and plains kept them within their embrace and they began to listen to the songs of the running waters, admired the endless mountain peaks, saw the fertility of the soil and established new friendships, until they became permanent fixtures, perhaps unconsciously, thus they stayed, others did as these had done, until something dawned on them that they were in a new home, yet unwilling to return to the scenes of their childhood. Thus our town and surrounding country was settled.

There were those who lived outside of the law, highwaymen, and those whose names were soon forgotten. Their days were short, and through their very lawlessness did they place the names of the good citizens on the record as being opposed to the willful disregard for organized law.

Good men were not the only builders. We must not forget the good women who braved the stormy mountain passes, the uninviting plains and endured hardships for the love of their helpmate, nor must we forget that they were the Mothers of so many future citizens who were the future builders of the state. There are not many of them left, and while we see the fruit of their labors about us and admire them for their vision, fidelity, and courage - Queens in their homes - we lament that a written record has not been left by them to give us their intimate view of the conditions under which they lived.

The activity of these people here developed the resources of our state, and the trail of the Indian became the wagon road of the pioneer, soon to be followed by the lines of polished steel, bringing new settlers and the comforts of civilization until at this day we are unable to realize the hardships of the early settler.

Few remain to remind us that the changes of time has wrought many benefits and comforts. From the days of the ox team, packhorse and stagecoach to the railroad, aeroplane, telegraph, telephone, radio, auto and all of the modern blessings of life is indeed something for us to ponder over.

Founding Masonry was not an easy task. By reading the records of the lodge we are reminded that trials, censure, suspensions and expulsions were made in an effort to keep the standing of Masonry on its highest plane. A lodge was not a reformatory, anyone who would not live

up to its principles, was, after council with other members, soon cast off if he did not alter his ways.

And yet we find a generous charity dispensed to the needy and a readiness to assist the lodge and its members when called upon.

That these men were strong-minded is apparent, a rugged environment only strengthened and brought out the best in them, the weak fell by the wayside.

EARLY RECOLLECTIONS
As told by GEORGE R. STORER
(Grand Master of Idaho, 1898)

"I have made no written notes, what I have to say is from memory only, and may not be entirely correct. As I recall, the credit for starting Eagle Rock # 19 should be given to A Taylor,

W B Green, J C Anderson, & _ Clifford. (The last named was the manager of the Anderson Bros. store). These men called a meeting of the Masons in Eagle Rock, which was held in the Railroad Machine Shop, (now the Milner Apts. corner of Park Ave. and D Sts) and after due examination of each other they decided to apply for a charter from the Idaho Grand Lodge."

"The first hall they used was in a two story building in what was known as Company Row (the railroad). The building was at that time occupied by Bro. Beecraft and the railroad allowed Beecraft to remove the partition in the upper story so it could be converted into a large room, or hall for meetings. This hall was used jointly, by the Masons and the Odd Fellows."

"After the railroad shops left Idaho Falls a quorum was hardly possible to get, as most of the members moved to Pocatello when the shops were moved there."

"Afterward we met south of the tracks on Eagle Rock St. in a two story building, we used the upper floor, over a butcher shop. The building was owned by a man named Tautphaus. I think we paid \$10.00 per month rent. I think we moved there about the 17th of August 1887. The hall or room did not have an ante room, the Tyler sat on the steps outside the door."

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As told by G H Storer and Wm S Lyle

"During the early days it seemed all who did not belong to the LDS belonged to the Masons. Recalling names and occupations,

Jas. H Bean was the R R doctor; H H Snyder had a store at Spencer; Wm. A Woodin was the R R foreman, water supply; Geo. W Spencer R R section foreman; W J Adams, rancher at Roberts (then Market Lake); F M Shoemaker, Probate Judge; Peter Milling, R R conductor; Martin Petrie, landowner near Roberts, was County Clerk at Blackfoot; J B Cutshaw,

rancher, Roberts (Market Lake) and was the Sheriff in Fremont Co.; G R Hitt, worked in bank, was a brother-in-law of Minnie Hitt, the cashier in Anderson Bros. Bank; Frank Hitt was her husband; B J Briggs was an attorney; Wesley B Green, R R agent; H L Beacraft, tool room R R; C H Clark, a printer, left here and went to San Diego; E L Goodenough, carpenter on R R under Hawley, the foreman; Tom Howard, machinist R R; D A Taylor, machinist; John Dwyer, conductor; A Moyes, machinist and later agent R R; Saml. Twist, carpenter shop; G H Storer, rooming house and pool hall; John Glenn, a partner in dry goods store near old bridge (Old City Hall) Geo A Pheaster, R R conductor; Bert Chapman R R engineer; Wm Kelley, foreman, blacksmith R R; F La Rue, doctor; W Thos Smith, attorney; F E Jones, rancher near Shelley, was sheriff; Spencer Howard, machinist; H F Butner, doctor; Frank C Boweman, bookkeeper, was PGM of state. Hans Larsen, carpenter with Chas. Wierman; Wm S Lyle, lived at Roberts, drove 18 miles to lodge, and return same distance. Many came similar distances."

"When I first applied for membership" said Wm. S. Lyle," I was not accepted. I applied again, the one who opposed me came all the way from Pocatello to vote for me, 50 miles each way, to Eagle Rock (Idaho Falls). Men had strong likes and dislikes in those days."

GRAND LODGE OF IDAHO
A.F. & A.M.

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H_I_S_T_O_R_I_C_A_L

In September, 1867, Committees of Correspondence relative to the formation of a Grand Lodge of Freemasons in Idaho Territory were created from the four duly chartered Lodges, viz:

Idaho No. 35, Boise No. 37, Placer No. 38, these Lodges were holding Oregon registry charters and Pioneer No. 12, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Washington Territory.

Idaho No. 35 was granted a dispensation on July 7, 1863, with the following:

Petitioners:

John A. Raymond,
Henry Allen,
Henry C. Hubbell,
John B. Atkins,
Samuel S. Rice,

John Ray,
John W. Williams,
Jas. D. Galbraith,
Robert Lehman,

Officers Returned in June, 1864

J.A. Raymond, W.M.
Henry Allen, S.W.
H.C. Hubbell, J.W.

J.B. Atkins, Treasurer.
S.S. Rice, Secretary.
John Ray, Tyler.

Charter was granted June 21, 1864

May 25, 1865. This Lodge lost by the great fire in Idaho City, its records and furniture, Holy Bible and charter saved.

Loss estimated \$1,500.

Boise Lodge No. 37--Dispensation issued April 1, 1865, with the following--

Petitioners:

J.W. Moore,
R. Clow,
J.H. Fairchilds,
Thos. E. Logan,
M.B. Bear,
John Kenally,
M. Kelly.

Fred. Holtes,
H.W. Leach,
Jas. Agnew,
W.H. Hoye,
J.W. Griffin,
J. Hicks,

Chartered June 20, 1865.

Officers.

J. W. Moore, W.M.

R. Clow, S.W.

J.H. Fairchilds, J.W.

No dispensation was issued to Placer Lodge No. 38, but charter was granted by Grand Lodge, June 20, 1865.

Charter Members Were--

Fred. C. Rosevelt, W.M.	Jacob Loeb,
George T. Young, G. Anderson,	William Maloney,
Horatio Cushing,	F. Packard,
Wm. T. Atlee,	
E. Lane, Selathiel Ridge.	

Officers.

Fred. C. Rosevelt, W.M.	George T. Young, S.W.
Jesse Bradford, J.W.	

Pioneer Lodge No. 12.--Dispensation issued June 7, 1865, from the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Washington, with the following--

Petitioners:

L.N. Brown,	Joshua Sanders,
Samuel B. Connelly,	Robert Jack,
N.C. Boatman,	Matthew Davis,
Michael McCormick,	James Freeman,
Leonard Poole.	

Officers under Dispensation.

L.N. Brown, W.M.	Samuel B. Connelly, S.W.
N.C. Boatman, J.W.	

Charter granted September 21, 1865.
Officers.

Samuel B. Connelly, W.M.	M. McCormack, S.W.
John Merrill, J.W.	

Owyhee Lodge U. D.--Dispensation issued July 21, A.L. 1866, from the Grand Lodge of Oregon, Most Worshipful A.W. Ferguson, Grand Master.

Petitioners on Dispensation.

Lars P. Mikkelson,	B.M. Davis,
Sol. T. Anderson,	Walter Brown,
Henry Maguire,	Wm. Robinson,
John Wasson,	A.S. Curtis,
O.H. Purdy,	D. Carrico.

Officers.

L.P. Mikkelson, W.M.	Sol. T. Anderson, S.W.
Henry Maguire, J.W.	

As a result of this latter movement, the four chartered Lodges

called a convention on December 16, A.L. 1867, at the Masonic Hall,
in Idaho City, Idaho Territory.

Owyhee Lodge U.D. out of courtesy was admitted to a seat in the
preliminary organization, and cast a vote.

Bro. George H. Coe presided.

Bro. L.F. Cartee offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this convention, Idaho Lodge
No. 35, Boise Lodge No. 37, Placer Lodge No. 38, and Pioneer Lodge
No. 12, are legally constituted and chartered Lodges of Free and
Accepted Masons: and that the representatives of said Lodges are
authorized and fully empowered to organize a Grand Lodge in Idaho.

Which was adopted.

December 17, 1867. A Lodge of Master Masons was then opened under
the auspices of Idaho Lodge No. 35 for the purpose of organizing and
opening a Grand Lodge of Masons for Idaho.

The constitution of the Grand Lodge of Oregon was adopted with
certain necessary amendments thereto.

A full corps of Grand Lodge officers were elected and installed.
Bro. George H. Coe was elected our first Grand Master of Idaho.

The Grand Lodge was opened in AMPLE FORM for the first time,
Tuesday, Dec. 17, A.L. 1867.

On December 19, the respective charters were ordered returned to the
Mother Grand Lodges. During the organization of the Grand Lodge in
Idaho on December 17th, 1867, new numbers were assigned to the Lodges as
follows:

Idaho No. 35 of Oregon Territory renumbered No. 1
Idaho No. 37 of Oregon Territory renumbered No. 2
Idaho No. 38 of Oregon Territory renumbered No. 3
and
Pioneer No. 12 of Washington Territory received No. 4

The Grand Lodge has continued to meet in Annual Communication from
year to year since 1867.

EARLY MASONIC HISTORY OF IDAHO

1862.

The origin and history of Masonry in Idaho is most interestingly told by Byron Defenbach, one of the prominent Masons of the state, in a recent issue of the Lewiston Tribune. In this article Mr. Defenbach explains why, although Lewiston enjoys the distinction of having organized the first Masonic lodge in Idaho, Idaho City can claim to be Masonic lodge No. 1. He says:

It has been thought that a brief recital of the origin and history of the order in this state might be of interest to the general public as well as to members of the craft. It cannot be doubted that among the very earliest immigrants into Idaho there were men who were Masons, and there are many unverified traditions of meetings in different places.

The period of our country's history at which our Masonic story begins may perhaps be best impressed upon the reader's mind by the relation of contemporaneous events.

On Wednesday, December 3, 1862, at 6:30 o'clock in the evening (as the record has it) a Masonic orator named John F. Damon arose to his feet in a small and well-guarded room in the village of Olympia, Washington territory, and addressed his brethren there assembled in eloquent and impassioned words. He pleaded for loyalty to his country's cause, deplored the great civil war then raging, and expressed the hope that the great conflict should be the world's last travail.

First Masonic Lodge in Idaho.

During the very progress of this meeting a group of 12 men at the junction of the Snake and Clearwater rivers in the adjoining wilderness of Idaho territory were awaiting official permission to organize themselves into a Masonic lodge. Twenty days later, the desired permission came as a Christmas gift, in the form of a dispensation issued and signed by Thomas M. Reed, grand master of the territory of Washington. This dispensation marks the beginning of legal Masonic organization in our state. Under its provisions eight of the 12 men were elected to the lodge offices. They were, in order of their rank, as follows:

William Kaufman, Master.	D. Isaacs.
F.G. Schwatka.	R.H. Johns.
F.H. Simmons.	C.C. Bunnell.
Joseph Lovenson	S.Alexander

Thus equipped the lodge entered upon its legitimate work, and sometime in the summer of 1863 conferred the first Masonic degree ever given by a legally constituted body in Idaho. The candidate was Gabriel Rouche (sometimes spelled Rush) of Lewiston. The following year Rouche took his remaining degrees, but from then on his name does not appear in our Masonic records, and it is assumed that he has long since passed to the great beyond.

The First Charter.

On November 25, 1863, the Washington grand lodge was again in session. Grand Master Reed said:

"On the 23rd of December, 1862, I granted a dispensation to open and form a new lodge at Lewiston, Nez Perce County (now in Idaho territory). The brethren there have erected a new and commodious hall and have gone to work with a true and earnest zeal, evidencing much prosperity and usefulness."

In accordance with Mr. Reed's recommendations, a charter was granted to "Lewiston Lodge No. 10." It is indeed to be regretted that the life of this organization was not continuous. In the month of July 1865, C.C. Bunnell, then master of No. 10, deemed it advisable to surrender his charter, and his recommendation was approved. Grand Master Reed himself had gone to Lewiston, and had been succeeded by Asa L. Brown of Walla Walla. In the latter's annual address this language will be found:

"It was my intention to investigate the case of Lewiston lodge in person, but being assured by the master that a quorum of the lodge could not be obtained, the members being scattered through the mining districts, I did not interfere in the matter." Thus Lewiston lost her rights to be known as "No.1" when the new grand lodge should be organized, and the craft had no legal existence in that community until about eight years later.

Oldest Existing Lodge in Idaho.

On July 7, 1863, more than six months after the legal creation of the lodge at Lewiston, a Masonic lodge was created at Bannock City, (now Idaho City) in the then famous mining district known as the "Boise Basin." This lodge was organized under the authority of the jurisdiction of Oregon upon the recommendation of Waco lodge of the latter state.

This lodge at Idaho City was originally No. 35 of Oregon; it later became No. 1 of Idaho, and has had a continuous existence.

Over this alleged infringement of Washington jurisdictional rights on the part of Oregon there arose one of those friendly controversies so frequent in Masonic history and so peculiar to that fraternity. During its continuance Oregon created lodge No. 37 at Boise and No. 38 at Placerville, both in 1864, while Washington legalized an organization at Placerville under the Washington number "12". Oregon also issued a dispensation in Owyhee lodge at Silver City, in 1867.

It was at this stage of our Masonic history that the representatives of these five lodges decided to end the little discussion by forming a grand lodge of their own. They accordingly met and accomplished the work intended, and it is this event, the birth of the grand lodge of Idaho, that was celebrated at Boise. The historic meeting was called to order a 2 o'clock in the afternoon of December 16, 1867, on the second floor of the oldest historic Masonic building in Idaho.

This structure, a two-story frame one, is still regularly used. It is at Idaho City, the county seat of Boise County, and is said to enjoy the unique distinction of being the only building now in use in which a Masonic grand lodge was born. In its front gable are the numerals "1865," denoting the date of its erection.

The lodge room contains scores of relics of early Idaho history, and its walls are covered with daguerrotypes and photos of past and present members. The pillars shown in the views were made by local Masons from native woods, while the silver squares, compasses and other working tools were similarly made from home products. At the east end may be seen the inevitable miner's scales, upon which dues and fees, paid in gold dust, were formerly weighed. At the west end are life size drawings from the artistic hand of Mrs. Jonas W. Brown, who with her husband came from California to Idaho City in the very earliest days, and who died in 1897 at Boise.

It was in this room, then, that the Idaho grand lodge was formed. George H. Coe of Idaho City was elected grand master. The Oregon constitution was adopted almost in its entirety, substituting a blank line in place of the word "Portland" in fixing a place of meeting. When, an hour later, the question of filling in this blank arose, there began another of those harmless discussions which has never ended in the ensuing 50 years.

"Brother Jonas Brown, " says the record, "moved that the blank be filled by inserting the words 'Idaho City.'"

Brother Paul moved as an amendment that it be filled by the words "Boise City," The original motion carried, but a year later Boise won out, and has almost invariably been the meeting place since that time. Having completed the work for which it has been convened, the body adjourned, and the Idaho grand lodge entered upon its career with four subordinate lodges in the Basin and one at Silver City, a total of 5.

It may be of interest to state that the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was organized in 1733, or 134 years before the Grand Lodge of Idaho was organized. In other words 134 years elapsed from the organization of the Grand Lodge in Massachusetts until Masonry was able to claim enough lodges to form a Grand Lodge in this Territory, an indication of the development and settlement of this western country.

EXTINCT LODGES

Changes in lodges are noted as follows;

#4 Pioneer, of Pioneer, Boise Co., organized in 1879, charter arrested Sept. 10th, 1879, revoked by Grand Lodge;

#5 Owyhee, at Silver, Owyhee Co., organized in 1881 surrendered the charter Sept. 15th and consolidated with Silver City Lodge # 13.

#6 War Eagle, Silver, Owyhee Co. 1881, did likewise on same date;

#8 Coe Lodge, Centerville, Boise Co., organized in 1874, surrendered its charter to the Grand Lodge on Dec. 14th.

-- U.D. Summit, town of Leesburg, Lemhi Co., 1869, dispensation granted July 21st, 1869 revoked by Grand Lodge Oct. 1869. The members had left Leesburg, going to Loon Creek, now in Custer Co., Idaho, and asked for permission to change the place to Oro Grande. The members soon were scattered to the other placer mining districts and no meetings were held at either place and no lodge was formed.

These changes indicate the shifting population during these years.

MASONIC ACTIVITIES IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION.

The following pages contain the material points of a lecture which the writer has been invited to deliver in a number of places in the state, usually illustrated with colored slides.

A careful reading of the events will satisfy anyone that the moral material contained in the early pioneers was something to be proud of, they knew what they wanted, how to go about building a law abiding civilization in the fastness of the Rocky Mountains.

The pioneers gave us a priceless heritage: Those who founded masonry in this inter-mountain country placed the reputation of the Masons on a high plane: none were more greatly respected.

Later when men of outstanding character and integrity were needed to fill public offices and to pass laws in the territorial legislative halls the members of the order were the ones selected to render this public service to their fellow creatures.

My theme covers the reasons why the Masons were called together for the first time in this inter-mountain country, the purpose of that association and how the cornerstone of Masonry was laid in these Western states.

Kindly circumstances has blessed me with the friendship of men who hold the keys that guard the secrets of these times and have opened them to me, during my residence here.

During this time information has been gleaned from various sources-- books--newspapers--word of mouth and observation.

This information is being passed to you as it has come to me. My object is to impress you with the high character of the Masons who founded the laws in this intermountain section and to hold them up to the present generation as peaceful law-abiding citizens and worthy of emulation. May our children hold us in as high regard and may we hand down our record as spotless as those from whom we received this inspiration.

First: Let us review briefly the steps that lead to the settlement of this country. In the early days it was inhabited by the Indians. After the Louisiana Purchase the first white men who came here were Lewis & Clark during 1804-1806.

For the next 50 years fur traders and trappers were the only whites who inhabited the country. The Hudson-Bay Company and the Northwest Company with their trappers were very active, especially during 1818 to 1821. Their headquarters for most of the time were at Walla Walla.

Andrew Henry attempted to establish a trading post during 1810 on the North Fork of the Snake River, a short distance below where St. Anthony is now located. The trading post was abandoned after one year. This post was where the first houses were built on the Snake River.

William Price Hunt and party came across the mountains south of the Teton Pass during 1811 on their way to the Pacific Coast. They followed the Snake River through Idaho.

The Hudsons-Bay erected Fort Boise in 1834 and during 1836 they acquired Fort Hall.

During 1846 title to all of the section south of the 49th parallel was taken over by the United States from Great Britain.

During 1855 the forts were abandoned, owing to the hostile Indians: Flags of the claimants to this territory flew over these lands--France, Spain, Mexico, Great Britain and the United States.

The explorations of Lewis & Clark and Captain Bonneville gave the United States a strong claim to this territory in the controversy with Great Britain.

Nathaniel J. Wythe was the founder of Fort Hall and one of its finest patriotic citizens. It was here that the first American flag was raised in Idaho, (after that of Lewis & Clark) and the first religious exercises held.

Fort Hall was one of the chief stopping places along the old Oregon Trail. It was from there that the road branched north to the gold mines in later years to Idaho and Montana.

All the early traders used the Indian trails through the mountains and across the country. These were later used as wagon roads, the Oregon Trail being amongst these. Later the railroads used the same route. Countless emigrants followed these old trails in settling this western country. The old Oregon Trail was one of the longest, being

2020 miles from Independence Kansas to Oregon. It crossed three mountain ranges and went through the lands of 10 Indian Tribes.

The settlers of much of this section came over these old trails and helped to strengthen the American title through their occupation and settlement. Travel was by covered wagon and ox teams and was very slow, but was the only way of covering the trail in those days. The earliest caravan in 1843 was composed of over 1000 persons. Only the hardiest made the trip. The weak died along the road, the strong overcame, the weak hearted and cowards did not start. The magnet attracting the first whites was the profit to be made from the fur trade. Later the gold excitement brought thousands into the country.

Many famous men who were Masons came into this section, among them being Kit Carson, who died at Fort Lyon, Colorado on May 23rd, 1868. He was a member of Montezuma Lodge, Santa Fe, N.M., joined March 29, 1854 and left his faithful rifle to his lodge.

Another Mason was James Stewart, one of the discoverers of gold in Idaho, now Montana. He was an officer of Flint Creek Lodge, also a member of the Grand Lodge.

Many other Masons also came into this part of the country. During 1848 Marshall discovered gold in California and the mad rush to the gold fields was on. All the western states were explored by the prospectors.

During the summer of 1860 Captain E.D. Pierce discovered gold in Canal Gulch, a branch of the Clearwater River in Idaho. This caused a rush into that section. In 1861 over 300 miners were working the gold mines along the Clearwater River. As the gold from the mines reached the mint the excitement grew and more men came.

(From the "New Age"--Jan., 1929)

Captain Merriwether Lewis, who with William Clark was appointed by President Jefferson to lead an expedition which resulted in the acquisition of the great northwest territory, was initiated in "Door To Virtue Lodge"--No. 44--Albermarle, Co., Virginia, on January 28th, 1798. The next day he received the Fellow-Craft and Master Masons degrees.

Lewiston (Named after Merriwether Lewis) was a busy place, as the miners outfitted from there for the mines. Soon the diggings at Oro Fino, Pierce City, Elk City, Florence and Warrens Diggings were pouring their gold into the Channels of trade.

Salmon River was found to contain gold and prospectors found their way into what is now Montana.

By 1863 and 1864 the hills were scoured by prospectors. Now towns sprang up by magic. Placerville, Centerville, Hog'Em, Pioneer, and Bannock or Idaho City, Bannock (East), Virginia City and Grasshopper.

Over 20,000 people were living in Boise Basin alone. Owyhee County had a stampede to Jordan Creek in 1865.

During 1866 gold was discovered in what is now Lemhi County.

In 1867 Salmon City was laid out by Col. Shoup and partners. From 1868 to 1870 more diggings were found in Central Idaho along the Salmon River. In 1879 the Wood River excitement was on and in 1884 the Coeur D'Alene stampede. All these stampedes as they were called, brought men flocking into the diggings to get some of the riches.

Along with the respectable element came the desperadoes, highwaymen, outlaws and criminals. They murdered, robbed, stole and committed depredations of all kinds against the law-abiding people.

None dared to confide in another for fear of incurring the displeasure of the outlaws. The road agents had so many spies they knew whom to trust and the people were backward in opposing them.

The seat of government was far removed from some of the towns and mines. Most of the officers were in Lewiston, Idaho's first capital, in 1861. It was moved to Boise in 1864.

Montana was cut away from Idaho in 1864. From 1864 to 1868 part of western Wyoming and the southern part of Yellowstone Park were in Idaho.

When Wyoming became a territory in 1868, Idaho was left in its present shape.

From what has been said in the foregoing it will be seen how this section was first inhabited, what brought the people here and what their occupations were.

We will now consider their mode of living and how the laws we now enjoy were first brought into being.

--THIS IS WHAT THE MASONS TAUGHT:--

That man made his way to his present stage of development and enlightenment through long years of experience. Being a social being he craves companionship. He lives under laws, which is called society. This requires a code of laws or rules, or something that will restrain man from doing those things that would be of injury to his fellow-man and enable him to do those things collectively which he cannot do for himself.

The regulation of these things is called Government. All of our interests are inseparably connected with Government.

Each generation has its own fabric of civilization woven from the experiences of the past.

Government can be no better than the men who are entrusted with authority and as Sir Mathew Hale says "The Common Law is not the product of the wisdom of some man, or society, of any one man or age, but the wisdom, experience and observation of many ages of wise and observing men."

Descendents of the early American settlers were first to come into this section. They possessed the courage to face unknown dangers and it

is to them that we, who came later, must give the credit for their far-seeing vision.

The government, which they founded, is the one we enjoy and we should give them credit for laying its foundation. These early settlers must have had some impelling motives.

Some idea which could be discussed and put into practice to benefit their condition. It is here we find a common meeting ground in a Masonic Lodge. Through its members was found a means of spreading the light to those less informed.

It was through this medium that the foundation of our laws was laid in this inter-mountain country.

Settlers from other places brought their ideals with them, and thus we had the good influences working to establish a secure society, which would be fitted to those then living as well as to those who were to come.

These pioneers believed in America--in the opportunity it afforded them. They believed in the American form of government and its institutions. They believed in their ability to set right the wrongs--give rewards to the honest and faithful--and punish any person guilty of wrongdoing.

In covering the history of this section at the time under discussion we must remember that Montana and Idaho were, for the most part one. What is said of one applies to the other.

Supplies came in from Salt Lake, which was 550 miles from where Helena is now located and 470 miles to Walla Walla. All travel was made by pack train and stagecoach.

The officers were few and scattered. Outlaws swarmed into the territory with the gold seekers. The road agents, as they were called, watched the roads and trails and robbed with impunity. No one could travel without being watched and their movements known. The robbers infested all the country.

As soon as the miners found new diggings they organized a mining district, adopted laws to govern themselves and elected a judge. Then they went to mining on their claims.

Perhaps a personal recollection of a miners meeting will be of interest. The writer was engaged in placer mining. One day one of his acquaintances called and stated that his partners were robbing the sluice boxes of the gold. This man's name was Anson C Bixby. After discussing the details of his partner's acts in stealing the gold from the sluice boxes, it was decided to call a miners meeting and give them a trial. It fell to my lot, upon request, to post the notices on several trees near our camp, calling a meeting of the miners for the following Sunday. Several hundred responded. One miner named Greenfield was elected Judge, after this all adjourned to the place where the robbers were camped, about 4 miles up Bear Creek. The Judge appointed his deputies to arrest the men, 5 in number. The trial was held in a clearing of the adjacent woods, where the trees had been

cleared and the logs used in a cabin. Bixby selected one of the men and the robbers another from the crowd of miners to act as attorney for each side. The Judge sat on a stump and the miners stood in a large circle, cleared in the center. The Judge asked Bixby's attorney what the charges were; he replied "robbing the sluice boxes of the gold". He then asked the attorney for the robbers what their plea was, guilty or innocent. He replied "innocent". Bixby then threw up his hands and exclaimed, "Oh, Lord, rob me and then deny it". The Judge admonished him to keep quiet, as the trial had not begun and he could give his testimony later. Each side then kept quiet until 12 men had been nominated and selected as a jury. The Judge swore them in to give a fair trial. The evidence was given, the men found guilty, the gold produced from each of the partners, a set of gold scales was produced, the gold weighed out equally, and Bixby's wife given her share, as she had cooked for all of their camp, the men were given 24 hours to get out of the country, which they did, no one saw them in that section after the next day. Bixby told me later that he was a Mason, that there were 6 men on that jury who were also Masons. I presume he knew what he was talking about, but as I was too young to know about these things I did not give it any thought.

As soon as the trial was over and sentence pronounced, the miners began to go down the trail to their own claims. The robbers were then in their cabin, door barred, to ward off violence. One miner overtook me on the way home, and stated the robbers wanted to see me. I started back, when Judge Greenfield stopped me, we talked it over and he said they probably disliked me because I had taken a part and had posted the notices. So a bodyguard of 6 men were appointed to accompany me to the robbers cabin. Upon arriving and knocking on the door, one invited me in, said he was traveling fast and light, had no time to look after his dog, and requested me to take his pet, as he knew he would receive good treatment from my hands. So the dog was lead to my camp and of course no harm resulted from the visit.

The dramatic moments, earnestness and business like manner in which the events were handled have lingered in my memory ever since.

During part of the time the Civil War was on and off, of course, arguments were had by partisans of each side. Some southerners wanted to call the town in Alder Gulch after Jeff Davis' wife and name it "Varina". Judge Bissel was from the north and changed the name to "Virginia."

During the years from 1861 to 1863 no telegraph was available and news of the Civil War did not reach the miners until the spring of 1863.

During the early years of the settlement the Indians resented the intrusion of the whites and a large number of people on their way to the mines were killed.

The outlaws were very active, robbing and killing all who fell into their hands with gold dust or money. Any person expressing displeasure with them was soon put out of the way.

It was a question whether the outlaws or the peaceful citizens were to rule the land. The inter-mountain country was testing men--the worthy became cultured and respected the builders of this country. The

vicious degenerated.

Harry Plummer, the leader of the outlaws saw the advantage of being an officer and was elected sheriff - a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde - sworn to uphold the laws and secretly directing his band of road agents.

Something was needed to bring the law-abiding people together when they could present an organized front to the outlaws. Up to this time over 100 persons had been known to have been killed by them.

This want was supplied from an unexpected source. One of the most respectable men in the country was Mr. Bell, known as "Striped Bill" from the markings of his mules. He was sick with Mountain Fever and this was the first natural death in Virginia City.

When he realized he was about to die he requested that he be buried by the Masons, with their burial ceremony.

As most of the miners were strangers to each other they did not know how many Masons were in that section. Word was sent out among the miners stating that anyone who was a Mason was requested to meet at the cabin of C. J. Miller on the Yankee Flat to make arrangements for the funeral.

They met under a full moon, shining like a luminous ball of marble, near lofty mountains, the handiwork of the Great Master of the Universe; thus emulating our ancient brothers who assembled on the highest hills and in the lowest vales; the better to observe the approach of cowans and eavesdroppers.

To the surprise of all, a large number responded, seemingly being guided by the Supreme Grand Master. The examination of the brothers was not completed until the next morning, having been carried on all night under the star decked canopy of heaven. While this was going on arrangements were made for the funeral. The outlaws were present at the grave. The Masons standing about and conducting the funeral services.

The number of Masons who were present impressed the outlaws and they saw in them a body of men who were likely to successfully oppose them. The outlaws at first were disposed to get rid of the Masons--later they were afraid to do this as they would be opposing a body of men who were likely to stand together and protect each other, so they did not molest the Masons.

Word was given to the outlaws that should a Mason be harmed he would be avenged.

At the funeral of Bro. Bell the chaplain read the first 10 verses of the 37th chapter of the book of the Prophet Ezekiel.

When the Masons saw what strength they had, the redemption of the district from the hands of the outlaws began. A power for law and order at once sprang up in the wild mountain district.

One who has not been through a similar experience cannot realize the conditions and probably would not know how to act.

It was thus a new foundation for government was laid, backed by honest men and with the respectable element of the entire community behind it. Thus was the seed of Masonry planted.

All Masons were true to the teachings of the order and adhere to its principles. Not one was arrested or tried for any crime, nor any member harmed.

Then, how to proceed in the community to have law and order? The question first discussed was "Have we the right to hold a trial, pass sentence, and if necessary condemn a fellow man to death?" After some discussion the resolution was passed: "We have the right to protect our wives, daughters, property and fellow men against the lawless element."

Another motion passed as "In the absence of law we have the right to become a court of justice to defend and protect life and property-- provided there be a greater probability of saving their lives than losing our own."

They stated that when all law was absent they had the right to make a law unto themselves, that they did not have to give way to the bloody code of the outlaws. The authority for the organization of the vigilantes was the right granted under the miner's laws for their own protection. This was the custom of the miner's. The punishment of the outlaws was a serious question to be considered.

Later years have shown the wisdom of their actions.

No history of any people anywhere presents a like action taken by those desiring justice. Organized outlaws held the country in their hands. They were more powerful than the unorganized law abiding people. No one knew when the miners would meet a force greater than their own.

They had to take the law into their own hands and faced death in doing so. This took courage, but they did not shrink from their duty. All Masons were tested in the crucible of manhood and found to be pure gold.

The Vigilante form of justice was something new in the history of America. Something different in its elements. These men, in the mountain fastness, did their work and did it well. Their record shows that the foundation of the Government laid by them, has been secure and lasting, for we have enjoyed the fruits of their labor until this day.

Their record shows the school in which they had been raised and that they had not forgotten the lesson taught them.

The people did not advocate the Vigilante code until the crisis had forced it upon them.

As soon as the Vigilantes were organized they passed the word among the population that a society for law and order had been organized and they would operate under the name of the Vigilantes. Lawbreakers would be punished. The sentence to be meted out in each case as the evidence warranted. Their code was severe, but in an age of crime severity was necessary. The citizens then felt an inspiration to pursue

their labors, knowing that they would be safe from molestation. This moral effect was a great uplifting force and a new spirit seemed to take hold of them.

Thus began the organization of the "Vigilantes". They were of the finest type of men, intelligent and law abiding. Proof of their worth was the confidence and integrity they held in each other. This could be found in Masonry only.

Right thinking men could not live by themselves. During those days all were honor bound by a sacred bond to serve his fellow men if he were to have a part in the country.

Society developed an aristocracy of personality and character. If anyone did not measure up to the accepted standards he then belonged to the common herd. If he had a few carefully (selected) vices he might still be accepted, but the vices must be noble ones. Those who carried guns did not last long on the wrong side of the law.

After the funeral of Wm. Bell the Masons decided they were strong enough, when banded together, to protect themselves. They knew they could confide in each other and not be betrayed to the outlaws. This was what led to the organization of the Vigilantes as a means of self-protection and preservation.

The country must be rid of the outlaws and laws enforced.

As always, the Masons were for law and order and for upholding the institutions of their country.

During the course of the organization one question was what to use as their symbol. As the Masons were operating as individuals and not as a body, this made it impossible to use the square and compass or any Masonic symbol.

One suggested a cross with 3 dots on the upper part, 5 dots on the horizontal arm and 7 dots on the lower part of the upright.

This was not adopted. Then the numbers 3-5-7 was suggested and discarded. During the discussion the figures 3-7-77 were used, not being objectionable to the order.

The number 3 refers to the following emblems or symbols.

3 officers:--W.M.: Sr. and Jr. Warden.
3 steps:
3 principal rounds of Jacobs Ladder: Faith, Hope, and Charity.
Holy Bible, Square, and Compass.
Mosaic Pavement, Tesselated Border, and Blazing Star:
3 Lights: East, West, and South:
Brotherly Love, Relief, Truth
Youth, Manhood, Age, etc.

The number 7 alludes to the following:

Form, Supports, Covering, Furniture, Ornaments, Light and Jewels of a lodge.

The 7th day, a day of rest, from labors

7 liberal arts and sciences, grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, geometry, music, astronomy.

7 years building King Solomon's Temple, etc.

The meaning of the figures was as follows:--

When added together the total is 24; this meant that when a notice was sent to a person that he was to leave the place within 24 hours as he was not wanted in the community. This notice was served on parties suspected of law breaking or one who was not desirable and against whom not enough evidence was at hand to warrant another penalty.

Should the party not leave, the figures meant a grave; 3 feet wide, 7 feet long and 77 inches deep. A skull and cross bones were also placed on the notices, which symbol was to signify death. To murderers and robbers this symbol became well known throughout this district.

When a party was banished for some law violation he was given 24 hours to wind up his business--should he return it might mean death?

When a party was to be hung he was given time to arrange any business affairs and to write letters etc.

Lesser violations were punished by banishment and the worse ones by hanging.

In later years a main highway to Yellowstone Park was named the "Vigilante Trail" and marked with the 3-7-77, to commemorate the memory of the men who had not forgotten the lessons taught them in a lodge room.

When the regularly appointed officials arrived later and showed that they could and would enforce the laws, then the reason for the organization no longer existed and they disbanded. The Vigilantes were representative of law, order and decency.

The older civilization in other places had respect for law and order; here no such condition existed. Their measures were defensive. This was the only way they could protect themselves.

Necessity was their justification. Outlaws were thus deterred from coming into the country. People knew they were secure in life and property and new arrivals helped to build the west to its present greatness.

70 years, the span of a lifetime, have elapsed since these stirring times. States have been created and cities built from an uninhabited country. Billions of dollars of wealth have been created; states have been blessed with an energetic and enlightened population.

These early pioneers have never been outdone in vision, courage, daring, fortitude and enterprise. They were empire builders: As Whittier says: -

"I hear the tread of pioneers
Of Nations yet to be
The first low wash of waves, where soon,
Shall roll a human sea"

Our thanks are due to these brave men. They were the founders of our state. They made laws at that time and later were elected by the people to sit in the Legislative Hall and pass laws for their own and future generations.

The environs of the Rocky Mountains broke the weak and developed the best in the strong. We can realize now that those Masons had eyes to behold and faith to appreciate. We know they realized a better code of laws appealed to men's intellectual consciousness.

They looked forward, not with their eyes, but with the mind. They realized that through mind of men are born into being, but it is through the soul of man that God's wealth of manifestation finds its avenue to purpose and expression.

During these years Masonic Lodges were organized and the first Masonic Temple was dedicated in Helena on November 11, 1866.

The first Masonic Temple was dedicated in Virginia City, October 8th, 1867.

The first session of the Grand Lodge in Idaho was December 16th, 1867, in Idaho City (62 years ago).

The first Masonic celebration was in Helena on June 24th, 1868, St. John's Day.

We are informed that with one or two exceptions, all of the signers of the "Declaration of Independence" were Masons, and we know that they are looked upon today as American's greatest patriots. The Masons, who brought order out of chaos in this western territory, were men of the same caliber and should be held in high regard for the work they did. They brought the Masonic teachings into this section; they were second "sons of liberty" and "minute men."

Time prevents going into more detail. Enough has been shown to give some idea of the respect, confidence and high-mindedness of the early Masons at a time when conditions tried men's souls. Be it always to the Masons credit that they were looked upon as the backbone of the community and it is to their honor that they never forgot the social and moral virtues learned in the lodge room.

Blackfoot

After the Indians made their last organized stand against the white man and his iron horse, the history of this intermountain region begins to show the development of natural resources--especially mines--and we find towns springing up at the convenience of those who traveled. The freight outfits rapidly increased in numbers, so that bridges and terminal points of the railroad often determined the location of towns.

Blackfoot is an interesting example of these times. The Utah & Northern terminus was established on the Blackfoot river in the summer of 1879; but in December of the same year it was moved on to Eagle Rock, January 1st, 1880, only two buildings were left in Blackfoot. But there were a few men who saw possibilities in that location as a forwarding point for the Salmon river, Yankee Fork and Wood river mining districts. It was also on the established cattle trail from Oregon to Cheyenne, over which passed from 60,000 to 100,000 of stock every season.

W.N. Shilling, Major Danilson, T.T. Danilson and F.H. Myers formed a company to dig a ditch from the Blackfoot river to irrigate 1280 acres of land that Major Danilson and Mr. Shilling had taken up as a desert entry, and also to provide ditch water for the new town so that trees might be planted. They had observed that some time in the past the Blackfoot river had run within a mile east of town, so they now proposed to divert a portion of the water to the old bed and then run a ditch into town.

By July 1880, there were in Blackfoot four saloons--Barnes Bros; the Eldorado, Pryor & Co., proprietors; the Blackfoot Billiard Hall, Wm. Mester, proprietor and the Bank Exchange. General Merchandise stores like Danilson & Stevens and A. Allenburg & Co. sold liquor too. E.F. Ferris & Bro. Dealt in hardware, including wagons; A.B. Bruner was the jeweler; Dipple & Co. ran the meat market; A. A. Jordan kept the livery, sale and feed stable; the Keeney House was a first-class hotel and trains stopped for their passengers to eat there; Reed & Chadwich has a restaurant; the Challis & Bonanza Stage Co. operated both Salmon river and Wood river. Wm. E. Wheeler was the editor of the Register. The blacksmith shop, managed by Shaw & Booth, was an important place of business, for they did "all kinds of wagon repairing on short notice," and "Geo. Booth makes horse, mule and ox shoeing a specialty." The only professional man was Dr. E.J. O'Callaghan, physician and surgeon. By January 1, 1881 there were 60 buildings, costing on an average of \$600.

The first municipal improvement campaign consisted of all hands turning out and clearing a strip 20 feet wide around the entire town, the sagebrush being so heavy that it was felt to be a fire hazard. Some of the newcomers suggested that the sagebrush was green and wouldn't burn, but a demonstration proved otherwise.

The second town enterprise was a board walk in front of the Keeney House; they also dug a well 50 feet deep, which was really a town well. Filled barrels of water were placed at strategic points for fire protection and during the winter of 1880-81 there was considerable agitation in favor of brick chimneys, instead of having the stovepipes run up through the roof.

The Blackfoot Bridge & Land Co. consisted of W.N. Shilling, C.W.

Lyman, J.Y. Wallace, C. Bunting & Co. and Danilson & Stevens, and was organized to build the shortest road to Wood river. It was also to dig a well on the desert so freight animals, especially oxen, would not find it so far between drinks. Nowadays it is hard to appreciate what it meant for a freight outfit to carry its own water in barrels when making the trip across the desert. Ox teams only made seven or eight miles a day, but horses or mules might cover 20 miles with good luck and over the best roads. The propelling power of a gallon of water was figured as closely as gasoline is now.

Records show that 2,000 tons of freight were forwarded from Blackfoot in 1880, and the job required about 1,800 head of horses, mules and oxen. The average tonnage was 100 tons a week during the summer months. The return loads were high-grade ore. The Custer mill shipped an average of 12 bars of gold bullion a week and these were worth from \$20,000 to \$30,000 an average week running about \$23,000. The principal points to which this freight was forwarded are now ghost cities; Custer, Bonanza, Crystal City, Kinnikinnic, Sawtooth and Galena. Bellevue, Hadley, Ketchum and Challis are still known to us.

The Northwestern Forwarding Co. handled the largest amount of freight, but there were many outfits, too. Among them were Alex Toponce, Joe Skelton and Geo. L. Shoup. "Berryman & Rodgers, with two 14-mule teams with double wagons, pulled out for Custer this morning." "Sam Cook, with 12 yoke of cattle and four wagons, loaded out for Bonanza." "About 75 emigrant teams passed though town and crossed the ferry this week for Oregon and Washington territory." Ox teams had to cross the desert by way of Dahilson springs. It made the trip 15 miles longer, but gave more watering places.

In September 1880, Alex Toponce and Col. Wolcott made a trip to Bellevue, looking over the possibilities of a new wagon route. They decided that a feasible one would be about 122 miles and would make this road about 34 miles shorter than the road between Kelton and Bellevue, thus encouraging travel by way of Blackfoot.

Danilson & Steven's ferry across the Snake, known as the Central ferry, was a busy spot. It was 40x90 feet and was planned to carry very heavy loads, but traffic was getting too congested for any ferry to handle it. Besides the freight, mail and passenger travel, it was not unusual for as many as 20 Oregon-bound wagons to be ferried across in one day. The next step was quite naturally a bridge, and the Land & Bridge Co. put one in that winter. It was 550 feet long, and cost \$18,000.

With this bridge, with roads in process of building, and with a rapidly increasing population, Blackfoot began to feel permanent. There was talk of having the territorial capitol located there, since it was a junction point of the north and south and east and west lines.

Oneida County originally embraced all the eastern part of Idaho, but now 12 new counties have been formed from it, leaving Oneida only the southeastern corner of the state. An Eagle Rock resident who had business at the county seat in 1880 would board the Utah & Northern train at 7:05 in the evening, get off at Oneida shortly after midnight, and take a bed at the Oneida hotel. Next morning he took the buckboard stage line, and if the driver pushed hard on the lines, he would reach

his destination, Malad, about 2 P.M.

In 1880, the two principal towns of the valley were Blackfoot and Camas, with Blackfoot slightly in the lead. The railroad terminus in August 1880, was Red Rock, and at that place northbound passengers took stage for Helena, 170 miles; Butte 110 miles; Deer Lodge, 145 miles; Virginia City, 100 miles. "These distances will soon be shortened, as the track is already laid nearly 25 miles beyond Red Rock, and the business men and forwarding companies are making preparations to move."

In September 1880, Blackfoot received word from Supt. T. L. Clark of the Utah & Northern that the shops would be located at Eagle Rock. So Blackfoot lost one dream but did not lose confidence in itself. "There will not be over 20 or 30 men employed, which will not make much of a town. Where we have a little breeze, as it were, at Blackfoot, a hurricane visits Eagle Rock, and in the summer season the mosquitoes are almost unendurable there."

The next blow was when the Union Pacific was working west from Granger. Instead of following the first survey and coming down the Blackfoot River, they came down the Portneuf and crossed the Snake at American Falls. "On the line are located the richest coal fields yet discovered in the west, one section of one square mile having 29 veins of coal, the thinnest of which is eight feet and the thickest 30 feet. The coal fields are being guarded by a large force of Union Pacific men until the company can secure possession of it and of Hodge's pass." It looks now as though the Union Pacific might yet build the first railroad through the Cascade Mountains, from the Snake River to Puget Sound."

Letting the contract for building the railroad bridge at American Falls definitely established a town there, and Blackfoot knew that that meant losing their own trade with the Wood River country. This bridge consisted of three wooden spans, and one steel span, which was 250 feet long and 60 feet above high water.

Eagle Rock held its first election in 1880, and 84 votes were cast; 82 were for the Democrats and two for the Republicans. National politics did not figure much in those early elections, for Idaho was still a territory and had no electoral vote. James A. Garfield was elected over General Hancock. Papers like the New York Sun and the St. Louis Globe-Democratic party was dead, and they seemed to think it a good riddance. Local candidates were elected more for personal than for party reasons, and platforms. But the records seem to show that such a public statement of one's views was not good politics, for such candidates were defeated. President Burrell, on the Blackfoot River, declared: "I am a Union War Democrat. I believe the government was right and the Confederacy wrong. I am opposed to the connecting of church and state in any manner whatsoever. I believe in hard money. I am opposed to polygamy and also to monopoly. I am opposed to illegal voting, ballot box stuffing, and the packing of juries. I believe in the constitution."

The Register was always Republican, but in this first campaign of its history it supported the independent or anti-Mormon, ticket for Oneida County. The Democrats won out, and elected Hon. George Ainslie as delegate to Congress: the Democrats had declared strongly against ballot-box stuffing and carpet-bagging - they insisted that Indian

agents as well as territorial officers should be appointed from among the home people.

Court calendars were not overcrowded in 1880, for few arrests were made. The general idea seemed to be that personal liberty was not to be interfered with; and disputants were left to settle their differences by word, fists or guns, as long as it was settled decently and in order. When a man did get jailed, he failed to stay there long; for some kind soul passed him a saw and he made a man-sized hole through the logs or two-by-sixes.

The first major crime recorded by the Register was in the summer of 1880, and dealt with a quarrel over a card game at Bonanza Bar, a few miles below American Falls, Warren, a Texas cowboy, shot Frank Lisk, who was unarmed. No arrest was made. A few days later a stockman from Soda Springs named Jesse Powell shot and killed a young Hoover who worked for him, over the bridling of a horse. Again no arrest.

The first arrest mentioned was when Sheriff Turner took in custody a man who went under the name of Welcome, but whose name proved to be Hopt. He had "killed his son in cold blood." There was no conviction in this case.

There was hardly an early issue of the Register, which did not mention some crime of violence. An estimate of those days would give Idaho about 20 times the per capita violence that it has now. Shooting scrapes were the most common—we find one between Swigert and Winn; another between Moses Cohen and George Pryor; another between Chas. Keeney and Dr. O'Callaghan. W.B. Green, railroad agent at Eagle Rock was shot by G. A. Whitley; Mr. Mower was fatally stabbed by one Mabley; Dr. Snedaker and Robt. T. Smith shot and killed each other on a Utah & Northern train. No convictions followed any of these cases.

Horse stealing was prevalent, and the cases are too numerous to list; but a fair sample tells of a gang named Lee. Woods and Bowder, who operated in the southern part of Idaho and drove their stolen horses into Montana. One trip they got away 40 head from Con Shea, 45 head from Edward Hawley and 15 head from Joe Benson, and with other loose horses picked up along the road they crossed the line with 180 head. Hawley, Benson and Little trailed them to Bannack and recovered the horses. A big posse chased the thieves as far as Sheridan where they were captured and brought back for trial.

There were quite a few stage robberies on the Wood River route, and along this line to Montana, as late as 1880. One well-known road agent was "Opium Bob." He, Lacy and Carter were caught at Rawlins. Next morning the first two were found hanging to the stockyards fence; there was a third rope, but Carter was missing.

Railroad news took the most space and was by far the most important news of 1880. The Northern Pacific was pushing toward Montana; the Union Pacific was working into Idaho; the Utah & Northern was pushing from Ogden toward the Montana mines. The first road to tap certain areas and the first one to reach the coast would make a vast difference in the settlements and lines of stage travel. It was the paramount issue in the intermountain country.

The Death of President Garfield in September 1881, was the occasion for the Register dressing itself in heavy black lines between the columns. And it gave about a third of a long column (for the sheet was considerably longer than it is now) to an account of the shooting and another third to his death.

But a little later they gave two full columns to the first official hanging they recorded in this county, then Oneida County. The culprit was Michael Mooney, who had deliberately shot and killed Joe Hinkley. Judge Morgan failed in his attempts to get Mooney to make any statement concerning his identity or his past history. He had been given a shave, clean clothes, and a drink of whisky; and when Sheriff Homer told him, at 2 o'clock in the morning, that his time was up, he calmly stepped up to the gallows, and said he "thought no more of dying than of going to a dance." His last words were to thank his jailer for his kindness to him.

Somewhat different was the unofficial method employed by the railroad construction gang near American Falls, also in Oneida County. One man, Fox, had been paid off and had \$300 in his pocket, and another workman, Watson, walked down the right-of-way with him. Watson shot Fox; at first it was thought to be fatal, but he later recovered. But the construction company did not approve of such procedure and decided to make an example of Watson. "In the absence of trees or telegraph poles from which to hang him, two wheel-scrapers were run up together in front of the tent of one of the bosses, and in a few minutes Watson was dangling between them. After hanging there two or three hours, some of the boys wanted to cut him down. After three days the boys were ordered to dig a hole five feet deep under him, and, when finished, one of the bosses came along and cut the rope and the body fell to the bottom. The hole was filled up and work went on as usual."

In a sparsely settled country, the number of men and teams doing work for the railroads in 1881 was an item to be reckoned with. "Two thousand teams are working on the Northern Pacific west from Bismark." Other contracts took in the sections from the mouth of the Little Blackfoot to Hell Gate (Missoula), from the Dalles to the Cascades, from Spokane Falls to Cabinet Rapids, from Walla Walla to Colfax, from Umatilla to Baker City. The Northern Pacific was working about 16,000 men that summer and about the same number of horses in the building program. Big crews were also grading both ways from American Falls, and from Granger, on the Oregon Short Line, some of the work through Idaho being pushed even in mid-winter, in spite of the cold and frozen ground. Probably 8,000 horses and a corresponding number of men were pushing this road to Shoshone. Work on the Wood River branch was progressing in 1882.

Most of the people who came to this region previous to 1880 were looking for gold. The Northern Pacific and the Union Pacific were racing for the coast, but their branch lines were intended to tap mining districts. So many of the disappointed miners formed part of the railroad crews working in the northwest in 1881 and 1882. Probably 30,000 men and an equal number of horses were engaged in railroad construction on the Northern Pacific, Union Pacific and Utah & Northern during those years.

The Coeur d'Alene district had made gold discoveries which

produced almost a stampede in 1882; Salmon river and Wood river were producing great quantities of gold and galena ore; people were flocking into Idaho and Montana faster than any provision was made for them; but not faster than the country could take care of them, for they were a hardy lot of folks, and building material and fuel were to be for the taking and fish and game were abundant.

In the fall of 1882, we find Junction the largest town in this area, with 720 votes; Bellevue was second, with 544, Hailey third, 446, Blackfoot fourth, 305; Eagle Rock fifth, 183; Beaver Canyon sixth, with 108.

Camas had been the main forwarding point for the Birch Creek mines, Salmon City, Spring Mountain, Yellow Jacket and other points in the interior. But as the railroad moved into Montana, the forwarding companies and stage lines at Camas moved to Red Rock, and claimed their new road to be "the shortest and safest route to Leesburg, Pine Creek, Mineral Hill, Texas, Spring Mountain, Fort Lemhi, Horse Prairie, Junction, Bannister, Salmon City and Gibbonsville." Camas retained the Birch Creek trade, and the three sawmills kept up Beaver Canyon.

Eagle Rock items appeared from time to time in the Register. Sometimes the editor came from Blackfoot and made personal observations. On one such trip in July 1882, he says: "We find considerable improvement has been made since our last visit. The sound of saw and hammer can be heard from morning till night." There were a dozen new dwellings, Dr. Buckner's new drug store building, Dick Chamberlain and George Heath were planning new hotel buildings, the railroad shops were lively, "and Jon Watts can be seen any time, filling the water barrels." June 10, 1882: "J. C. Anderson has sold one half of his interest in his business to his brother, Robert A. Anderson, who has lately arrived from the east. He came out to this country in '65 and remained several years, when he returned to the states, but has come to the conclusion that this is a good country, after all."

The shops were turning out a freight car every day, besides all the repair work.

"Miss Emma Muckly has charge of a Sunday school, which meets at the home of J.C. Anderson. There are thirty in attendance." (This was in June 1881, and is the first mention of a Sunday school in Eagle Rock.)

"Messrs. J. C. Sheppard, J. H. Ling and F. M. Shoemaker have been appointed trustees of the school district, and as soon as a suitable place can be secured, will commence a public school." (June, 1881.)

Eagle Rock had its gold interests, too. On July 22, 1882, appears the following item, quoted from the Salt Lake Tribune, with an Eagle Rock headline: "There is gold enough in Snake river valley to pay the national debt, if it could be saved. Hundreds of thousands of acres can be panned with a common gold pan, but the gold is so light that it escapes all known processes. The writer has seen an ounce a day saved right along with a rocker and copper plates. Edison, of electric light fame, to whom some of the sand was sent, says he can save it. If he can, and will, the country will be torn up around here for many a mile."

1883
PROCEEDINGS OF THE GRAND LODGE
HELD AT BOISE, SEPT. 11TH, 12TH & 13TH,
16TH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

Grand Master Lafayette Cartee's address touched upon matters he considered uppermost in the minds of the members, & having in mind the good of the fraternity, commented on lodges finding they had poor material, and after repeated trials had been unable to correct ways in its members that were considered harmful to the lodges, recommended that the poor material be dug out of the lodges, pointing out that to be a Mason meant more than joining a lodge and wearing its regalia. He condemned the practice of drinking & gambling.

Attention was called to correspondence from Cassia Lodge of Albion, Cassia Co. in which the Grand Master endorsed the stand taken by that lodge who "had as a unit determined that no person affiliating with or endorsing the Mormon belief should be a Mason". The Grand Master stated that he "fully endorsed the position, that no Mormon could consistently be made a Mason, while we as Masons had nothing to do or say about the particular belief or tenants of any denomination of Christians, we have the right, and it is our bounded duty, when any denomination or sect sets at defiance the laws of the land & endorses practices, condemned by every enlightened & Christian nation in the world, and contrary to the moral teaching of the Craft, to say that they shall not be of us or with us" etc. He further adds that he fully endorses the position taken by the Grand Lodge of Utah on this question & believed it the duty of every Grand Lodge to stand firmly with her.

The Grand Master was very emphatic on his stand concerning intemperance, pointing out the evils of drunkenness, stated that it was one of the worst evils of the day, and that its validation was a desecration of one of the cardinal virtues.

Considerable space was given to comments on the works of charity during the past year. The report covers 88 pages for this year.

Statehood!

The people of the state of Idaho have a double right and reason to celebrate the glorious Fourth, for it is the real birthday of the state, which was admitted to the union, in 1890.

The bill, creating Idaho as a state was signed on July 3rd. The people of the state anticipating the action on the part of the congress prepared for and celebrated the next day, July 4th.

Idaho was admitted on July 3, 1890. The first white men to cross it did so in 1811. All of them were killed by Indians but a half-breed woman escaped with two children. The Lewis & Clark expedition followed, and then others, then came 50 years of trading. In 1870 there were 15,000 people in Idaho. In 1885 legislature appropriated money for the capital at Boise.

In 1859, Washington territory was created to include Idaho and parts of Montana and Wyoming. In 1863 Idaho territory was made out of parts of Washington, Nebraska, and Dakota. It had four counties, Shoshone, Nez Perce and Idaho in the North, and Boise County south of the Salmon.

The next counties in their order were Owyhee, Oneida, Alturas, Latah, Kootenai, Ada, Lemhi, Bear Lake, Cassia, Washington, Custer, Bingham, Elmore, and Logan. These counties were in existence when the state was admitted. Five were north of the Salmon River and 13 south.

The first capitol of the territory was in Lewiston, and the first two sessions of the legislature were held there.

The first governor was William H. Wallace of Washington territory.

The first agricultural community was at Franklin, the first settlement at Lewiston, first placer gold at Pierce, first quartz gold in Boise basin, first newspaper, the Golden Age at Lewiston, first daily paper, the Hailey Times, first white child born, Eliza Spaulding, first Republican convention at Mt. Idaho, first Democratic convention at Idaho City, first general election was in 1863.

The first court trial was a murder case at Lewiston in 1864.

The capital was moved from Lewiston to Boise in 1865. The Masonic Grand Lodge was organized in 1867 at Idaho City. The equestrian statue of Washington on the state house grounds was unveiled in 1869. The Nez Perce Indian war was in 1877. The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows was organized in 1883.

The first Idaho man to become governor of the territory was Edward A. Stevenson, a relative of Vice President Stevenson. In 1886 a bill passed congress to annex north Idaho to Washington territory, but was not signed by President Cleveland, and so failed to become a law. It is said that the act was defeated by the influence of the governor through his relative to the vice president. State was admitted July 3, 1890.

Our first state governor was George L. Shoup; first congressman Willie Sweet and the first United States Senator, William J. McConnell,

Senator Borah's father-in-law. Burton L. French was first elected to congress in 1902; Senator Borah in 1907 and Addison T. Smith in 1912. F. S. Dietrich was appointed a federal judge in 1908. Governor Steunenberg was assassinated in December 1905.

"The great seal of the state of Idaho was designed by Miss Emma Edwards. The first extensive irrigation system was the New York canal in Ada County."

"Idaho adopted woman suffrage in 1896 and was the third state in the Union to do so. The direct primary and local option laws were passed in 1909. The bone-dry prohibition law passed in 1915. In 1917 the legislature petitioned congress to submit a prohibition amendment to the federal constitution and in 1919 the Eighteenth amendment was ratified by Idaho."

"The Fourth of July was a holiday intended to stimulate national patriotism, while Decoration Day is devoted to honoring the memory of those dead who gave largely to the service of their country."

"In the same sort of spirit", he continued, "the 15th of June has been set apart in Idaho for the encouragement of state pride, a day on which we may properly reflect upon the glories of our own state while we dwell upon the characters, the careers and the achievements of those heroic people who have made Idaho what it is."

"June 15 was set apart as Pioneer day by a legislative act approved March 7, 1911, at the close of the 50th year after the incident upon which the day is founded. It was fitting that such a law should have been passed during the administration as governor, of Hon. James H. Hawley, himself one of our best beloved and most distinguished pioneers.

"The particular date was chosen because it was on or about that time in the year 1860 that the first permanent settlement of white people was made in Idaho. Those who desire to be precise in historic statement may note that it was not the first white settlement in Idaho; that was at Lemhi five years earlier. Nor was Franklin the first town in Idaho; that honor belongs to Lewiston.

"Franklin was not a town; it was a community located not far from the present town of that name.

"But while the particular day of the year selected is owing to that event, the observance of it has a wider significance. It is a tribute not to Franklin, but to the whole state; all the patient and struggling people who constitute our pioneers. Patriotism should not confine itself to the nation. Nor is patriotism necessarily a duty; it should be rather a privilege and a pleasure. None but a free people can logically be patriotic, nor can any people long continue to be free who do not love their country.

First White Men in 1805.

"The development of a state is a human process. So far as our natural surroundings are concerned, they have not altered materially in the comparatively brief period of white inhabitation of the state we live in. The changes that have been wrought have been the result of human effort and sacrifices, and so as we think gratefully of our beautiful state, we may properly and wisely bestow our respect and affection upon the people who have made it what it is now.

"The time of Idaho's growth has been indeed a brief period; the state is in one sense the latest product of American civilization. When on the 12th day of August, 1805, Captain Lewis stood on the Lemhi pass and looked down to the land of the sunset, some part of the territory of every state-to-be had been seen by white man's eyes. When we see what has been built here it seems incredible that that even occurred only 124 years ago. Five years later in 1810, Andrew Henry built the first trading post near where St. Anthony now stands, two years later, Wilson Prince Hunt, 1812, crossed the Tetons and followed the Snake river across Idaho and along its western boundary down to Homestead in Oregon, while his companion McKenzie traversed the present north and south highway down to the spot where at a much later date a badly scared lieutenant governor laid down in the bottom of his car and pulled quilts over his head.

Early Pioneers French.

"The period becomes still shorter and its accomplishments more remarkable when we consider that for the first 50 years after the discovery, there was no permanent settlement. The region swarmed with trappers and traders, but most of them were French having no thought of establishing permanent homes. Spalding built the mission at Lapwai, and Craig made his home with his squaw's folks; thousands traversed the Oregon trail, marking every mile with scalped and mangled bodies, but hurrying on to the country of the coast. When those 13 families moved into Franklin in the historic year 1860, the land that was to become Idaho was still a primitive wilderness. But while Franklin was digging its immortal ditches and struggling with its first crop, there occurred an event of vastly greater import. Gold was discovered at Pierce; similar finds followed rapidly: Elk City, Florence, the Basin, and Alder Gulch. When the territory was organized in 1863, we had 20,000 people in four counties of which three were north of the Salmon River. But this population, too, was transient; its numbers fell to 15,000 by 1870, and the next ten years proved the dullest decade in our history.

"After that, immigration increased rapidly, and for the first time in our history settlement on a large scale began to show signs of permanency. When we come down to this day we find ourselves with half a million people, of whom 74 per cent live outside of incorporated towns. We may well have Agrarian clubs; we are an agricultural people.

Privation Took Toll.

"Each of these steps in our story, discovery, exploitation, development, cost its price. The early expeditions were Iliad's of hunger, privation and danger. More than one-third of the trappers lost their lives by massacre or by unendurable exposure and hardship in 1877.

"Even when Chief Joseph and Sheepeater wars ended our Indian troubles, there were still to come a terrific toil and privation marking the settlement of our state, the development of our arid, swamp and cutover areas. Many of you remember the Carey act days, and the people located among the sagebrush and the jackrabbits, devoting lifetime savings and years of toil and hardship, waiting for water that never came.

"It is indeed fitting that we assemble once each year to recall the toils and tears and tribulations of our pioneers. Let us not forget to thank also the kind Providence which permits us to live at this wonderful time and place. It is not claimed, nor may we expect, that our material environment shall be perfect. The good things of life, like the evils, are comparative. But in all that goes to make life worthwhile, even to the poorest of us, there has never been a better place than this, nor a better time than today.

Cause for Rejoicing

"We live in the healthiest state in the union. Taken the year around no climate excels ours; we have abundant sunshine, plenty of moisture, even if Addison T. Smith charges that Idaho is the driest state in the union. (18th Amendment).

"As to beauty and grandeur of scenic features, beginning at the Canadian line and reaching to Nevada and Utah, the state is a vast panorama. Any attempt to list its marvels is the task of a book, not of a brief speech.

"We are comparatively prosperous; we have a good clean government; we have the finest people on earth. So today, as we look back with pride over our past, we turn to the future with smiling optimism. We thank the author of all good and perfect gifts that he has bestowed one of them on us; and may we pay our tribute to the memory of those fine people, the pioneers of Idaho, who sowed so plentifully for us to reap."

There are a good many people living in and about Idaho Falls who can look back over forty years and more of the history of the valley. Those who can do so will remember that forty years ago marked a great depression in our community courage - in fact, it was the end of a three-year slump in courage, following the removal of the Railroad shops, and was really our zero point.

But the three lean years had taught the people that if things were to be done, they must be done by co-operative effort. While the shops had a payroll here, there was a good deal of bickering over some public questions, notably the school. Different religious factions said many things, but it wasn't very improving conversation for most of it was "anti"-anti almost any plan the other fellow wanted. The question of whether or not the Bible should be barred from the public school was a bone of contention that finally resolved itself into a problem of control of the school by Catholics, Protestants or Mormons; each group seemed to fear undue influence of some other group. Public feeling is indicated by the fact that debates were held on such subjects as, "Resolved: that the public school is a failure." As the enrollment dwindled and money grew more scarce, all parties to the disputes began to realize that the cause of education was suffering, and that more

prejudice, instead of less, was being on a program of having the school a really public interest, and agreed to omit religious instruction entirely.

In 1883, there were within a radius of eight miles of Eagle Rock, 186 children between the ages of 5 and 21, according to W.H.B. Crow, who took the census. February 11, 1882, this school district-known as district No.9 in old Bingham County-voted a twenty mill levy for a school building and a teacher. It was calculated that the levy would raise at least \$2,000, a year. Mr. Bond was secured as teacher, and in September 1883, he enrolled thirty-eight pupils. Meanwhile, Mrs. Rebecca Mitchell had organized a day school and Sunday school in her own home, with 18 children as a nucleus.

Somewhat later, the town plat revealed that the schoolhouse was in the middle of a street, so it was moved to the present Central block. The moving was done October 17, 1885, or rather; the work commenced that day, with S.F. Taylor and J.H. Lingen in charge. In the meantime, another levy had been made, this time six mills, and with these funds a second room was built onto the original schoolhouse by C.C. Tautphas. It was a frame building and served for several years, until the first brick unit was built. In 1885, Mr. Crow again canvassed the same territory as in 1883, and found 223 boys and 210 girls.

T. M. Stewart Principal

The same year, Rev. T. M. Stewart the Baptist minister, began as school principal, with thirty-two boys and thirty-one girls enrolled. The average attendance was thirty-five, and his salary was \$100 per month. He had one assistant, Miss Ida B. Murphy, in the primary department; her average attendance was fifty, and her salary was \$60 per month.

In 1885 the first school board was elected, and consisted of D.A. Taylor, M.C. Senter, W.H.B. Crow, J.C. Anderson, Sam Taylor, and C.B. Wheeler. They were elected on a platform which agreed to keep both religion and politics out of school affairs, and since Rev. Stewart was a minister, they elected in his place E.E. Greene as principal, with Miss May Fordham and Miss Sarah Berger as assistants. The average attendance in the three departments was 117.

C.E. Arney became principal in 1887, and served during the slump. He had but one assistant the first year, Jennie Taylor, and their combined attendance was only sixty-seven.

The first bond issue for schools was voted December 18, 1891, and the amount was \$10,000, the vote being 59 to 1. It was agreed that the vote was a practical demonstration of the spirit, which had elected the school board. The first brick unit on the Central grounds was built with these funds and Miss Lydian Hadley was the first principal, with Miss Evelyn Rosenberger as assistant.

Joe Simons and Miss Hadley followed Mr. Arney's regime.

The first important teacher's convention was held here February 8, 1889. Delegates included C.H. Black, Sand Creek; J.D. Millsaps, Menan; J.T. Crozier, Blackfoot; R.W. Murphy, Moody Creek; E.F. Allen, Wilford;

Mattie Watson, Elgin; Mrs. Rebecca Mitchell, Beaver; C.E. Arney, Eagle Rock; Jennie Taylor, Eagle Rock; Cora Sills, Lyman; Nellie Carpenter, Labelle; Lottie Bonney, Sunny Dell; C.W. Buck, Willow Creek; Grace Jenks, Sand Creek. Lizzie Rowe, Ada Watts, Delia Smith and Mamie Smith were taking teachers' examinations and attended the convention. George F. Gagon was county superintendent. A revival of the argument over the success or failure of the public school threatened the convention once; but J.C. Brandon, of Rexburg, poured oil on the waters by asking permission for the public schools to debate on high license versus prohibition. The meeting declared itself as non-political and non-sectarian.

Jan. 20th, 1886
EAGLE ROCK. IDAHO TERRITORY. U.D.

A dispensation dated January 11th, 1886, and signed by G.H. Davis, Grand Master, and James H. Wickersham, Grand Secretary, was granted to form a lodge of Masons in Eagle Rock, Idaho Territory. Those who signed the petition were:

Anderson, John C.
Green, Wesley B.
Hardin, A.M.
Becraft, Henry L.
Clark, C.H.
Goodenough, E.L.
Howard, Thomas
Taylor, David A.
Dwyer, John
Moyes, Alfred
Nelson, Frank

All residing in Eagle Rock, Bingham County, Idaho Territory.

The Grand Master, G M Davis, appointed the following to be the first officers of Eagle Rock Lodge, under Dispensation;-

John C Anderson, Worshipful Master;
David A Taylor, Senior Warden;
Wesley B Green, Junior Warden;

FIRST MEETING

On January 20th, 1886, Wednesday evening, a regular communication was held with the following officers in the respective chairs; -

J C Anderson, W.M. ;
E L Goodenough, S.W. Pro tem;
W B Green, J.W. ;
H L Beecraft, Treasurer, Pro tem;
C H Clark, Secretary, Pro tem;
Jno. E Hall, Senior Deacon, Pro tem;
John Dwyer, Junior Deacon, Pro tem;
Samuel Twist, Tyler, Pro tem;

At this meeting the initiation fee was fixed at \$50.00 for the three degrees - \$25.00 for the first, to accompany the application, \$15.00 for the Fellow Craft Degree and \$10.00 for the Master Mason degree, all payable in advance.

The dues were fixed at \$10.00 per annum, which was to include the dues to the Grand Lodge.

Petitions were received from seven persons who applied for membership at this first meeting.

A motion was passed that a picture of J C Anderson, the first Master, be suitably framed & hung on the walls of the lodge room, also that a picture of the charter members be made & framed and made the property of the lodge, and a committee appointed to carry out the intent of the motion.

The Secretary was ordered to secure a seal of the lodge.

The Finance committee was requested to report the condition of the Lodge at the next meeting.

In order to have funds with which to pay the necessary expenses of organizing the lodge, \$150.00 was borrowed on a note signed by the Trustees from Geo. H. Storer. At this first meeting steps were taken to repay the loan, with interest.

The next meeting night was set for the following Friday that the members might receive instructions.

A motion prevailed that upon the petition of a candidate for initiation the ballot be spread for the three degrees.

As the new lodge had no ballot box and ballot balls steps were taken to secure same.

A constitution was written on 11 pages of the first minutes book used by the lodge. No mention is made of by-laws, nor is any mention made of the members who drew the constitution, no reference is made to its being adopted nor from what source it was obtained.

The signatures of the first 21 members signing the constitution are as follows;-

John C Anderson,
David A Taylor,
C H Clark,
E L Goodenough,
John Dwyer,
George H Storer,
M. Trosper,
Thos. Howard ,
D F Chamberlain,
Frank Nelson,
Ben Asquith,
Albert David Christiansen,
Charles Kuehne,
Thorvald Hallgreen,
Thomas Rowe,
Wm. L.C. Atkinson,
Jno. Glen,
H L Becraft
Harry Clark,
Burt H Chapman,
J C House.

Of those who were charter members the following did not sign the constitution;

Wesley B Green,
A M Hardin,
Alfred Moyers.

All of the minutes are written up by the secretary, C H Clark, from the inception of the lodge, January 20th, 1886, until the meeting of

April 21st, 1886, in a bold, legible hand.

George H Storer, from whom was borrowed the \$150.00 to defray the expenses of starting the lodge was not a charter member. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge at Corrine, Utah. He applied for membership at the second meeting held on January 27th, 1886. Two others applied for membership at this meeting.

Four applied for membership at the next meeting, which was held on February 3rd, 1886. This was the third meeting of the lodge. The members met for instructions & to review their work in the several degrees at this meeting.

The fourth meeting was held on February 10th, 1886. Some of the brethren thought the initiation fee was not large enough and a discussion was held, pro & con, concerning the advisability of raising the fee. After the discussion it was decided to allow the fee to stand at the amount originally decided upon, that is \$50.00. Again, instruction was had amongst the brethren, instructing them in the work.

On February 17th, 1886 the fifth meeting was held, two applied for membership and instruction again held in the work.

The next week was a busy one for members. Furniture for the lodge arrived and the meeting place was arranged to suit lodge purposes, a partition arranged between the lodge room & ante rooms, a stove set up and the new lodge furniture installed.

On February 24th, 1886, the sixth meeting was held, which brought forth animated discussion before its close. The several committees to whom was referred the petitions of applicants reported, one unfavorable & four favorable. Upon balloting three were rejected and two elected to membership. On two of the petitions balloting was held the second time, with results as at the first balloting. The result of the ballot then became a question with the members present. The presumption was made, that, in consequence of the balls used for ballots being too near alike in color, and the ones intended for black balls, not being readily distinguished, that there was a probability the ballot had not been done in accordance with the pleasure of the members present. After some discussion a motion was made that the balloting be declared null & void: the motion carried. Four visitors present.

The seventh meeting was held on March 3rd, 1886. The motion above referred to was at this meeting declared out of order by the Master. Five petitions were balloted on and were elected, one was rejected. Three visitors were present at this meeting. It was at this seventh meeting that the first initiation was held, Ben Asquith receiving the first degree in Eagle Rock Lodge.

The eighth meeting was held on March 5th, 1886. At this meeting

Martin Trosper and W L C Atkinson were initiated and the first degree conferred on them. Two visitors were present. These two were the second and third members to receive the degrees.

The ninth meeting was held on March 10th, 1886. At this meeting one petition was acted on favorably & one was rejected.

The 10th meeting was held on March 12th, 1886. Three visitors were present. Degrees were conferred on T Y Hallgreen, Thomas Rowe and Charles Keuline, who were thus the 4th, 5th, & 6th to join.

The 11th meeting was held on March 17th, 1886. At this meeting Ben Asquith, Martin Trosper and De Forrest Chamberlain were present. As they had received the first degree in prior meetings, they were examined in the work of that degree & passed satisfactory examinations. No work was done during this meeting. One petition was acted upon favorably and one rejected.

The 12th meeting was held on March 19th. The three who had received the first degree & had been examined were at this time given the second degree.

The 13th meeting was held on March 24th, 1886. Eight members were present and five visitors. Considerable business was transacted at this meeting. Examinations were held of two who had received the first degree and two in the Fellow Craft degree. The members then were instructed in the work of the third degree. Bills were paid for hall rent, lights, fuel, & janitor. Rent of the hall was received from the Odd Fellows Lodge and the Grand Army of the Republic, which shows that other bodies occupied the building besides the Masons.

The 14th meeting was held on 26th day of March, 1886. Nine members were present and three visitors. Two who had received the prior degrees were made Master Masons at this meeting. The first was Martin Trosper, thus he was the first to be made a Master Mason in Eagle Rock Lodge. The second was De Forrest Chamberlain. The latter was in the hotel business on Eagle Rock Street. He invited the brethren to visit his place where, in the dining room a "sumptuous repast" was partaken of by the members. As Martin Trosper had applied for membership on the 20th of January, it will be seen that the first member to be raised to a Master Mason by this lodge required in excess of 60 days time, and fifty days in the case of De Forrest Chamberlain.

The 15th meeting was held on March 31st, 1886. One candidate receiving the first degree.

The 16th meeting was held on the 7th of April, 1886, with 11 present who were members and three visitors. A motion carried that all minutes as they appear in the minute book be considered as regular, proper, & lawful by Eagle Rock Lodge under Dispensation. The meetings to be held twice each month on the first & third Wednesdays. Bills were presented and paid, examinations of brothers held & initiations held.

The 17th meeting was held on April 14th, with 11 members present and three visitors present. One degree was conferred in the second degree.

The 18th meeting as held on April 21st, with nine members present and three visitors. Bills were read & paid, examinations held, and work conferred in the Fellow Craft degree on two candidates. The Worshipful Master, J C Anderson, presented the lodge with a framed portrait of himself, the first Master of Eagle Rock Lodge, which was accepted with thanks to the donor.

The 19th meeting was held on April 28th, with six brothers present and two visitors. Ben Asquith was raised to the degree of a Master Mason.

The 20th meeting was held on May 5th, 1886, with eight members present and four visitors. An examination was held in the second degree & the third degree conferred on Albert D Christensen.

The 21st meeting was held on May 12th, with 11 members present. The third degree was conferred on Chas. Keuhne. The Worshipful Master, J C Anderson, present an invitation from the G.A.R. to the members present to attend with their wives and participate in celebrating Decoration Day, June 1st, 1886.

The 22nd meeting was held on May 19th. One application for membership was rejected and the first degree conferred on John Glen. An announcement was made that the Grand Master of Idaho would pay an official visit to Eagle Rock Lodge on Thursday evening, May 20th, 1886. This was to be the first visit by any Grand Officer to this lodge and word set to the members to be present.

The 23rd meeting was held on the 20th day of May, 1886. A special meeting was held, nine members and eleven visitors were present. The Worshipful Grand Master of the Territory of Idaho, Rev. G H Davis, was received with honors, after which the third degree was conferred on Bro. Hallgreen. The Worshipful Grand Master of Idaho gave an inspiring address, complimenting the members of the lodge on their work.

The 24th meeting was held on may 26th, 1886, with seven members present and three visitors. The fellow Craft degree was conferred on Thos. Rowe at this meeting.

The 25th meeting was held on June 2nd, which was a special meeting, eight being present. Petitions were received from Blackfoot and Oxford by parties who desired to affiliate with this lodge. The meeting hour was set at 8 P.M. until further notice.

The 26th meeting was held on June 16th with eleven members present. Examination in the Entered Apprentice degree was held, and work conferred in the Fellow Craft Degree. A special meeting was set for June 23rd.

The 27th meeting was held on the above date, with 10 members and three visitors present and the third degree was conferred on Bro. Rowe. A member was reported sick and his family in distress and a committee appointed to ascertain what assistance was needed.

The 28th meeting was held on July 7th, with 10 members present. Two applications were reported on a motion carried that the meetings during

the hot weather would be held once a month on the first Wednesday. The finance committee reported \$128.99 in the treasury and \$84.00 due the lodge for rent from other bodies meeting in the hall.

The 29th meeting was held on Aug. 4th, with 11 members present. One application was rejected. Bills were paid, examinations were held in the Fellow Craft degree, and the third degree conferred. The receipts of the evening were \$114.00.

The called meeting, the 30th of the lodge, was held on August 6th, 1886, with fourteen members present, the third degree was conferred on John Glen.

No other entries appear in the first minute book of Eagle Rock Lodge.

The records disclose that the members were active during this time, the applications, which were, rejected show that the members refused to sacrifice quality in those who applied in favor of numbers. Meetings were held regularly, also special meetings were called, the members were very busy keeping up in the work, assisting needy brothers and the attendance was all that could be hoped for under the conditions at that time.

The following is taken from the record of the lodge, beginning at page 74 of the second minute book. The matter in the proceeding pages is copied from the minutes of the first book & is repetition of the material combined in the pages preceding this.

A copy of the Charter granted Eagle Rock Lodge, gives the charter members as follows, which does not agree with the names as shown in the first minute book;-

CHARTER MEMBERS

J C Anderson,	D A Taylor,	W B Green,
H L Becraft,	C H Clark,	A Moyes,
E L Goodenough,	Thos. Howard,	Thos. Rowe,
Wm. L C Atkinson,	Chas. Kuehue,	Ben Asquith,
M Troster,	D F Chamberlain,	G H Storer,
Thos. Hallgoeed,	A M Harding,	F Nelson,
John Glen,	A D Christensen,	John Dwyer

Dated at Boise, Idaho Territory, September 16, 1886 and Era of Masonry 5886, and signed by the Grand Officers.

FIRST ELECTION.

September 25th, 1886. Meeting called with 14 member's present and 4 visitors. Election was held for officers for the ensuing Masonic year. Those elected were:

J C Anderson, W.M.	Alf. Moyes, S.W.
W B Green, J.W.	H L Becraft, Treas.
John Glen, Secty.	

E L Goodenough was appointed S.D.: D F Chamberlain, J.D.;
And C Keuhue, Tyler; G H Storer, J.S.; M Trosper, S.S.

Eagle Rock Lodge #19 was then regularly constituted by District Grand Master Geo.W.Richards, Bro. F.Riblett acting as master of ceremonies. The above officers were then installed into their respective stations.

A committee was then appointed on By Laws, consisting of D A Taylor, J C Anderson and E L Goodenough, Chairman.

During the next meeting, on Sept. 29th the committee above mentioned asked for more time, which was granted. The next meeting was on Oct. 6th, with 19 members & visitors present. Six applications were received, bills allowed, the By Laws were read and adopted, after a few changes being made, and same ordered printed, 200 copies ordered, with the names of the members and funeral ceremonies. The Worshipful Master was instructed to tell the Express Agent that the lodge would refuse to receive the new seal until after it had been inspected.

A Charity Committee was appointed consisting of Brothers Goodenough and Chamberlain.

On October 21 the Secretary was instructed to keep a record in a book of the applicants who had been rejected by the lodge. A member suggested that a free ball be given on St.Johns day. Bro. Becraft was authorized to furnish heat and lights for .75 per night.

On November 3rd it was suggested that members & visitors register seperately, giving the number of their lodge. Three applications were rejected & two elected to membership. Fees paid by applicants who were rejected were to be repaid their money through the Post Office. Bills were presented & paid. A motion to pay Bro. Chamberlain for the last banquet failed, and the members agreed to pay or contribute the \$32.00 required. A grievance committee was appointed consisting of Bros. Chamberlian, Keuhue & Trosper. Adjourned to hold a special meeting on the 5th.

GRAND LODGE PROCEEDINGS
19TH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION
BOISE CITY, IDAHO TERRITORY SEPT.14TH 1886

Grand Master G H Davis; A dispensation was granted certain brethren to open & work at Eagle Rock (Now Idaho Falls) to be known as Eagle Rock Lodge, U.D.

Demits;

No.6, Weber Lodge, Utah, Sept.3rd, 1885, to John C Anderson. This is the same man who was the first Worshipful Master of Eagle Rock Lodge, #19.

From the same lodge on July 21st, 1885, Alfred Moyes, who was one of the first to form & join Eagle Rock Lodge (and incidentally the writer's Grandfather).

The proceedings disclose that the Grand Secretary presented and read the petition from Eagle Rock Lodge members, praying for a charter.

The annual record shows 9 members initiated, 9 passed & 9 raised during the lodges' life under U.D. one admitted, 21 members belonging to Eagle Rock. During this time 10 had been rejected who had applied for membership. The lodge has contributed \$21.00 to the Orphan Fund, the total dues were \$52.50 and the total receipts during the year were \$1,115.25, of this amount \$992.51 was paid out, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$124.74. There was only one other lodge in the Territory which had a greater amount of receipts, that of Nez Perce. At this time there were 15 lodges in the Territory.

Representatives from Eagle Rock were paid \$53.10 each as delegates to the Grand Lodge, they were D A Taylor and H A Beecraft, mileage 301.

MEMBERSHIP

Those who petitioned for a charter have been named in another page. (See Jan.20th, 1886).

Initiated, Passed and Raised

Benj. Asquith, A.D. Christensen, Chas. Keehne.

Wm. S.C. Atkinson, John Glenn, Martin Trosper.

DeForrest Chamberlain, T V Hallgreen, Thos. Rowe.

Admitted

George H. Storer

During the month of December petitions were received and acted upon, some favorably and some unfavorably. Charges were preferred against two of the members, trials were held and the charges not sustained, the Brothers were found not guilty.

On December 15th the officers for the ensuing year were elected:

J C Anderson W.M.

W B Green, S.W.

H L Beecraft J.W.

G H Storer, Treas.

John Glenn, Secy.

The date given in the minute book on page 95 is evidently in error as the year should be 1887.

On Jan. 4th a meeting was held with 8 members present and three visitors. The minutes state that "After the Worshipful Master had installed himself" he then installed the officers who were elected on Dec. 15th.

The meeting of February 2nd, 1887 paid the note due to Bro. Storer. It will be recalled that this note was given on Jan. 20th, 1886, for the purposes of defraying the expenses of organizing a lodge in Eagle Rock. The lodge had borrowed \$25.00 from J M Clifford; this was repaid on Feb. 16th.

On March 8th lodge opened with 9 member's present and 3 visitors. The Master Mason degree was conferred upon J C House by one of the visitors, Grand Master Duncan of Montana. After the brothers had made speeches, the members "retired to the dining room of Bro. Chamberlain to partake of a sumptuous banquet".

Receipts indicate that the Masonic Hall was also occupied by the I.O.O.F.; Knights of Labor, and in other meetings the B.of Railroad Trainmen also paid their rent to the Masons.

A mention was made during the meeting of May 18th that "the first money be used to purchase a Bible".

A new record book having been secured, the Worshipful Master instructed the Secretary to transcribe the minutes in same, during the meeting of June 22nd.

During the meeting of July 6th the ballot was spread and the petition rejected, a second application was then balloted on and the minutes state that the ballot being "more dark" the petition was also rejected. "Bro.Green was allowed not to vote" Regarding this motion, Sec. 12 (Art XIV) states "In balloting all members of the lodge present shall vote".

A notice was ordered published in the "Eagle Rock Register" giving the nights of regular meetings.

The meeting of August 17th appointed a committee to look up the meeting hall matters, and the Grand Lodge dues ordered paid, amounting to \$112.00. Funds were borrowed from some of the members, the total receipts being \$127.00.

Sept. 7th 1887. The committee who were looking after a place to meet reported that they had rented the hall lately occupied by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in Tauphaus' Bldg. for a rental of \$10.00 per month, the rental to be paid \$5.00 by the Masons and \$5.00 by the I.O.O.F. lodge.

The moneys borrowed from the members on August 17th to pay Grand

Lodge dues was repaid to the Brothers on Sept. 21st.

On November 2nd the hall committee reported renting the hall to the G.A.R. for \$3.00 per month.

At this meeting Grand Master Stevenson visited the lodge and the members enjoyed his address.

The lodge seemed to be having some trouble with some of its members. Summonses were issued to two of the offenders. They appeared and the minutes state that they were reprimanded by the Master. One stated that the trains were not running so that he could get to lodge on time. Charges were also preferred against a Brother on Dec. 21st for failure to obey a summons.

An invitation was received from Cassia Lodge, #14 to attend installation and a ball.

Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows:

Wesley B Green, W M Henry L Beecraft, S W
George H Storer, J W De Forrest Chamberlain, Treas.
William Lyle, Secretary

Wm. Kelly was appointed Marshal for the installing ceremonies. The Worshipful Master appointed the following officers who were installed:

Wm. Kelly, S D S F Taylor, J D
John Glenn, S S Jas. H Bean, J S
Thos. Rowe, Tyler.

Grievance committee; J C Anderson, D F Chamberlain and G H Storer

1887
GRAND LODGE PROCEEDINGS
BOISE CITY, SEPT. 13TH 1887

Grand Master; Edw. A Stevenson;

Representatives; John C Anderson by W B Green proxy; W B Green and Henry S Becraft.

In the annual address the Grand Master commented on issuing a charter to Eagle Rock Lodge #19 to be presented by Geo. W Richards, Past Deputy Grand Master in lieu of the Master.

The By-Laws were approved by the Grand Master of those adopted by Eagle Rock #19 and so reported to the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master commented on issuing a charter to this lodge.

The members attention is called to the amount of \$3.50 per capita upon its members stating "We are the only lodge in the world which levies such a tax on its members".

Comment is made to an appeal by a member of this lodge, the conclusion being that the "record, trial, etc. are very imperfect".

Two who were admitted to this lodge were members of other lodges, namely, A Holmes, from Mc Lellan No. 49, New York and G A Peaster, Glendive, Montana, No. 31. The firstname, A D Holmes, demitted Dec. 18th 1887 from Eagle Rock #19.

A resolution was submitted by the representative from this lodge Bro. Becraft, concerning lecturers in the different districts, to the end that the work would be more uniform.

MEMBERSHIP

Initiated 6; Passed 4, Raised 4; admitted 2; number of members 26; demitted 1; rejected 8; Fourteen degrees conferred during the year, which was the second largest number of any lodge in the Territory for the year 1887.

Delegates to the Grand Lodge received \$49.74 each.

Considerable space is taken up on matters of interest to the members of Eagle Rock #19, concerning trials, conduct that "became notorious as a public scandal to Masonry", the Master is criticized, also the secretary whose records "reflect no credit on him or his lodge", the lodge was admonished to, conduct its proceedings in accordance with Masonic regulations, the Master was instructed to summons the two Brothers who were under discussion and in open lodge reprimand them and much more along similar lines.

ENTERED, PASSED AND RAISED
Burt. Chapman, John C House, Wm. Kelly, Harry Clark

ENTERED

John Payne Henry O Stewart

ADMITTED

A. Holmes G A Peaster

DEMITTED

A D Holmes.

Rejected, 8; Degrees conferred 14; Number of members, 28

1888

On Jan. 4th a Charity Committee was appointed consisting of Storer, Champerlain and S F Taylor.

The lodge requested a Brother to remit the sum of \$68.00 being the amount collected by him for rent, dues and initiation fees.

On Feb. 16th a trial was held and the Brother acquitted of the charges.

The Charity Committee reported giving transportation to a needy Brother, by sending a conveyance from Camas, to Nicholia and bringing the Brother to the RailRoad (reported in the meeting of March 21st) and paying his hotel bill & some cash.

It was either the custom, or the law, that lodges notify other lodges of any applicants who were rejected. The meeting of April 18th learned that a person who had been rejected in this Lodge had applied for & had been received in the Portneuf Lodge #18, this without permission or notifying this lodge, and the Portneuf lodge was requested to stop proceedings in this parties case & take the matter up with the Grand Master.

On May 16th the minutes show that a Brother had been intoxicated at a funeral in Utah & chargers were preferred against him. The minutes of Sept. 5th show this Brother suspended.

A Brother reported in the meeting of June 20th that he had been having trouble with a Brother in Eagle Rock. As this Brother was a member of a Michigan Lodge he asked that the "difficulty" be investigated. The Junior Warden reported that he had made an investigation and found that the Brother who was present and asked for the investigation be exonerated from all blame.

On October 3rd a communication from the Grand Lodge notified Eagle Rock Lodge #19 that one of its members had been suspended for one year.

A bill was presented & paid for .50 for candles for the lodge.

The Charity Committee reported paying the railroad fare and a hotel bill for a worthy Brother on Dec.5th. At this meeting a bill was presented for .40 for lamp chimneys, the janitor was Instructed that he was empowered to purchase coal and oil for use of the lodge, with the understanding that he should not purchase more than one can of oil nor more than 500 pounds of coal at any one time.

On December 19th the following officers were elected:-

Geo.H Storer, W.M.	De Forest Chamberlain, S.W.
F M Shoemaker, J.W.	John C Anderson, Treasurer
Wm. S Lyle, Secty	and the appointive officers were:-
Saml. F Taylor, S.D.	Hiram W Spencer, S.S.
John Payne, J.S.	Thos. Rowe, Tyler

A warrant was drawn for \$25.00 for services of the Secretary for the past year; Bills paid;- Coal \$2.80 and Coal oil \$2.00.

The above officers were installed by P.M. Anderson; Marshal, H
Beecraft.

On July 7, 1888, the Register says that "a colony of Norwegians of over 1,000, under the supervision of a man named Moon, have located 1900 acres near the falls of the north fork for a townsite, to be called St. Anthony, Mr. Moon says he will have 500 families in there by next spring".

Eighteen eighty-seven, eighty-eight and eighty-nine was a period when it looked doubtful whether or not Eagle Rock would survive. At that time Bingham county had the following precincts: Beaver, Henry, Camas, Rexburg, Teton, Market lake, Eagle Rock, Willow Creek, Blackfoot, Chesterfield, Caribou, Pocatello, Portneuf, Gentile Valley, Oxford, and Soda Springs. Eagle Rock had been the important point. But in 1888, when Fred T. Dubois was elected delegate to congress and he received 735 votes and Jas. H. Hawley received 639, Pocatello cast 371 votes, Rexburg 211. Blackfoot 168, Eagle Rock 137, Camas 78, Caribou 73, and smaller numbers in the other precincts. In other words, Eagle Rock had dropped from 462 votes in 1886, or had lost about 70 percent of its voting population in two years. No wonder it was generally thought that we would soon be a flag station. Camas and Market Lake were leading candidates for the future metropolis of the upper valley, the only real drawback to either of these centers being the mosquitoes.

A need which was increasingly realized about this time was at least two bridges across Snake river. H. Grael and company operated the Big Butte ferry across the main river, near Menan. The ferry across the south fork was north of Lewisville and was operated by Clark & Swanson. But ice, high water and other hindrances made mail service over this route so uncertain that someone proposed that they call it the "tri-weekly mail; it goes up one week and tries to come back the next."

Rexburg had made rapid progress in the short time since Bishop Ricks settled there with his colony from Cache valley. It was organized as a voting precinct in 1888, and was second in the county in point of numbers. Their correspondent had a newsy column in the Register, which told of cattle and horse-stealing, Indian depredations, etc. One week they complained that while Indians had usually been considered conservationists of game, they now found that said Indians had been killing many deer almost at the doors of the ranchers, that they had taken only the hides and hind quarters and had left the balance of many carcasses to become a nuisance, attracting predatory animals and defiling the landscape on all sides. Furthermore, it forced the ranchers to go further for their own meat.

John and Len Winegar, Broadhust and Harry Smith chased horse thieves into Jackson's Hole about this time, and it is recorded that "Red" and Jackson bit the dust, while Len Winegar was severely wounded.

Another rather famous horse stealing case occurred in May, 1887. Edward B. Harrington, Columbus (Lum) Nickerson and Jim Robinson were captured in Teton Basin with a band of stolen horses, Robinson being shot while being arrested. The coroner's jury which sat on Robinson's body turned in the following verdict:

"In the case of James Robinson, deceased, the undersigned jury, duly summoned and sworn to hold inquest over this body, find that said James

Robinson, whose body now lies before us, came to his death from the following causes:

First, by a gunshot; the bullet entering the back part of the left thigh, and lodging on the inner side of the knee; said shot fired by the constable and posse while trying to arrest him by legal process, said deceased trying to escape and evade the officers of the law.

Second, drinking too much liquor.

Third, blood poison and shock from the effects of a gunshot wound.

Fourth, unavoidable delay in securing medical assistance.

Fifth, anxiety of mind consequent upon his weak condition.

Signed: Edmund _____, Nicholas Sommer, Nels Nelson, Fred Smith, Walter Paul, Charles McNeil, Brigham Hicks."

Harrington and Nickerson pleaded not guilty and told circumstantial stories about hunting elk, but they were both convicted. They later broke jail at Hailey and in company with another jail-breaker were on their way to Jackson's Hole, but they disclosed their identity when at George Heath's ranch on Willow creek, and as soon as they were gone Heath hastily organized a posse and re-captured them.

The Rexburg correspondent that same spring thinks the crabapple trees came through the winter all right, but the experiment on Rhode Island greenings were not so successful. Butter and eggs were plentiful and cheap, and the mines at Nicholis and Caribou afforded ready markets.

Road Supervisor Don Hopkins was busy replacing a bridge on the Teton river; T.E. Ricks, Jr., was loading 30,000 pounds of potatoes at Market Lake; Chas. Durrans was active in music and business; Mr. and Mrs. Hunsaker sang Swiss yodeling songs; Henry Flamm built an implement house, and Miss Eliza Flamm visited in Pocatello; the Yagers on Moody creek were surprised with a party; Hiram Rand built a hotel.

In a crop report published in August 1887, Rexburg claims 1000 acres in wheat, 200 acres in Lucerne, 55 acres in corn, 150 acres in oats, and ten acres in sorghum.

1888

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GRAND LODGE, BOISE CITY, IDAHO TERRITORY

SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1888

Early in the meeting a resolution was introduced concerning two of the members of Eagle Rock Lodge # 19, a similar action having been taken in the previous Grand Lodge. Much correspondence was had over the matter & the sessions enlivened by the actions of the Brothers who were disposed to continue the tactics. Considerable space is given to the charges & counter charges and the fight was one that well remembered both in the local lodge & the Grand Lodge. The comment is made that "after a review of the trials, every energy is made to keep the institution pure and its executions untarnished by eliminating every unworthy element and all defective material that might mar the beauty, destroy the harmony, or deform the symmetry of our grand, moral Masonic edifice". Much more is contained in the report on this.

MEMBERSHIP

Initiated 5, Passed 5, Raised 5, Admitted 1;

Number of members 27 Suspended 1; Demitted 7; Degrees conferred 15.
Past Master, John C Anderson.

Entered, Passed, & Raised

Jas. H. Bean, H.H. Spencer, Wm. S Lyle, Wm. A. Woodin.

Entered & passed - Geo. W. Spencer.

Raised. W. J Adams

Admitted. F.M. Shoemaker.

Demitted Wm. L C Atkinson, Thos. Howard, Alfred Moyes, A D Christensen, Chas. Kushne, Frank Nelson, Thos V Hallgreen.

Suspended, 1.

Occupations of members.

Machinists 8; Blacksmiths 2; RR Foremen 2; Merchants 2;

One each of the following: Banker, Stock grower, Physician, Hotel Keeper, Locomotive engineer, Switchman, Carpenter, Probate Judge, Saloon proprietor, Sheriff, Painter & Miner.

An audit of the books showed that the lodge had on hand \$312.20 on Feb. 6th.

An application by a "Reading Society" was received, asking permission to use the hall, which request was refused, on May 1st.

Only two meetings are recorded - Feb. 6th and May 1st during the year 1889 until Sept. 4th of that year. Either the minutes are missing or no meetings were held. On the latter date the record shows that "the W M Grand Secretary" had written to the lodge stating that "Wm Grand Lecturer of California, Brother J A Anderson would be in Boise to give the California work during the session of the Grand Lodge". On motion the Worshipful Master, Geo. H Storer, was instructed to remain in Boise until he had learned the California work, the lodge would pay all expenses not paid for by the Grand Lodge.

On Dec. 18th, the election of officers was held, 7 voted:
 De Forrest Chamberlain, W.M. S. F. Taylor, S W
 F M Shoemaker, J. W. J. C. Anderson, Treas.
 W S Lyle, Secy.

A communication from the Grand Lecturer asking for a date when he could find a large attendance in the lodge was received, the answer being that many of the members were out of town & no date could be set which would insure all being present. The lodge could only guarantee a quorum whenever the Grand Lecturer would be able to make a visit.

No record of the officers being installed is made until the following April.

With few meetings, and a few members attending lodge, it appears the members had lost interest, or had moved to other places, being unable to attend lodge.

1889

GRAND LODGE PROCEEDINGS

BOISE, IDAHO, SEPTEMBER 1889.

John Hunter, M.W. Grand Master

Geo. H. Storer of Eagle Rock #19, W. Grand Pursuivant.

Representatives from this lodge were Geo. H Storer, De Forrest Chamberlain, and F M Shoemaker.

Past Masters of Eagle Rock #19 were John C Anderson & W B Green.

Since the inception of the Grand Lodge each session commented on the necessity of having uniform work, the 22nd was no exception, as the subject was discussed during each Grand Lodge session.

The few volumes in the library was added to during the year and the foundation was thus laid for the present library.

The Grand Secretary commented on Eagle Rock #19 that no degrees had been conferred during the year.

The membership during the year was 23 in this lodge, 3 were demitted, none entered, passed or raised.

The M W Grand Master appointed F M Shoemaker of this lodge to the chair of W. Grand Sword Bearer.

A resolution was passed thanking the Northern Pacific, Oregon Short Line, and Oregon Ry. And Navigation Companies and the various stage companies of the territory for transportation of the representatives at reduced rates.

HISTORICAL

When the first Grand Lodge was organized in this territory there were five lodges with a membership of 200, in the year 1867; In 1870 there were 8 lodges with a membership of 288; During 1875 there were 10 lodges with 349 members; In 1880 there were also 10 lodges with 384 members; During 1885 there were 12 lodges with 495 members; At the close of 1889 there were 19 lodges with 748 members.

DEMITTED

B H Chapman, Martin Trosper & Wm. Kelly of this lodge demitted during the year, the first two during 1888 & the last named in 1889 as shown by the Grand Lodge record.

Number of members residing in Idaho, 18.

Number of members residing out of Idaho, 5.

Comment in the Grand Lodge proceedings from Montana concerning the Idaho Masons, "Oh that whiskey & wine resolution, we wish you to understand, dear brother, that you are altogether too strict a constructionist. Listen to him;

"By a strict construction, a brother whose breath indicated the presence of the forbidden liquids under his waistcoat could not enter a lodge" By such a construction as that we are mortally afraid that some of our most intense reformers would be occasionally shut out..

Again "While writing this, a contest is going on in Congress to dismember Idaho. We hope it may fail, and that Idaho may hold her own and get more, till she is entitled and admitted to statehood" and "Thank you for your kind words. We beat the divisionists and now it has all blown over. Our people are united and loyal to Idaho. We have framed a Constitution this year, & will apply to Congress for statehood.

The first village board of Eagle Rock was elected November 16, 1889. It consisted of Robert Anderson, merchant and banker; Ed Fanning, road master for the Utah Northern; DeForest ("Dick") Chamberlain, hotel man and saloon keeper; L.P. Johnson, merchant. The board elected Robert Anderson as their chairman, Nate Clark, then a boy of 19, as clerk. H.L. Rogers was magistrate; C.S. Winters, attorney; Charles Miller, marshal; Frank Martin, pound master; William E. Wheeler, fire inspector.

The village planned \$1,400 for its first yearly budget. Part of this was licenses from saloons, gambling tables and public houses; part of it was raised by a tax levy.

The first ordinance the new board passed was that chimneys must extend four feet above the roof. The fifth ordinance was adopting a seal which read "Village of Eagle Rock".

Council meetings were largely taken up with discussions of complaints about ditches overflowing and flooding roads and cellars, and about the depredations of the town herd.

Cow Herd an Institution

The town herd was an institution and it was both a convenience and an aggravation. It was a convenience to turn old Brindle loose after she was milked in the morning and know that she would soon be supervised by some wide-awake lad on an agile pony. There was an official chief herder, and he had one or more assistants. Lou Owens, Thede Smith, Elmer Elg, Earl Changnon, Ed Taylor, John Holden and Earl Brinson took their turn at this work. The cows were collected and driven to the outskirts of town—usually north or east. When the numbers increased so there were two herds, one of them went across the river. The bunch grass among the sagebrush made fine feed. Late in the afternoon, the cows were returned to their respective barns or lots. Sometimes the cows were contrary—sometimes the boys were in a hurry and failed to securely fasten a gate or the button on the barn door, and a cow got into somebody's garden or trampled out the banks of a ditch.

Water for irrigating lawns and gardens was run in a ditch from Willow Creek. The town marshal was the water master, but the small ditches filled with leaves and other rubbish and once it got out of bounds, it took a good prophet to say where the water might go.

N. H. Clark followed Robert Anderson as chairman of the village board. Others who served with them were George Chaplin, Hy Storer, E.P. Coltman, J.D. Boyes, W.W. Keefer and W.T. Smith. In 1895 the board was Robert Anderson, chairman, H.J. Hasbrouck, Joseph A. Clark and J.M. Taylor, G.G. Wright was Treasurer, H.K. Lingen, attorney; W.G. Ellis, watermaster.

Fire protection up to this time had been a matter for each property owner to look after, and they had combined and established a horsecart company in 1885. But the village took over the apparatus, and also proposed a chemical engine. W.H.B. Crow owned the water works of the town, but his mains were quite limited in extent; many people still bought water by the barrel for domestic use. This barreled water was taken from the river. There were four hydrants on Front Street, but examination at this time proved that only one of them could be used. This plug was at the Brooks house corner; the one at the depot was not the right size for the hose to fit, and the two at Robert White's store and Dick Chamberlain's hotel were broken. So the chemical engine was deemed quite necessary by the board, but was vigorously opposed by the legal fraternity through their representatives, J. Ed Smith, Frank Dietrich and C.E. Winters, who claimed that the village had no right to expend funds for such a purpose. The purchase was finally made, with \$200 paid down, and the entire price being \$1,000.

First Fire Chief

Fred Mosely and C.S. Crabtree were candidates for the position of first fire chief; Mosely got the appointment. He also served as night watchman and received a salary of \$75 per month. A fire station was built on railroad ground, about where Rudman's jewelry store now stands; W.W. Keefer took a contract to build it for \$185.00.

Volunteer firemen were Albert Greenwell, Charles Smith, Chris Poulson, C.V. Hanson, Frank DeKay, Frank Ramsey, J.M. Taylor, Clarence Chapin, Russ Hitt, Neal McMillan and Eugene Wright.

Immediately following this, the town built a jail. W.W. Keefer was the contractor; the price was \$234, and the county paid half of it.

The town was growing and things were moving fast. Next they wanted an electric light and a water plant, and began to dicker with W.H.B. Crow for his water system. Mr. Crow wanted \$10,000; the board offered him \$5,000, which he refused.

The same town board was re-elected in 1896, and one of their first acts was to ask for a bond issue of \$30,000 to buy out Mr. Crow and build an electric light plant. The vote was 126 for the bonds and 85 against them, but a two-thirds vote was necessary to carry. A few months later, another bond election was held, and this time the bonds

lost by three votes.

New Town Board

This town board was defeated in 1897 by T. B. Shannon, chairman, N. Dahlstrom, Joe Hurst, Ed Fanning and B. Bennett. It was a quiet administration. In 1898, George Chapin, Frank Martin, Alex Robbie, Joseph A. Clark and James Thomas won out. They immediately reopened the campaign for an electric light and water plant. On August 9, 1898, the town voted bonds for \$25,000 for this purpose, the vote standing 200 to 100. The vote sounded suspiciously even, and the election was contested to the supreme court, where the bond issue was lost by a decision that Idaho Falls was a town of the second class, instead of a village, as the election call had worded it. Bonds for \$25,000 were again voted on February 14, 1899, the vote being 271 to 68.

April 12, 1899, the same board was re-elected, except that William Lindsay took the place of Alex Robbie, and Joseph A. Clark was elected chairman.

On April 3, 1900, at the regular election, Idaho Falls voted itself a city of the second class, to be governed by a mayor and city council. The mayor elected was Joseph A. Clark, and the councilmen were William A. Taylor, Louis Elg, James Thomas, Chris Pein, Frank Martin and James H. Weirman. The clerk Mrs. Emma Hurst; the police judge, Cal Pelot; the city attorney, Harry Holden. The first city plant was built that year, where the Boulevard park is now located, and the city canal was later filled in to make the Boulevard.

The village roads and town boards had met in various buildings and offices about town; one of these was a hall on Front street which the Methodists rented for their services. The Methodists sublet it to the town board for \$4 a month for such time as they needed it. The offices of A.V. Scott, Judge Rogers, Hy Storer, A.D. Morrison, and Clark & Holden were also used for meeting places. In 1900, the new city bought from Robert Anderson, for \$35, the location on Park Avenue which was sold last year to the Kress company. They moved their old chemical engine building onto the new lot for a city hall.

On April 2nd a telegram was received from the Butte, Montana lodge, informing the members of Eagle Rock Lodge of the sickness and death of one of their members, Ben. Asquith, who died of pneumonia and desired a Masonic Funeral. This is the first death chronicled in the minutes of any member of this lodge.

At this meeting the officers who were elected in December, 1889 were installed by JC Anderson, also

Geo. H Storer, S D	Thos Rowe, J D
W A Woodin, S S	H O Stewart J S
W J Adams, Tyler	J H Bean Marshall

The dues of the members was reduced from \$10.00 to \$6.00 at this meeting.

On June 4th a meeting was held. The first order of business was the reading of a communication from the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Idaho in which he took to task the officers of Eagle Rock Lodge for installing officers other than on the date set by the Constitution and directed them not to perform any work until the proper steps had been taken to legally get a dispensation and install the officers legally. The Secretary replied to this communication from the Grand Officers, stating that the officers had been present and asked for a dispensation to cover the error. This was granted by wire. Under this authority the following were installed by P. Master J C Anderson;-

D F Chamberlain, W M	S F Taylor, S W
W S Lyle Secy	Geo H Storer S D
Thos Rowe, J D	W A Woodin S S
H O Stuart J S	W J Adams, Tyler
J C Anderson, Treas.	

On August 6th, an official visit was made by the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Idaho, Bro. Geo. L. Shoup, who complimented the members on the work they had been doing. He also gave a dispensation to the lodge to install F M Shoemaker as Junior Warden.

As the Grand Master was well known to many of the Brothers and had given a most interesting talk to the Brethren his visit was much enjoyed by all who were present.

The Charity Committee had performed charitable work to a worthy Brother and made their report to the lodge and sent in a bill covering expenses.

On December 17th the election was held and appointments made;

D F Chamberlain, W M	F M Shoemaker, S W
W S Lyle J W	G H Storer, Treas. J O Bunting, Secy

Appointments:

S F Taylor S D	Thos Rowe, J D	W J Adams Tyler
W A Woodin, Marshall	J A Bean and H H Spencer, Stewards	
Shoemaker, Storer, and Taylor, Grievance		
Lyly, Rowe, and Stewart, Charity,		
Storer, Taylor, and Bunting, Auditing.		

A committee was appointed to purchase a set of jewels for the lodge. Also a book to record the names of applicants who were rejected.

1890

PROCEEDINGS OF THE IDAHO GRAND LODGE, SEPTEMBER, 1890. BOISE, IDAHO.
23RD Annual Communication.

Geo. L Shoup, M.W.G.M.

F M Shoemaker of Eagle Rock #19 W. Grand Sword-Bearer.

DELEGATES:

DeForest Chamberlain by H L Becraft, proxy; Samuel F Taylor by same proxy; F M Shoemaker by same proxy from this lodge

PAST MASTERS:

John C Anderson, Geo. H Storer, W.B. Green.

The address of the M W G M Shoup was one of the most masterful ever delivered at the Grand Lodge, showing a grasp of the problems confronting the order and a means of solution. He also commented on the year 1863 "Idaho had been admitted as a Territory during that year. Its population was composed largely of adventurers, but the charter members of Idaho Lodge were men of sterling worth, and as an evidence that they have guarded well the outer door, their lodge is today one of the representative lodges of this jurisdiction".

Some space is even given to Eagle Rock lodge, the dispensation to install officers is commented on. Comment made by the Master of this lodge that the snow was deep, weather bad and as it was impossible for the members to attend no quorum was present on the evening when the officers should have been installed, no quorum being had until April. Nineteen lodges in the state.

During the year Shoshone Lodge #7 and Boise #2 were consolidated on Nov. 21st, under the name and number of Boise #2.

Deaths: Ben Asquett on March 2nd, and John McDermott on July 15th, both of this lodge.

The report of the Grand Librarian shows that the library was being added to and the foundation laid for the future library now possessed by the Grand Lodge.

The report of the Grand Lecturer, Chas. C Stevenson shows that he visited and gave instructions to the members of this lodge as well as many others in this jurisdiction.

During the year one was initiated, one passed, none raised, one was admitted, one died, and three demitted, two degrees conferred and the membership is given as 21.

Delegate H L Becraft was paid \$28.06, and was elected or appointed R.W. Grand Orator.

The railroads and stage companies were again thanked for giving reduced rates to the delegates to the Grand Lodge.

Admitted during the year; Ambrose Englis, from Silver City #5, Nevada.

Demitted: John Dwyer, E L Goodenough,
Reinstated: D A Taylor.

D A Taylor.

Bunting,
Rogers.

Entered and Passed: John O
Non-affiliated: Henry L

MEMBERSHIP.

Occupations were as follows: Farmers 4, 2 each of merchants, physicians, and railroad foremen; one each of machinist, hotel proprietor, printer, blacksmith, R R superintendent, fireman, conductor, capitalist, mill owner, sheriff and stock grower. Members residing in Idaho 15, outside Idaho, 6.

The Grand Secretary reports activities of other jurisdiction. We find in one page this "We have crossed the threshold of Statehood, and can now shake with you on the glory of being once more a full-fledged American citizen".

1891

The first meeting of the year was on May 20th with six members present and two visitors.

From the scarcity of meetings during the year the Brothers seemed to have difficulty in either the lodge, amongst its members or else a quorum was hard to secure. The Secretary was instructed to communicate with the Grand Lodge officers and learn the number necessary to be present to hold a meeting.

Officers were elected on December 16th and installed by P.M. D M Chamberlain.

S F Taylor, W M

W S Lyle, S W

W A Woodin, J W

J C Anderson, Treas.

Appointments:

D F Chamberlain, S D

M Patrie, J D

H L Becraft, and H H Spencer, Stewards

F M Shoemaker, Marshall

W J Adams, Tyler.

24th Annual Communication

Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, Boise, Idaho

September, 1891.

Grand Master Ainslie. H L Becraft of Eagle Rock #19 R W Grand Orator.

Past Masters; of Eagle Rock;-

John C Anderson,; Geo. H Storer; F A Chamberlain and W G Lane.

Delegated;- D F Chamberlain;- F M Shoemaker and W S Lyle, none of whom were present.

Of those who had organized the first Grand Lodge there were alive only nine. The Grand Master recommended in his annual address, among other matters that a book or register be provided by each lodge for the purpose of registering the name of each member, the place and date of his birth, the date of his coming to Idaho, dates of his initiation, passing, and raising, the name and location of the lodge doing that work, the date of admission, suspension, expulsion, and death, offices in constituent and Grand Lodges, date of holding, civil positions held, and any incidents connected with the history of Masonry in the Territory or State and other items of personal history as the lodge may desire to preserve. The report contains 286 pages.

MEMBERSHIP

Raised,1; Passed,1; number of members 20; Demitted 2; Rejected 1.

A special committee reported that the Grand Lodge should have the portraits of Past Masters and frames for same and suggested that the several lodges supply itself with pictures of its members as mementos for future use.

Eagle Rock #19 was placed in the Sixth District Lodges for the Instructor and Grand Lecturer, the others being in Pocatello, Albion, and Salmon.

Resolutions were passed on the death of the first Grand Master, Lafayette Cartee, later was Grand Secretary. He had been present at the sessions of the Grand Lodge at all meetings except one.

Resolutions were passed that all spirituous, vinous, and malt liquors should be excluded from the lodge rooms, anterooms or halls connected with and under the control of any of the lodges.

Another resolution was "Resolved, That it be the imperative duty of each constituent lodge to compile a historical history of their members" also the lodges should procure and have framed the portraits of its Past Masters and the membership and that the elective Grand Officers should file brief autobiographies with the Grand Secretary.

MEMBERS ADMITTED: Martin Patrie, from the Shiloh #8, Dakota.

Members Demitted: A M Harding on December 17th 1890 and on the same date J C House.

In the revised list of Past Masters of Eagle Rock lodge is given the name of W B Green and does not contain the name of W G Lane as does the list in the early days of the communication

Raised: J O Bunting,; Admitted M Patrie;

Comment is made that P.G. Master Geo. Shoup was first Governor and United States Senator.

1891

GRAND LODGE PROCEEDINGS.

HISTORICAL.

It will be recalled that at the time the first lodges in the Territory of Idaho requested dispensations to form lodges within the Territory, that owing to the changes in the boundaries of Idaho, Oregon claimed the same right and granted three charters. These lodges were formed in the western part of Idaho. The eastern part of Idaho was also to undergo several changes in its boundaries. The first state line included part of western Montana. Some Masons desired to form a lodge near the town of Virginia City, at a town called "Nevada", in Montana. Accordingly a petition was sent to the Grand Officers of the state of Nebraska, who granted the petition, the lodge to be known as Idaho Lodge, U.D. at Nevada City, Montana Territory. The date was November 17th 1863. Mark A Moore was W M and Robert Hereford was Secretary. This lodge initiated, passed and raised two candidates and initiated one other. The record further states "At that time our territory (Nebraska) was all embraced in Idaho. Montana was not created as a separate political body till May, 26th 1864. This explains how the record has Nevada City, Idaho as being in Montana". The record further states "As we have understood the dispensation was returned and the charter asked for, but it never reached its destination probably falling into the hands of road agents or Indians. Now the lodge of our own creation has disappeared with the once busy and populous mining city known as Nevada City. Only the shadow of a once great name remains."

Another lodge was created under the jurisdiction of Utah. Chartered October 7th, 1867, and united in forming the Grand Lodge of Utah, January 16th, 1872. The charter was granted this lodge - Wasatch #8 Salt Lake City - and was operated under what later became the state of Montana, thus charters were granted lodges in this section from the jurisdictions of Oregon, Washington, Nebraska and Utah.

The 1891 boom in Idaho Falls did not last long. Lots were sold far and wide at from \$100 to \$600 each. Thousands of them were sold, one company alone purchasing 1500. There was a bad taste in many mouths when it was over, and some severe criticism from the press. The same company had boomed other towns, being in Ogden immediately before coming here.

There was a renewed feeling of dissatisfaction over changing the name of the town. If there had been some "high-flying", people were certainly back to earth. And that had its advantages, for roads, bridges and canals came in for a larger amount of interest and discussion than ever before.

At one meeting in 1892, Joseph A. Smith of the Z.C.M.I. advocated the extension of ditches and the planting of trees as a matter of community interest as well as beautification. He pointed out that the one hundred and twenty trees already growing in the town were quite insufficient especially when it came to checking the wind and the dust. Dust storms actually crippled business two or three days in each week, for the people would not venture out in them, and that at least one day was required to make a store presentable after such a storm, even though wet sheets were hung before the windows and shelves. Board sidewalks were buried so deep in sand that in many places they could not be seen at all. There were no cultivated fields near town, and the wind had a clean sweep up the valley; it was estimated that the sand hills moved in a northeasterly direction from five to seven feet in a year.

T.J. Lillis also entered a plea for more trees and ditches, and "Gib" Wright made a talk favoring a bridge over the South Fork, which would induce Rexburg Trade to come to Idaho Falls instead of all going to Market Lake. This had already been talked of for about five years. J.C. Anderson again urged a road across the desert to Lost River and it was at this time that George Brunt first appears in connection with such a road. He went with the crew that ran a V-shaped rail over the proposed route to break the sagebrush. George has been interested in this road so persistently that he is entitled to a full measure of success.

It was in 1892 that the brick schoolhouse, which is now the north part of the Central school building, was built. The corner stone was laid on August 6th of that year, and the ceremonies were "participated in and witnessed by the majority of the people of the town. It was one of those occasions in which the better feelings of the community were awakened and every one joined with enthusiasm in celebrating the commencement of the construction of one more temple of education, and one which will materially add to the means by which our young may be educated as well as an addition to the appearance of the town. The building is to be one of the best in the state, and under the able and energetic superintendency of Mr. A. Nink, the contractor, is fast approaching completion.

The children were formed in procession on Capital Avenue under the direction of mayor Storer, Joseph A. Smith and others, and headed by the Idaho Falls brass band. They marched with streaming banners proudly across the city to the building now well advanced in construction, and were assigned a place on the floor among several hundred ladies and gentlemen already assembled. After some fine music by the band, Mayor Storer, master of ceremonies, announced prayer by Rev. Van Geisen, which was an appropriate and fervent one.

Mr. George Chapin then stepped forward and briefly announced the object and significance of the gathering. Mr. C.W. Ramsey then read a list of the articles to be placed in the receptacle of the corner stone. They were as follows: school census with list of school officers and teachers and name of architect and name of builder; form of bond used to secure money to erect the building; copies of The Times and The Register; United States flag; general school laws; report of the governor of Idaho for 1889 to 1890; copies of the platform of the Democratic, Republican, Prohibition, and Peoples' parties; memorandum of date of incorporation of Idaho Falls, with the list of present officers, boundaries of the city and assessed valuation; memorandum giving boundaries of school district and assessed valuation; business cards of a number of our citizens; name of the first school teacher and date the school opened; several current coins given by various citizens, and a coin of 1849 given by George Chapin.

The corner stone was then laid by the mayor. More music by the band and then Mr. W.T. Smith delivered the oration, which was a finished one and which elicited the encomiums of the multitude. After the pronouncing the benediction by Rev. Dr. Sawyer, the children reported to the old school building close by, where was spread several tables loaded with good things for the little ones, who for an hour were made happy in their revelry with ice cream, candy, lemonade, and nuts. This feast for the little ones was under the kindly direction of Miss Eva Rosenberger, assisted by several other ladies."

Bowen Curley was president, W.R. Kinnaird was vice president, and Jay Mason was cashier of the new Bank of Idaho Falls and they opened for business in their own building.

E.P. Coltman opened his lumber yard, and the Graehl Hotel was built. N.H. Clark withdrew from the Anderson Bros. Store, and with Ed Fanning organized the Clark and Fanning Co.

In the fall of 1892, interest was one more revived in securing a state institution. Bannock and Fremont counties were being proposed, and then Idaho Falls was to get the Agricultural College. Idaho Falls sent a lobbying committee to Boise, and "gave till it hurt" to supply the necessary funds; the Agricultural college plan was carried in the House but lost in the Senate by two votes.

Rexburg expected to be the county seat for the new Fremont County, but the name of St. Anthony was substituted in the bill at the last minute.

"The Times is now ready to receive grain, potatoes, wood, or anything else it can use, on subscription. Any responses in this direction will

be cordially appreciated."

1892

The first meeting of the year was held on March 16th, with seven members present. One member was initiated in first degree.

The next meeting was held on Sept. 1⁷th with seven members present and three visitors. The Fellow Craft degree was conferred.

On December 21st lodge met with seven members and one visitor present. A candidate was examined * then raised to the master mason degree.

Election of officers was held and those elected were installed by P.M. Geo. H. Storer.

W.D. Lyle, WM
M. Pertie SW
JC Anderson, Treas.
Geo. H. Storer, Secty.
DF Chamberlain, SD
JH Beam, JS
WA Woodin, Marshal

No other meetings were recorded during the year.

Experiences Conducting Funerals

One of the charter members of Eagle Rock #19 told of his experience while visiting a sick member, who had some LDS relatives. The sick man said "I may not make the grade this time, and if I pass out, I want you to conduct my funeral services." This was agreed to. The member was well posted on the funeral ceremonies & had conducted many services at the graves of departed brothers. The sick man added "I do not want any of those damned Mormons at my funeral nor do I want them to have any part in it". The sick man soon died, the relatives were very insistent that the LDS church conduct the services. The member did not wish to oppose them, however the sick man's friends insisted, and he did as he had promised, much to the disgust of the relatives, who never forgave him for this act. "His soul will burn in the everlasting fires of hell" said the Bishop, "unless he is buried in our faith".

Another member called in the lodge officers, told them he was going & asked them to conduct his funeral, to which they agreed. He insisted he was a Mason, had been one for many years, had his heart in it & thought more of it than of his own Protestant church, or any other, and to be sure he had a proper Masonic burial. He sated his relatives would oppose it, as they were Catholics, but for them to remember his request, and pay no attention to the pleadings of any of his relatives.

He died a few days after this, and the relatives insisted that he had recanted masonry, did not believe it, did not want a Masonic funeral, & said they would not permit him to be laid in his final resting place by the masons. This brought matters to a head. An agreement was reached whereby the body was taken to the Catholic Church, services were held, to please the near relatives, after which the body was taken in charge, at the church door, by the Masons, who did not enter the church, but stayed outside until the church services had ended.

The members then took charge, the full Masonic burial services were held in the cemetery, the Catholics remaining away. Much comment was heard over these funerals and while some bitterness was displayed, time has soothed the wounded feelings and the incidents are apparently forgotten.

Some of the relatives are still here, it would do no useful act to mention the names, hence they will remain unknown insofar as this narrative is concerned. A few questions by anyone who is curious & interested will disclose who the members were, as the above is well known to the older members.

1892

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GRAND LODGE, BOISE, IDAHO.

25TH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION, September 1892.

MW Grand Master John Henry Myer. Past Masters; John C Anderson; Geo H Storer, WB Green & DF Chamberlain;

Delegates; SF Taylor; WS Lyle, WA Woodin;

New lodges constituted; Kootenai #24 and Shoshone #25, and dispensation to form a lodge at Payette Idaho named Washoe Lodge; Dispensation issued Feb 18th 1892, King Solomon Lodge, Montpelier. Dispensation granted on May 2nd 1882 (Probably should be 1892) to form Name Lodge UD; Dispensation issued Aug. 2nd, 189 Elmore Lodge, UD. Special dispensation was granted Weiser Lodge #23 to remove their hall from the old Weiser to the new town of Weiser on the line of the Union Pacific Railway.

Since the last communication of the Grand Lodge, three of the Past Masters of Idaho #1 had passed away.

Eagle Rock Lodge #19 initiated one, passed & raised none, membership 21, of these 15 reside in Idaho and six outside of the state.

Of the delegates none were present at the Grand Lodge.

New member; Entered, Peter Melling; in this lodge.

Discussion was had on the work of the Grand Lecturer, as it appeared the work was not being accomplished that was intended. A resolution was introduced to do away with that office.

1893

On May 17th, 1893 lodge opened with seven members & 2 visitors present. At this meeting four petitioned for membership.

The next meeting was on June 21st, committees reported and members balloted on candidates and one candidate initiated.

A proposal was made that the initiation fees be \$25.00 for the first, \$15.00 for the second, and \$10.00 for the third degrees.

On August 16th a meeting was held with 8 members present and Brother Bowen Curley of Betzer Lodge #135, of McGregor, Iowa, a visitor. One petition was received, an examination was held and one degree conferred in the second degree and one in the first.

The meeting of Sept 6th opened with 7 members & one visitor. The initiation fees were agreed upon as follows: Entered Apprentice \$25.00, Fellow Craft \$20.00, and Master Mason Degree \$15.00. One candidate was made a Master Mason.

On September 20th work was conferred on the candidates present.

On December 20th all members were present. Election was held and the officers installed by PM JC Anderson.

M Petrie, Wm.
JC Anderson SW
WJ Adams, JW
SF Taylor, Treas.
GH Storer, Secty.
DF Chamberlain, SD
Peter Melling JD
Geo F Gagon, SS
WA Woodin, JS
JB Cutshaw, Tyler
HH Spencer, Marshal

Committee on finance and a Charity committee was appointed. A resolution committee to draft resolutions on the death of AE Englis who died on Oct 11, 1893 was appointed.

1893
26th ANNUAL COMMUNION,
IDAHO GRAND LODGE, BOISE, IDAHO
SEPTEMBER 1893

Isaac C. Hattabaugh, MW Grand Master;

Past Masters Eagle Rock #19;

John C Anderson; Geol H Storer; WB Green; DF Chamberlain & SF Taylor.

Representatives;

WS Lyle; Martin Patrie; WJ Adams.

Dispensations were granted for the forming of two new lodges, Salubria #31 and Unity Lodge #_ at Genessee, Latah Co.;

New lodges instituted; King Solomon #27, Montpelier, Washoe Lodge #28, Payette, Elmore Lodge #30, Mountain Home.

Instituted, consecrated, & dedicated Kendrick Lodge #26 of Kendrick; Instituted, Nampa Lodge #29.

The Governor of Idaho, WJ McConnell, invited the Grand Lodge members to visit the state offices & penitentiary.

Papers were filed in reference to the surrender of the Charter of Alturas Lodge #12, at Rocky Bar.

Regalia was purchased for the Grand Officers.

Admissions: George F Gagon, to Eagle Rock Lodge #19 from Time No.569, Illinois.

Secretary CC Stevenson reported "The prevailing hard times resulting from the depression of silver & consequent scarcity of money". For these reasons he curtailed his report to save expense to the lodge.

Membership of Eagle Rock #19; Initiated one, passed one, raised one, admitted one, members 23. Three degrees conferred during the year, 17 members living in Idaho & 6 outside of the state.

The delegates from this lodge appear to have not attended the Grand Lodge as no payment is entered as having been paid to them as delegates.

Grand Officers; Alfred Moyes, formerly of this lodge & a charter member, now of Pocatello #18, was elected RW Jr Grand Warden.

Biographical History: Members of the Grand Lodge have a short notice of their lives published in the annual report, including one of Alfred Moyes, now a member of Pocatello #18, and formerly a charter member of Eagle Rock #19.

In 1893, there was a real depression in Idaho Falls. Aside from the national picnic, we were still suffering from the after-effects of the boom. Buildings were offered at the buyer's own price, but there were few bidders, for money was scarce. Our efforts to secure the state agricultural college had been expensive: we had also worked on a plan to create Teton county, with Idaho Falls as the county seat; but Idaho Falls seemed destined to hold the sack when political plums were being passed around.

However, some really solid progress has been made. On Friday, Aug. 12, 1892, "Mr. Morrison, the energetic general manager of the Great Western canal, in celebration of the event of turning in the water. The party consisted of the following: Mr. and Mrs. G.G. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. C.W. Ramsay, Rev. Dr. Sawyer, Frank Hitt, H.J. Hasbrouck, W.T. Smith, Mr. Ferris, engineer, Wm. E. Wheeler, John Taylor, George Chapin, Dr. Mitchell and Mr. Cavanaugh. This little event, so simple in itself, is fraught with great importance to the future population, that must ere long occupy it. The turning in of the water is an event which means another long stride in the direction of prosperity and empire."

The business men could see the importance of a bridge across the South Fork of the Snake, and were working hard for it. On Sept. 5, 1892, "A.V. Scott, Joseph A. Smith, R. Rounds, L.T. Mitchell, John Taylor, and the three commissioners, Messrs Hays, Breckenridge and Garletz, went to select a site for the new bridge contemplated over Snake River, in order to better connect Rexburg with the town and county. The location was fixed at a point a mile above the present Anderson ferry. The measurements indicated that it would require about 800 feet, including trestlework, to span the river. The bridge over the dry bed will be constructed about 200 yards above the present crossing between Lewisville and Menan. It is estimated that the entire structure will cost about \$10,000. The party returned well satisfied with their investigation and the trip generally. They were extravagant in their praise of hospitalities extended to them by Johnny Reed."

That trip led to the first forerunner of our present-day "Good Will" tours. They started Sept. 10, 1892, and the party included G.G. Wright, N.H. Clark, E.P. Coltman, George Chapin, Joseph A. Smith, and the owners and drivers of the two fine teams, J.T. Lillis and Dick Chamberlain. These teams were two of the best in town, at a time when a good team was a matter of pride, and were in that first class of roadsters which could out-trot their own dust.

"Our cargo of two rifles, two shotguns, four pairs of blankets, six quilts, two overcoats and four quarts of Dick's 'twenty-year-old' constituted the burden of our freight. Crossing the wagon bridge at Idaho Falls, we took a northerly direction and soon arrived at the notable town of Market Lake, about 17 miles north of Idaho Falls. There we fell in with Mark Patrie, J.B. Cutshaw, John Neeb, Walter Green and other residents of the growing burg. Through the kindness of Mr. Cutshaw, we were driven through the surroundings, and shown the possibilities and probabilities of the embryo city. What, up to the last two years, was a waste tract of land, embracing several thousand acres, known as Market Lake, we saw transformed into level plain of growing grass, dotted with haystacks, houses and canals. This lake was made useful by a throwing up a levee to prevent the overflow from Snake river

in high water time. The land is mainly owned by Messrs. Cutshaw, Patrie, Larry Larsen and Jim Bell. There are quite a number of settlers who have squatted on quarter sections, and making what improvements they can while waiting for the water. A large canal is being taken out of Snake River from near the Big Buttes, which will not only water the old lake bed, but thousands of acres of adjoining sagebrush land.

"The town site of Market Lake is elegantly planned, leaving broad streets and avenues; a new brick hotel is completed and is being run by that prince of hosts, John Neeb. Mr. Cutshaw is also applying the finishing touches to this two-story brick building, 25 by 50 feet, to be used for general merchandising. The town at present has one small store and a blacksmith shop. It is the main railroad shipping point for all Upper Snake River Valley country, and headquarters for the National Park tourists.

"Leaving Market Lake we wended our way over a new road to Rexburg. Here we found a thriving, rustling little burg, full of business and activity. The town has a good hotel, two merchandise houses, three implement firms, saloons, doctors, lawyers, politicians, ballot-box stuffers and a lively local newspaper. There are exultant over the prospects of bridges across the South Fork of Snake River and the old Dry Bed. This will give them direct connection over good roads to Idaho Falls to market their products. From Rexburg, we traveled through Salem via the Rock Ford to the beautiful valley on the west side of the North Fork of Snake river, known as Egin, sweet with perfume of vegetation and sparkling with the life-giving substance of pure running water. Here is a paradise in reality. Sloping from the lava beds in the extreme northern part of the valley at a gradual and easy incline lies in the neighborhood of fifty sections of the finest, prettiest, levellest sage brush land the eye of man ever gazed upon. There, secreted neath the canopy of the towering peaks of the Tetons on the east, the great Egin valley flows onward, onward out of sight to the south. Patience, perseverance and pluck, backed with muscle and energy, in a few short years have transformed this wonderful valley from a sage brush desert to hundreds of happy homes."

The valley was first settled in 1879 by "Beaver Dick", a trapper who, we are informed, still resides in the country. Some time in 1882 Bishop Parker and his sons located there and took up land, followed by the Rice brothers, Henry Jenkins and others. For several years they followed stock-raising, but the long winters and deep fall of snow rendered that business unprofitable. Then they turned their attention to taking out canals, which was followed by capitalists coming n and also taking out large canals, and locating large tracts of land. The Egin was the first canal started. "it is about 40 feet on the bottom and so far extends a distance of 12 miles through the valley; it will gradually be extended farther. Another small canal, called the "Poor Man's" canal, was next taken out by the farmers. The St. Anthony canal was built by a company and is 20 miles in length. The union is a branch of the St. Anthony and will take water from its own headgate in Snake River next year. Considerable work has been done this year on a high line canal, which aims to cover the bench land.

"Surface irrigation in this section is a thing of the past. By a judicious system of ditching, the ground becomes moist to the surface and wheat, oats, potatoes, and in fact, everything produces better than

where it is irrigated. Two years ago the people had to sink 80 to 90 feet to water; now the cellars are full, the corrals are full, and farmers are arranging to remove their houses barn and corrals to higher ground. Several threshers are now engaged threshing out this year's product of wheat and oats. The average yield of wheat is 35 bushels to the acre and 40 for oats. A great change has taken place in the valley of Egin. All under heaven she needs now to make it the most thriving spot in the United States is a railroad to market her product. Nothing short of an earthquake can ever keep this section back. Grain has been threshed out faster this season than the farmers could bin it, on account of the unprecedented demand for lumber with which to build the granaries. This may sound "fishy" to some perhaps, but it is the literal truth.

"The hardest part of the battle in Egin has been fought and the people who stayed with it now hold the fort, with plenty to eat, plenty to wear, and rest their weary bones on their own door sills. Free from the money sharks, free from the mortgagors; free from everything save the wily Republican politicians, the people of Egin have reason to be happy. Health abounds throughout the valley; the women are healthy, handsome, intelligent and kind. Schoolhouses are scattered here and there all over the valley; good teachers are employed and the youth is instructed in wisdom as well as industry and economy.

So far, there is but one mercantile house at Egin, that of Mr. J.C Davenport. He is located in the center of the valley, has a two-story building of hewn logs, with adobe front. He carries dry goods, groceries, hardware, etc., and handles lumber. He owns a fine ranch, but business at the store now demands his undivided attention. He also handles the celebrated cheese made at the Sand Creek dairy.

"In the upper part of the valley is a townsite known as St. Anthony. Several new buildings have recently sprung up, and a large stock of goods will soon be opened up near the residence of Mr. C.H. Moon. Bishop Parker has a fine orchard and raises a large quantity of apples, crabs, cherries and an endless quantity of berries. Fruits of all kinds do well there.

"A day's travel north brought us to the celebrated Island Park. For grandeur, beautiful forests, small lakes and openings, wild game and fish, this park is only surpassed by the wonders of the national park. The main road leading to the national park passes through Island Park and the travel to and from the Yellowstone mostly goes that way. A company known as the Arangee Stock and Land Company has most of the tillable ground located and is inaugurating vast improvements. The superintendency of all the work is placed in charge of Mr. H.E. Hopf, who is every inch a rustler, and he measures perpendicularly, somewhere near 84 inches. The main ranch on Shotgun creek is well stocked with thoroughbred horses and cattle and is well supplied with stables for stabling and feeding stock during the winter months. The long winters is the only drawback, being required to feed six months in the year. They own a sawmill, shingle mill and planer, and after they have supplied themselves with lumber they will furnish dressed or undressed lumber to other settlers.

"There are several sections of good hay land in the park, and two large canals are being taken out of the Snake River. A large rock dam has been placed in the river and water is being taken out on each side. Mr. Hopf is a godsend to the country and a terror to illegal hunters and fishermen.

"Four miles from the Arangee ranch George Rea owns a fish hatchery and a fine ranch. He is the principal guide for pleasure seekers and is kept quite busy during the summer months. It is only a short drive from Island Park to Henry's Lake and Jackson's Hole, where all kinds of large game is quite plentiful."

REMINISCENCES OF JAY R. MASON

" Before deciding to come to Idaho Falls (then Eagle Rock,) I wrote, asking if there was a Masonic Lodge there, and was informed that there was one. Had there not been, I doubt if I would have gone. At that time I was a member of Beezer Lodge #135, McGregor Iowa. On December 5th 1894 I placed my demit with the local lodge #19.

" In the section of Iowa where I formerly lived sympathy was with the north in the civil war, a southerner showed judgment by keeping his views to himself. Imagine my feelings when visiting lodge here to find southern sympathizers, and, in a joking but most friendly manner hear a northern man refer to a southerner a "a rebel". I soon learned to accustom myself to the new surroundings, and found the "rebels" to be really fine men, and my association with them in the years which followed was all that could be desired, their manliness and upright principles are some of the cherished memories as I reflect back into my garden of pleasing recollections."

"Upon my arrival here I was informed that only six masons were available for a meeting, and as seven were required to form a quorum, I made the seventh, much to the delight of the other members. I was told that at times, when business of importance was to be discussed, the lodge, or its members would pay the expenses of some brother from Blackfoot, or some other point, to have him here for a meeting with a full quorum. I remember well how all seven of us would pass up all other meetings and on the Wednesday evening of lodge meetings, we were all there and had good meetings. The six members as I recall them were Anderson, Storer, Lyle, Taylor, Chamberlain, and LaRue. They expressed themselves very freely as the their delight upon being able to call on me to complete their number at the meetings. Of course as time slipped away, as it has the habit of doing, more men came in and the crisis was bridged over, and a quorum was much easier to get."

"We met in a two story building on Eagle Rock Street, over a butcher shop. The building was owned by a man named Tautphaus, who later had a park, later called Reno Park, south of town. The hall was small, the Tyler sat on the steps outside the hall. Our rent was \$10.00 per month. We did our best to pay the rent, but it was hard work. At that time Mark Petrie was W.M. Geo H Storer succeeded him in that office, being installed in the old hall on Eagle Rock Street. The hall has since burned down. At that time the installation of officers was looked forward to with great pleasure for weeks ahead. As we had no money to pay for a banquet, the wives of the Masons furnished the food, and splendid social times were had. I must not forget to mention the importance of the events which were held for the benefit of the young children. And how they looked forward to these entertainments, of course attractions were not as numerous as now, the wives and children were kept in mind constantly, they were provided with wholesome entertainment and the social atmosphere was a very uplifting influence in their lives. As I recall the benefits derived from these meetings, I can say that I miss them, and express the desire that they be renewed again. I cannot express this too strongly."

"Soon after I joined #19, the W.M. was elected Jr. G. Warden of the

Grand Lodge. He then vacated the office of W.M. and as I was S.W. of #19, I was elevated to the office of W.M. of #19. I remember T C Willson & B J Briggs were raised to M.M. in the old hall."

"Soon the lodge was moved to the Berry Building, on Broadway, next door west of the Porter Hotel. The rent there was \$15.00 per month. We did not know how we could pay this amount when we moved, but we managed to get by somehow. When we all were assessed \$50.00 to pay back rent all paid it, and took credit on our future dues. Then we were up against it for dues to be paid into the treasury, as we had all paid in advance & the money was paid out & little coming in. Still we struggled along, the initiation & fees gradually pulled us out."

"It was about this time the membership began to increase, and from then we were in far better shape. With B J Briggs I helped move the furniture from the old meeting place. We put up the stoves, laid the carpets, placed the furniture and patched up the openings in the room - windows on the side of the Porter Hotel. The windows were only partially sound proof, as we found out later. One of our members was calling on some friends in the hotel, we were holding lodge, the member in the room could hear what was going on, at least partially, in the lodge. Upon learning of this we fixed the windows, this time sound proof- and we did not report the event to the Grand Lodge officials either." Perhaps this was not considered a serious case.

"After we had been meeting in the Berry Building for sometime, we moved to the present lodge room in the B.W.&M. Building on Broadway. At that time it was considered the finest lodge room in Idaho."

"During the second year of my term of office the new California work was adopted. I went to Boise. The members there posted me during the following 10 days, when I returned to Idaho Falls and instructed the officers here. They were not anxious to learn the new work, it was quite a task and not taken to very kindly. We had members from several states and had the work as learned previously, hence the difficulty in learning the new work. At last it was accomplished. We had no key and it was all memorized. The old work was "unlearned" and the new gradually took its place, not until many efforts had been made by those who were interested. While in Boise I had the pleasure of meeting and becoming well acquainted with the Governor. Stunenberg, who was afterward killed by Harry Orchard in the labor trouble excitement, emanating through Coeur d'Alene miners. While in several offices in the lodge and attending several sessions of the Grand Lodge I met many prominent members of the Order. When the lodge at St Anthony was instituted I was commissioned by the Grand Lodge officers to convene a session there for that purpose, as the Grand Master lived in the northern part of the state. On the way there the mixed train pulled apart, we were left on the mail line until the engineer found this out and backed up for the last part of the train; the session lasted all night, we finished at 7a.m."

"Many honors have been given to me in the lodge, in the local #19, Grand Lodge, Chapter, Commandry and I can say with all sincerity I am greatly appreciative of these tokens of respect and esteem. I cannot express the gratitude I feel for these honors, the kindness of the members and the respect so often shown me. May Masonry in Idaho and Eagle Rock Lodge continue to be a power for good."

The first meeting recorded in the year was on June 20th with 9 members present and three visitors, one being J.R. Mason of Beezer Lodge #135, McGregor, Iowa. Three applications for membership were received, an examination held and one degree conferred in the Fellow Craft Degree.

On August 1st, 8 members were present and one visitor. Two applications were acted upon favorably and one degree conferred in the first degree. The lodge refused jurisdiction being waved to allow the Blackfoot Lodge to confer degrees on a person who should join this lodge.

The meeting held on December 5th was one of interest, six members being present and 7 visitors, among them the "Right Worshipful Grand Master of Idaho, Brother A.B. Clark.

Jay R Mason applied for membership by affiliation, one was elected to membership by same means, The Fellow Craft degree was then conferred. A petition of a Brother, who had no demit, was, "by order of the Grand Lodge" balloted on and accepted.

The Grand Master than gave "a few and very kind and interesting remarks".

The WM instructed the Secretary to summons all who did not live too far away to be present at the meeting to be held on Dec. 19th. Also to notify those who owed dues for one year that if not paid before January, 1895 that charges would be preferred.

On December 19th there were 10 members present and 4 visitors. One brother was given the obligation of the Entered Apprentice degree, then the Fellow Craft Degree and then the Master Mason Degree. An examination was held in the Fellow Craft degree, and the Master Mason degree conferred.

The election of officers followed;

Geo. H. Storer, W M	S A Taylor, S W
W J Adams, J W	J C Anderson, Treas.
E P Coltman, Secty.	

The lodge voted to have public installation on St Johns day, December 27th, 1894.

No doubt the members were very late in finishing their lodge work on this date, a better attendance was noticeable and the lodge began to forge ahead after a period of depression that must have been a burden to keep the lodge alive. Those who labored so long must have felt gratified at the results attained.

On the 27th of December the officers were installed, although no mention is made of a public installation. Seven members were present and five visitors. The installing officer was P.M. M Patrie. After the installation the members participated in a banquet.

1894

GRAND LODGE, BOISE, IDAHO, MAY 23RD, 1894

An emergent Communication was held on the above date and place for the purpose of laying the corner stone of the Idaho Soldiers' Home. The Grand Lodge Officers were present for this ceremony, M.W.G.M.; James A Pinney, Idaho Commandry No. 1 K T, led by the 1st Regiment Band, members of the Phil. Sheridan Post, No. 4; Ladies of Adah Chapter of the Eastern Star, Relief Corps, U S Soldiers from Boise Barracks and citizens took part, under the direction of Col. John Green as Grand Marshal of the day. An address by Hon. Joseph W Huston, Chief Justice of Idaho, and other speakers concluded the exercises.

1894

27TH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION, IDAHO GRAND LODGE

Held in Boise, Sept. 11th, 1894. Delegates from Eagle Rock Lodge were Martin Petrie, J C Anderson & W J Adams. One of the founders of the Idaho Grand Lodge, in 1867, R W Chase, Past Deputy Grand Master of this Grand Lodge was reported. The death of Ambrose E. Engliss of Eagle Rock #19 was reported as having occurred on Oct. 11th, 1893. The Grand Master commented on intemperance in his annual address.

The total amount in the Orphan Fund was \$23,193.19.

A resolution was passed thanking the railroad & stage companies for reduced rates on their lines.

The record showed that Eagle Rock #19 had initiated 4, passed 2 and raised 1, admitted 1, with 24 members on the rolls. One had died during the year, 7 degrees had been conferred and \$85.00 was due the Grand Lodge. Remarks of esteem were sent to the Grand Secretary, who was physically unable to be present - James H Wickersham.

Serene Olson, of Menan, Idaho sent a letter to the Grand Lodge asking how he could affiliate with Eagle Rock #19.

Adelbert B Clark was installed M W Grand Master and also the other Grand Officers were installed.

Wm. S. Lyle relates some interesting events;

Serene Olson lived near Menan, (Jefferson Co. now) during or prior to 1894. He was made a Mason in Copenhagen and was a Dane. The class where he was initiated was addressed by the King of Sweden. Olson could pass a good examination in the lodge work.

He had joined the English navy, his uncle being the Captain of the warship, and was also a Mason. One summer the ship was in southern waters, disorder had broken out among the natives and the seaport town was under Martial Law. In taking his shore leave, Olson in walking down the street was met by some of the town's angry citizens who were looking for trouble.

Olson tried to avoid this, but finally was mixed up in it with his mates in trying to get to his ship. During the melee Olson lost his cap, which had his name in it. After reaching the warship Olson informed his uncle, the Captain, of his fight and loss of his cap. The uncle thought he would be accused of rioting and violating the martial law, thought best to protect him, and finding a sailing vessel going to America, he placed Olson on board, where he landed and finally drifted to Idaho. Olson did not wish his present address known as he had not served out his term on board ship, and feared he would find trouble if he applied for a demit from his lodge. He passed the examinations for the entrance, appealed to the Idaho Grand Lodge, and after hearing the evidence Olson was instructed to apply to Eagle Rock, which he did, and was taken in. This caused much comment at the time, as he had no demit, could pass a good examination, and the procedure was novel in this jurisdiction at the time. As now law governed this at the time permission was given the brother to affiliate and be a member as he had expressed a desire to do.

(From the same source)

At times a very small attendance was present in the lodge room, not enough to fill the chairs. In order to hold the charter a meeting would be called, the chairs filled with all present as far as they would go, then the minutes would show others appointed to fill out, who were not present. In this way a meeting was held with those who were able to attend, and, the minutes showing a meeting was held, the charter was kept. In this way quorum could be shown present. It was a struggle at times to keep the lodge going, members moving away, many lived far in the country and adjacent settlements and towns, a shifting membership, coming and going, very few permanent residents, and until later years when enough lived here to hold regular meetings it taxed the ingenuity of the members and their courage as well to keep the lodge going.

Review of history of New Sweden Mission church by Carroll E. Johnson of Chicago, whose father, J. A. Johnson, and Andrew Erickson, now deceased, hauled the first rock for the foundation. The church which was the first public building in New Sweden and lately sold and removed will live long in the memory of the first settlers.

New Sweden Mission Church

The origin of the New Sweden Mission church dates back to 1894 when the Great Western Canal and Improvement company, in conjunction with the Great Western Land and Irrigation set aside 40 acres of land in New Sweden for community purposes.

The building of a church on these premises took definite form in the summer and fall of 1895. The building was built by popular subscription during the fall. The first services were held Christmas morning "Jul Otto" 1895. The interior furnishings were largely homemade.

Mr. Wheeler, editor and publisher of the Register, heard of the church activities to secure an organ and while he had already contributed to the building fund he said that he would donate an organ if the committee would secure 50 subscribers to the Register. As a result of Mr. Wheeler's proposal every new settler in New Sweden became a subscriber of the Register and the church had a new organ for its dedication services.

There are some of those settlers who still subscribe to the Times-Register, including the writer, who was at one time correspondent for Mr. Wheeler's paper.

Practically every business and professional man in Idaho Falls, and all the settlers contributed in some form or other to the building. A. D. Morrison president of the canal company headed the list with a subscription on \$100. Col. E. Tyden, A. J. Johnson, C. A. Petterson and P. Wallenberg of the Great Western Land company, later merged with the Consolidated Wagon & Machine company, each contributed \$50 in lumber or other materials. Among the other contributors in Idaho Falls who are recalled were Z.C.M.I. and Nils Osterholm, \$25 each, and Louis Elg, \$10.

Other merchants and professional men contributed generously to the building fund. Andrew Erickson, one of the settlers, contributed \$40.

Andrew Burkman and P.A. Lundblade were the artisans who did considerable of the construction work on the church. They both contributed liberally of their skill and labor. In fact all the settlers contributed in money, work and hauling material so far as their means and ability would permit. When the building was completed it was practically paid for and free from debt.

In addition to serving as a house of worship the church also housed the first public school in New Sweden. While school had been started in a private dwelling, in anticipation of the completion of the church, the school activities were transferred to the church building early in 1896.

Miss Huldah Lundblade (Mrs. Carl W. Peterson) was the first teacher. As the entire attendance was represented by children of the settlers

from many states in the east, the organization of an entirely new school unit was quite a task. Pupils who had formerly attended school in Nebraska predominated, but there were also pupils from Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota and other states.

There was an attendance of 40 or 50 pupils, ranging in ages from six to 18 years.

Miss Lundblade's previous experience in school work in Nebraska stood her in good stead and before many weeks she had a well organized and enthusiastic school unit that the settlers of New Sweden were justly proud of.

J. A. Johnson, S. A. Swanson and Andrew Erickson composed the first school board and contributed much time and ability in the organization of the first public school in New Sweden. To them fell much of the responsibility in the building of the church, in interest of the proposed school building.

The early settlers' families whose children were pupils in the first public school in New Sweden were: C. J. Erickson, John Nelson, J. A. Johnson, Andrew Erickson, S. A. Swanson, Gust Gunnerson, Peter Jackson, P. A. Lundblade, Nels Anderson, Alex Swanson, John Lundgren, August Melquist, Andrew Burkman, August Anderson, besides the Egbert family which was the only family here when the settlers came, and three families residing near the river, Hooks, Mills and Bailiss.

The Porter canal in winter afforded recreation for the pupils at noon and recess time, and besides being recreation for pupils, many skating parties were held by the young folk. There were a few skating parties held on Snake River before parents were aware of its great danger. There was always a big bonfire and a chorus of voices singing, such as the writer has never since heard.

At the church, or near it, centered all the activities. There was the watering hole on the Porter canal where the settlers stood in line to get their water, and where neighbors met and greeted each other. In winter there was no other place to get water except at Snake River and the Porter canal or a few places on the Great Western Canal.

One of the interesting events of my first winter was the wood hauling, and the road near the Portal canal, angling from Idaho Falls past the church, was called the wood hauler's road. There was no bridge between Idaho Falls and Blackfoot and none north of town. I recall fording the river many times on the way to Yellowstone Park, Heise and once at Market Lake, now Roberts. So the wood haulers' east of the river crossed at Idaho Falls bridge and came over the wood hauler's road to the lavas. I had read of the caravans of the Sahara desert and these wood haulers reminded me of those caravans.

At times in the summer this was the only road not under water, and with sagebrush holding snow in the winter it was a good road for sleds.

Rabbit Drives.

A sport in which the first settlers took an active interest and which was a necessary benefit as well, was the rabbit drives, something new for the easterners. The people of Idaho Falls always joined in the drives. Thousands of rabbits would be driven into corrals by hundreds of men, children and many ladies also partaking. The rabbits would then be brutally clubbed. To the easterner and the more timid people this was sensational. At the end of the drive there was usually a big feed at some nearby home.

Library Association.

Besides the many out-of-door sports there were entertainments, dinners and parties. The younger folks of New Sweden and a few people of Idaho Falls, with Andrew Burkman as president, organized a Library association.

Among the names of those I recall who were on committees, programs and in attendance at nearly every social were Charles E. Peterson, Ed. Anderson, Jonas Jackson, C. J. Carlson, Ed. Peterson, John Peterson, Lambert Anderson, Charles Erickson, C. J. Moody, G. Hagberg, Mr. And Mrs. A. D. Morrison, Mr. Park and Dr. Reesor; the Misses Phoebe Swanson (now Mrs. L. A. Hartert), Bertha Melquist, Emily Anderson, Emily Peterson, Huldah and Helen Lundblade, Hilma Lundgren, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Anderson and daughters. People of Idaho Falls and other places attended these socials and all the young folks of New Sweden took part in pie and box suppers which were held for the purpose of raising money for books. The New Sweden Library association was later moved to the new library hall.

Two Church Weddings.

The Reverend John E. Johnson, the first minister of New Sweden, performed the marriage of Miss Huldah Lundblade and Carl W. Peterson on November 1, 1897 in the presence of the congregation, and in 1902 on January 1st, Miss Mary Swanson and John Dahlin had a church wedding at the New Sweden church.

New Sweden Irrigation District.

While this organization did not organize until during the winter of 1899-1900 its meetings for discussing irrigation matters date back to the first year I was married. I recall my husband and brother, Alfred J. Peterson, attending these meetings. They held the principles of John Lundgren, that of organizing and buying canals. I believe Mr. Lundgren its greatest promoter. My husband was the first registrar and at our home in the winter of 1899-1900 the settlers came to register. With the district organized J. B. Anderson was chosen the first manager. Chas. E. Anderson, a member of the first district board, still holds office, a period of 30 years' service. After the first three years and during the construction period of building many canals, headgates and dams, Andrew Beckman, Carl W. Peterson and H. G. Sundquist held office of board of directors for many successive years.

The Bingham County Mutual Insurance Company is another organization of 30 years' existence. Carl W. Peterson, one of the organizers, is still a member of its board of directors.

1895.

On Jan. 2nd, there were 8 members and 3 visitors present. Jay R Mason was elected a member of the lodge, as was also R M Hardman, both by affiliation. The auditing Committee reported that \$275.00 was due from members for dues, the I.O.O.F. Lodge owed \$30.00 back rent, total due \$305.00; the lodge owed C.C. Tautphaus \$40.00 rent and Grand Lodge dues of \$85.00. There was a cash balance in the treasury of \$1.25. A motion was made and carried that if the claim presented to the I.O.O.F. was not paid to charge it off to profit and loss. Mrs. S.F. Taylor was paid \$5.75 for the banquet held at the last meeting.

At the meeting held on Feb. 6th Thos. C Wilson was elected to membership and received the first degree. Bill paid - \$.70 for candles and oil.

Four meetings were held between the last one mentioned and that of April 17th when 8 members were present and one visitor. The Grand Lodge had submitted a resolution concerning those who were of the Mormon faith being admitted to membership. The lodge voted on the resolution with two in favor and 7 against. The W M then instructed the members who were to attend the coming meeting of the Grand Lodge to vote accordingly.

On Sept. 3rd ten members were present and three visitors. The second degree was conferred. A bill presented for \$.30 for lamp chimney was laid over.

There were 8 members present and two visitors on Nov. 20th. One application was received. A brother being reported in need, a committee was appointed to "provide him and his family" with what they were in need of.

The final meeting of the year was held on Dec. 18th, with 12 members and 2 visitors. One was elected to receive the degrees and the first degree conferred on G.R. Hitt.

The election resulted in the following brothers to the several offices of the lodge:

W. M.	W S Lyle	S. W.	S F Taylor
J. W.	Peter Melling	Treas.	J R Mason
Secty	E P Coltman.		

1895

Grand Lodge

Boise Idaho, 28th Annual Communication

September 10th

This Grand Lodge Report contains the first illustrations, pictures of officers & members. Isidore S Weiler, M W Grand Master elected during this session. The Grand Secretary, Jas. H Wickersham, died Jan. 1, 1895.

Past Masters of Eagle Rock reported were John C Anderson, Geo. H Storer, W B Green, D F Chamberlain, W S Lyle, S F Taylor and M Patrie.

Representatives were; Geo. H Storer, Saml. F Taylor, W J Adams. The Grand Master reported his visit to Eagle Rock #19 on Dec. 5th. He reported giving this lodge a dispensation to ballot on two petitions, that had been laid over, owing to the lodge's inability to secure a quorum.

A petition was presented to move Mt. Idaho #9 to Grangeville. The report of the official visit to Eagle Rock #19 was made.

Portneuf Lodge #18 had some grievance against Eagle Rock, which was reported to the Grand Lodge, and referred to the M W G M Elect for settlement.

The report shows 29 members of this lodge, with one initiated; 2 passed, 2 raised and 3 admitted; 23 were members in Idaho.

Record was made of the death of P G M Edward A Stevenson on July 6th, 1895.

The annual report contains a list of the elective Grand Officers from 1867 to 1895. Alfred Moyes a charter member of this lodge was Junior Grand Warden during 1893.

The portraits of Edward A. Stevenson, Grand Master 1876-7-8 & 87 and James H. Wichersham, Grand Secretary 1881-2-85-94 appear.

The reports about this time indicate a scarcity on money, and the SILVER CAMPAIGN seems to be on in earnest. A comment is made comparing Idaho with Connecticut, Idaho with less than 1000 members paid as Grand Lodge dues, orphan and general funds the sum of \$3,362.00; while Connecticut with 16,000 members paid \$3,338.00, so Idaho paid 16 times as much as Connecticut. Idaho's Orphan Fund is \$20,610.08 besides what has been paid out for education and support of orphans, Connecticut has been about the same time collecting \$17,000 for a Masonic Home "Out in this "wild and wooly west" men pay more to be a made a Mason & preserve their standing & we think they appreciate it near the proportion".

A comment is made that "we admire gold & silver to be restored to its original place; eastern people in their antipathy for the white metal bitterly oppose this".

Commenting the Washington report (state) we find "of the Orphan Fund, The Grand Lodge of Idaho are worthy of praise & emulation. We call to mind no Grand Lodge that equals the Idaho Grand Lodge in this noble work".

In the West Virginia report quoted in the 1895 report, we read "Wait till silver is remonetized by Congress, then you Idahoans will be rich and happy. Speed the day".

1896

Grand Lodge, Boise, Sept. 8th 1896

29th Annual Communication

Fred G Mock, M W G M.; Geo H Storer, Eagle Rock #19 R W J G W Geo. H Storer represented this lodge, in person and held proxies for the other delegates, W S Lyle, S F Taylor, Peter Melling.

Considerable space was taken in this report covering the trouble between this lodge and Portneuf lodge over the payment of the hire of four nurses for Brother H L Becraft, who fell out of a railway engine and had an arm, two ribs, a finger broken and bruises about the hips and body. He had not paid his dues and as Eagle Rock was having its troubles trying to keep going, had no funds to pay these bills, which had been referred to a committee and M W G M for settlement.

Grove City Lodge at Blackfoot was granted a dispensation for a new lodge. Geo. L Wall, W M, Geo. F Gagon S W, J A Quillan J W.

U D No. 33. Mention is made of a visit of Fred G Mock, Grand Lecturer on Jan, 13th.

The years report shows Eagle Rock #19 with 27 members, 22 residing in Idaho, 2 initiated, 3 passed and 3 raised, 2 admitted; 1 died - F M Shoemaker, March 199, 1896.

The committee found that Eagle Rock #19 should pay Portneuf \$80.00 under the dispute.

Demitted; R M Hardman, Geo. F Gagon, and W A Woodin, (who were to form the new lodge at Blackfoot).

A list of the elective officers from 1867 to 1896 is contained in this report.

Portraits are reproduced of Geo. Ainslie Grand Master 1890 and Jas. A Pinney, Grand Master 1893.

Eagle Rock had 7 past masters up to this date.

The first meeting of the year was held on Jan. 14th with 10 members present and 6 visitors, one being Bro. F G Mock, who was Grand Lecturer and another was the M W G M I.L. Weiler, who presided, and installed the officers who were elected at the last meeting. The Grand Master gave verbal permission to install one of the newly elected officers at some convenient time in the future as the Brother was not present at this meeting.

Grand Lecturer then presided and exemplified the work in the three degrees.

Regular and special meetings were held more regularly than had been the practice for the past several months, the usual lodge routine being carried out, bills paid, applications received and charity dispensed. The members were notified that their presence was required on March 4th to vote on certain amendments, there were 13 present and 9 visitors, probably the largest attendance recorded up to this date. The vote was 11 against and two votes for the amendments. Bill of \$5.35 was paid for oil and candles.

On May 6th resolutions were passed on the death of Bro. F M Shoemaker. During the meeting held on Nov. 18th a committee was appointed to make an investigation of a new place of meeting. Also a committee was appointed to make arrangements for entertainment on installation night. A stove was sold to one of the Brothers for \$15.00.

Dec. 2nd the committee reported on hall, the third floor of the Berry Bldg. was offered for \$200.00 per year. The lodge offered to pay \$180.00 if it was "properly prepared" for them.

Dec. 16th. The lodge thanked Bro. Storer for the work he had done for the lodge at Grand Lodge, where he was elected one of the officers of the Grand Lodge.

Those elected at this meeting were;

Geo. H Storer, W M	Jay R Mason, S W
Thos. C Willson J W	John C Anderson, Treas.
William, Thos. Smith, Secty	

The Berry building, third floor had been secured, the W M stated that a public installation would be held there, on Dec. 22nd, the appointed officers being;

D F Chamberlain, S D	B J Briggs, J D
Dr Franklin La Rue Marshal	
Peter Melling S S	Soreene Olson, J S
G R Hitt, Tyler	

On going over the oldest files of The Register and picking up some of the more personal threads, we find that Thomas N Lauder drove the first mail stage which traversed this valley, having for his run Salt Lake City to Bannock, one of the early Montana mining camps. He also brought in the first plow, and with it turned the first furrow, in the valley, on Willow creek, in 1871.

In 1865, Matt Taylor built, at this place, the first bridge to span the Snake in September, 1865, he built the first house here.

John N. Adams played an important part in early days, with Market Lake as his headquarters. He was one of the first haymakers, putting up considerable quantities of wild hay for his own stock and for the stage company. He made the first survey for the Butte and Market Lake canal. The Indians seemed especially to resent his invasion of some of their best trapping grounds, and his hay was burned and his stock driven off more than once. In 1872, San Taylor came here as a haymaker, too. He helped that summer with a hay contract for various stage stations, cutting the hay where it could be found and totaling some 240 tons. He supervised an outfit of ten men and four 4-horse teams. Some of the hay had to be hauled twenty-five miles. Mr. Taylor claimed a squatter's right for a ranch near the mouth of Henry's creek.

In 1873 we find Orville Buck settling on Willow creek. Perhaps no man in early days gave more practical encouragement to Snake River agriculture than did Mr. Buck. He took out the first ditch in the valley for agricultural purposes. Another lasting achievement of Mr. Buck's was the heading and circulating of a subscription list for the first school house in eastern Idaho. There is another building on that spot now, but it is still called the Buck schoolhouse.

George Heath settled on Willow creek in 1874, John R. Heath in 1875, and Adolph Heath in 1879.

C.R. Higham went into stock raising in Conant valley in 1879.

Charles Martin and Jack Wright had cattle on "The Island" in 1878, and later had ranches on upper willow creek.

A.H. Jackson settled on "The Island" in 1879.

In 1881, John A. Garver was pulling over the hills to Teton basin, and Columbus Nickerson was his neighbor. There were three families who settled in the basin about that time, but we do not find the name of the third one.

E.H. Stauffer settled at Poplar in 1881.

Hiram Edwards took land near there in 1883.

John F. Jones and William H. Jones settled near the present town of Rigby in 1883.

John Empey was the first settler in the Ammon district, coming there in 1883.

These were all individual settlers who were seeking new homes. The first colonizing plan was Bishop Thomas E. Ricks' train of families which went to Rexburg in 1883. Among them were P.P. Parker, Walter Paul, James Eckersell, Henry Flamm, C.R. Harris, Charles Savery, Phineas Tempest, O.A. Anderson, Daniel W. Walters and Edmund Paul.

I have taken as much pains as possible to be accurate as to names and dates. But we know that even print is not always infallible, and that sometimes there are omissions. If readers of these notes have information which is more reliable than that to which I have had access, I will be glad for corrections or additions.

Most of the early settlers were still here when the boom days of 1891 arrived. The boomers did not have a unanimous backing, especially in other parts of the valley. The Register advertised and featured the boom efforts to bring in new people and new money, while the Times emphasized the slower but constructive work of the people already here. The Register carried full-page ads for the new town company; and the Times never mentioned that such a company existed, or made any note of its activities. The Register carried headlines about companies organized to develop coal fields in Wyoming, and to build a standard gauge railroad of 160 miles to reach those fields, and a branch to Yellowstone Park. These three companies had practically the same organizers and boards of directors, Dr. T.C. Willson being the only one here now.

The Times elaborated on the new development of sub-irrigation on Egin bench, where the first settlers had to dig a well eighty feet deep, but where by 1891 water stood in newly-dug postholes. The Register told of the "biggest hotel this side of Denver," to be built on the corner where the new city hall is going up; The Times told of Hank Kiefer raising sixty-five bushels of spuds in 1891, and a promising orchard already growing. The Register gave big figures about the sawmills and other industries which would be located here to use the electrical energy which would be developed from the river; The Times went into details about the band and the baseball team and played up the boys-like Carl Shippen, Harry Miller and Frank Hitt—who won out in sporting events.

Both papers gave enthusiastic accounts of the organization and first work of the Great Western canal.

1897

On Jan. 5th the permission of the M W G M Fred G Mock was read, granting permission to meet in the new hall. The same authority answered a communication concerning Bro. Storer, he having been elected W G S W of the Grand Lodge, was not eligible to hold the chair of W M of this lodge. Bro. W S Lyle was elected W M. Demits were granted, bills paid and as there were not sufficient funds to meet the obligations of the lodge, donations were asked for from the members, \$2.50 being requested from each.

The meeting of Jan. 23rd, was a special one, as a dispensation from the G M to install the newly elected W M had been received. Geo. H Storer, D.G.M officiating.

On April 4th the members who could attend journeyed to Market Lake (now Robert's Idaho) for the purpose of conducting the funeral of Bro. J.B. Cutshaw. 15 were present and the funeral services conducted, the brother buried with Masonic honors.

During the meeting held on April 7th the fees were adopted as follows; Entered Apprentice \$25.00, Fellow Craft \$15.00, and Master Mason \$10.00.

May 12th. A special meeting was held to give a trial to a Brother, the charges being unmasonic conduct, he was found guilty and expelled.

On July 22nd the meeting was informed that the M W G M had instructed the lodge to pay a claim to the Portneuf Lodge, the Secty. was instructed to reply that the lodge was unable to do so. A bill of \$.25 for candles was allowed.

Nov. 3rd. The lodge voted to rent the hall from the I.O.O.F. at \$18.00 per month and \$1.50 for special meetings.

The meeting of Dec. 1st paid bills, among them being coal, lamp chimney and oil for the hall. It was decided to hold open installation for Masons and their families and a committee on entertainment appointed.

Election of officers was held on Dec. 14th as follows;
Jay R Mason, W M Thos. C Willson, S W
F LaRue, J W W Thos. Smith, Secty
J C Anderson, Treas.

Public installation was held on Dec.30th, after which the evening was spent in social entertainment.

1897

30th Annual Communication,

Boise, Idaho; Sept. 14th, 1897

M W G M, Geo. M Waterhouse.: Geo. H Storer, #19, R W S G W., S F Taylor delegate from this lodge; The report of the Grand Master comments on the small attendance of some of the lodges.

First edition of the Monitor was published during the past year. The G Secretary commented on 30 years having passed since the first Grand Lodge had been formed in Idaho.

A comment was made that this lodge had not paid its Grand Lodge dues for the year 1897, also that \$.80 per capita would not pay the representatives in full.

More than \$20,000.00 was in the Orphan Fund.

The standing of Eagle Rock #19 showed that the membership was 27, 24 living in Idaho; during the year one member had been initiated, passed and raised; 2 admitted; 1 died; 2 demitted; The death of John H. Cutshaw of this lodge is noted.

In the address of W. Grand Orator he states "Masonry came to Idaho with the hardy pioneer who braved every danger while striving to establish a home and its influence has been exerted toward a beneficial effect upon the work of those who have built up the present commonwealth. Long before the first Most Worshipful Grand Master, in 1867, to the present time, the members set up their altar in the wilderness and found inspiration and guidance from the teachings of the lodge. The citizens were representative men of the population of the Territory, the highest officials of this section have revealed its influence and assisted in shaping our state.

M W G M Geo. M. Waterhouse was installed and Geo. H. Storer of this lodge as R W S G W.

A Grand Masters Signet ring, made from gold from the Boise river, six miles north of Nampa, and with a stone of black onyx also found near that place, was presented to the Grand Lodge to be worn by each succeeding Master, by P G M Fred G. Monk.

Portraits appear in this issue of Fred G. Monk, G M 1896; Jonas W. Brown, G M 1869 and 1871; Charles Himrod, G M 1879.

Demitted out of the state; H H Spencer of this lodge; Admitted Henry Nogel, and A Osborn in #19.

A list of members are given in the report, Eagle Rock having 7 past masters. Receipts for the year \$204.80; paid out \$261.70, annual dues \$6.00 and fees from degrees was \$60.00.

Quoting the report from the secretary from Montana is noted; "The death of Bro. Jerry G Smith, who was the first Mason made in a lodge in what is now Montana, Having been raised in Idaho Lodge U D from the jurisdiction of Nebraska, at Nevada City, Montana, (then Idaho) in the latter part of 1863 or early 1864".

As Idaho Grand Lodge had commented on what was known as the "Mormon Question" the Montana Grand Secretary comments "that he was mighty glad to learn of the remarkable transformation among the Mormons, and hopes "there will be no backsliding".

The report from Utah quotes an article about a Mason in Utah who was made such during 1859 or 60; in Rocky Mountain Lodge #205 Missouri Registry, which met in an adobe building at Camp Floyd, now known as Fairfield 50 miles SW of Salt Lake City. This was the first Masonic Lodge in Utah, the dispensation issued March 6th 1859, Charter granted June 1st, 1860 by Missouri Grand Lodge.

A special meeting was held on Jan.27th with 11 members present and 4 visitors present, one being the M W G M Waterhouse, who verbally approved the change in dues to \$10.00 annually. At the request of the M W G M the lodge voted on the fee for the degrees, the suggested amount being \$35.00. The lodge voted against the proposal. The G M then gave instructions and advice in drill work.

On March 17th 13members and visitors are shown as being present. A candidate was accepted and the first degree conferred.

The charter was draped on account of the death of the Grand Secretary, C C Stevenson. A bill for \$2.25 was allowed for framing the charter. Bro. W E Young was invited to visit the lodge and instruct the members in the California work.

On Nov. 16th the Grand Chaplain, Bro. R M Hardman paid the lodge a visit. F M Bybee was elected to received the degrees. A committee consisting of the WM, SW, and JW were appointed to purchase a full set of jewels for the lodge.

Dec. 10th. Two of the officers of the Grand Lodge were present, M W G M Geo. H Storer, of this lodge and the Grand Chaplain, R M Hardman. The first was received with honors.

A bill for 600 pounds of coal was allowed, amount \$1.95, the jewels having been purchased the bill was allowed for them, \$12.95, 3 leather aprons, \$2.25 and carrier charges. Examination, and work was conferred on a candidate. The Secretary was allowed \$10.00 yearly for his services. The election to be held at the next meeting and public installation.

On Dec. 21st, examination was held, and officers elected;

Jay R Mason, W M	Thos. C Willson, S W
F. La Rue, J W	John C Anderson, Treas.
Wm. S Lyle, Secty	

Appointments;

De. F Chamberlain, S D,	B J Briggs, J D
Sareene Olsen, S S,	R F Payne, J S
Henry Nagel, Tyler,	Sam. F Taylor, Marshal
Geo. R Hitt, Chaplain	

These were installed by P.M. Lyle.

1898

31st Annual Communication

Boise, Idaho, September 13th to 15th

The report has a picture of Geo. H Storer of this lodge, Grand Master of Idaho.

Delegates to Grand Lodge were Jay R Mason, G H Storer, Thos. C Willson and Franklin La Rue.

The death of R W: Chas. C Stevenson, Grand Secretary, was noted on February 28th 1898 The Grand Lodge was convened for his funeral.

Saml. Wieler P G M 1896 died on July 1st 1898 and buried under auspices of the Idaho Grand Lodge.

The apathy of the members is commented upon, as some lodges have a small attendance.

A program to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the death of George Washington was read from committee.

Eagle Rock is credited with 31 members, 26 residing in this jurisdiction. During the year three were initiated, passed and raised and one admitted. \$55.50 was due the Grand Lodge from #19.

Portraits appear of Geo. M. Waterhouse G M 1897, Geo. L. Shoup G M 1889, and John H Myer, G M 1891 as well as the one first mentioned, Geo. H Storer, of Eagle Rock.

The record shows W R Gannaway admitted to #19 on Jan. 19th 1898.

Members added during the year were R F Payne, T R Hammer and Chas. E Wierman. Disbursed for charity \$4.00; received during the year \$359.25; disbursements \$326.25; Fee for degrees \$50. Dues \$10.

1899

Jan. 4th, At this meeting 10 members were present, the second degree was conferred.

The next meeting was on April 5th with 9 members present. The bill for \$10.00 for the entertainment of Dec. 21st, 1898 was paid and one demit granted.

On April 19th there were 7 members present. R M Hardman and Richard L Hershey were admitted by presenting a demit from their lodges. The Portneuf Lodge sent a letter to this lodge threatening to draw on #19 for \$50.00 to apply on an account owing them. They were notified the account would be paid as soon as funds were available.

On May 3rd more correspondence on the amount owing to the Portneuf Lodge was read and an examination of work was held on F M Bybee.

The meeting held on June 7th had 11 members and 3 visitors present. Those who were delinquent in their dues were notified. A communication was addressed to the Grand Lodge officials asking assistance in paying what this lodge owed the Portneuf Lodge, and \$40.00 was paid by #19 on the account. Considerable correspondence was had over this account for a long period of time, as #19 did not have the money to pay Portneuf the amount they had expended in behalf of one of the members of #19.

Ten members were present and one visitor on July 5th, tips and rods for Deacons and Stewards were ordered at this meeting.

On October 4th with 11 members and 2 visitors present. W H Holden was initiated and made a Master Mason.

Seven members were present on November 1st, petitions for membership were received, demit granted and the committee appointed were to have full power to rent the Masonic Hall if they deemed it advisable.

December 20th, with 18 present, the largest number recorded for a number of months.

The following were elected;

Thos. C Willson,	W M	Franklin La Rue,	S W
Burdice J Briggs,	J W	Randolph F Payne,	Treas.
Francis M Bybee,	Secty.		

A motion to have the installation a semi-public affair, each member to have the privilege of inviting his family and each pay for the supper was lost. A motion prevailed that public installation be held on Dec. 26th.

The Secretary was instructed to correspond with W E Young at Blackfoot and ask on what terms he would visit Eagle Rock Lodge and instruct the members in the California work.

The installation was held on Dec. 26th, P M and above elective and the appointed officers were installed.

1899

32nd Annual Communication,

Boise, Idaho; Sept. 12th to 14th, 1899

The report contains a picture of the officers of the Grand Lodge of Idaho, the first to appear in the annual reports.

M W G M ; John C Muerman. Jay R Mason was present as delegate from #19, was also a member of the committee of Appeals and Grievance.

The death of Edward McConville is noted; being killed while leading the 2nd Battalion of Idaho Volunteers against the Filipinos at Santa Ana Bridge, near Manila, P I. He was a veteran of the Civil War, He raised Company "A" in the war against Chief Joseph, 1877, (first regiment of Idaho Volunteers at Lewiston) and was elected Colonel of the regiment. He proved an able ally to General O O Howard in the retreat of Chief Joseph through Idaho. He fell at the head of his command with the words "Charge; Idaho to the front; It is glorious; Tell my wife and children that I died for my country."

Mention is made of the official visit to #19 on May 27th 1899 by MWGM Geo. H Storer. His annual address was one of the lengthiest and most helpful of any of the Grand Masters.

Eagle Rock was reported to have paid its obligation to the Grand Lodge.

Membership is given as 33, with 27 residing in this jurisdiction; 2 were initiated, one passed and one raised; 2 admitted during the year 2 demitted.

Pictures are shown of John C Muerman, G M 1899; Lafayette Cartee, G M 1822 and Founder of Grand Lodge Orphan Fund.

In Eagle Rock #19; Admitted - R M Hardman and R L Hershey; Demitted; W H Gannoway and Scott Griffith; Eagle Rock had 8 Past Masters. Made a M M - F M Bybee; Initiated - W H Holden; Reinstated - G R Peister.

Receipts for the year \$564.39; Disbursed \$527.99.

Comment was made in the Utah annual, showing Bro. Geo. H Storer P G M of Idaho and a member of Eagle Rock #19 being made a Mason in Corinne, Utah Lodge #5, Box Elder Co., during the year 1884.

1900

On Jan. 10th, 12 were present, including W E Young, who was engaged for one week "or more, as our finances will permit" to teach the members the California work.

Motion to rent the Masonic Hall to anyone who applied for same was passed, at \$10.00 for one meeting per week or \$6.00 for two meeting nights per month. Petitions were received and acted upon.

On Jan. 17th, 10 were present and first degree conferred on Hugh C Wood. On Jan. 19th the same candidate was examined and initiated in the second degree. A motion carried that should this candidate be proficient in the work by the next evening that the third degree would be conferred upon him.

The meeting of Jan. 23rd discloses that the same candidate was examined and made a Master Mason at that meeting, when 17 were present.

Feb. 7th, Bill allowed for instruction; W E Young \$13.90 and bill at Porter Hotel of \$17.00 for his room and board.

On March 7th, D Worth Clark was made a Master Mason, there being 16 present.

On June 6th there were 12 present, including M W G M, J C Neirman, nothing of special interest is mentioned in the record, however, on the 7th of June a special meeting was held with 7 recorded as present, including the M W G M of Idaho, who gave an interesting talk, urged all who could to be present and commented on the flourishing condition of #19. He asked if \$50.00 initiation fee was too high, or worked a hardship on those who might apply for membership, he was informed it was not.

Meetings were held on August 15th, October 17th, and November 7th with no business of importance transacted.

On December 5th it was reported that R R Berry would expect the lodge to pay \$200.00 per year for the rent of the lodge room.

December 19th, At this meeting three were elected to receive the degrees. Election followed, those elected being;

Franklin La Rue,	W M	B J Briggs,	S W
C E Wierman,	J W	J R Mason,	Treas.
F M Bybee,	Secty.		

Motion prevailed that installation be public for the Masons and their wives and the families furnish the refreshments.

The Landlord was asked to paper the hall.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS. The lodge requested the owner of the hall to wire

the hall for electric lights. The first degree was conferred.

On December 27th the installation was held, including the above elective and the following appointive officers;

H E Hershey,	S D	Henry Nagel,	J D
Sorren Olsen,	S S	F E Jones,	J S
Timothy Kearney,	Tyler	W H Holden,	Marshal
D Worth Clark,	Chaplain.		

The most important events of 1900 were our incorporation as a city and the election of our first Mayor and council; The completion of our first municipal electric light and water plant; the completion of the St. Anthony branch; the passing of Anderson Bros. As a mercantile institution - the oldest mercantile establishment in Snake river valley; the building of the first dam across the Snake River by the New Sweden Irrigation District and the Idaho canal.

Of these events the one which had the most space in the newspapers and drew the most fire from people and press was the municipal water and light plant. The town board in 1899 were Joseph A. Clark, chairman, Frank T. Martin, Wm. Lindsay, James Thomas and George Chaplin.

Bonds had been voted to buy out W.H.B. Crow's water system and add to it. The plan included taking a canal out of Snake River four miles above town, and running it down our present Boulevard to a spot where 10th street intersects. A fall of 22 feet was thus secured, and that meant a chance for power development. But the work was nearing completion before the possibilities for power development in connection with the water works was generally apparent, though the board had had it in mind for some time. The board finally asked for an additional \$5,000 to make it a combination water and light plant. An editorial in the Register is headed, " A Thunderbolt from a Clear Sky," and roundly scored the town board for even thinking about an electrical light plant when they were supposed to be installing a water system. Letters from influential businessmen like Bowen Curley, G.G. Wright, Robert Anderson, R. Rounds, T.J. Smith, B.J. Briggs, and Louis Elg, were printed - well written articles which put up good arguments against issuing more bonds for an electric light plant; in fact, arguments against building a municipal electric light plant at all - water works were necessary and all right, but an electric light business was through some big corporation, as figures showed it to be unprofitable under less experienced management. More over, they were in favor of electing as the first mayor and city council, some men who did not entertain such Utopian ideas. Besides, Idaho Falls had about reached its limit of population and trade area, especially since the St. Anthony branch was built. The population of Idaho Falls in the school census of 1900 was reckoned at 1350, but one conservative said the enumerator must have counted some Saturday, when the farmers and their families were in town. At any rate, those opposed to the new power plant felt they were very liberal when they placed 2,000 as our greatest possible population, even granting we got some patronage from Swan Valley and Gray's Lake in the future. Such a population would never need but a limited amount of power, though a day and a night operator would be needed at the power house and it would prove very expensive.

The railroad company evidently agreed with these un-hopeful citizens, for they built a small passenger depot about where the East Side Lumber yard now stands, and used the old one on Eagle Rock street as a freight depot.

The Register on November 9, 1900, comments thus on the new arrangement; "What the people of Idaho Falls fail to understand is what they have done that the railroad company should treat them so shabbily.

They have not complained of the old shack that has been used for the past ten or twelve years, expecting that when the company was ready to build a new one it would be something the people of the city would be proud of. But instead, they have given us something worse than the old one. Neither the Register nor the people of Idaho Falls wish the railroad any harm, but we can assure the company that if an alarm of fire should sound some night, and it should be discovered it was confined to that building, there is not a person in town who would throw a bucket of water on it. The longer Agent West occupies it, and tries to do the work assigned to him, the more he despises it. In fact, he is about worn out, for the distance between the buildings is so great. There is only room for one team at a time at the platform."

The Register also published letters from Ed. Fanning, H.J. Hasbrouck and Benjamin Bennett which were against the electric light plant, but which a careful rereading shows were really favorable. The bond election was held March 15, 1900, and carried with a good majority. The city election was in April and resulted in the election of Joseph A. Clark, as mayor, E.J. Wilkinson as clerk, Emma J. Hurst as treasurer, C.L. Pelot as Police judge, Chas. D. Chapin as city engineer, and James Thomas, W.A. Tyler, Chris Pein, Louis Elg, F.T. Martin and Jas. H. Weirman, as councilmen. It was a hot election, and it is to be hoped it will not occur again."

The first electric lights in Idaho Falls were turned on October 3, 1900. The Times says of that occasion, "The city is just now experiencing considerable comfort in the use of electric lights. The machinery is getting settled down to steady business, and the dynamo has been running all night since the first of the month. The arc lights are the latest pattern, and are what is called the incandescent arc light. They are a very beautiful light and require very little care of handling. There should be at least double the present number in use; it will cost the city no more to run twenty than ten, and we understand it is the intention of the council to place others as fast as they are able to do so. Over three hundred incandescent lights are now in use in stores and dwellings, and about two hundred more are already ordered. In fact the beauty and utility of the lights is such that nearly every one wants them, especially so when they are much cheaper than the common oil lamps, though much better service is rendered. The city has now a day and night man at the power house, and the pumps will at all times be ready for immediate use in case of night fire."

The Register made a very bitter fight against the power plant, and that probably accounts for the fact that they do not mention the turning on of our first electricity. Idaho Falls had the first electricity in this part of Snake River valley, with the possible exception of

Pocatello.

The Times says:

"The celebrated firm of Anderson Bros., known as one of the most important mercantile firms of the state, sold their mercantile interests, together with all buildings and real estate connected therewith, to Benjamin Gratz of St. Louis. The consideration, we understand, was \$40,000. The old firm still retains the banking business. We understand that Mr. Eugene Wright will have the immediate charge of the business in the future. We know of none better qualified, and his many friends predict that under his management the business will continue as of old to prosper."

After discontinuing the Anderson Bros. Mercantile business, Robert Anderson made a European trip, and from Glasgow, Scotland, he wrote a letter to the Times: "People living in the city of Glasgow pay no taxes. Glasgow has largely over 1,000,000 people, and it is an expensive city to keep up. It owns its own water works, its own electric lights, and its own street car lines. Though water, light and car fare are all at a low rate to the people, the revenue is large enough to pay all expenses, leaving the people free from taxes.

"Idaho Falls is a very small city compared to Glasgow, but it has started out the right way. We now own our water works and electric light plant; street cars are yet in the future. In starting, of course, everything was expensive and our taxes high. It could not be helped. Debt was hanging over us when the present mayor and council went into office. The town was in a bad financial shape. All of this has been overcome and now the city is in a first class condition.

"A little humble pie is, at times, good for the stomach, though the taste may be bitter. At the request of taxpayers, the writer was one of a committee, more than two years ago, to protest against the town board 'squandering the peoples' money on a worthless ditch - a ditch that would probably never have any water other than rain water in it, and if it was ever full from the river, must freeze to the bottom. Well, the board did not bother itself about our protest. The ditch was dug and the water brought down. Then Joseph A. Clark was elected mayor and the writer voted for him because we believed, if we were to have water and light, Clark was the man to accomplish it.

"This hope has become a reality. As a prominent Republican remarked the other day, 'I have poked my nose out the coldest winter morning and there was Mr. Clark on his way from the power house.'

"It was only such energy that has kept us from being stranded. With no works and a \$40,000 debt. As it is, ice eighteen inches thick has been gathered on the river, but the ditch 'flows on forever.'

"Mr. Clark is again a candidate. He has overcome mountains, but more hills remain. He wants, with an efficient council, to extend the water mains and lights to all parts of the town. The big work is done, a vindication is now in order. Mr. Clark says: 'If Fremont county refunds and pays us the \$60,000, with this amount we can then cut down city taxes, our condition will be first class.' The writer believes he is

right. There is no reason in our paying more than the interest on our bonds. Let Idaho Falls, with its 10,000 people twenty or thirty years hence pay the bonds. They can better afford it than we. So says Mr. Clark.
Signed: Robt. Anderson.

At the same time that municipal ownership was being threshed out in Idaho Falls, the Swedes on the west side decided to manage their own affairs, too, and they formed the New Sweden Irrigation District and purchased the Great Western canal. J.M. Lundgren was the first president, and J.B. Anderson was secretary. They started immediately to make improvements, and in conjunction with the Idaho canal they built the first dam which was ever thrown across the entire flow of Snake river.

On August 8, 1900, was held a most interesting "Old Folks' Picnic," under the direction of the Bingham Stake Presidency, consisting of R.L. Bybee, James E. Steele and J.J. Mulliner. It was "gotten up by the young folks for all the old folks over 45 years of age." The prizes awarded were as follows: oldest lady present, Mrs. Matilda Thompson of Woodville, who was over 82; old man, Nephi Roberts of Shelley, also 82; longest resident pioneer of Bingham county, Robert Anderson; mother of the greatest number of children, 17, Mrs. Agatha Carlson; oldest lady who did not use tea or coffee, Mrs. Newman of Prospect; oldest man who did not use tobacco, R.A. Hardy of Taylor; couple married the greatest number of years, Mr. and Mrs. Levi Roberts, 50 years; oldest woman who had never had her ears pierced, Mrs. Thompson of Woodville; for first plowing done in Bingham county, George Heath, in '74; best man at quickstep, T.A. Nixon; best ladies at quickstep, Mrs. Cook and Mrs. Brown. Judge O.E. McCutcheon was one of the principal speakers of the day.

Until 1901, Broadway was a one sided street; its three blocks were practically filled on the north side, mostly with frame buildings; but the south side belonged to the railroad company, and the only building was the tiny coal office of Crow and Changnon, on the lot where Rudman's jewelry store is located - this corner had previously been occupied by the town fire department, but their building had been moved further north. This space between Broadway and the railroad tracks was a sort of town commons - a place for ball games, skating, traveling photographer's wagons or tents, and a place to hitch teams, long hitching racks extending along the Broadway frontage. The stock yards had been moved across the river.

When the railroad company divided this tract into lots and sold them in 1901, a new traffic problem arose. While the teams were tied securely to the racks, a farmer could lug most of his purchases across the street and load them into his wagon; but when he must just drive along the street, who would hold the team while he loaded it, if he chanced to be alone? Or if he (or she) had some small children to be left in the wagon, it was still worse. Clerks were strong and willing, but it was rather difficult for a grocery, meat market or drygoods store to carry on a very complete curb service. So there were a good many runaways and some serious accidents. The V.I.S. and others agitated uniform regulations about teams being left with the lines tied to the brake or wheel, about children being left in wagons, and about the advisability of dropping a tug. Drunken drivers fared rather better than they do at present, for the teams could help a little - they knew

the way home, at least. The neighbors could always tell the condition of one man who lived east of town - if the team stayed right in the middle of the road and showed no signs of turning out, Bill was lying in the bottom of the wagon.

The town was getting into bad repute, and the V.I.S. and the town marshal were kept busy checking up the herd and the drivers for breaking down the young trees which were being set out, especially those along the streets. The young boys were also given to putting boards in the headgates of the irrigation ditches about town, so that while the property owner supposed his water was running on the lawn or garden, it might be flooding the street. And Halloween was almost too annoying to talk about. In fact, when we read the papers of thirty years ago, it seems a miracle that some of those boys ever grew up at all, much less that they grew up into useful and respected citizens. The papers criticized the behavior of the young people at the shows at Armory hall, they even threatened at one time to close the show house; boys were brought into court for swimming without suits. Reckless use of firearms was also criticized, some of the youngsters seeming to have an irresistible impulse to shoot at knot-holes in out buildings when they had a .22 in their hands. An out-house at the mill across the river drew the most fire from guns and the citizens; at three different times in one year, someone was in this building when the knotholes were used as targets. A man was brought into court here in 1901 for speaking disrespectfully to a woman on the street. His defense was, that her appearance was rather "flashy", and that "it was the first time he had ever made a mistake of that sort." Ladies were supposed to look sober and demure - no bright colors, powder or paint on the street, long skirts, long sleeves, high collars. But in this case, the Judge ruled that women's clothes were not to so closely prescribed as to warrant the man's disrespectful words, and he was fined \$25.00.

At the "Old Folk's Picnic" (the "old folks" were those over 45) held at Iona in 1901, two hundred of these old folks sat down at the first table. Mrs. Gribble of Iona got a rocking chair for being the oldest woman present; to Orville Buck, oldest resident of Bingham county, a cane; to lady having the largest number of living children, Mrs. Croft of Basalt, a clothes-wringer; to the oldest lady resident of Bingham county, Mrs. Alice Pelot, a dress pattern; to the best step-dancer, T.S. Nixon, a silk handkerchief; to the man having the least hair on his head, Joseph Empey, a hat; to heaviest man present, James A. Clarw, a pocket-knife; to the heaviest woman present, Mrs. Mary Johnson of Basalt, a parasol; to the lightest woman present, Mrs. T. Thomas, a parasol. "The prizes were all to persons over sixty years of age, and some over eighty."

Of much more than local interest were the preliminary reports of Engineer Dan Martin on the feasibility of the irrigation of what is now known as the Twin Falls tract. Mr. Martin said this was one of the biggest single irrigation schemes yet proposed. Developments on this project have proved that Mr. Martin's judgement and figures were correct. His connection with this irrigation scheme helped bring him into prominence all over this part of the northwest, and he was a little later appointed as our state engineer.

It was in 1901 that work was begun on the Mackay branch. The Register reflected a large element of public feeling in an editorial that points

out that the Lost River Branch would be a severe blow to Blackfoot - the freight teams and the stages would be a thing of the past, and Blackfoot would necessarily lose much business and dwindle.

About this time marks a period when many of the earlier pioneers in this section were passing off the stage of activity. George Chapin sold the Idaho Falls Times to Chas. P. Diehl; Robert Anderson, Orville Buck, N.A. Just, Dick Chamberlain, Sam Taylor, J.C. Anderson, Joseph A. Clark, George Heath and C.C. Tautphaus were appearing in print for the last times as men who were pushing new enterprises and taking an active part in public affairs.

Mrs. Curley, Mrs. Mitchell and other women were also yielding their places of leadership for better conditions.

The names of a younger set of men began to be printed - Louis Hartert, who first appears as "an energetic young man" selling thoroughbred hogs, and who has perhaps sold more Snake River real estate than any other man now living here; musical young fellows like Joe Morley, Alex Sims, Jack Smith, Billy Mulhall, Charley Dinwoodey, Joe Lundburg and Paris Martin; Oscar Johannesen of the silver tongue; George Brunt the rustler.

Musical entertainments were featured and were evidently well patronized; social affairs centered quite largely around the church activities, though private parties are also mentioned. Some of the younger named among the girls were Violet and Emma Lowder, Elda Changnon, Edna Reeser, Mabel and Alice Coltman, Dottie Turner, Elva Smith, Laura and Clara Wood.

The first time we find mention of water decrees is in the summer of 1901, when the waters of Willow Creek and Sand Creek were distributed by the court. The oldest rights were those of Orville Buck and Frank Cleverley, whose dates were 1874; Caroline Heath and Abel Cleverely, 1876; Henry W. Kiefer, H.F. Haskins and Anderson Bros. Bank, 1880. No decrees were dated later than 1887.

On Jan. 2nd 7 members were present, the Bill for the banquet held following installation of officers at the last stated meeting amounting to \$54.00 was paid to N D Porter. One demit was granted.

Jan. 16th 6 members & one visitor were present. Bro. Hershey was allowed \$15.00 per year for janitor work.

Jan. 19th, 13 members and 3 visitors were present, & examinations held. Spencer Harwood was made a Master mason.

A special meeting was held on Feby. 20th at which 9 members and 3 visitors present. Examinations held & three degrees conferred on as many candidates.

On March 20th NC Mickleson was made a Master Mason after which a banquet was held.

On April 17th bills were paid for papering the halls, for the banquet of the meeting last held, a desk was ordered for the Secty & chairs for the officers.

A special meeting was called on May 17th to take charge of the remains of the MWG Master, G D Golden, who died at 7:35 AM in the Porter Hotel.

A metallic cased was purchased. On May 19th another special meeting was called, the members accompanied the remains of the M W G Master to the depot. Jar R Mason was appointed to accompany the remains to Boise City. Pallbearers were Curley, Wall, Mason, Briggs, Willson & Wierman. Resolution committee was appointed.

June 5th, with 10 present. Petitions for membership acted upon, bills paid for wiring hall \$26.00, \$176.00 for casket & funeral expenses of the W G Master, paint hall * the memorial the M W G Master read.

On Sept. 4th with 7 members present & one visitor, W. A. Bradbury. Electric light bill to the City of Idaho Falls was paid of \$6.70. This was the first electric light bill and probably the first month these lights were used in the hall.

Oct 3rd, with 7 present and 2 visitors, petition for membership read & committees appointed. A bill was paid for flowers furnished at the funeral of the wife of Bro. La Rue. A communication was received from St. Anthony regarding forming a lodge of Masons at that place.

Nov. 6th, Seven members & 2 visitors were present, a bill for \$4.00 was paid for electric lights for Sept. * Oct. On the 20th of the month a meeting was held, petitions acted upon & a janitor hired for \$0.50 per month.

On Dec 4th, 13 members & 5 visitors were present, examinations held, petition acted upon & Geo Baker received the Master Mason degree.

Dec. 18th 13 members & 3 visitors present. The first degree was conferred, bill for \$2.00 electric light was paid. Election of officers resulted in the following being elected; B J Brigg, W M; C E Wierman, S W; J R Mason, Treas; Fred Mosley, Secty. A photo of the retiring W M was ordered. \$40.00 was appropriated to pay for the banquet at installation of officers to be held on Dec. 27th, at which time the installation was held. The following being appointed; S Olsen, Marshal; D W Clark, Chaplain; Henry Nagel, S D ; W H Holden, J D; Timothy Kearney S S; N C Mickelson, J S ; B F Payne, Tyler.

On Jan. 15th 9 members were present and 3 visitors, a petition was acted upon, and one for the degrees. Mention is made for the first time of the Order of the Eastern Star, a committee appointed to solicit membership in that order.

On Feb. 19th, the third degree was conferred on F H Hall, 15 members being present and 4 visitors. Bills were paid and the question of moving the lodge meeting place to the new building being built by Bybee, Wierman, and Mosley, the rent to be \$40.00 per month; other lodges were to be consulted to learn what arrangements could be made with them in leasing the new hall.

Nov. 19th, ten members and 2 visitors were present, applications for membership received, committees appointed and degree work conferred on candidate. The committee on hall reported renting same for \$50.00 per month, and has sub-leased to the K of P each Thursday for \$15.00 per month,; Modern Woodmen 1st & 3rd Tuesdays for \$8.00 per month; the banquet room to Jay R Mason for Friday evenings for \$10.00. The lodge and banquet room was tendered to the Eastern Star free of charge. The Trustees were instructed to purchase new carpet.

On Dec. 3rd a report was made that the I.O.O.F had rented the hall for each Saturday evening for \$15.00 per month. A stove was purchased for the banquet room. Petitions were acted upon.

Dec. 17th, matters concerning the hall were discussed, examination held on Jan. 7th to be followed by a banquet, the members of the Eastern Star to be consulted concerning furnishing the banquet, and an invitation extended to Masons to be present

Officers elected;

Chas. E Wierman,	W M	Francis M Bybee,	S W
N C Mickelson,	J W	J R Mason,	Treas.
W H Holden,	Secty.		

Appointments;

Worth Clark,	S D	H F Buttner,	J D
F La Rue,	S S	Karl Hansen,	J S
Adam Sivenm,	Tyler	Henry Nagel,	Chaplain
De Forrest Chamberlain,	Marshal		

One of the outstanding events of 1902 was the Thunder Mountain gold rush into Central Idaho. C.C. Tautphaus was one of the best known men who went from here. He had but recently returned here. He had been to the Klondyke, but the lure of gold again called him. He returned from Thunder Mountain almost exhausted from exposure and from the hardships which had cost him his outfit and nearly cost his life.

Mackay and Ketchum were the nearest railroad terminals to Central Idaho, as they still are, and Mackay had some hectic days when the gold seekers were being outfitted. Some of them were experienced miners and mountaineers - some of them were not. There were no wagon roads on the last lap of the journey to the new gold field, so many pack outfits were purchased and made up at Mackay. The available supply of pack horses was soon exhausted, and horses were driven in off the range and given their first lesson in service to man when they were lassoed, blindfolded, cinched into a pack-saddle, the alforjas packed and the load secured with the justly famous diamond hitch. Sometimes several of the frightened and outraged animals would be bucking at once over the big open space at the end of Main Street, but only occasionally did

anything break or the diamond hitch loosen. It was quite a question sometimes as to whether the horse or his new owner would get "broke in" first.

The grocer at the Lost River Commercial company dished out the bacon, beans and coffee day and night; nobody pretended to have a time schedule. One of the funniest things was shoeing the wild horses, for the trip would have been impossible for an unshod horse. The cowboys would throw and tie down the horses almost anywhere, many of them in the street; C.V. Hansen and Matt LaRouche were chief assistants to the big Swede blacksmith, and they went around nailing on the shoes in the midst of the uproar and confusion. The Swede claimed he made \$50 a day, and he certainly earned it by the sweat of his brow. No one knew how much gold was found at Thunder Mountain, but there was a lot of people and horses rushed.

Many new building were constructed in 1901 and 1902. John Dill at one time reported completed contracts amounting to \$23,300, the most expensive being John Henry's two-story stone store building, \$5,000; Anderson Bros. two-story bank building, \$3,600; C.E. Wierman reported contracts amounting to \$19,975; W.W. Keefer reported \$12,000, the most expensive being a two-story residence for F.M. Sheppard, \$2,000; C.E. Sanistrom reported \$8,250, including Nils Hoff's grain elevator, \$3,000; P.J. Gerhart reported \$6,250, including Fred Pike's residence \$2,000; John Campbell had \$1,800 including Chas. Moore's residence, \$850. The total reported at that time was \$77,000.

This building program was only one indication of progress in town, but prospects were good in all lines. The city power plant was satisfactory -so much so that the spring of 1902 saw a big crop of candidates for city offices, with much speculation as to who the second mayor of Idaho Falls was going to be. For the first and only time in our history, there were five tickets in the field in the city election. The Democratic ticket was headed by Sam Taylor, the Republican by C.G. Peck, the Citizen's by Bowen Curley, the Socialist by J.W. Reesor, the People's party by Dick Chamberlain. By the time all these tickets were filled, approximately one voter out of every ten was seeking some city office. It was an exciting campaign, and Bowen Curley squeezed by with a majority of two votes. Mattie Lillis, for city treasurer, got the highest vote, 273.

Some of the youngsters who received favorable mention in 1902 as public entertainers were Louise Ramsey, Ethel Curley, Ruby Hurst, Ethel Briggs, Betsy Taylor, Lillian and Janie Higgins, Minnie Pein, Bessie Crabtree, Martha and Nellie Haskins, Ruby Keefer, Myrtle Heath, Beth Gearhart, Ethel Brainard, Martha Dahlstrom, Hannah Carlson, Kate Heise, Parthenia Crabtree, Vera Mavis, Agatha Coltman, Maggie Thomas, Maggie Stevens, Elsie Randall, Lela Wierman, Alice Davis, Astrid Johannesen. The imps in one school entertainment were Bertie Wright, Roy Briggs, Albert Greenwell, Del Turner, Frances Bybee, Willlie Nagel, George Chapin, Forrest Briggs, Neal McMillan, Ross Jones, Earl Dahlstrom, Harry Willits, Clarence Owens, Reubin Hoff, Norman Tanner, Vernon Thomas, Lee Eddy. In the same entertainment, the cats, Tommy and Toby were Louis Pelot and Harry Changnon. Lawrence Balster was one of the soloists.

C.C. Campbell was leader of the band that summer, and often played coronet solos.

At the "Old Folks' Picnic" that summer we find Sam Taylor as the oldest settler present; oldest lady, Mrs. Schultz, 82; oldest man Robert Johnson, 78; the prettiest baby belonging to Mrs. D.R. Clark; the youngest baby with teeth, Mrs. Nephi Dahlstom. In the sports, Geneva Wright was still one of the champion foot racers, with Nellie Whithead second; in the little girls' class, Gertrude Mulliner had first place, with Rugt Herbert and Carrie Hanson second; married ladies' race, Lulu Price first, and Nettie Ball second.

The packing house burned down in the summer of 1902. The Consolidated Implement Co. (the "Con Machine Co. (the "Co-op") were merged into the Consolidated Wagon and Machine Co., which we usually call the C.W. & M. Co. The Mills - Sweeney - Samsel block on Broadway was built that summer. A new irrigation company was formed, which took over the Eagle Rock Willow Creek canal, building dams and making other improvements: James E. Steele was the president, Chas. Taysom was vice-president; C.C. Campbell, secretary and treasurer; other directors were Geo. P. Ward, W.E. Steele and John Empey.

1903

On Jan. 7th the officers were installed by W.S. Lyle. Meetings were frequently held for the purpose of initiation.

On March 4th, with 21 members present and 4 visitors present, one of the largest meetings recorded up to this time. Applications were received for degrees by applicants, and a resolution adopted on the death of Past Master Patrie; examination held and the third degree conferred.

Regular and special meetings were held, regular business transacted, and a number of petitions for membership were presented, both by affiliation and initiation. Work was held and degrees conferred, much more interest being shown than during the past years. The hall was rented for two evenings a month to the Eagles Lodge, on Dec. 2nd, the rent being \$8.00 per month.

Furniture was added to the hall, tables for the banquet room were purchased, a telephone was installed in the hall, the Secretary was to be paid \$50.00 per year for his services. Nothing of especial importance is noted in the minutes during the year, the increase in membership and attendance is noticeable.

Eagle Rock Lodge had reached it's 17th year, there were 54 members, two living outside of Idaho, the others in this jurisdiction. 25 degrees had been conferred during the year.

This was one of the most active years since the lodge had been chartered, the struggles from the inception of the lodge were now bearing fruit.

Elections were held on Dec. 16th, results follow;

Frank M Bybee,	W M	F.C. Bowman,	S W
Fred Mosley,	J W	Jay R. Mason,	Treas.
W.A. Bradbury,	Secty;	Auditing; Anderson, Mosley, and Shane.	

The members decided to hold a joint installation with the Eastern Star on Jan. 13th of the next year. A banquet was to be served under the direction of the ladies, the Masons to pay for the same from the funds of the lodge.

Committee on banquet; Bybee, Bateman and Mosley
Invitation committee; Butner, Locks and La Rue
Reception & Entertainment committee; Mason, Shane and Dimlin.

Did you know Idaho Falls in 1903? And do you remember how it looked, how it smelled, and how it sounded? Muddy streets instead of pavement and sewers; arc lights here and there instead of rows of lamp posts and electric signs; cowboys clattering down the streets, but no movies; schoolgirls chattering on the street corners, but no talkies; many entertainments by local talent, but no radios; the odor of open saloons in every down town block instead of gasoline and rubber; the oft-repeated "whoa!" instead of the screech of brakes.

Sentiment against the saloons was steadily increasing; other waves of moral reform swept the community at intervals. The first Ministerial Alliance was formed, with Rev. Kneeland of the Baptist church as chairman; Rev. Bengtson of the Swedish Lutheran church as secretary; Rev. Allen, Presbyterian; Rev. Barnes, Methodist; Rev. Palmer, Episcopal; and Capt. Carrington of the Salvation Army.

When the corner stone at the Lincoln sugar factory was laid, the Register got out a special edition with considerable historical material and several cuts. One picture - "Along Snake River at Idaho Falls" - taken from the top of the mill across the river, and it shows in the foreground the railroad bridge and the wagon bridge which replaced the original toll bridge. The wagon bridge was in two spans, with the island between. On each side of the road running across the island stood a small, low house - the abodes of the "painted ladies." The buildings were an eyesore and their inhabitants a moral issue. The result of the first agitation over "The Island" resulted in high board fences being built on both sides of the road, so that passerby (even in wagons) would not be demoralized or embarrassed.

It was in 1903 that the name "Broadway" was adopted. That street had been building up, but while it had only one side it was called "Front Street" and the one across the tracks was "South Front Street." Now we had "Broadway" and Eagle Rock Street," and in the cut mentioned, both of these are shown, also the Anderson Bros. new brick store building and Robert Anderson's home close beside it.

Previous to this time, Col. E.F. Holmes had agitated the question of a beet-sugar factory here, but he had been held back by the high freight rates. April 14th, 1903, was a banner day for Idaho Falls, for it was on that day that the corner stone of the first beet-sugar factory in Idaho was laid, four miles northeast of town. The corner stone was laid by President Joseph F. Smith and five thousand people witnessed the ceremony. The Idaho Sugar company started out with five contracts for 5,000 acres of beets, subscription from the people of this section for \$12,000 to purchase the building site, and a bonus from the State of Idaho of one cent for every pound of sugar manufactured for two years. The papers claimed that land values in this vicinity increased from 50 per cent to a 100 per cent in a few months time, choice farming land being worth from \$40 to \$75 at the increased price.

Early that spring the people of Idaho Falls were again concerned over city politics. Mr. Curley had conducted a conservative administration, with no particular improvements, and the routine work did not call forth press comment. The Democrats, Republicans and Socialists were lining up for a good party scrap, when Oscar Johannessen, chairman for the Democrats, filed their city ticket with the county clerk. When it was

too late to make a change, the county clerk notified Oscar that the filing should have been made with the city clerk, but the city clerk refused to accept it when it was hurriedly presented. So the Register says it was a very quiet election, with a light vote; and the Republican ticket headed by A.T. Shane, had a good majority over Dr. La Rue on the Socialist ticket. Perhaps this easy victory for the Republican influenced some of the ambitious young men to line up with that party. At any rate, Oscar Johannessen, Joe Morley, Chas. Hansen and Douglas Hix were among those who publicly announced that henceforth they were going to feed peanuts to the elephant instead of trying to fasten the nosebag on the donkey.

It was about this time, too, that Chas. P. Diehl sold the Times to F.A. Dare. In a farewell editorial, Mr. Diehl says that he is leaving "without regret," and intimates that a Democratic newspaper can not hope to survive when Democracy is a dying cause.

About 1901, the wind had blown the sandy foundation away from the Baptist church, and for warmth and permanence, manure had been banked around the building. This finally brought protests from the V.I.S. At the same time, school room space was becoming crowded; so while plans were being worked out for an addition; to the school house (the present Central building) the school board arranged to rent the basement of the Methodist congregation \$200.00 rent to put a stone foundation under their church so it could be used as a school room also. The work on the Central addition was begun early in the summer of 1903. The Idaho Falls Gun club was very active during 1903, and Neal McMillan won the Northwest championship at Daytona, Washington, with a record of 50 straight. The medal was "solid gold, richly engraved, set with a large diamond of the first water."

Idaho Falls first rural mail route made its initial trip July 1st, 1903 with Chas. A. Smith as carrier. It was a daily service and "the route is by the sugar factory to Ammon, three miles beyond, and return." The first month's service collected 1,158 letters and delivered 994.

"The South Side in Ashes" records a fire in which the entire business block of Eagle Rock street was burned. George Brunt had a little grocery store in this block, and one hour before the fire broke out he had paid Briggs & McCutcheon one dollar down on a fire insurance of \$500. The policy was paid. The estimated loss from the fire was \$23,000.

Ralph Edmunds blew into town at about that time, and formed a partnership with L.M. Nebeker.

Social items in the papers were perhaps of more general interest then than they are now, because everybody knew everybody else. Besides those already mentioned, we find Beatrice Pike as a popular young singer; Mrs. Otto McCutcheon as active in dramatic and athletic affairs; Mrs. A.L. Campbell as an entertaining palmist; Mrs. C.C. Cambell, Mrs. Arthur Holden and Miss Nellie O'Haver were popular hostesses. Some of the entertainments featured at parties and socials were crokinole, carroms, charades, progressive conversation and guessing contests.

The city council ordered that users of water and light must pay their bills at the city hall, for the city clerk no longer had time to go around and collect them.

The death of Mrs. Bowen Curley at the close of 1903, was a community loss. The Times says: "Her large heartedness, broad sympathies, keen sense of justice, combined with perfect self-mastery, gave her a poise and power in life which few men or women possess, and this expression is often heard, 'It is in deed a privilege to have known her.'" Mrs. Curley left a sealed letter, to be opened after her death, and it contained the following message, "To my friends and co-workers in Idaho Falls: It is not easy to drop out of the lives of those with whom I have labored so long; yet I doubt not God's will is best. I thank you for all you have been to me, and for all you have done for me. May your farther ways be ways of pleasantness and your paths full of peace.

(Signed) S. Kate Curley."

1904
EAGLE ROCK LODGE #19

The first meeting was held on Jan. 6th, when W J N Adams was given the entered apprentice degree. D Worth Clark was appointed agent of the lodge to look after the lodge's interest in certain city lots.

On Jan. 20th a meeting was held during which a communication was read from York Lodge #563, Kansas City, Mo. Requesting this lodge to confer the third degree upon Arthur W Holden.

At this meeting the degrees were set; E A \$40.00; F C \$20.00 and M M \$15.00. The secretary was to receive \$50.00 yearly.

On Feb. 5th at 8 a.m. 20 members met for the purpose of attending in a body the funeral of W J Adams at Market Lake.

Feb. 10th. At this meeting Arthur W Holden received his M M degree.

Frank Wierman was given his M M degree on April 13th, T. Bailey Lee acting as Secty. Pro tem. (this brother was later a member of the Idaho Supreme Court).

April 20th; 40 members & visitors present. M W G M of Idaho, J M Cowen paid an official visit to the lodge. Those who were present during this meeting must have recalled the limited membership and the struggle to keep the lodge, a going concern during its earliest years, when a quorum was often a difficult matter. The members who attended are given, as some of them dropped out of the picture soon after this: F M Bybee, W M; F C Bowman, S W; Fred Mosley, J W; Jay R Mason, Secty, pro tem; H W F Butner, S D; Henry Nagle, J D; Wm. Deinling, S S; Hans Larson, J S; D Worth Clark, Tyler pro tem; D F Chamberlain; Jacob Locks; Peter Melling; Otis McCutchson; Fred Husting; N C Mickelson; T J Kearney; Peter J Gerhart; Franklin La Rue; Frank Wierman; S F Taylor; Arthur Holden; W H Holden; F E Jones; Lewis Elg; W E Holben; M L Herman; G S Samsel; Chas. E Weirman; & visitors as follows; J M Cowan, M W G M; C A Merriman; Geo. A Beck; Thos. Harvey; T Bailey Lee; John Fischer; Bert P Mills; Bowen Curley; A W Holden; V L Walker; A R Cohn.

On Dec. 7th 30 members and visitors were present, election was held. The newly elected officers were to be installed with members of the lodge and the members of the Eastern Star also.

Meeting on Dec. 21st, 18 members and visitors present, the following installed into their respective offices:

F M Bybee, W M; F C Bowman, S W; Fred Mosley, J W; Jay R Mason, Treas.; W A Bradbury, Secty.; David W Clark, Chaplain; S F Taylor, Marshal; Frank E Wierman, S D; Jacob Locks, J D; Hans Larson, S S; T J Kearney, J S; Franklin La Rue, Tyler.

1904
37th Annual Communication
Boise, Idaho, Sept. 13th - 15th

M W G M, Albert W Gordon.

An emergency communication was held February 10th, 1904 Cambridge, Idaho for the purpose of dedicating the new Masonic Temple or Hall, Salubria Lodge #31.

Representatives; F M Bybee, F C Bowman, F Mosley from #19, by F M Bybee holding proxies.

Three lodges were added to the Idaho list during the year; Lakeside, Rathdrum and Bonners Ferry under Dispensation.

A report was made of the visit of the G M to #19 on April 20th, and the Grand Lecturer reported devoting 325 days to the instruction of the members during the past year.

The yearly report shows; 66 members of #19; 64 residing in the state; 7 initiated; 10 passed; 12 raised; 5 admitted; 1 died; 4 demitted; 29 degrees conferred during the year. Wm. J Adams died Feb. 4th, 1904.

Picture of the Grand Lodge officers in a group appear in this report, 53 being shown in print, F M Bybee (17) and Alf. Moyes (53) a charter member of #19, now a member of Portneuf, #18 and Albert W Gordon, G M, 1904.

Admitted members; P J Gerhart; O E McCutcheon; C E Wilson; Geo. S Samsel and M L Heiman.

Demitted; A Kittle; M J Anderson; F Zlabeck; H H Fink.

Eagle Rock had 11 Past Masters;

Receipts for the year were \$1,036.51

Disbursed \$969.41 Degree Fees \$75.00 Dues \$10.00

New members during the year;

A T Shane; C C Redford; M Kenton; L R Kelley; J H Wierman;

Wm. J N Adams; Frank E Wierman; N Holm; W L Deimlling; F L Huston;

W E Holden; W R Jones and H Larsen.

One of the interesting things in the Montana report is the proceeding of the Grand Lodge in laying the corner stone in the arch at the entrance of Yellowstone Park on April 24th by his excellency, Theodore Roosevelt under the auspices of the Grand Lodge.

On the death of one of their members, David Auchard the greater portion of his wealth was left to the Grand Lodge for the purposes of a Masonic Home, amount about \$100,000.00.

The Utah report contains a notation "The peculiar people among whom it is our lot to live, with their peculiar ideas of truth, justice & morality, differing so greatly from the standard, accepted by Masons as the law of God, makes it our special duty to keep watch upon the wall & guard well the portals, which admit men within our mystic circle" etc. and any body of men who do contrary to these principles & advocates anything in opposition to them have no business among us and must be kept out of our lodges at all hazards".

The files of the Register and the Times for the year 1904 are a bit monotonous from a political standpoint, for one thing, both papers were at that time Republican, so there was no controversy between them.

Mr. Shane, as mayor, realized that the municipal hydro-electric plant was getting badly overloaded - that the city was short on both power and water. He pointed out that the little 125 hp plant had during the last year netted the city \$6,000 and he believed in an enlargement of the service. He had already engaged Engineer Wiley to report on feasible sites for a new power plant, and Mr. Wiley had recommended the one just below town. Mr. Shane did not want to take the responsibility further, so he called a mass meeting of citizens to discuss the situation. In the meantime, American Falls Power Co. and the Blackfoot Power Co. were both trying to sell power to Idaho Falls. And by the time the mass meeting was called, Julian DeCoster had filed on the site below town that Mr. Wiley had recommended for the city.

The citizen's mass meeting did not prove very helpful. G G Wright, O E McCutcheon and Bowen Curley offered resolutions which would require the council to have several engineers to check each other on plans and estimates, and more engineers to check the bids which were to be submitted. Arthur Holden, J Ed Smith and Fred Turner made strong arguments against so much red tape, but they were over-ruled. The net result was that a local power company was formed, called the Idaho Power and Transportation Co., which used the DeCoster site. One of their proposed uses of power was to electrify an inter-urban car line.

The saloons were complaining that they would have to go out of business if they were going to be "regulated" so much.

The business section was demanding that they be organized as a sewer district. On account of the impervious lava which underlaid the town, the cess-pools were becoming inadequate.

"Our Island Possessions" were the subject of editorials that showed that a moral issue couldn't be hid by a high board fence. The V.I.S., with Mrs. A. L. Campbell as president, was trying to get title to the Island.

Both papers supported Mr. Shane for re-election that spring, both claiming certain victory. But the Democratic candidate, E. P. Coltman, was elected, with a mixed council. At the first meeting, this new council passed an ordinance permitting the saloons to keep open all night, instead of closing after midnight. Certain lots of Western Ave. (now Memorial Drive) were set aside as a "restricted district", and Leo Hill, Nellie Baker, Virginia Pommier, Jennie Johnson, Lillie Lee and Felice Tomassi were notified of the action.

Councilman Hasbrouck tried to pass a resolution to have the police enforce the law against gambling, but the resolution was lost 4 to 2. Mr. Hasbrouck thereupon resigned from office, and C. E. Dinwoodey was appointed in his place.

"The Long Predicted Happened" is in big letters on the front page of the Register of Sept. 16, 1904. It describes the fire that burned everything for a block north of Broadway from Park Ave. to the river, including the new "restricted district." The exceptions were Dan

Clyme's livery barn and LaRue & Dineen's building, now occupied by the Murphey Cigar store. The wind carried enough fire across Park Ave. to do considerable damage there, also. The heaviest losers of the thirty-one listed were the C.W. & M., the Coltman Lumber Co., S. Ed. Johnson, O.K. Wilbur, Johnson & Catmull, the Idaho Falls Packing Co., Ray Smith, Hopkins & Neeb. Damage was estimated at \$150,000 and the fire demonstrated the inadequacy of the water pressure and the fire fighting apparatus.

High school athletics were getting big headlines in the fall of 1904. Mrs. Otto McCutcheon was coach for the girls' basketball team, which consisted of Minnie Kiefer, Annie Kiefer, Enig Reesor, Ethel Brainard and Eva Martin. Dr. Brookfield coached the boys, who were Sam Taylor, Charlie Johnson, DeWitt Olson, Allen Hansen, Ray Crabtree, Roy Briggs, Ed. Marker, LaVere Kunkle, Rex Turner, Earl Changnon, Dan Owens and Art Carlson. They had a championship team.

Football was so interesting that the men took it up. "The Fats": J.C. Anderson, E.P. Coltman, O.J. Ellis, C.C. Cook, Geo. Changnon, H.J. Hasbrouck, Wm. Thomas and B.J. Briggs - challenged "The Leans": Ralph Louis, J.R. Mason, W.A. Bradbury, S.G. Crowley, W.J. Dineen, C.F. Poulson, Dr. Bridges, C.G. Myers, C.W. Mulhall and Frank Bowman.

The college men, including Otto McCutcheon of Syracuse, B.M. Brookfield of Drake, W.P. Hanson of Iowa, Dr. Coulthard of Iowa, Harry West of Fremont, Jim Fowler of St. Dide, and others, challenged the world. Their first game was with the academy at Pocatello. "Capt. McCutcheon forbids a cigarette heart or a bicycle chest, and advocates the use of a Missouri meerschaum to work up the good breathing parts."

Mrs. Whipperman got first prizes on a Battenburg doiley, a burntwood picture and an embroidery picture at the fair that fall and "her display was considered the best at the fair."

The prices at Idaho Falls barber shops in 1904 were fifteen cents for a shave and twenty-five cents for a haircut.

This seems to have been a period when many of the women used their given names when they appeared in print. Thus we find Mrs. Beatrice Crimson Thomas, Mrs. Claribel Ridges Pike, Mrs. Louise Allen Dare, Mrs. Susan E. Mill, Mrs. Catherine Graves, Mrs. Tillie Luxton, Mrs. Salome Hearst, Mrs. Dymae J. Jones, Mrs. Etta R. Platt, Mrs. Emma Reesor, Mrs. Caroline E. Wright.

The Old Folks Picnic was at Iona in 1904. The oldest man present was Thomas Morgan of Poplar, 89 years; the oldest woman, Anna Schultz, 83 years; man who raised the first apples, Orville Buck; largest man, Harvey Freeze, 325 lbs.; largest woman, Agatha Carlson, 187 lbs.; smallest woman, Mary Dixon, 90 lbs.; first lady settled in Iona, Margaret Shippen; lady having most corns, Eliz. Emery, five corns; oldest woman with no false teeth, Sarah Jones, 78 years; champion foot-racer over fifty, Ned Leggroan; man having least hair, Geo. Carson; woman having most living children, Sarah Rowberry, 13 children; 2nd Eliza Haycock, 12 children.

The year 1904 also brought the death of one of our best-known citizens, Robert Anderson. Both the Register and the Times paid tribute to Mr. Anderson's well-known pioneer efforts and his value to the community for many years. Idaho Falls was still Mr. Anderson's home, but he was killed while on a visit to Kentucky, and was buried there. Some time later, in a special issue, the Register published a letter from Mr. Anderson, written to C.C. Campbell when the latter was contemplating moving to this country. The letter indicates perfectly Mr. Anderson's attitude toward his home town, and we quote parts of it: "When the trading house which was the forerunner of Anderson Bros. Bank was established, the Snake River valley was one unbroken waste of sagebrush. There seemed to be almost no grass, and yet when some train master turned out a work ox, he soon became fat. The country looked desolate and worthless. Ben Holiday's stage line went through to Montana and had a station where the stage mules were changed at intervals of ten or fifteen miles, where a stock tender spent or wore out the weary hours. Aside from them and a few trappers on the mountain streams, there were no white settlers.

"The Anderson Trading House bought furs from the Indians, sold goods to ox-trail people on their way to and from Montana, bought gold dust which they weighed on the scales still used by the bank, and shipped it to market, bought and sold greenbacks and did something in exchange. Greenbacks passed in the country generally at fifty cents on the dollar for gold dust, or about the same as they sold for in California in coin.

"In 1871 Prof. Hayden came along and told us we had a first-class soil and that it would be very productive. The few who had by this time strayed in were giving their attention to stock raising. The range was found to be all that could be desired and stockmen did well. Then one or two began to try for a truck garden along Willow Creek, where their patch could get water during the spring rise. About 1878-9 the Anderson Brothers attempted to make a large canal to water a wide district of country. They put nearly \$70,000 in what is now called the Anderson Canal. People soon began to take up and fence in land, crops were put in and yielded past the hopes of the new farmers. The truth is, Idaho Falls is situated in the midst of a favored region. A good range in the foothills near that can never be taken up for cultivation, better agricultural land than that selling in Illinois or Iowa for \$100 to \$150 per acre, a good climate, and good cattle and sheep range. These nature has given us, and now a progressive people are adding. Schoolhouses are all over the valley, and are well patronized, and the teachers well paid. Nine hundred pupils attend the school in Idaho Falls. The churches are well represented by eight or nine denominations and church building, some of them right handsome.

"Anderson Bros. Bank invites honest and industrious men to try their fortunes in the Snake River valley. There are some men - even honest men - we don't want to see - those who depend on luck, who look out for the new moon, those who will not walk under a ladder or start any work on Friday. Let them stay at home; they are going to be disappointed anywhere. But for men who are able and willing to work there is no such word as failure in a country where wheat makes 50 bushels, oats 50 bushels, barley 60 bushels, rye 60 bushels and potatoes 250 bushels to the acre, alfalfa from 5 to 8 tons, and all root crops produce splendidly."

The Idaho Falls newspapers of 1905 still made no mention of automobiles, picture shows or phonographs. Music, however, claimed a good deal of space. "Miss Annie is a prime favorite since her arrival here, not only on account of her extraordinary talent as a vocalist, but also on account of her sweet disposition and her unselfish, ladylike qualities." In December, 1905, John M. Williams gave a recital. Mr. Williams has reached a place of national prominence, but Idaho Falls remembers him as a very modest young man - really a boy - who was struggling to make a start as a teacher of piano. The pupils who appeared were Adelbert Turner, Betsy Taylor, Geneva Wright, Wrenn Willson, Alys Carson, Agatha Coltman, Florence Wright, Helen Colver, Harriet Gesas, Geneva Randall and Cora Holmes. Mr. Williams was assisted by "Miss Alice Coltman, who has been at Ogden for the past four years, and who captivated the audience with her sweet voice and the feeling with which the famous Vainka's Song was given. Miss Lois Brookfield appeared for the first time before an Idaho Falls audience, but it is safe to say she will not be allowed to longer hide her talents." "Del" Turner is still Mr. Williams' private secretary. Miss Dorothy Turner is mentioned as winning the Henry Miller \$400 scholarship at the New York Dramatic school where she was a student. "Her success is truly gratifying to her many friends. When the fact is taken into consideration that Miss Turner was alone in the metropolis, without influence or friends, her achievement is all the more remarkable and it is felt that she won on true merit."

Both the Republican and the Democratic parties had promised, at the city elections for the past two years, to increase the capacity of the city plant. But the term of office was only one year and there was so much agitation and forces were so evenly divided that no plan could be agreed upon because of political differences. The short term also hindered any program for other city improvements.

The downtown sewerage question had reached a critical point, and G.G. Wright, A.T. Shane and A.V. Scott hired Engineer Kelsey of Salt Lake City to map out a sewer plan. On January 20, 1905, the Register carried big headlines: Big Day for Idaho Falls. Sewer Proposition Seems Sure," and followed with an outline of Mr. Kelsey's report to this committee. The report called for an expenditure of \$28,500.

Not being able to agree on a plan for power development, the city made a contract with the new Idaho Power & Transportation Company to buy power from them for four cents per k.w. for five years, with the understanding that development work on the I.P. & T. Co. should proceed at once.

In 1905, Mr. Shane and Mr. Coltman were again the candidates for mayor, and again both parties advocated the expansion of the city plant. This time Mr. Coltman won by five votes. Thinking that the electrical situation was taken care of by the contract with the I.P. & T. Co., Mr. Coltman turned to the water question. Mr. Kelsey was hired to submit plans, and he reported in favor of a standpipe, with a gasoline engine located at John's Hole (where the present stock bridge crosses) to pump water from the river into wooden mains. This called for an expenditure of \$30,000, but was voted down at the bond election.

There was also considerable agitation for cement sidewalks and curbing and graveled streets in the business district, though some of the principal business men wanted macadam. The only one of these improvements which made any progress during 1905 was the sewer district.

The V.I.S. especially interested themselves at this time in the cemetery. They spent \$600, and they made a real showing, as is proved by two photographs taken before and after their work there. There had been a waterwheel in the canal which irrigated a few lots. But the V.I.S. graded some of the streets and installed an elevated tank and a ram, so that the lots could be sprinkled. They also put in the iron gate at the east entrance. The officers of the V.I.S. that year were, president, Mrs. A.L. Campbell; vice-presidents, Mrs. G.G. Wright and Mrs. William Lindsay; secretary, Mrs. J. Hurst; treasurer, Mrs. H.K. Linger.

Rural routes 2, 3 and 4 were established in 1905 and the post office reported that Idaho Falls was entitled to down town mail delivery, but this was held up because we did not have proper sidewalks and street numbers. So the V.I.S. took up that matter too. They put on various entertainments, one of them being a "Sample Sale," which was held in the new C.W. & M. building and which brought in \$348.70. "Gib" Wright also permitted the building to be used for several dances and other public affairs before it was occupied.

C.C. Tautphaus, Joseph A. Clark and Orville Buck were pioneers who took the Long Trail that year. All of them had been especially identified with the development of irrigation and other progress of this valley. "Joseph A. Clark supervised the construction of all the canals and important laterals this side of the dry bed, with the exception of the Anderson canal. He also surveyed the Market Lake canal, the town site of St. Anthony and many other projects of this sort in the upper valley. He was the father of municipal ownership in Idaho Falls, and was three times mayor of Idaho Falls.

Orville Buck, with his wife and five children, came from Maine because he was threatened with consumption. There were but two white families in the upper valley - the Adams brothers at Market Lake (now Roberts), J.C. Anderson and family at Eagle Rock and a few men who gathered around the stations. Indians often visited the Buck home and were always friendly and honest. In 1874 he filed on a homestead on Willow Creek. His first neighbor was George Heath, who settled next to him. Buck and Heath were the first to raise alfalfa and wheat north of the Portneuf, and they used a threshing floor. Before the first school house was built in 1880 by Mr. Buck, he employed Miss Jennie Beam to teach his children.

Mr. Tautphaus was a native of Germany, and came to this country with his parents when but six years old. He was sixty-five years old and was well preserved for a man of his years, though he has done much hard work in his contracts for road and canal building. Mr. Tautphaus was a man of sterling worth, and an alive and energetic citizen and has had much to do with the development of this state.

1906 was a busy year in Idaho Falls. It is a matter of interest to note how the files of one newspaper supplement another, and that no one paper leaves behind it a complete record of events. Every paper has more or less political bias, some business prejudice, a desire to "scoop" its competitors and a dislike of seeming to copy news already printed. For instance, neither the Idaho Register nor the Idaho Falls Times mention that on Saturday, October 28, 1905 the Morning Post commenced its daily publication. It would be interesting to know how many people in Idaho Falls could give that exact date.

How accurate is your own information as to who owned the first automobile in Idaho Falls, and when it first appeared? When and where was the first phonograph? The first movie, and the name of the show house? The first airplane at Idaho Falls? The first radio? The first talkie? Our memories are surprisingly hazy when it comes to dates and places.

In 1906 the school children of Idaho Falls were all under one roof, comfortably housed in the remodeled building which is the present Central school. The high school graduates that spring had been Harry Willson, Bertrand Tanner, Sam Taylor, DeWitt Olson, Edward Bale, John Blangman, Dan Owen, Jr., and the Misses Maude Campbell, Hazel Ramsay, Edna Reesor, Violet Brunt, Jennie Huffaker, Minnie Glanzman and Georgia Denlinger.

The first graduate of the Idaho Falls high school was Blanche Wierman, who graduated in 1899. In 1900 Margaret Fanning, Emma Lowder, Minnie Nagel and Clara Wood received diplomas. There was no class in 1901. In 1902 we find the first young man to graduate, Warner Berry, and with him were Lulu Carrier, Christin Dahl, Ethel Peck, Hattie Gehart, Athyl Olsen, and Helen Martin. In 1903 the class consisted of Kate Heise, Astrid Johannesen, Helen Fanning and Low Mason. 1904 shows Charles Colver added to the list of graduates, with Lulu Carrier, Hattie Gerhart and Athyl Olson doing post-graduate work. The class roll in 1905 was Ethel Boyes, Jennie Gerhart, Jay Jellick, Charles M. Johnson, Anna Kiefer, Evelyn Martin, J.G. Martin, Bertha Moore, Bessie Pelot, Fanny Taylor, Mabel Wilkinson, Allie York and Chikanori Gondow.

The V.I.S. sponsored many entertainments and added no small sums to their treasury at the same time. It was not unusual for a concert to net \$150. Some times they sold ice-cream, cake and coffee for twenty-five cents. Most of this money was put into improving Kate Curley park. One concert program had as soloists Mrs. Pike, Joe Morley, Ethel Brainard and Annie Shirley; piano numbers by Mrs. Cleary, Geneva Wright and Betsy Taylor. So the V.I.S. did two things at once - provided first class entertainment for the town - and got money to make public improvements.

The San Francisco earthquake and fire occurred in the spring of 1906. Snake River valley had always been liberal in times of trouble, and this was not exception. Six carloads of provisions were sent from here, and the railroad company furnished the cars and transportation. If upper Snake River valley should ever be visited by some major disaster that required relief, we could feel that the bread we had cast upon the waters had returned after many days.

In July, 1906, the Sells-Floto circus showed here, and the account of the performance carried as headlines: "Hot Time in Old Town. Circus tent blows down and audience is scattered. Elephants stamp to river, jump in and are carried over the rapids and through the deadly gorge. Make a mixup amongst teams, causing many run-aways." The river was high, and there is a thrilling description of how the elephants bobbed out of sight in the boiling waters, but finally got safely to land. In fact, there were no casualties, in spite of so much confusion.

That summer there was a protest from the sportsmen against large quantities of game fish being sold to restaurants and hotels, it being charged that "they are handled by the wagon load." Elk meat was also sold. A good deal of publicity was given to the contract for the first bridge at the end of Broadway. It was a steel bridge and McMullen-Perham had the contract.

E.P. Coltman was our first mayor who served a two-year term so there was no city election in 1906. The businessmen still wanted better streets down town, and the council decided on macadam. A bond election was called for the property owners in the proposed district, and the bonds were defeated, 22 to 17. The council decided that something must be done, however, since the mud was so bad that teams would get mired on Broadway. So they asked for bids for macadamizing certain blocks, contracted with Hanley & Richey to do the work, and assessed it to the property owners, then entire payment to be made in one year. This macadam consisted of crushed rock rolled down with dirt.

There was much protest and agitation about the width and sort of sidewalks to go with the new macadamizing. The council advocated twelve-foot sidewalks on Broadway and ten-foot walks for other streets.

Sixty percent of the businessmen protested that such walks were too wide, and that the greater part of their business was done from the street, anyway - that the extra width was extra expenses for nothing. George Samsel, who was a leading Broadway business man, checked up and found that three-fourths of the business of his department store came from the sidewalks; so he took the lead, tore up his board walk and laid the first cement sidewalk on Broadway.

There was no new development on the power situation. The Idaho Power & Transportation company, a mile below the city, was pushing their work, and made a proposition to the city that they would install 400 horse power at their plant for the city for \$32,000. The water users below town proposed, for \$22,000 to increase the capacity of the city canal so that 750 horse power instead of 200 horse power could be produced by the city plant. A.T. Shane, as head of another company, offered to develop 750 horse power with a low-head plant below the present stock bridge, for \$54,000. Clency St. Clair, Mark Austin and others, who owned a site near the end of Broadway and near the present city plant, also made a proposition to the city. The point which blocked action was the choice of engineers, the mayor favoring Mr. Kelsey and the council Mr. Wiley. Bonds were submitted more than once for the extension on and improvement of the water system, but they were defeated because the people wanted the power question settled at the same time.

There had been a lot of talk in 1906, but at the end of the year the situation was unchanged - the city was still short on both power and water.

The amount of saloon license came in for a great deal of argument. The council raised the yearly license for saloons from \$200 to \$500. Gambling houses in the restricted district operated under a system of fines. It was easy to see that the 1907 city campaign was getting warmed up.

The Minidoka and other lower Snake river projects were beginning to talk of storage at Jackson lake.

In the Register of July, 20, 1906, we find a notice of the death of Thomas N. Lauder, of Market Lake. He was born at Schenectady, New York, in 1832. When a boy in his teens he went to the pineries of Wisconsin where he carried mail to the various lumber camps. In 1855 he moved to Iowa, and carried mail between Lewis and Council Bluffs until 1864, when the mail route was established between Salt Lake City and Bannock, Montana. Mr. Lauder's run on this route was from the Eagle Rock ferry to Dry Creek, and he was the first man to drive stage on this route. He is also credited with being the first man to plow a furrow for the raising of crops in the upper Snake River valley. On October 10, 1880 he was married to Miss Leona B. Adams of Market Lake. The ceremony was performed at Eagle Rock, and it is the first record we find of a marriage ceremony at our present townsite. "Mr. Thomas N. Lauder has been closely connected with active operations on the border-land, and has done effective service in the advancement of civilization."

At about the same time, James Arave, an aged pioneer of Utah and Idaho, also died. "James Arave was perhaps the foremost man in Taylorville, and there were none in that vicinity but what admired and respected him."

In 1907, Idaho Falls was introduced to two parts of modern living which have come to occupy a large part of our present day program. April 19, 1907, G.G. Wright brought into town our third automobile, "A 40 hp Rambler. It was fitted up with the modern auto conveniences, having a far-reaching search light, a complete top, a road meter and a speed indicator. The speed indicator is adjusted to such nicety that should Gib accidentally run down an indisposed pig, or wing a poor unfortunate cow, or butt into the battering end of an unsophisticated mule, he could go into open court and take oath as to precisely what speed the erring animal had taken flight from earth."

The next issue of the Register tells of Mr. Wright claiming that he made a trip to Blackfoot in which he used only one hour and 35 minutes going down and one hour and 25 minutes on the return trip.

The fourth auto reported belonged to the Idaho Falls Development company, and was a Reo. "Louis Hartert, outside man for the firm, says it is a peach. Thursday afternoon Mr. Hartert was showing some prospective buyers over the country. They left the company's office in the car at 2 p.m., going to the sugar factory and returning. They then went to Woodville. From here they struck toward the lavas, and making a plunge into the sagebrush land, reached the irrigated country several miles north. They then came home and reached the office at 4:30 p.m. A

pretty long trip for only two and one-half hours' drive. Mr. Hartert says that while he was out, they went through farms, crossing stubble fields and ditches with impunity. James L. Milner, president of the company, has a car of the same make for his personal use."

The auto casualty is thus described: "On Friday evening last, Clency St. Clair and G.J. Wright were out driving, and when near where they live on lower Capital avenue, G.G. Wright came along with his automobile. The horse did not like this and commenced making a fuss about it. The horse got the best of St. Clair and spilled both men out. Mr. Wright got off with a bruised knee and St. Clair with a sprained ankle. The horse then took a notion to go up into the yard, and mounted a stone wall about four feet high. He left the buggy there amongst the trees and took a spin down the street." Two weeks later it was discovered that Mr. St. Clair's leg was broken at the ankle.

May 31 tells that the Idaho Falls Development Co. car gave a sudden fright to a team hitched to a surrey. "At the appearance of the auto, the team executed a terrific side backward movement, and the next thing distinguishable, one horse was standing partially on his head, while the other was trying his best to walk on him. Men rushed in to relieve the situation. When the down horse regained his footing Oscar Johannesen had hold of the line. The animal was still covered with fright, and as the bridle bit had become broken there was no attachment to his head, so, horselike, he bolted. Mr. Johannesen held to the line, however, and as it tightened in the hame rings he had the horse up in the air, so to speak, and held him till the line gave way. His great mistake was made in getting hold of the line - he should have had the tug."

The next cars belonged to Fred Moseley, C.C. Campbell and Nils Hoff. "Each is a Ford runabout and embraces the beauty and agility of a deer. They glide along almost noiselessly."

"Ralph Edmonds is about frantic over the non-arrival of his Buick. He says: "When mine does come, I can run around and around those fellows all day long and then beat them."

Space forbids telling of all the runaways of those days, but one time Broadway was practically cleared of teams, and there were hints of lawsuits.

Idaho Falls' first car, a Reo, was driven down Broadway by Dr. Bridges on September 20, 1906. With him in the car was City Electrician Deimling. On October 30, Mr. Deimling himself got a car. These first automobiles were most interesting pieces of machinery to all who saw them. But their practical usefulness was greatly discounted - they were merely a fad and a good deal of a nuisance. They were a disturbance to our long-standard means of locomotion, the horse. But even so, the scoffers did not realize that much more than horses' peace of mind was threatened - his very existence was hanging in the balance.

Most new countries are opened up by means of river travel. But Idaho has no navigable stream that made a connecting link with older civilization - horsepower was our dependence in early days. A horse became much more than a means of travel - he was a traveling companion. If automobiles were to become entirely obsolete in another ten years, we would not cherish for them the regret we feel over the passing of our

friend, the horse.

In the summer of 1907 we find the first mention of a picture show in Idaho Falls. It was called the Crystal theatre, and was located near the present Manhattan café. "This is a nice little theatre. They will open every evening and give two shows, one at 8 o'clock and one at 9 o'clock, with a change of program every Monday and Thursday evenings. The admission is only ten cents for an hour's entertainment."

Closely following the Crystal were the Star, Scenic and Dime, with Bill Rohring, Count Wagner and Joe George as proprietors. We are unable to find any reference to the owner of the Crystal.

An additional feature of these shows consisted of slides with pictured songs. While the slides were being shown the song was sung. Some of the singers were Rose and Helen Erickson, Beatrice Pike, Mrs. Van Camp and Joe Morley, J. Ed. Smith often gave the story of the moving pictures as it was being shown; if the subject was religious one - like the Passion Play - some minister talked. These picture shows were very popular and drew full houses.

The V.I.S. was behind the first hospital that was opened in Idaho Falls, on Saturday, January 19, 1907. The hospital board was Mrs. Frank Sheppard, president; Mrs. G.H. Hitt, secretary; Mrs. H.K. Linger, treasurer; Mrs. B.J. Briggs, Mrs. G. Oram, Mrs. George Samsel and Mrs. A.L. Campbell. Dr. Cline began his work here at that time, and his surgical skill helped to popularize the hospital.

The Odd Fellows' home east of town had been built in 1892, at an expense of \$13,000. There had never been enough orphans to have the building used for its original purpose, so in 1907 it was sold to Simon Martin and Herman Wasserman for \$9,200. Thirty-three acres of land belonged to the property.

One of the V.I.S. was to get this property for a hospital.

The V.I.S. also made a special effort that summer to finish the numbering of residences so that mail delivery could be secured, though they had worked on this project more or less for two years.

One of their most interesting plans that year was the organization of a public library. They held several "book showers," and from the list of donors which was published from time to time, nearly every family in town helped furnish the shelves. Entertainments were also given to raise funds for the new library. The entertainers included Mrs. Cline, Mrs. Wesley Holden, Mrs. Haley and Mrs. Brookfield.

The Register of April 16, 1907, carried the headline: "Forget the Crank," and followed with an article which described the new building erected by the telephone company, and the new telephone instruments which automatically called "central."

On January 1, 1907, Alma Marker first advertised the Victor phonograph, the attentive little dog and "His Master's Voice."

July 2, 1907, the Wadsworth Music Company started advertising the Edison phonograph.

That year's high school graduates had their group picture in the Register of June 21. They were Leopold Heller, Ruby Keefer, Enild Reesor, Helen Colver, Anna Olson, Hazel Wood, Beth Gerhart, Minnie Kiefer, Ethel Brainard and Wilbur Elliott.

That spring when Wyatt Hill was excavating for water pipes on G.G. Wright's property on south Capital Avenue, they encountered an old burying ground. Considerable speculation and reminiscence failed to identify the remains of the half dozen or more bodies revealed. Some old timers thought two of them were the cowboys who were killed here in 1880, but others recollected that one of those men was buried in Blackfoot, and that the parents of the other one had removed the body and taken it east. It was also remembered that two others were unidentified freighters who had died here in 1876. Mr. Wright ordered that the graves should not be molested, and the ditch was made in a different place.

July 17, 1907 our pioneer furniture man, John Henry, sold a baby buggy to the first Japanese child born in Idaho.

The spring of 1907 witnessed one of our most bitter city campaigns. The Coltman administration of two years had macadamized three blocks on Broadway and practically completed the first unit of sewer district No.1. "Before and after" cuts of Broadway show a remarkable contrast, the one taken before the macadamizing showing a scene immediately after a rain, when Broadway looked like a lake and absolutely impassable. The administration had been blocked by injunctions and other well-known hindrances, from making improvements on the municipal plant. It looked as if the logical issue that spring would be power and water. But the Civic League was formed, and the campaign was ostensibly conducted on a moral reform plank, which resulted in the election as mayor of D.G. Platt, the former city clerk. Mr. Platt had a majority of 13 votes. The bitterness of the personal attacks and "mud-slinging" is best told in an editorial in the Register a month after the election. It was headed, "Why Not Quit?" "Never in the history of Idaho Falls has there been so much ill feeling on account of a city election as has been caused by the recent election. Usually, when the election is over, those who are defeated congratulate those who are elected and business goes on as usual; they greet each other on the street the same as formerly, but there seems to be a great difference now. Men who have been warm friends hardly speak as they meet in the course of the day, and if there are business transactions, the matter is attended to as though it were among strangers. Is it not time to call a halt? To say the election is over, and we will all pull for a greater Idaho Falls."

The new administration had granted a franchise to the Idaho Power & Transportation Company before their contract for power was signed. When this contract came up for consideration a little later, the I.P. & T. Co., said they did not care whether or not they had a contract with the city, since their franchise put them in a position to take care of all excess load themselves. So the city plant was still limited to its present output.

The first water taken out of Snake River on the west side was the McLean mining ditch, which was later known as the Porter canal and is the first canal west of the bridge now. A Mr. McLean took out this

canal for placer mining, and planned to operate 20 Burlap machines on the river bank about half a mile below town. Later residents on the west side figured that the water was more valuable for irrigation than for mining, and after the Great Western canal was also dug, the New Sweden Irrigation district was formed and embraced both canals.

The golden sands which Mr. McLean did not finish washing are now being run into the concrete forms for the new city hall and other buildings. Thomas A. Edison is quoted, as early as 1882, as having an interest in Snake river gold, and interesting himself in devices for saving the gold which was too fine for the more crude processes then in use. So the Register has had Mr. Edison as a head-liner for 48 years, and he is good for bigger capitals now than he was half a century ago.

Quaile and Edwards worked a placer claim about a mile and a half up the river from town for several seasons, and they claimed to have cleaned up about \$4,000 per man each season. "There is not a foot of ground on either side of the river which will not pay."

It was in 1886 that Fred T. Dubois was first elected as congressional delegate. The Register supported Mr. Dubois in this bitterly contested campaign, in which the school question and religious prejudice played a large part, and in which things were said which no one would care to repeat now.

The first Chinese came into this country as placer miners. After the white miners had finished and gone to new ground, these Chinese would re-wash the dumps and re-clean the bedrock, and their careful and painstaking work was rewarded with good money. Thousands of them were brought in as laborers during railroad construction days, and when the railroads were finished they settled in the various towns, running restaurants, fruit and vegetable markets and laundries. Accounts do not show them to have been disorderly members of the community, but racial prejudice seems to have run wild in some cases, and in some cases the Chinese were boycotted and often had to leave town.

An organization in Eagle Rock passed resolutions against these Orientals. "If a Chinaman is the only one who can make a boiled shirt look presentable, then let us sacrifice that much pride to the good of the community, and run these parasites out." A Register editorial says: "Yesterday we were informed at the Chinese restaurant that there were 17 men took breakfast and that from 15 to 20 are regular boarders there, but the Chinamen claim that they make nothing on them, but make their money on their fruit and vegetables. We are compelled to admit the fact that the Chinamen keep a better and much larger variety of fruits and vegetables than can be purchased in the city elsewhere, and sell them at much lower prices; but we believe that if they were successfully boycotted and driven out some first class fruit and vegetable dealer would locate here, and be able to supply the citizens with good goods at reasonable prices."

In 1886, the railroad company was negotiating with the Bannock and Shoshone Indians, through the government agents, for 1000 acres of reservation land, to be used as a town site for Pocatello. "A report has been current for the past few days that an order has been issued by the Secretary of the Interior to the effect that all buildings on the reservation in the vicinity of Pocatello must be removed at once." "For

the past six months there has been a persistent rumor that the railroad shops at Shoshone and Eagle Rock will be moved to Pocatello. All that Supt. Blickensdorfer can do against the town of Eagle Rock will be done. The strike of brakemen in June last is at the bottom of it, when he first demanded that U.S. Marshal Dubois deputize 50 men he had brought here from the east, as marshals, and Dubois refused to do so. The same demand was made upon Sheriff Sam Taylor, and he also refused. Both of these officers knew there was no necessity for anything of the kind."

The railroad began its move to Pocatello by moving the ice houses, and the car men were the first workmen to leave Eagle Rock. April 23, 1887, a Pocatello news item said; "The people of Eagle Rock who have located here are working at their new homes with a will, house painting, sage brush clear and planting trees. They have called the row of houses erected 'Eagle Rock Row' in memory of the late town."

The people of Eagle Rock felt that the removal of the shops would mean the end of their town, and they became almost desperate in their efforts to prevent the change being made. They wrote to the president of the United States, to railroad officials and to friends and acquaintances who might have influence in such quarters. There was much feeling against Supt. Blickensdorfer personally, because he had made remarks like: "We will make a flag station out of Eagle Rock." The final discouraging word came on July 18, 1887, to Anderson Bros; "Omaha, Neb., July 1, 1887. Anderson Bros., Eagle Rock, Idaho. Gentlemen: When I met you at Eagle Rock some time ago, I said to you I would inquire into the matter of proposed removal of shops from Eagle Rock to Pocatello, and let you know the results as early as possible. Since my return to Omaha I have canvassed this whole question with our people, and we have concluded that the change will have to be made as soon as possible after the change of gauge of the Utah & Northern is completed. I assure you this change will be made in order to economically operate the property, and with no other object in view. It is of the utmost importance that we should keep every item down to a minimum. Pocatello has been selected on account of it being the crossing point of the two lines, and because we can do our repairing there without dividing it. The company has the best of feelings towards Eagle Rock, and will do all it can consistently to increase its business and prosperity. Respectfully yours, T.J. Potter."

July 4th, 1887, was a very quiet day in Eagle Rock. Several attended a picnic celebration gotten up by the ranchers on Willow Creek. The town of Eagle Rock had received a real knockout blow, and temporarily its wind was gone. It didn't even get sympathy, for its neighbors seemed to have sort of "thumbs down" feeling for it.

The first sign of returning life was on January 7th, 1888. "At last the citizens of Eagle Rock have concluded to do something towards advertising the resources of the valley. An informal meeting was held at the store of Anderson Bros. on Wednesday, and an organization effected, Mr. Robert Anderson being chosen chairman; S.C. Winters, secretary, and C.B. Wheeler, treasurer." They discussed Yellowstone park travel, canals, a bridge across the south fork of the Snake river, a road across the desert to Salmon river, and settling up the sage brush plains. One man even predicted that the day would come when land would be worth \$30.00 an acre. The bridge across the south fork was important because it would influence park travel to be outfitted at Eagle Rock.

Joseph A. Clark was appointed to decide the feasibility of various locations for this bridge. Other believers in Eagle Rock at this time were Dick Chamberlain, M.C. Senter, N.A. Just, C.C. Tautphaus, Jas. E. Steele, John Thomas, S.F. Taylor, John Glenn, J. Ed. Smith, Ed. Henry, W.J. Dineen, Wallace Ramsay, Nate Clark, Joe Brinson, C.E. Arney, Alma Marker, W.H.B. Crow and others.

In spite of all this effort, Eagle Rock was near breathing it's last.

In the latter part of 1887, Eagle Rock stood as a loser - it had lost the county seat, the appropriation for the asylum, and it had lost the railroad shops. School attendance in October of that year was only 53.

The Utah & Northern had finished rebuilding this road to a wide gauge. On Monday, July 25, 1887, "the first train over the broad gauge came into Eagle Rock at 11:07 o'clock, Gid Oram, engineer. There were seven carloads of coal and Supt. Blickenadorfer's special car." On the arrival of the train, a cannon was fired, and a parade was formed, headed by a banner which bore the words, "The flag station is still here." Every newspaper along the line was supposed to have a representative on this first broad gauge train, but the Register declined.

"The men employed in the shops have all left for various points - mostly to Pocatello, and a few to Montpelier. An order has been received for all persons living in houses belonging to the railroad company to vacate the same, as the houses are being moved to Pocatello immediately."

It was in 1887 also that the McLean ditch (later known as the Porter canal) dug to run twenty Burlap machines in Placer diggings just below town and across the river, was abandoned for that purpose, since the gravel did not carry enough gold to make the proposition pay.

The Brooks House was closed for lack of business. There were many empty buildings on Front street, and some prophet of gloom placed in a window of a vacant building a picture of Eagle Rock, with doors swinging on broken hinges, grass growing in the streets, and coyotes howling in the near background. The remaining residents agreed that they didn't want any more of railroad towns. They felt that they had also lost out in the political game and their tax money was being spent in other towns for salaries and to support state institutions. The things on which they had depended in the past had failed them, and they realized that if they were to have a town, it must be built up in some other way.

On January 11, 1888, a second public meeting was held in Anderson Bros. store with Robert Anderson as chairman, and the assembly agreed to call itself a board of trade. That afternoon, C.S. Winters drove out to C.W. Burgess to buy and reopen the Brooks House, and he consented to do this. He also said he would give \$500 as the beginning of a fund to build a flour mill. But the other men insisted they would do the subscribing, and Mr. Burgess should build the mill himself. Mr. Burgess Agreed that he had from \$2,000 to \$5,000 which was available if a good miller could be secured to take charge. This miller was found in August Inglemen, a "practical miller of twelve years' experience," with \$4,000 in cash which he would put into the enterprise. Other stock was

subscribed in amounts from \$5 to \$25, much of it by farmers, till \$35,000 was totaled. The Z.C.M.I. subscribed \$500, the Cooperative Wagon and Machine company \$400 and Anderson Bros. \$300. Judge Rogers was chosen as Chairman and Robert Winn secretary to look after subscriptions, and Joseph A. Clark was appointed to look after a water right in from the Porter canal for power purposes. It was found that a perpetual right in the Porter canal could be purchased for \$5 an inch, and about six hundred inches were needed.

Mr. Burgess reported progress on his canal, taken from the river about 25 miles above Eagle Rock, James E. Steele spoke about the Snake River Water company's canal, and the Eagle Rock and Willow Creek canal, and advised the consolidation of these two projects. This was done at a later date. Ed. Henry advocated the building of a foothill canal. Meanwhile the McLean ditch had fallen into the hands of Mr. Porter, an eastern man who had put Joseph A. Clark in charge of it, and re-christened it the Porter canal. Mr. Clark reported at this meeting that the canal would be extended some four miles southward, where it would bring 12,000 acres under cultivation.

The Register files of the late 80's show C.W. Burgess to have been one of Eagle Rock's most loyal citizen's, backing up his faith with his pocketbook.

Mr. Burgess was a native of Nova Scotia, and died here Sept. 6, 1889, at 42 years of age. "He was largely interested in canal schemes, and one of the owners of the flour mill, now nearly completed. There is not a man whose loss would have been felt as greatly as that of Mr. Burgess. The funeral will take place at the Baptist church, under the auspices of Bingham Lodge No. 14, I.O.O.F."

By 1888 there was a growing spirit of confidence in the land of the valley - that this was really a farming area. The Snake River looked inexhaustible, and land was easily acquired by homestead, pre-emption, desert entry and timber culture. It was reckoned that land cost about \$8 and acre, which included government fees and a permanent water right. Water rights could usually be paid for in work on the canals with teams, at the rate of five or six cents a yard. A man might have stock or a water right in a particular canal, but he was interested in every canal and the irrigation of the whole valley. It was a period of almost perfect co-operation and of great development.

C.C. Tautphaus, Joseph A. Clark, Casper Sauer, N.A. Just and Dick Chamberlain started the Idaho canal and the gates were opened November 18, 1890; the Coffey dam was blown out and the water run down the big new canal for a demonstration. It was the occasion for a real celebration, 100 men and women having a basket lunch at the headgates as they witnessed the opening of the largest irrigation project thus far developed.

The people of the valley were so enthusiastic that it attracted the attention of outside investors, and J.H. Holmes of Denver was one such visitor. He was much impressed with the prospects here, and was soon joined by Willis G. Emerson, D.W. Higbee and A.M. York. They originated the "Idaho Falls Town company," and "bought the townsite and outlying land."

The town was still Eagle Rock, and, his associates voted down Mr. Holmes' new name at first; but he painted a wonderful picture of the power in the Snake river to run sawmills and other industries, of the Northwestern railroad coming from Fort Casper down the South Fork, of the Union Pacific building an extension to Yellowstone park, of adjacent coal fields and sandstone quarries, and a rich farming area back of it all. He could see 600 bushels an acre of potatoes, and 54 to 60 bushels of wheat.

The old timers all liked the name of Eagle Rock and could see no reason for changing it; but Mr. Holmes believed in a new start, and some undercurrent of influence was brought to bear by which the post office department changed the name of the post office on January 1, 1890, to "Idaho Falls." Although no previous mention of this was made, the Register must have been aware of the impending change of name, for on January 2, they changed their date-line and also reduced the size of the sheet, so the Register had a new face to greet the new post office.

There was considerable rebellious talk about promoters taking things out of the hands of older residents - even some threats of violence - but it didn't reach the ears of Uncle Sam, or at least it didn't disturb him, and presently the town became known as Idaho Falls.

The real scarcity of money in the 1893 panic is well illustrated by a bit of Idaho Falls history. The mines at Butte and Anaconda had closed and had sent many unemployed men southward. Partly in order to furnish employment for men out of work, Idaho Falls on October 16, 1893 voted \$20,000 worth of city improvement bonds, to be used in installing a water system and in street work. They were first bonds, but they could not be sold anywhere.

Housewives could never tell how many requests for meals a day might bring forth; but people were usually as generous as their circumstances would permit. "One day last week, it is said, a tramp went to the residence of Henry Ward Beecher Crow to beg for something to eat. The poor fellow, not wishing to undergo any useless exertions, remarked to Crow, "Say, pard, how did you fare in there?"

There were many accounts in the local papers of hold-ups and robberies. Coxey was linking up his army to march on to Washington, and reports and discussions of his activity impresses the dire need on all our minds, most of the people whose homes were in this valley were not in actual want.

There was one rabbit drive that was held near Market Lake (Roberts). At least two hundred people took part in the drive; men and boys were stationed about fifty feet apart when they started, and they gradually closed in as they neared the stock yards. The rabbits were run into a double-deck sheep car - it looked as if there were thousands of them. The car was shipped back to "the starving people of Nebraska." A carload of provisions - flour and potatoes - was also collected from this locality and shipped for Nebraska relief.

It was in 1893 that Brig. Adams brought from Jackson's Hole thirty-one head of yearling elk which he had captured during the winter. They were sent to a park in Chicago.

Strikes were prevalent, even in Idaho. The most disturbing feature here was the delay in canal construction - work that was planned but could not be completed for lack of funds. A desert entry on land had to be completed in three years, but to make final proof it was necessary to show beneficial use of water on the land. People had taken up the land with the expectation of getting water in much less than three years, had cleared off the sage brush and made improvements. "Snoopers" were always on the look-out to "jump" a claim whose final date was past. Appeals were made to Washington for extension of time until the water could be put on the land; but Congress was too busy quarreling over tariff and the price of silver to be disturbed over land in Idaho. Congressmen were held in rather low esteem by many Idaho Newspapers and their constituents because of this lack of interest.

The "Dalton Gang" represented an element which was quite numerous, and the Times has one big, "Heel Yourself," which gives warning that one McCarthy was not killed as reported, but was much alive and headed this way. The article surmises that Idaho Falls does not have much loot to attract such a bandit, and that he is more likely to be traveling toward Jackson Hole as a hiding place.

There was some talk of organizing vigilantes, especially to take care of claim jumpers. But even if money was scarce, people were not afraid to work, and man-power and horse-power accomplished many things in this valley with a very small amount of cash. Prime steers were worth \$3.50 per cwt. in Omaha; choice, heavy hogs \$4.75; choice mutton, \$2.25.

Work on additional bridges dragged, but "B.J. Briggs has been awarded the contract for the building of a Market Lake bridge over the Snake River, his bid being \$9,000. The bridge will consist of two spans, of 180 feet each. Work will begin as soon as possible, and the structure must be completed by October 15th." This item was July 13, 1893.

This valley narrowly missed having a town named Grand Rapids, "Some time ago several enterprising men of Lewisville, prominently among whom are E.R. Hawley, Ed. Ellsworth, Will Walker, Dye Armstrong, Lyman Taylor and others, conceived the idea of erecting a flouring mill and opening a town site on the grand rapids of the Snake river, just above the headgates of the Idaho canal, and near Bear Island. It is about five miles from Lewisville, ten miles from Idaho Falls, and twenty-three miles from Rexburg. Grand Rapids would be the natural shipping point for the South Fork country, and owing to the roads, is far better for Rexburg and all sections of the North Fork, than Market Lake. From Rexburg it is only twenty-three miles, and there is no sand or rough lava beds to pull over. The upper Willow Creek country would probably do their shipping here, and it is also expected that a road will be built so as to reach the Lost River country. The site of Grand Rapids is beautiful and conveniently located, and would seem to have been fitted up by Nature's own hand expressly for this purpose. It is below the mosquito belt and above the sand belt, with ample resources of good pure water. County seat not wanted."

The principal of the school in the fall of 1893 was A.D. Martin, and he had an enrollment of 30; Susie Clark, intermediate teacher, had 48; Lydian Hadley primary room, had 62.

Even social affairs reflected the tendency of the days. "Hard Times" socials and "Hard Times" dances were popular. The Yearian girls from Lewisville were popular members of the social set here. Items in the newspapers were apt to be a bit facetious, especially if they were in the Times. "Two gay youths last Sunday, with their ladies, started for the foothills on a pleasure drive. In crossing a slough near Sand Creek one of the gallants veered a little from the main traveled road and as a consequence the horse and buggy stuck fast in the mud. Both the boys were somewhat rattled and chagrined when they found it necessary to roll up their pantaloons and underalls above the high-water mark and wade in and assist the horse out of his predicament. It is no more than natural that the ladies blushed at the ungainly spectacle the two lads presented, but no doubt the gay Lotharios expected to gain favor by the heroic hardship they were undergoing. As we haven't the right to publish the names, if we did our name might be "Dennis." At any rate, foot-baths in Sand Creek without the aid of Grandpa's Soap, is one of the latest society innovations." (Other contemporary items indicate that these young men might have been Sam Dennis and Gene Wright, and that they were driving Gib Wright's horse.)

In the spring of 1894 the papers commented a good deal on the colonization of the west side by the Swedes. By July, 1894, the filling of the jails with "Coxeyites" became quite a problem, and at last Judge Beatty gave orders that the jails would be emptied of all such prisoners if the Union Pacific would furnish transportation for them to the places from which they came. By fall of that year, various townsmen were predicting that better times were near at hand; but the most important of those was the opening of the Great Feeder on June 22, 1895.

The three topics that seem paramount in our local papers in 1898 were women in politics, the Klondike rush, and the Spanish American war. The Register was much opposed to the political activity of the ladies, but the Times encouraged them.

But the women were not seeking either approval or disapproval. Much of their activity was expressed through the Village Improvement Society, which was organized May 8, 1898, with Mrs. Curley as president and Mrs. Reesor as secretary. "Among the women who have already joined are Mesdames Curley, Chapin, La Rue, Lindsay, L.T. Mitchell, Scott, Reesor and J. Ed. Smith." A little later they had 67 members enrolled, and they mapped out a program of civic improvement, and nearly every council meeting found one of their committees present, with requests for cooperation.

One of their first activities was to investigate the town water tank, and when it was found to contain two feet of sediment - including dead fish - they demanded a better water supply.

The women themselves started to clean up neglected alleys, one such being between the Consolidated Implement Company (the "Con I") and the Coltman Lumber yard. The next move was to ask the council to guarantee that citizens would use certain alley trash boxes that the V.I.S. would provide, and that the city would empty them. To provide the boxes, G.G. Wright and E.P. Coltman each furnished 500 feet of lumber, Tommy Shannon furnished nails, Louis Elg the paint, and Fred Willits did the lettering and numbering. Dick Boomer agreed to place the boxes.

The V.I.S. believed in optimism and co-operation, and publicly and through the press, urged people to make this their home, to believe in it and to boost for it, or else to get out. They advocated a public reading room, public parks, fencing and general care of the cemetery, a hospital, and adequate water works and an electric light plant.

The W.C.T.U. was also very active, and effective enough that the saloons made many concessions and agreed to many regulations to try to pacify them - they set regular closing hours, agreed not to sell whiskey to men already drunk or to minors, etc., if a complaint was lodged against some man as being an habitual drunkard, they agreed not to sell him any more drinks. It was entirely the women's efforts that had brought about this state of affairs in the liquor business.

Politicians were given to understand that the men might still hold most of the offices, but if they were wise, they would have regard for the wishes of their feminine constituents.

On April 28, 1898, at the home of Mrs. Reesor, was held the first meeting of the "Child's Union," the fore-runner of our present Boy Scouts and Camp Fire Girls. The women appointed as an organization committee were Mesdames Holden, Brunt, McClelland, Rosenberger, Willson, T.J. Smith, J.R. Mason, Geo. Chapin, Reesor, and Miss Willson.

The real rush to the Klondike lasted only a few months, but it amounted to a frenzy while it did last. "Yukon, nuggets, Chilkoot Pass and Dawson City" became household words overnight. The C.C. Tautphaus party was the most notable one from here. Mr. Tautphaus was an adventurous, pioneering spirit, who had been hard hit by the financial depression, and when he headed a party for the Klondike, he was given financial and moral support by a large number of well-wishers, many of whom would have been glad to go with him. He wrote most interesting reports of his adventures in Alaska and they were read and discussed very generally. In one letter he says, "If God forgives me, I'll never put horses through such an ordeal again."

But the war claimed some space too, and the attitude of the day is reflected in a local editorial: "We have had 35 years of peace, and with the hard times that have seared men's souls for the past six years men look forward to the coming of war as a real blessing, believing it will increase the business of the country and have a tendency to draw attention from our present business depression. I believe a good, honest, stand-up fight, once in about so often, is necessary to cleanse the moral atmosphere. It purges the body of the nation, makes it healthier and stronger. The rude shack of war is needed to pause the people from stagnation, and to purify and elevate the national life."

The U.S. battleship Maine was blown up in Havana harbor on Feb. 15, 1898, killing 266 American sailors. Idaho has no seaports, but we took an interest in the war just the same, and one of our well-known citizens, Bert Grenwell, "is the happy father of an invention that bids fair to revolutionize modern warfare. It is a gun whose motive power is dynamite, and which shoot immense quantities of barbed wire. A pound of barbed wire, upon being discharged from the gun, will spread out a rod long, and taking a whirling motion, will clean out everything in its path."

The Spanish American war had its songs, like all other wars. At a patriotic concert in Armory hall in June, 1898, we find "My Sweetheart Went Down on the Maine," sung by Miss Nellie Cutter; "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," by Geo. D. Hill; "In My Prison Cell I Sit," by Dr. Reesor; "Down Went the Battleship Maine," by Mrs. Jackson; "Just Before the Battle, Mother," by James Fryer; "Babylon is Fallen," by Mrs. Mason and chorus; "Sailing by Cuba," by Mrs. Parks; "Remember the Maine," by Mr. Fryer; Dr. Reesor then gave his favorite, "The Sword of Bunker Hill," and Mrs. Jones led the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Governor Steunenberg's call for 800 volunteers from Idaho was issued April 27, 1898, and was answered immediately by a company of twenty-four from Idaho Falls, who left here May 4. They were, Rudolph Wreidt, Chas. F. Johnson, Carl R. Schotto, John Wallenstein, L.A. Strunk, Jens Larsen, L.A. Smith, Gust A. Carlson, Wm. Crowley, R.J. Kettenmeier, J.S. Mulliner, Jr., Homer McMullin, W.C. Kennedy, C. Smith, Wm. F. Owens, Mark Gorham, Chas. C. Barnes, John J. Townsend, Henry Reeder, Oscar Elg, Lewis B. Smith, Robt. J. Owen, Horace C. McWhirk, Peter Marker.

Andrew Marker had already enlisted with a company from Pocatello, and the first Idaho boy to enlist was David Bybee, Jr., who volunteered while at school at Kansas City. Mr. Bybee has been an employee of the Times-Register for many years.

