

THE IDAHO NEWS.

BLACKFOOT, SATURDAY, JULY 20 1889.

GEN'L. PRIDE is the best abused man of his party in the Territory. When a fight is on hand he may get a little disfigured, but, we notice, he is always in the ring.

INDIAN COMMISSIONER MORGAN has issued a circular letter to Indian agents instructing them to retain all faithful employes at agencies and schools and to make no removals for political causes.

BINGHAM COUNTY failed to get a federal appointment this week, but what of that? She is still ahead in the count and holds as many trumps as any one of the other counties sitting at the table.

WHAT a graceful thing it would have been in the constitutional convention to have given Ex-Governor Stevenson a seat in that body from the Territory-at-large. What a contrast in broad gauge, liberal patriotism would there have been in that act to the narrow partisanship seeking party control.

A CLAUSE in the constitution limiting the indebtedness of the State and of the counties, beyond which it will be unlawful to go, will always keep up the credit of the State and of the counties, and THE NEWS modestly suggests a consideration of the measure to the convention.

GOVERNOR LOWRY is hotter than broadcloth in August over the Sullivan-Kilrain fight on Mississippi soil. He still believes he will get the sluggers and the officers of his own State who were present and allowed it. His latest move is to annul the charter of the railroad that bore them to the field of battle.

THE metropolitan dailies of the East publish telegraphic dispatches of the doings of the conventions of the Dakotas, Montana and Washington but are as dumb as oysters about Idaho. Possibly they have not learned we are sitting in convention. Every weekly in the Territory has found it out, and that far are ahead of those dailies in enterprise.

WITH the capital fixed at Boise for twenty years as recommended by the constitutional committee on public buildings, some croakers will be robbed of all the pleasure they ever enjoyed. Their chief daily delight consisted in puny threats to remove the capital, and now their occupation is gone. The next best thing now is to start an opposition capital.

TEMPORA mutantur, et nos mutantur in illis, the times are changed, and we are changed with them. A few years ago it was the policy to keep new States in the back ground; now it is the policy to admit as many as possible. Politics in some respects is a race horse with the speed of Spokane, and it is hard to keep up with him.

JUDGE JOHN L. LOGAN, of the First Judicial District of Idaho is resting from his labors for thirty days and during the time will rusticate in the beautiful Shenandoah Valley of old Virginia. May he return to Idaho as strong physically as he is strong in the confidence and esteem of the people of his district.

THE action of Judge Berry in preparing and mailing an extra copy of his opinion in the Chamberlain-Woodin contest case to the Salt Lake Tribune the day before it was rendered here in open court, particularly as that paper had published two communications pending the trial calculated to prejudice the case and one of which was from an officer of the court, is eliciting no little comment and criticism in the Territory. It is true State officials oftentimes give reporters for press dispatches copies of State papers and reports to be published simultaneously with their first readings at home, but for a judge to send his legal opinion away to be published before it was given from his desk in the court room is a move in advance of any judicial move ever made in Idaho. THE NEWS knows nothing radically wrong in this, but thinks it would have been a huge joke on His Honor had he, by some unfortunate circumstance, failed to hold court that day, and the Tribune had been the first to announce the decision.

If a word of scandal should ever be spoken or published about the constitutional convention it will not be for its being full. The large number of daily absentees are conspicuously noticeable. In after years it will be in order for these absentees to amuse their children and the rising generation by pointing out the sections in the constitution introduced by them when—"I was in the Idaho convention."

HISTORY charges republics with being ungrateful, individuals say corporations are soulless and what shall we say of the Idaho convention after its treatment of Ex-Governor Stevenson. Gov. Stevenson loves Idaho with the purest love of a patriot; he saved her from going to pieces like a ship on a rocky reef; he has given her an administration above criticism; and he has favored Statehood from its incipency; he has worked for it; he made the first official move towards it, and, with all these, he has been denied a seat on the convention floor from the Territory-at-large.

A Brave Man.

An Ohio man has married his mother-in-law, who thus becomes wife to her son-in-law and mother to her grandchild. The happy bridegroom is not yet thirty, and on the occasion of the wedding wore a cheerful smile and a very slight mustache. The bride, a tall, sallow, angular female, claims to be less than sixty, but does not look it. It is believed that in this case the woman married the man, but as she has kept house for him for the past two years he ought to know what he is about. In any event the palm of bravery must be conceded to this man of nerve, who has routed all the humorists and broken the matrimonial record by wedding his mother-in-law.—Ex.

SOLOMON'S time for all things has brought around a time for a movement in the re-organization of Idaho Democracy. Let the move begin at Boise City. A large number of representative men of the party is assembled there; let them pass the watchword down the line and begin the action. To succeed a party must be thoroughly organized and equipped for the battle. If we are to fight for State officers in the fall time we cannot re-organize too soon, and if we are not, it will be well for us to let the people know our position touching Statehood, and on all issues growing out of it. THE NEWS suggests to the Democratic members of the convention the propriety of issuing an address to the voters of the Territory defining the position to be taken by the party and establishing the lines upon which they will fight until the next political convention next summer. In times of peace prepare for war is as true for politicians as for soldiers, and much will be gained, by mapping out plans now and getting ready for the battle when it comes.

THIS is section 4 of the Bill of Rights as introduced in the constitutional convention with an explanation of what "liberty of conscience" means:

SEC. 4.—The exercise and enjoyment of religious faith and worship shall forever be guaranteed; and no person shall be denied any civil or political right, privilege or capacity, on account of his religious opinions; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured, shall not be construed to dispense with oaths or affirmations, or excuse acts of licentiousness or justify polygamous or other pernicious practices, inconsistent with morality or the peace or safety of the State; nor to permit any person, organization or association to directly or indirectly aid or abet, counsel or advise, any person to commit the crime of bigamy or polygamy, or any other crime.

No person shall be required to attend or support any ministry or place of worship, religious sect or denomination, against his consent; nor shall any preference be given by law to any religious denomination or mode of worship.

STATEHOOD, under the right kind of a constitution, will be a blessing to us, but should we fail in our efforts to get Statehood we can live

under a Territorial form of government. But better even than Statehood to southern Idaho is a thorough and complete system of irrigation; without this we may as well be traveling along the road hunting fresh fields and pastures green. Without irrigation in this section we cannot live and prosper. Statehood without irrigation will avail us nothing in building up the country but Statehood with irrigation will make the waste places glad. The convention as a body of representative men and working for the welfare of the whole Territory should seriously look at this matter, and THE NEWS suggests that it may go, with propriety, beyond the business for which it was called far enough to memorialize congress to aid us in the construction of suitable irrigating canals, and succeeding in securing this aid and succeeding in securing Statehood the convention will have done works for which coming generations will call it blessed.

HERE is the way the constitutional convention proposes to create the Senate and House of Representatives:

SECTION 2. The Senate shall consist of one Senator from each county, and the House of Representatives of double the number of the Senate: Provided, the Legislature may increase the number of Representatives from time to time, but the number of Representatives shall at no time be more than three times the number of Senators: Provided, also that the number of Senators shall never be greater nor less than the number of counties. The Senators shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties, and the Representatives shall be chosen by the electors of the respective districts into which the State may from time to time be divided by law.

SECTION 3. The Senators shall be elected for the term of four years and the Representatives for the term of two years from and after the first day of December next following the general election: Provided, however, that when the Senators elected at the first election after the adoption of this Constitution shall assemble at the seat of government, they shall, on the first day of the convening of the Legislature next thereafter, draw numbers for long and short terms. Numbers corresponding with the number of Senators elected shall be placed on separate pieces of paper, which shall thereafter be carefully folded so as to hide the number and placed in a box. The Senators shall then, in the presence of the Governor, Secretary of State and State Auditor, or any two of them, draw the numbers from said box. Those drawing the odd numbers shall serve for the term of two years; those drawing the even numbers shall serve for the term of four years, so that thereafter one-half of the Senators shall be elected every two years, and in case of an increase of the number of Senators, the same proceeding shall be had to determine the long and short terms of the Senators first elected from the new districts.

SECTION 4. The Legislative Assembly shall, in the year 1895, and every ten years thereafter, cause an enumeration to be made of the population of the State.

SECTION 5. The number of Representatives shall, at the next session following the enumeration of the inhabitants by the United States or this State, be fixed by law and apportioned among the several counties according to the population, exclusive of persons not eligible to become citizens of the United States. And the ratio of the Representatives shall be determined by dividing the whole number of the population by the number of Representatives; and the number of Representatives to which any county or district shall be entitled shall be determined by dividing the whole number of the population of such county or district by such representative ratio; and when a fraction shall result from said division greater than one-half of said ratio; such county or district shall be entitled to a member for such fraction; and in case any county shall not have the requisite amount of population to entitle such county to a member, then such county shall be attached to some adjoining county or counties for representative purposes.

Notice For Publication. U. S. Land Office at Blackfoot, Idaho, July 20, 1889. I, Lewis E. Fritchett, of Blackfoot, Idaho, who made Homestead Application No. 1117, for the Lot 5, Section 33, Township 3 north, Range 35 east, B. M. do hereby give notice of my intention to make final proof to establish my claim to the land above described, and to expect to prove my residence and cultivation before the Register and Receiver at Blackfoot, Idaho, on Monday August 19, 1889, by two of the following witnesses: John Killion, William G. Davidson, Henry C. Dippel, Joseph Parsons, all of Blackfoot, Bingham county, Idaho; Lewis E. Fritchett.

Notice of intention to make proof as above will be published once a week for six consecutive weeks in the News published at Blackfoot five weeks before the date designated in said application. PERRY J. ANSON, Register.

Notice For Publication. U. S. Land Office at Blackfoot, Idaho, July 20, 1889. Complaint having been entered at this Office by Evan McPherson against Nathan Sears for failure to comply with law as to Desert Entry No. 322 dated February 25th, 1888, upon the SW 1/4 section 4; SW 1/4 section 3; NE 1/4 NW 1/4 section 4; SW 1/4 NW 1/4 section 4; NW 1/4 NW 1/4 section 4; and SW 1/4 NW 1/4 section 4, Township 13 N., Range 34 East, do hereby give notice of my intention to make final proof to establish my claim to the land above described, and that I expect to prove my residence and cultivation before the Register and Receiver at Blackfoot, Idaho, on August 24, 1889, by two of the following witnesses: Richard M. Watson, John P. Porter, Charles W. Berryman, Geo. B. Rogers, all of Bingham county, Idaho; Homer Lalburty.

Notice of intention to make proof will be published once a week for six consecutive weeks in the Idaho News printed at Blackfoot five weeks before the date designated in said application. PERRY J. ANSON, Register.

Notice For Publication. U. S. Land Office at Blackfoot, Idaho, July 15th, 1889. I, F. M. Shoemaker, of Bingham county, Idaho, who made Pre-emption statement No. 1506, for the SW 1/4 of section 8, township 2 south, range 37 east, do hereby give notice of my intention to make final proof to establish my claim to the land above described, and that I expect to prove my residence and cultivation before the Register and Receiver at Blackfoot, Idaho, on September 7th, 1889, by two of the following witnesses: James Hull, August Lundquist, Chas. Heddock, Leon Miesien, all of Bingham Co. Idaho; F. M. Shoemaker.

Notice of the above application will be published in the News printed at Blackfoot which I hereby designate as the newspaper published nearest the land described in said application. PERRY J. ANSON, Register.

Public Sale. Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Probate Court of Bingham county, Idaho, made on the 14th day of June 1889, in the matter of the estate of Joseph Lee, deceased, the undersigned, the administrator of the said estate, will sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder for cash, on Saturday, 27 day of July, A. D. 1889 at 12 o'clock a. m. at the court in Blackfoot, said county and territory, all the right, title and interest of Joseph Lee at the time of his death to a certain mining claim situated, lying and being in the said county, and territory, and bounded and described as follows: Mining claim known as the Mountain Chief, situated in Mount Pisga mining district, commencing at Post B, thence 300 feet westerly to Post C, thence 1500 feet south easterly to Post D, thence 500 feet easterly to Post E, or southwest corner stake of Robinson's mine. This claim is located at the head of Bilk Gulch. C. BUNTING, Jr. Administrator. Dated at Blackfoot, Idaho, July 2, 1889.

SUMMONS. In the District Court, Third Judicial District, Territory of Idaho, county of Bingham, s. s. Dena Washbourne, Plaintiff, vs. Pearl Washbourne, defendant. SUMMONS. To Pearl Washbourne, In the name of the people of the United States in the Territory of Idaho. You are hereby notified that there is now on file in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the Third Judicial District of said Territory in the county of Bingham, complaint of Dena Washbourne asking judgment that the bonds of matrimony heretofore existing between you and the said plaintiff be dissolved, and annulled, and that plaintiff given custody of her minor child, issue of said marriage before and answer to said complaint within ten days of service thereof, if served within Bingham county, and within twenty days if served out of said county, and in forty days if served out of said district, exclusive of the day of service judgment will be taken by the plaintiff and will apply to the court for the relief demanded in plaintiff's complaint herein.

In testimony whereof, I, A. L. Richardson, Clerk of the said District Court, have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court at Blackfoot, this 8th day of June 1889. A. L. RICHARDSON, Clerk, By R. H. HOPKINS, Deputy, J. Ed Smith, Atty. for Plaintiff.

Strayed or Stolen. From my ranch on John Days' Lake Bingham county, about April 1, 1889, two sorrel horses, five years old, one branded T, (Spanish T.) on left thigh, saddle marks, one branded S on left shoulder and dim S on left thigh, will weigh about 800 pounds. A liberal reward will be paid for their recovery. FRED BAIRD, Gray's P. O. Bingham Co. Idaho.

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