IDAHO WORLD.

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IDAHO WORLD.

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SAM'L A. MERRITT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. OFfice on Commercial street, second door above the court house. n1tf.

P. E. EDMONDSON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, WILL practice in all the Courts of the Territory. Office on Main street, in Idaho city. [May 27, '69.

GEO. AINSLIE. R. E. FOOTE.

AINSLIE & FOOTE,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, IDAho City. Patents obtained for mining lodes, under act of Congress of July 26, 1866. OFFICE—On Wall street, opposite Andrews & Co.'s store. n1tf.

JOE. W. HUSTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. U. S. DISTRICT ATTORney for Idaho. Office in Curtis' Block, Boise City, I. T. [Dec. 23, 1869.

FRANK MILLER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW, IDAHO City, I. T. Office in third building above the court house, Commercial street. n8tf.

JAS. HEALY, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE ON EAST side of Montgomery street, three doors above Wall, Idaho City. n1tf.

H. ZIPF, M. D,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR—Office on head of Wall street. [n14tf.

Society Notices.

THE STATED CONVOCATIONS of *IDAHO CHAPTER* No. 1, R. A. M., are held at the Masonic Hall, the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. Sojourning Companions in good standing are invited to attend. [n38] JONAS W. BROWN, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.—EXCELSIOR LODGE, NO. 4, I. O. O. F., of Centerville, will meet every Saturday evening at their Lodgeroom. ☞ Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. J. PFOUTZ, N. G.

Centerville, I. T., Feb. 11, 1869-qy.

IDAHO LODGE, NO. 1, A. F. & A. M., holds meetings on the fourth Saturday of each month. All Masons in good standing are invited. By order of the W. M.

JONAS W. BROWN, Sec'y.

Saloons.

BANK EXCHANGE SALOON!

[Two doors above J. B. Emery's,]

Main Street,.....Idaho City.

MATT. ZAPP, Prop'r.

HAVING SUCCEEDED IN REmoving my saloon building to its present location, between Black's corral and Emery's store, I am now ready to receive and entertain

All my Old Friends and Customers,

in better style than heretofore. The Bar will be supplied with only the finest qualities of

Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

which will be dispensed in a style to suit customers. Idaho city, Nov. 11, 1869-1y.

MINERS' EXCHANGE

SALOON

AND

BILLIARD ROOM.

MAIN STREET, IDAHO CITY.

BAIRD & JUDGE,.....PROPRIETORS.

WE CAN NOW ASSURE THE PUBLIC that we have the largest and best furnished saloon in Idaho Territory, and are now ready to receive and entertain our customers in good style.

Our Billiard Tables

Are of the best manufacture, and will always be kept in condition for use; and the bar of the house will be supplied at all times with only the best qualities of wines, liquors and cigars. [sep 23, 1869tf.

MINERS'

BREWERY AND BAKERY.

MAIN STREET, Idaho City....RUD & CO., Propr's.

LAGER BEER.

PIES, CONFECTIONERY, &c., Always on hand. The Bar is always attended to by competent persons. [mar. 4, 1869tf.

Miscellaneous.

CITY DRUG STORE!

BRICK BUILDING, COR. MAIN and WALL STS.,

IDAHO CITY.

ESTABLISHED, JUNE 3, 1863.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT has decided to make a material reduction in the prices of all articles in his line, and having unsurpassed facilities for obtaining in San Francisco

PURE AND GENUINE DRUGS,

MEDICINES AND PERFUMERY,

At the lowest figures,

He is confident of being able to satisfy all who may favor him with their patronage, both in regard to

PRICES AND QUALITY

OF GOODS.

Fresh Lots of Goods

Received from time to time, as may be necessary to keep up a complete assortment.

N. B.—Physicians' Prescriptions Promptly and Correctly Prepared.

Idaho City, May 27tf

CAPITAL WHISKEY

Manufactured by

C. Jacobs,

BOISE CITY, I. T.

THIS LIQUOR IS

PURE AND UNADULTERATED,

And has attained the age of

OVER ONE YEAR!

For price and quality I

DEFY COMPETITION.

Orders from the various Mining Camps Promptly Filled.

Nov. 11, 1869-tf. **C. Jacobs.**

GREATHOUSE BROS.,

BANKERS,

BOISE CITY, I. T.

S. W. DICKINSON, OF IDAHO City, will sell Greathouse Bros. Checks on John Sime & Co., San Francisco, and John Sime & Co.'s Exchange on New York endorsed by Greathouse Bros.

GREATHOUSE BROS. WILL

LOAN MONEY

MAKE PROMPT COLLECTIONS,

Buy Territorial Warrants, Scrip and Bonds,

AND DO A

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

In Boise City.

Idaho City, June 3, 1869tf

J. SAYLES, JR. THOS. S. BIRCH.

WASHINGTON MARKET.

SAYLES & BIRCH, Propr's.

Cor. Main and Walluka Streets, **IDAHO CITY, I. T.**

WHOLESALE AND REtail dealers in

BEEF, PORK, MUTTON,

And MEATS OF ALL KINDS

With branch places of business at

YREKA Market, Buena Vista Bar; CENTER Market, next to Baird & Judge's Idaho City. [sep30m3.

BAKERY.

BREAD PIES, CAKES, AND

CONFECTIONERY,

Of all kinds, kept constantly on hand, and orders for

Balls or Parties

Of anything in my line promptly filled, at my new establishment next door to Heckman & Dickinson's, Main street, Idaho city. HENRY FREIDINGER.

November 18, 1869-m3.

LEON JACCARD,

WATCHMAKER,

Two doors above Miners' Brewery, at Graf's old stand, *IDAHO CITY.*

Watches for sale and repairing done at short notice, and warranted. [dec16, '69-m3.

NEW TRICKS OF JAPANESE JUGGLERS.

The Royal Satsuma troupe of Japanese artists made their introductory bow to a San Francisco audience, and their performances are thus described by the *Bulletin:*

The fame of this company as acrobats, jugglers and equilibrists attracted a large audience to the theater. The performance opened with contortion and crab-bending, by a plump little fellow about eight years of age, whose grace, agility, and good nature fairly captured the house. Then came the tub and ladder tricks, with little "All Right" as the principal feature. A skillful prestidigitateur swallowed a pipe while it was lighted, or attempted to make the audience believe he accomplished the feat, and subsequently drew it from his clothes. He also performed interesting tricks with eggs, tops, ribbons, etc. The most startling trick in this line was the pretended swallowing of needles, one by one, and then drawing them from the mouth on a long string. This was the only act where solos on the barbarous Japanese fiddle were introduced, and after the novelty of this sound wears off, it can well be spared. The slack rope and wire acts were performed very acceptably by a young woman, who succeeded in putting on a dress without the aid of the umbrella in balancing. In the hanging pole trick a slender lad displayed skill and strength to a remarkable degree, and set the laws of gravitation at defiance with the utmost equanimity. The Oriental Hercules has jaws that would prove a sure fortune to any hotel runner. A mammoth tub, with a small boy standing upon the rim, is placed near him—forming a load that two men find difficulty in managing—when he stoops down, siezes the tub with his teeth, and raises it high in the air. In the closing scene a little girl, apparently five years of age, is placed upon the pinnace of a series of blocks, she having barely room to stand. She bends a crab, puts her head between her feet, toward the audience, and her clothes are so arranged that they give her the appearance of a butterfly. Take it all in all, the entertainment is novel and interesting, and merits success anywhere.

THE FENIANS CONDEMNED BY THE POPE. It has been for some time a matter of dispute in Ireland whether the Pope's recent condemnation of secret societies was intended to include the Fenian Brotherhood. The following decree, dated Rome, January 12th, sets the question at rest:

As it may be doubted by many whether the society of Fenians is included and denounced among the societies condemned in the Pontifical Constitutions, our most holy Father Pius IX, having first taken the opinions of the eminent cardinals, the inquisitors general appointed to guard against heretical perversity in the universal Christian republic, lest the hearts of the faithful, particularly the simple, should be perverted to the imminent danger of their souls, and adhering to the decrees of the congregation of the General Inquisition issued in like circumstances, especially the decree of July 5, 1865, has decreed and declared that the American or Irish society called Fenians is comprised among the societies forbidden and condemned in the constitutions of the Supreme Pontiff, and in particular by that lately issued by His Holiness dated October 29, 1869, beginning Apostolicæ Sedis;" in paragraph 4 of which are declared liable to sentence of excommunication, to be removed only by the Pope, "Those sects called Free Masons. Carbonari, or any other kinds of sects which either openly or privately plot against the Church or legitimately constituted authorities, together with those who in any way favor the same; as also their secret heads or leaders, so long as they shall not have denounced them." He has therefore commanded this answer to be given to certain bishops who have asked the question D. ANGELO-ARGENTI,

Notary of the Holy Roman Inquisition.

CONGRESSIONAL DRAW-POKER. — Draw-poker is again the popular Congressional game. Rumor has it that at one of the West End circles the play rages very high, while in the vicinity of the Capitol certain Representatives quarrel all night over a twenty-five cent stamp at the same game. A room at a leading West End hotel is said to be entirely devoted to poker playing, in which one of the proprietors frequently takes a hand. A night or two since, at one of these frequent gatherings, a visiting gentleman was mulcted to the tune of $5,000. Among the Congressional Representatives present at this party were the knight of the *big* moustache who sits with the majority and represents the State of Illinois (by the way, he is said to be the *acme* of poker players), and the knight of the *stubbly* moustache from Ohio, who holds the cards more in his own hands at the round table than he did as a general in the Federal army. At this game a "straight flush" is allowed to beat "four aces." The "white moustache" held one of these marvels on Friday evening last, and caught one of his opponents to the tune of a thousand. The "picaninny" game previously alluded to takes place at one of our leading down-town hotels; a Western Representative and ex-Senator, and a big Representative from Kentucky being among the nightly participants. Unlike its rival at the West End, this game partakes of no sporting character. Strangers are not allowed a hand, and it is purely one of amusement.—*Cor. Newark Journal.*

THERE are sixty-four prisoners in the Ohio Penitentiary under sentence for life. The veteran is John Gull, from Stark county, thirty-three years a convict, now 70; mind long since gone, and a wanderer about the yard.

THE earnings of the Pennsylvania Central railroad, last year, were $17,250,000; expenses, $12,000,000; and the net earnings exceed those of 1868 by $17,314.

CHINESE in Texas are thinning out the dogs. At Calvert a fat cur is worth $5 for his meat.

SALT LAKE AND COLUMBIA RIVER R. R.

From all obtainable information upon the progress and prospects of the bill introduced at an early day of the present session of Congress, providing for a grant of public domain in aid of this most important project to an inland empire of country in area, its success is not only very probable but almost certain. There is not a more important railroad bill before Congress, and the vast and vital necessity and utility of the measure seems to be understood and appreciated both by the House and Senate Committees having the subject under especial consideration. The recent passage of a comparatively unimportant bill granting public lands in aid of the construction of a short local railroad line projected in the State of Oregon, in the Senate, assures beyond all reasonable doubt, the passage in that body of this bill whenever it shall come up in its order for action, and we learn the prospect is equally favorable for its passage through the House. It may therefore reasonably in due time be expected to become a law. The U. S. Government is directly interested in the speedy completion and permanent maintenance of such a road for postal communication and purposes, and still more for necessary military purposes in the transportation of troops, munitions of war, and military stores. Heretofore Indian wars have been carried on, military posts established and maintained, and troops and military stores necessary, transported from place to place at an enormous expense and with great and unavoidable delays, which the construction and use of this railroad will to a great extent remedy. Where facilities exist for the rapid concentration of troops at any given point within an area of country hundreds of miles in extent, the Indians soon learn the folly of committing depredations, or of commencing any overt acts of hostility. In this view alone, this proposed railroad line, once in successful operation, from the main trunk Union Pacific to the navigable waters of the Columbia river will do more to secure peace and ensure tranquility among the Indians throughout the whole range of country traversed by it, than would the maintenance of a standing army of thousands of troops distributed at various points at military posts throughout the Indian country. There can be no question that the annual saving in this way to the National Treasury would amount to a large sum of money, certainly at least three-fourths of the present annual appropriation and expenditure for that purpose, to say nothing of the probable loss of life also prevented.

A further and very important consideration is the certain rapid settlement of the entire expanse of country from terminus to terminus of the road by actual settlers, and the establishment of thousands upon thousands of permanent homes,—the founding of villages and cities, and the growth of population and development of every material resource of a now comparatively uninhabited region of country. The productive industry of this constantly increasing population, rapidly peopling an inland section of over one hundred thousand square miles of now vacant public domain, would very soon amount to an annual U. S. revenue greater than the value of the lands granted by the terms of the bill to aid in the construction of this railroad, at the minimum Government price of $1 25 per acre. The residue or alternate sections of lands retained would more readily bring $2 50 per acre than the whole would sell for $1 25 per acre without the road. In fact the almost complete isolation from any and all market facilities whatever would necessarily prevent any considerable settlements being made, or population being secured, to most of this vast region for a very long time to come in the future. All who now live in any portion of the country adjacent to the projected route of this road know that a more salubrious climate and greater natural advantages of surface and soil can scarcely be found anywhere, while the known mineral wealth of the entire belt of country from east to west, and extending for many miles north and south, is absolutely incalculable and inexhaustible. Idaho, particularly Southern Idaho, is vitally interested in the success of this measure. Our Delegate in Congress, Hon. J. K. Shafer, is exerting himself to aid in every honorable and legitimate manner in the success of this bill. The entire Oregon and some of the California delegation in both Houses of Congress are doing all in their power to ensure its passage. Especial credit is due to the efforts of Hon. George H. Williams, U. S. Senator from Oregon, and Hon. Joseph S. Smith, member of the House of Representatives from that State, and this truly national, eminently practical and most magnificent enterprise, if through their efforts it shall assume shape, and proportions, and being, will be a lasting and a prouder and more imposing monument to those who have projected and who shall successfully carry through this measure than monumental brass or marble, and will redound to their credit and add to their renown when all the petty local partisan issues of the hour shall have passed into the sea of eternal oblivion.

[COMMUNICATED.]

SHALL IDAHO HAVE A UNIVERSITY?

The crowning labor of the life of Thomas Jefferson, and one in which, during his latter years, he took the most pride, and from which as the honored "Sage of Monticello," he derived the greatest pleasure, was the founding of the University of Virginia. Among all the achievements of the early American Colonists, none were of more enduring renown and of greater instrumentality for good throughout the whole original thirteen British colonies, than the institutions of learning they established almost coeval with the first settlement of the country. Waters from the fountains of knowledge were made to flow in abundant streams almost everywhere that settlements were made. Idaho stands to-day in pressing need of the same educational facilities afforded elsewhere in our common country. To deprive the rising generation of these facilities is to do a great, an irreparable wrong. We, of to-day, the adult population of this Territory, proud of our pioneer achievements in much that lays the permanent foundation of a great, and wealthy, and prosperous, and influential and populous country in time to come, have as yet taken no step, adopted no measure, digested no plan for the education of the youth in our midst beyond the uncertain, often imperfect common school education. In this we are fast falling behind the age;—behind all other Territories, and are perpetrating perhaps unconsciously and unintentionally, but none the less an actual and a great injustice upon ourselves,—upon our present and future reputation as a people,—and upon those now dependent in a great measure upon our action or inaction in the premises.

In the past history of this young Territory, what public enterprise of any moment has failed to receive support, or has wanted for necessary aid to carry it through? The people resident upon the Pacific coast everywhere are proverbially a liberal people and glory in being so. It is doubtful, if taken upon the average for means and numbers, they are in this respect anywhere equaled in the world. There is nothing so much despised among all classes as what is called a "picayunish spirit." The very air of the country is insalubrious to the illiberal and small-minded. This being the case, why shall not immediate steps be taken to turn a portion of this spirit of generosity in which all so justly pride themselves into the channel of providing something toward an ample endowment fund for a Territorial University. Every contribution and donation *bone fide* made and used toward promoting such an object will be rearing a perpetual monument of living praise to the donors, and in investing in a species of stock which may pay dividends of good to generation after generation of posterity to the end of time. There is no good reason why Idaho should not within the next two years possess a University which shall be among the best on the Pacific coast, and in due and reasonable time rank among the best in the United States. Let us all seriously think the subject over, and try the experiment at all events. We can and ought to do the best we can, but at present are doing nothing. By doing the best we can, and every one almost can help a little,—many a great deal, something toward it will certainly be accomplished. "It is only the first step that costs," says an old maxim. We can, if we will, take that first step the coming summer. Will the right men in the right time and place step forward, organize an incorporated company for the purpose, and start the ball rolling? Few will refuse to contribute something toward such an object. Every friend to education will assist the enterprise. Every new comer into the Territory, nearly, will help the project along. It will have the good wishes of all,—the censures of none. The children of to-day will rise up and call the memory of those who begin, and who aid in, and who carry out this good work blessed for all time to come. It will be an ornament and an honor to the Territory, and to all who aid in its successful operation. True, the people of Idaho are as yet comparatively few in number, the country is sparsely settled, and the finances of most are limited. Yet the children of Idaho require education as much as food and clothing and maintenance. It is theirs by right. If they are deprived of it who are to be blamed for it but ourselves? Every citizen and resident of adult age in the Territory is in some measure responsible for the decision of this most important question. Shall we have a University in Idaho?

TASTE.—The Empress Eugenie has decided to do away with the extravagance prevailing at the French court, and simplicity in dress, says an exchange, is about to dawn upon the world. Didn't it exisit in full blaze of meridian splendor in Eden? Husbands and papas will rejoice at this announcement and bless their stars and daughters.