IDAHO WORLD.

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IDAHO WORLD.

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Professional Cards.

JOSEPH MILLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BOISE CITY, I. T. WILL also attend to professional business in Boise county, on short notice. nov17, '70.

SAM'L A. MERRITT,

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

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.

DR. C. E. FREEMAN,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR. Office at the Drug Store, *CENTERVILLE*, I. T. May 19, 1870-tf.

C. WAGNER, M. D.,

LATE BREVET LT.-COLONEL AND SURGEON U. S. Army. OFFICE—Boise Drug Store, Main Street, *BOISE CITY*. [ap17, 70-tf

H. ZIPF, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR—Office on Main street, next door to City Drug Store, Idaho city. [n14tf.

JAS. HEALY, M. D.,

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

DR. B. SIMPSON,

PRACTICING

PHYSICIAN and

DENTIST.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE on Commercial street, in rear of DuRell's Bank. [Nov. 17, '70ly.

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.

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.

RESTAURANT!

MARTN'S OLD STAND,
Wall street,
Two Doors Above White & Douglas' Corner.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVing purchased Martin's old stand, together with all his

FURNITURE, FIXTURES,

Cooking utensils, and everything pertaining to the old business, she is prepared to accommodate all with board by the meal, day or week.
MARY BEYER.
Idaho city, August 4, 1870-tf.

YREKA RESTAURANT,

PIONEER CITY, I. T.

M. GARRITY,.....PROPRIETOR.

THE TABLE IS SUPPLIED with the

Best the Market Affords,

And meals can be had at all hours. Nice clean Beds, for the accommodation of guests, and a stable convenient for animals. [je23'70tf.

E. REINHART & CO.,

FORWARDING AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS!

ELKO, NEVADA.

ALL GOODS CONSIGNED TO OUR care, marked "R & Co., (in a diamond) Elko, Nevada," will be promptly forwarded. Teams always ready, and there will be no delay in forwarding.

We have concluded arrangements with the Elko and Idaho and Idaho Central Road Companies to pass over their roads, FREE OF TOLL,

All Teams Loaded by Us

For Idaho merchants, thereby reducing the tariff of freight on all teams loaded with goods forwarded by us. [je 23, 70-tf] E. REINHART & CO.

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.

Miscellaneous.

CITY DRUG STORE!

BRICK BUILDING, COR. MAIN and WALL STS.

IDAHO CITY.

ESTABLISHED, JUNE, 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

NOW ON HANDS!

J. B. EMERY!

IS IN CONSTANT RECEIPT OF the newest and largest stock, direct from New York city, consisting of all brands of

WHISKEY

Choice plain and fancy

FAMILY GROCERIES!

All choice brands of

WINES AND LIQUORS!

From San Francisco; also

CLOTHING,
BOOTS, HATS,
CAPS, CUTLERY,

Of every quality, and a large stock of

PIPES AND TOBACCO.

J. B. EMERY.
Idaho City, Jan. 27, 1870-tf.

BATHS AND BOARDING!

WARM SPRINGS!

HAVING THOROUGHLY renovated and refitted this establishment, we are now prepared to accommodate any number of

Transient Guests or
Permanent Boarders

In a style equal, if not superior, to any house in the Basin. Our hotel accommodations being now perfected, persons desiring to test the medicinal and curative properties of the water will receive every attention. HOT and COLD BATHS ready at all times, and in when it is desired the SWIMMING POND will be ready for those who prefer it to the bath-tub. The TABLE will be supplied with everything the market affords, and the BAR well stocked with the finest brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Ample

Stable AND Corral

Accommodations are provided for stock.
H. F. SAYRS & CO.
October 6, 1870-m3.

ASA D. NUDD, C. J. NEWCOMB, San Francisco. | H. WEBSTER, S. L. STANLEY, 62 Broad St., N. Y.

H. WEBSTER & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers in

Wines and Liquors!

No. 410 Front Street,
San Francisco.
M. HUTCHINSON, Agent. [ap128, '70-tf.

For Sale!

Horseradish & Celery,

Fresh from the Ranch.

Orders left with Clark & Jones, opposite the Luna House, will be promptly filled. A. MICHAELSON.

MINERS'

Shaving Saloon!

THIS PLACE HAS BEEN THOROughly renovated and refurnished by the undersigned and is now ready for the accommodation of all who may wish their hair cut, head cleaned, or a nice and smooth shave. ☞ Shop next to Peyton's saloon, Wall street. n51vol4 A. J. CARVAN.

PROTECTION.

The Radicals, legislating in the interests of the monied men of the country as against that class who "eat their bread in the sweat of their brow," cling, with death-like tenacity, to their pet theory of a protective tariff, which operates not equally alike upon all, but benefits the rich and still further impoverishes the poor. The interests of the millionaires and manufacturers of the East, and of railroad and steamship monopolies, seem to engross the whole time and attention of our public servants at the National Capital. The protection of what they falsely term "home industry" against competition from foreign productions, in the nature of manufactured goods, is but a pretext to favor capital as against labor. If their theory is based truly upon the doctrine of protection to home industry,—is right in principle, and is designed to accomplish the greatest good to the greatest number, which should be the aim and object of every measure under any form of Government,—then the tariff laws should be so framed as to operate equally alike upon all classes, and not be so framed as to render the "rich richer and the poor poorer."

The manufacturer of cotton and woolen goods insists upon a heavy duty being laid on all imported articles of a similar character to those he has for sale, and upon all such as are liable to come in competition with those of his own manufacture.

The iron monger and steel manufacturer insists upon like protection, which is equivalent to levying blackmail on the people, who are consumers, in order to "line the pockets" and increase the profits of capitalists who invest their surplus funds in manufacturies.

The boot and shoe factories of Massachusetts have proven prolific sources of wealth to the owners through the means of Radical protection; while labor groans under the heavy burdens imposed on it through the enforcement of this selfish and short-sighted policy.

The favored classes, in order to increase their already enormous profits upon goods of home production, canvass the markets of the world and buy their labor at the lowest price for which the same can be obtained in any quarter of the habitable globe, paying no tariff or duty upon the importation of the same, and bring such labor in competition with that of our own race and kindred. If the capitalist and manufacturer has the right to buy his labor in the lowest market, why has not the laboring man an equal right to buy his goods in the lowest market also? No good reason can be given why the rule should not work both ways.

Railroad companies, boot and shoe manufacturers, and other rich corporations, are engaged in importing Coolie labor,—the lowest and most degraded class on earth,—and thousands of Chinamen are obtaining employment throughout the country upon the theory that cheap labor is a benefit to the country, an assumption as false as that of giving away to monopolies millions of acres of the public lands being a benefit and an advantage to those seeking homesteads on the national domain.

If it is right to protect the home manufacturer against competition of foreign imports by a heavy tariff, then it is equally right, and a matter of simple justice, that the same protection should be extended to home labor against the ruinous competition resulting from the importation of Chinese For every Chinaman employed, a white man or woman is thrown out of employment. We do not want cheap labor, nor do we require it. It benefits the capitalist alone, and impoverishes the working classes of our own people. The capitalist should receive a fair profit upon his investments, and the laborer who "is worthy of his hire," should receive a fair remuneration for his services.

If anything requires protection, it is labor; for capital, in all countries and in every age, has been able to protect itself. The "cheap labor" movement has made more converts to the free trade policy than has anything else during the last quarter of a century. Republicans are deserting their high tariff theory in favor of a tariff for revenue only, in the hope of staying the tide of Democracy which is sweeping over the country; but all their efforts to stop the revolution in public sentiment will prove futile, for the people have become thoroughly aroused and have resolved that they will have a change of rulers as well as a change of policy. The laboring classes are beginning to have a lively appreciation of the dangers which threaten them from this "jug-handled" protective tariff policy, which favors and fosters capital by degrading white labor, and the recent elections clearly indicate that they have resolved to no longer place confidence in the promises and pledges of the Radical party leaders. The abrogation of the Burlingame treaty is demanded by every consideration of justice to the working classes, and to the Democratic party alone can they look for relief from the evils which follow in the train of that infamous instrument, the bitter fruit of Radical diplomacy.

ANOTHER "LOIL" SQUABBLE.

Sprague, Radical Senator from Rhode Island, and son-in-law of Chief Justice Chase, appears to have got into trouble with his party co-laborers in the "great cause of moral expansion and human rights." It seems that he and Congresman Jenckes, author of the Civil Service Reform Bill, could not quite agree in political matters, and Jenckes being a man of natural ability, while money is about the only prop by which Sprague is supported, as is perfectly natural in an intellectual strife, Jenckes was pretty sure to come off winner. This disturbed the bile in Sprague, and aroused the malignity of the fellow besides, and he set his wits to work to get ahead. The term of his antagonist was about to expire, and the fact was seized upon by Sprague as a good means of operations. Jenckes was a candidate for re-election; Sprague resolved to defeat him. By the use of money and misrepresentation—genuine Radical weapons—he succeeded; but he didn't bury him deep enough. Jenckes is raising a buzz and stink that seems likely to annoy others, while it is particularly damaging to Sprague, by charging him with treasonable duplicity in his actions during the war. He says that while Sprague was loudly proclaiming his loyalty to the Government, and his devotion to the principles of the party carrying on the war, he was secretly supplying the Confederates in Texas with arms and munitions of war, and receiving in return therefor their cotton, which at that time met with ready sale at immense prices. By this means he was enabled to donate large sums to the fund for carrying on "the war for the Union." This is one of several charges made, and Jenckes backs it up by official documents, in the shape of letters from Gen. Dix, and a report from Jo. Holt to the Secretary of War, in 1865. To these accusations, Mr. Sprague, although challenged to do so, has made no reply, and it is fair to presume, considering Jenckes' knowledge of the facts, and Sprague's record for the past ten years, that the Rhode Island money king and high tariff advocate has got into a muddle that may require something else than money to release him from. Petty ambitions and a greed for spoils sometimes split up powerful organizations, and expose to view the special vices and iniquities of the chiefs as well as the specks of corruption that ooze from subordinate pores. "When rogues fall out, honest men are likely to get their dues," is a trite saying, the truth of which will be shortly re-verified by the dissolution of the corrupt Radical organization now cursing the country. The spoils are becoming scarce, and the internecine strifes are begun among the leaders. A few more elections will settle the matter for them, and then the people will be able to see how and why things have been done, which they have been so long unwilling to admit as possible.

CAPT. KIDD'S TREASURES.—The New York *Sun* of Nov. 23d gives an account of the finding of a quantity of treasures, consisting of Spanish doubloons, jewelry, &c., of an ancient date, supposed to be part of the long looked for valuables of Capt. Kidd. The discovery was made at a point on the west side of the Hudson river, about five miles below West Point, and the discoverers were led to the spot through the medium of spirits, they say. They had been at work in a number of spots in the locality of the discovery for several months, pursuing their labors only at night, and were frequently interrupted by persons residing in the neighborhood who were curious to know what was the use made of the lights seen by them on the uninhabited mountain side; but they, through the aid of the spirits, succeeded in finding the spot of concealment, and by blasting exposed the property and then fell into a fight over the division. The blast attracted the attention of the tiller-man of a canal boat, who saw them fighting, and with a party of his men went to them, and thus learned what was done. They actually secured, at last accounts, about $7,000 in doubloons, of ancient stamp, and a large quantity of jewelry, all of which was discolored by the water.

SUICIDES.—Suicides are very common now, in the States, and various ways are resorted to "to shake off this mortal coil," but the last and most novel method we have heard of was that of a man in New York, who swallowed a pint of kerosene and then tried to set fire to it. Only that his matches were spoiled he would have succeeded.

EXPENSIVE.—The soldiers sent by Grant to overawe the New York Democracy at the recent election, cost the country half a million dollars. Such is Radical "retrenchment and reform."

A RICH TRIBE.—The Osage tribe of Indians number 3,000 and have, after paying all debts, 160 acres of choice land per head and in the aggregate $6,000,000.

HOW NEXT?

Horse cars, for the transportation of passengers to and fro in cities, is an old thing, and ingenuity has been tasked in every way to find another and better, or at least cheaper, motive power, but without avail unless the reported discoveries we hear of in our exchanges prove true. First, some ingenious fellow in New Orleans invented a power consisting of a coil of vulcanized rubber, something like a watch-spring, which was wound up like a clock, and was so arranged that it could be rewound up while the car was in motion. An unlimited rate of speed was claimed for this power, as its force depended solely on the tension of the "spring," and could be regulated at the will of the conductor. But that seems yet to be somewhat lacking in perfection, as we have heard no more than the first account of it, containing a description substantially as given. But another fellow has been at work on a different element, or combination of elements, in Chicago, and has produced the very thing, according to Chicago papers; and we are inclined to agree with them, as it is a known fact Chicagoans are very "airy," and air is much less laborious and expensive to prepare than vulcanized rubber. Following is a description of the new invention given by an exchange:

A Mr. D. Myers, of Chicago, has patented a pneumatic street car, driven by compressed air, which is said to meet all the requirements fully and satisfactorily. The car resembles an ordinary street car, except the peculiar formation of the roof, which looks like that of a palace sleeping car. This heavy top renders the car about twice as heavy as others, and is of great importance to the pneumatic car, for it contains the propelling power. It consists of four hollow tanks, made of copper, brazed together, of sufficient capacity to hold 150 cubic feet of compressed air, and of sufficient strength to resist a pressure of 250 pounds to the square inch. These tanks are filled, or charged, by means of an air force pump worked by the steam engine. Beneath the seats on either side, at one end of the car, are two small machines operated precisely the same as the ordinary steam engine, connected with the wheels by cranks. The engines are controlled by the conductor on the platform by means of a wheel placed in juxtaposition with the brake. One hand is used in operating the engines, without interfering seriously with the control of the brake. It requires but a few minutes to fill the tanks, which are calculated to hold sufficient air to propel the car, with an ordinary load, three miles, at the rate of one mile in ten minutes or less. A public trial was made of the car a few days since, in which many street railroad men and practical engineers and mechanics participated, and all pronounced the working of the machine to be perfectly satisfactory. If it shall prove to be all its inventor claims for it, it will be one of the most important and valuable inventions of the century.

INDICTED.—The Elko *Independent* of Nov. 30th says that the Grand Jury of that county had found bills of indictment against Daniel Taylor, Daniel Baker and Leander Morton, for highway robbery. They are three of the men arrested on the charge of robbing the Mail and Express cars sometime since. There were four of them, one of whom has not been captured.

JEWS IN FRANCE.—There are more Jews in Alsatia and Lorraine than in all the rest of France. Alsatia contains a Jewish population of 46,000 and Lorraine 9,100, together 55,100 Jews, while the rest of France contains but 12,400. The city of Metz contains a Jewish population of 5,800 souls.

A PATRIARCH.—There is a man living in Stawamba county, Mississippi, by the name of John Owens, who was 111 years old on the 15th of last October. He was born in North Carolina, and has resided in northern Mississippi for the last 40 years. He has been twice married; the last time, at the age of 94.

AGAINST PROTECTION.—The largest iron manufacturing district in Missouri gave over 10,000 majority for revenue reform; the next largest gave 6,000; and the district having the largest iron deposit in the world gave 8,000 majority against the protective tariff candidate.

BLACK VOMIT.—South Carolina has a negro Lieutenant Governor, three negro Congressmen out of four, eleven negro State Senators out of thirty-one, and eighty negro Assembly men out of one hundred and twenty-four, besides a negro Judge of its Supreme Court.

ANNEXATION SCHEMES.—The telegraph informs us that a movement is being made by Sonorans resident in Arizona for the annexation of Sonora to the United States. Many of the leading families of Sonora are aiding in the movement.

CAPACITY, MY BOY!—A man named Hicks, in St. Joseph county, Indiana, recently devoured, at a single meal, a 10-pound turkey and two chickens; picking the bones clean. All he lacks of being a hog, is the shape.

HEAVY EXPORTS.—During the eight months ending September 1, 1870, the South exported cotton to the value of $152,525,181.