

# The Tribune

PUBLISHED BY  
DAVIS & BARNETT

Subscription, ..... \$2.00 Per Annum

WEEKLY ESTABLISHED DEC. 8  
1881, and entered at the Caldwell Post-  
office as second-class matter.—Act of  
March 3, 1879.

CALDWELL, IDAHO.  
—3rd State St.

**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**  
In Effect July 1, 1909.  
Display, per inch ..... 17 1/2¢  
Display contracts, not less than  
1200 inches to be used within  
six months ..... 12 1/2¢  
Locals, per line per insertion ..... 10  
Local contract of 500 lines to  
be used within six months ..... 100  
Card of thanks ..... 25  
Condolences ..... 50  
Classified advertisements, 1 1/2¢ per  
word per issue.  
No classified advertisement taken for  
less than 20 cents.

Posters printed from advt.:  
Full page—1500 copies ..... 15.00  
Less 33 1-3 per cent. ....  
Full page—1000 copies ..... 12.00  
Less 33 1-3 per cent. ....  
Half page—1500 copies ..... 10.00  
Less 33 1-3 per cent. ....  
Half page—1000 copies ..... 8.00  
Less 33 1-3 per cent. ....

### LEGAL ADVERTISING.

Final proof notices ..... \$7.50  
Bank statements, legal rates  
All other legal notices at the rate  
established by the laws of the State of  
Idaho; that is \$1.00 per folio first in-  
sertion and 50 cents per folio each ad-  
ditional insertion. A folio consists of  
an inch solid nonpareil, or 60 words.  
No other rates recognized by the firm  
except on written contracts.

Hell Telephone ..... 58  
Independent Telephone ..... 63

### CANDIDATES GALORE

The state of Idaho feels the call of the people. There are 4 or 5 candidates for every nomination on the Republican ticket in every county in Idaho. The woods are full of yearning patriots ready to sacrifice their personal interests and welfare for the people. Number is the condiment of life. Under the direct primary, eight or nine candidates for each nomination is necessary to make the campaign interesting. The law contemplates several candidates. It would not look right for The Tribune or any other newspaper to attempt to circumvent the law or veer it from its purpose.

We welcome the candidates, each and every one. The more the merrier. The Tribune wants the coming campaign carried out in harmony with the spirit of the direct primary law. We anticipate a beautiful surprise for the Republican party, but it is due the party and might as well come first as last. The more candidates there are the greater will be the opportunity for strife, discord and confusion. Each candidate will have his friends who during the primary campaign, will learn to despise every other candidate and his friends. The Republican party will be divided into four or five hostile camps. Plots, stratagems and conspiracies will be the order of the day. Out of this confusion should come a Democratic victory. The Democrats will undoubtedly hold a preliminary meeting or convention of some kind and agree upon the men. The hate and rancor will not permeate the rank and file of the party. Probably no hatred will be engendered at all. The party will present a solid front at the general election. The Republicans will be jealous, piqued and dissatisfied with each other. The minority party has the better of it under the direct primary. There can be no question about that.

The Republicans are at each other already. The supporters of Governor Brady think that Messrs. B. F. O'Neil and Paul Clagstone have no business butting in. They are ridiculing and abusing these two men as though they were traitors, spoliemen, grafters and imbeciles. Suppose this thing keeps up until August. Do you think that Barney O'Neil's friends will support Governor Brady at the general election or visa versa. It is not likely. There are no enemies like erstwhile political friends. A primary campaign is not and cannot be conducted on principle. It degenerates to personalities. It cannot help do so except in rare instances. The campaign in Idaho will be conducted as a fight against James H. Brady as a man or against B. F. O'Neil or Paul Clagstone as men.

We note that there are two Idaho newspapers which assume that they are the mouthpiece of their respective candidates. Perhaps they have been so ordained by the candidates. It is more than likely. If they have such credentials, this fact reflects little credit on the political judgment of the candidates, themselves. The North Idaho News, published at Sandpoint, is the official O'Neil boomer and the Weiser Signal is the authorized Brady organ. The News, without questioning the source, authenticity or likelihood of the story, will publish anything derogatory of Governor Brady. With equal indifference the Signal adopts any and all slurs, suspicions or charges against O'Neil. They both join hands in ing Clagstone Hail Columbia or anything else. One by one the newspapers of the state will be drawn into

the controversy. They cannot well avoid dipping in. The result will be that the common people, the rank and file of the Republican party, will become convinced that the leaders of the party are a pack of fools or rascals. If these eminent men permit their mouthpieces to continue, we are inclined to think that the verdict the people will arrive at a just one.

The direct primary law contemplates several candidates for each nomination. It even goes so far as to provide for a second choice. The law invites every man in Idaho to become a candidate for the nomination. The newspapers can rightly take up the fight of any candidate. In doing so, it should remember that the other candidates are Republicans; that they are decent men and good citizens, and would probably make good officials; and last that the right to seek a nomination inhere to no man. Be he ever so superior, no man can say: "I am entitled to the nomination; other candidates are interlopers with no rights in the premises." One man has a good a right as another. The people will express their preference. The duty of the newspaper is fulfilled when it has truthfully presented the qualifications of the candidates, always provided that the success of the Republican party and not the fortunes of the individual, is its purpose and desire. If the newspaper's sole aim, object and ambition is simply to further some man's political ambition, then it is at liberty to adopt such means and methods as seems best to its publisher and editor.

### HEYBURN'S GOOD SERVICE.

That the attack made by Senator Heyburn in the U. S. Senate on Tuesday against the unlawful activities of the forestry service, in this Western region, is a just one, is a fact well known to every observing person. Senator Heyburn gave details, named names, and stated facts, in a way that demonstrated his case absolutely.

The mining men in these Western States have also had occasion to deal with the same kind of arbitrary action on the part of officials of the forestry service. In reply to protests made by miners of Colorado something like two years ago, when the foresters interfered with lawful mining operations, Chief Forester Pinshot sent out a circular declaring the facts and showing that the forestry service had nothing to do with the matter under the law. It is quite true, as shown by the Colorado people, and as shown in the Pinshot circular that the forestry service had no legal right in the premises; that the operations of the miners were conducted by virtue of the laws and regulations defining the duties and powers of another department of the government altogether. And yet the fact of the interference of the foresters was without the least doubt. The protests of the miners had the result to bring to public notice that such interference was illegal. But while Mr. Pinshot stated that it had not been done, the facts and the proofs showed conclusively that it had been done, admittedly in transgression of the law.

Of course Smoot knows as well as any one that the showing made by Senator Heyburn is true; and yet, for the purpose of ingratiating himself with the powers that be, and getting favors politically, he fights against what he knows is true, and defends what he knows to be illegal and wrong.

Senator Heyburn is doing the country good service in calling attention to the abuses, politically, by the unlawful orders of intrusion of the forestry service. His colleague, Senator Borah, in supporting Mr. Heyburn's statements, corroborates the facts as given, and joins in protesting against the abuse and illegal acts perpetrated against settlers who were not able to protect themselves; they did not have money to go to law; they did not have the power to resist the illegal orders that dispossessed and oppressed them. But now, that a powerful voice has been raised in their behalf in the senate, perhaps there will be a reaction against the extreme views as to forestry that have been so widely spread, as a mere sentiment, in unjust dealings with settlers and those who wish to develop the country.

Men are of more worth to a country than trees, as Senator Heyburn so aptly points out, and domestic flocks and herds have more advantage than sage brush and grazing plats.—Salt Lake Tribune.

### SHORB REPLIES TO REV. DREYER

Editor Tribune.  
In your issue of the 11th, Rev. Father Dreyer, S. M., of the church of the Immaculate Conception, takes us to task, gently insinuating that we are making a caustic of the truth. He says: "The gospel according to Mark is not the oldest of the records. St. Mark had a Greek translation of the Syro-Chaldeic original of St. Matthew before his eyes when he wrote his own. And perhaps Father Dreyer has a photograph of the scene, or perhaps an affidavit to the

authenticity of this bit of ancient history.

However, in the Encyclopedia Britannica under title, "Gospels" written by Rev. Edwin A. Abbott, D. D., and considered a very good authority on the subject, we find a convincing argument which goes to prove that Mark's is the oldest story of the Christ, and that Matthew and Luke used his work as the basis of their stories, and he says (referring to the claim that Mark borrowed from Matthew) "at present it finds comparatively little support among competent investigators." Practically the same story can be found in the "Encyclopedia Americana" subject, "Gospels." Authorities quoted as favoring the priority of Mark's gospel Bernhard, Weiss, Holtzman, Martineau, Estlin Carpenter, L. Cene and are Herder, Weiss, Wilke, Schenkel, Volkmar, Weizsacker, Pfeleiderer, neu, Estlin Carpenter, R. Cone and Abbe Loisey and his school of Modernists. We hope it will not be considered presuming should we assert that this comes pretty near to establishing the "concensus of modern scholarship."

Unfortunately the statement quoted by Father Dreyer from our article can be construed into asserting that "modern scholarship" were at one in saying that the original manuscript of Mark dates from about the 12th century. But Father Dreyer places a different construction on the word manuscript than we intended. As we understand the word "manuscript" means "written with the hand," and the Bibles before the invention of printing were all written. The pre-says: "Since the authorized versions of 1611 more than 1500 manuscripts of the New Testament have become accessible, and among them the three oldest and most important." So when the authorized version was published, the manuscripts mentioned by Father Dreyer was not accessible. And, quoting again from the preface to the 20th century Testament, we find: "The translation of 1611, known as the Authorized version \* \* \* \* \* was founded on that completed by Wycliffe about 1380." And Wycliffe translated from Latin manuscripts, and these were of about the 12th century, and that was the idea we wished to convey. Now Mark's gospel, the original we mean, was probably written along about the end of the 1st century, probably about the year 70 A. D. We do not know this to be so, but it seems that this much can be disentangled from the controversy of the scholars upon this point. But the original is nowhere in evidence, and the earliest manuscripts, lately discovered, are generally considered to be of the date of about the 4th century. But the authorized or King James' version, of Mark is very probably a revision of the Wycliffe Bible, just as the American Revised version is a revision of the Authorized Version of 1611.

The argument that we were trying to make was that the Bible contained inaccuracies, and we think we made our point, and it seems that Father Dreyer is in substantial accord with us on that point. We thought there were several and some very glaring, and should we have made a guess, we probably would have placed the figures at about 200 or 300, but Father Dreyer places it at from 30 to 36 thousand, and Sunderland in his "The Bible: Its Origin, Growth and Character" page 197, states that the American Bible Revision Committee figures the number at the startling figure of 150,000 inaccuracies, but we feel that possibly a few ciphers may have unintentionally crept in.

Now, Father Dreyer, quoting Hort, says: "Even among the unquestionably spurious readings of the N. T. there are no signs of deliberate falsification of the text for dogmatic purposes." Now let us, for instance, lack of space and disposition prevents more examples—look at the 5th chapter of the 1st Epistle of John 7th and 8th verses, authorized version: "And there are three that bear record in heaven, the Father, the Word and the Holy Ghost; and these three are one. And there are three that bear witness in earth, the spirit, and the water and the blood; and these three are one."

In the American Revision same Epistle, same chapter and same verses, we find: And it is the spirit that beareth witness, because the Spirit is the truth. For there are three who bear witness, the Spirit, and the water and the blood; and the three agree in one. The words in italics are omitted in Revised Version.

Assuming, which is but fair, that the "Authorized Version" was a correct rendering of the text of the times of the Reformation, and that the Revised version is a correct rendering of the older text, say of the 4th or 5th century, does it not seem that this is a sign "of deliberate falsification of the text for dogmatic purposes." For do we not find here a substantial ground plan for the doctrine of the trinity. Now it is generally conceded that the origi-

nals of what are called the synoptics—Matthew, Mark and Luke—were written in the first century, and that the oldest versions that we have do not date from an earlier period than the 4th century. Now if so many and so great changes were made in the texts from the 4th to the 12th centuries, (30,000 Dreyer, 150,000 Sunter, what changes might not have been brought about during that crude and unformed period between the beginning and the 4th century, when the controverted air was murky when the issuance of spurious and inaccurate texts, when writers did not hesitate to add to or subtract from the texts when a point was to be gained. We find evidences of these in the gospels themselves. Admitting that Mark was written about the year 70, Matthew about 90 and Luke about 105, we must concede that the evolution in Christian thought to have been rapid. Conceding that John was written about the 2nd century, we find still more rapid progress. But contending, as many do, that the original John was written about the close of the first century, the pace must have been little short of furious. We begin with Christ as an inspired man, then demi-god, and finally "god of very god."

Of course there may not have been any deliberate falsification of texts for dogmatic purposes," but there certainly were some very substantial differences in those dark and troublous times when Paul and Peter withstood each other to the face with vigor and persistency.

C. J. SHORB.

### NEWS OF PUBLIC RECORD

H. G. Richards, Nampa, to J. A. Yancey, Gordon, Nebraska, lot 3, section 3, twp. 2 N. range 1 W. B. M. 40 acres; consideration \$1800.

Frank Burns and Mary F. Burns, Emmett, to W. H. Burns, Emmett, strip of land 100 yards long east and west by 70 pards, north and south in southeast corner southeast quarter southwest quarter, section 7, twp. 6 N. range 2, W. B. M. 1 acre; consideration \$100.

John R. Harris to Samuel W. Daventport, both of Emmett, beginning at southeast corner lot 1, section 7, twp. 6 N. range 1 W. B. M.; north along government line 87 1-2 yards; west parallel to government line 24.7 rods; south 87 1-2 rods; east 34.7 rods to beginning. 19 acres; consideration \$4000.

Clarence O. Morehouse and wife to Joseph L. Jolley, Jr., all of Emmett; northwest quarter northeast quarter, section 20, twp. 6 N. range 2 W. B. M.; consideration \$4000.

Andrew C. Smith and wife to Sam-quarter northeast quarter, section 13, twp. 6 N. range 2 W. B. M. 5 acres; consideration \$950.

Ernestine Nelson to Andrew C. Smith, all of Emmett; south quarter east half northeast quarter northeast quarter section 13, twp. 6 N. range 2 W. B. M. 5 acres; consideration \$700.

Orr E. Crites to H. D. Carmichael, both of Emmett; north half west half northwest quarter southwest quarter section 34, twp. 7 N. range 1 W. B. M., 5 acres; consideration \$600.

Conley Lumber Co. to Ewald A. Warner, both of Nampa; beginning at northwest corner of northwest quarter southwest quarter, section 3, twp. 3 N. range 2 W. B. M. north 20 rods, 20x80 rods, 10 acres; consideration \$900.

Jane McGreevy and husband, Payette, to M. R. Powell and J. C. McHenry, jointly, Nampa; part of section 28, twp. 8 N. range 5 W. B. M.; consideration \$8424.

Lydia P. Griffith and husband, Enterprise, to A. J. Artz, Nampa, lots 2, 4, 6, block A, Park addition, Nampa; consideration \$1500.

W. Grant Whitney and wife to Jane McGreevy, all of Boise, part of section 26, twp. 8 N. range 5 W. B. M. consideration \$3365.90.

Libbie M. Cook, and Marion H. Cook, her husband, to Walter E. Day, all of Greenleaf; north half southeast quarter southwest quarter, section 22, twp. 4 N. range 4 W. B. M. 20 acres; consideration \$2800.

George S. Ask and wife to John C. Bowman, all of Caldwell, lots 1, section 6, twp. 4 N. range 4 W. B. M. 40 acres; consideration \$600.

H. E. Dunn, Payette, to Frank H. Hogue, Delta, Ohio, northeast quarter southwest quarter section 31, twp. 8 N. range 4 W. B. M., 40 acres; consideration \$2500.

Caldwell Banking & Trust Co., Ltd., to Lora A. Russelle, south half southwest quarter northwest quarter section 3, twp. 5 N. range 5 W. B. M.; consideration \$850.

Asa W. Foote and wife to Jessie May Wilson, all of Nampa, east half block 2, Park Place addition to Nampa; consideration \$1.

Joseph H. Shawhan and wife to Benj. P. Shawhan, all of Payette, consideration \$1.

M. D. Cotton and wife to J. T. Whitig, all of Caldwell; east half southeast quarter southwest quarter section 25, twp. 4 N. range 4 W. B. M., 20 acres; consideration \$3000.

# Joe Williamson

Here is about the best \$5 Shoe ever made. It is a Harlow Tan

We saw a pair of them the other day that we sold last summer. This man says he has worn them every day since he bought them, and they look good enough for another year's wear.

They are made of the best Willow Calf leather and Rock Oak soles. It is a nifty looking shoe as well as a wearer.



Ladies, now is the time to buy your Low Shoes. We may not have your size little later.

And don't forget about that pair of hose. You get a 25¢ pair of stocking with ever pair of shoes this month, if you pay us \$2 or more for the shoes. Buy any kind you want, for any member of the family, and get your hosiery free.

And don't forget that this deal is all off the 1st day of April.

# Joe Williamson

Garret H. Van Wyngarden and wife to Goandu Real Estate & Investment Co., all of Caldwell; lots 5 and 6, blk. 72, Caldwell; consideration \$1.

Goandu Real Estate & Investment Co., Ltd., to Garret H. Van Wyngarden, all of Caldwell; lots 9 and 10, blocks 101, lots 20 and 21, block 102, Goandu addition, Caldwell; consideration \$1.

Harry D. Carmichael and wife, Emmett, to Charles T. Barringer et al., Boise, east half northeast quarter northeast quarter, section 9, twp. 6 N. range 1 W. B. M.; consideration \$2300.

Nels J. Nelson and wife to J. L. Largent, all of Caldwell; lot 1, which is northeast quarter northeast quarter section 2, twp. 3 N. range 3 W. B. M.; consideration \$2500.

T. G. Montgomery and wife, Pendleton, Oregon, to O. V. Badley, Caldwell southeast quarter southeast quarter section 3 twp. 2 N. range 3 W. B. M. consideration \$1.

Bismark Yountsler to C. J. Fuller, both of Emmett; southwest quarter, section 27, twp. 7 N. range 3 W. B. M. 160 acres; consideration \$5000.

James M. Thompson and wife to Mabel M. Snyder, all of Caldwell, lots 5, 7, 8, 9, and east half of lot 5, block 95, Mountain View addition, Caldwell; consideration \$1.

Anne W. Young and James A. Young, her husband, to F. M. Cole, all of Caldwell, lots 6, 7, 8, block 28, Dorman' addition, Caldwell; consideration \$5000.

Richard's Acreage—part of northeast quarter, northeast quarter section 22, twp. 3 N. range 2 W. B. M. lying north of Groumbling & Fulmer addition between Mason creek and right of way of Phyllis canal.

Point Lookout—In section 9, twp. 8 N. range 5 W. B. M.; also beginning at quarter corner on east line of section 8, twp. 8 N. range 5 W. B. M.; west 312 to O. S. L. R. R. southwest-ly by said railroad 896; east to east line of section 8, north to beginning.

McGlinchy Tract—Northeast quarter northwest quarter section 34, twp. 9 N. range 5 W. B. M.

Frazier's Acreage—Part of northeast quarter southwest quarter, section 15, twp. 3 N. range 2 W. B. M. and part of northwest quarter southwest quarter same section.

Larsen Row—Part of northwest quarter northwest quarter, section 23, twp. 2 N. range 2 W. B. M.

W. H. Cleveland and wife, Palouse, Washington, to H. J. Schierbrock and S. D. Porter, Neola, Iowa, north half southwest quarter, northwest quarter and north half south half section 35, twp. 8 north, range 5 W. B. M., 30 acres; consideration \$6000.

Caldwell Banking & Trust Co., Ltd. to Aaron C. Hedden, lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, block 35, lots 11, 12, 13, block 37, Mountain View addition, Caldwell; consideration \$1.

Lizzie Poston and husband, Middleton, to Charles H. Turner, Caldwell, lots 13 and 14, block 9, Caldwell; consideration \$1200.

John R. Hulbert and wife and W. G. Ballock and wife, Albany, Oregon, to H. D. Elphick, Caldwell, north half southwest quarter northwest quarter, section 32, twp. 4 N. range 3 W. B. M.; consideration \$500.

Mrs. Sarah Martin and Pearl Martin, both of Emmett, to Canyon County, consideration \$481.

Formaldehyde for the prevention of potato scab and smut in grain at Botkin & Harmon's.

### NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

Under authority of an order of sale granted by the probate court of Canyon County, State of Idaho, dated February 24, 1910, I will sell at private sale the following described real estate situated in Canyon county, State of Idaho, to-wit:

An undivided one-half interest in and to the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter (NW 1/4 NW 1/4) of section twenty six (26), in township four (4) north, of range four (4), west of Boise Meridian, with authority to assign all the right, title and interest of Ancil K. Steunenberg and Tom B. Steunenberg, minors in and to that certain certificate of sale dated April 23, 1902 for the above described property from the state of Idaho to A. K. Steunenberg.

The sale will be made on or after March 15, 1910 and bids will be received at the office of Messrs. Rice, Thompson & Buckner, Caldwell, Idaho to the status of a man who has ho. Terms of sale: Ten per cent to accompany bid, balance upon confirmation of sale by the court.

CARRIE M. STEUNENBERG,  
Guardian of the Estates of Ancil K. Steunenberg and Tom B. Steunenberg, minors.  
Dated Feb. 24, 1910.

### NOTICE OF MEETING OF MEMBERS OF THE M. E. CHURCH OF CALDWELL.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of all members of the M. E. church of Caldwell, Idaho, at said church in Caldwell, on the 14th day of March, 1910, at 7:30 p. m., for the purpose of voting on the proposition as to whether or not the trustees of said corporation be directed to mortgage lots 1 to 8 inclusive in Block 19, City of Caldwell, Idaho, together with appurtenances thereon for the purpose of constructing a new building on said lots.

R. S. MADDEN,  
Chairman of Board of Trustees.  
O. V. BADLEY,  
Clerk of Board of Trustees.  
Feb. 25—43

Down the street came the fire engines. Driving along ahead, oblivious of any danger, was a farmer in a ramshackle old buggy, says Every-body's. A policeman yelled at him: "Hi there! Look out! The fire department is coming!" Turning in by the curb, the farmer watched the hose cart, salvage wagon and engine whizz past. Then he turned out into the street again and drove on. Barely had he started when the hook and ladder came tearing down the street. The rear wheel of the big truck slammed into the farmer's buggy, smashing it to smithereens and sending the farmer sprawling into the gutter. The policeman ran to his assistance. "Didn't I tell ye to keep out of the way?" He demanded crossly. "Didn't I tell ye the fire department was comin'?" "Wall, con-sarn ye," said the peeved farmer, "I did get out the way for th' fire department, but why in tarnation was them drunken painters in such all-fired hurry for?"

Pitcher Brown has been signed by Chicago at the largest salary ever paid a ballplayer. Brown has three fingers on his pitching arm, or hand. Figure the moral of this true tale out for yourself.