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GIDEON IS SENT UP FOR LIFE

Warren-Meadows Stage Robber Sentenced by Judge eBatty.

A Moscow dispatch to the Spokane Spokesman-Review says:

Without a tremor of emotion, though his face was flushed, John V. Gideon stood before Judge eBatty in the federal court this morning and heard himself sonsigned to the federal prison at McNeill's island at hard labor for life, after conviction for holding up and robbing a stage near Meadows, Idaho.

He walked from the court room to the marshal's office where he was handcuffed to Deputy Marshal Schattner, to be taken to the morning train. At the train he was turned over to Deputy United States Marshal W. R. Beyon and Town Marshal R. D. Kerfoot, of Ontario, Oregon, to be taken to prison. Before going, Gideon asked that his revolver and other personal possessions be turned over to his attorneys, William M. Morgan and G. G. Pickett.

As Gideon arose to receive his sentence, Judge Beatty said:

"John V. Gideon, you have been inlicted in this court of a very serious charge and the jury has found you guilty. This is the time for the court to pass sentence upon you. Have you anything to say why the judgment of the court should not be pronounced upon you at this time?"

"I am not guilty of the charge, your honor," spoke the convicted man in a low voice.

"You say you are not guilty," resumed the court, "but there is no doubt in my mind of your guilt. I have here further evidence of your guilt, evidence which the government did not possess yesterday.

"In a secret recess of your purse the officers have found this receipt for the registered letter sent from Hump, Idaho, the receipt made out to Oliver Osborne.

"In my opinion there can be no doubt of your guilt. The officers also tell me that your body bears the marks of more than one bloody conflict.

"The law in your case gives me no alternative. I have no discrimination, and I direct that you, John V. Gideon, be taken to the federal prison at McNeill's island and be kept at hard labor for the rest of your natural life."

DISTRICT COURT DOINGS

Criminal Docket Finished—Many Civil Cases Set for Trial.

Judge Steele Wednesday passed sentence as follows on four persons convicted of felonies at the present term of court:

Dilliard Martin, three years and six months.

Ed. O'Brien, two years.

William Caswell, one year and six months.

Lewis Reuben, one year.

Martin pleaded guilty to burglary, the charge being that he entered a railroad car at North Lapwai and stole a quantity of property therefrom. Cal Hawk, who was arrested with Martin, has an information filed against him, but the case has been continued for the term. O'Brien and Caswell also pleaded guilty to a burglary charge. They were charged with stealing silverware and other articles from the residence of J. M. Pearce in Lewiston two weeks ago. Lewis Reuben, who is an Indian, was convicted on the charge of stealing two horses from W. A. Elliott in Lewiston.

Cases were yesterday set for trial as follows:

Saunders & Allen vs. Phoenix Assurance company, November 9 at 9 a. m.

Harrington & Parkyn vs. John P. Vollmer et al, November 11 at 9 a. m.

Henry Heitfeld vs. C. C. Fuller, Nov. 13 at 9 a. m.

F. D. Warner vs. Felix Warren et al., November 14 at 9 a. m. In this case M. F. Gose was entered as associate counsel for the defense.

William F. Kettenbach et al vs. Phil Dwyer et al, November 16 at 9 a. m.

Warren P. Hunt et al vs. Phil Dwyer et al, November 16 at 9 a. m.

The case of J. H. Sprague vs. Benton Denny was dismissed yesterday.

The cage of Naylor & Norlin vs. S. L. McFarland was tried yesterday and submitted to the jury at 5 o'clock last evening. The jury were instructed that any verdict reached should be returned to the court at 9 o'clock this morning. The plaintiff sued for $264 on account, and the defendant claims an offset, making the bill reduce $46.

The case of T. P. Conner vs. W. A. Johnson will be called for trial today. It is an action on account growing out of a contract for the water system at the town of Nezperce.

The Inland Construction company that has the 25 miles of railroad work on this end of the Lewiston-Riparia railroad, now reports that it has 250 men at work in the several camps and that the force is being augmented daily. They will soon put on a steam shovel at a point near Central Ferry where they have about 250,000 cubic yards of earth work to do.

JOHNSON PAYS FOR THE WELL

Nezperce Case Decided in Favor of the Plaintiff Who Gets $1,800.

The jury at three o'clock this afternoon rendered a decision in the Nezperce well case. The plaintiff O'Conner was given unanimous decision and secured $1,800 and costs which is practically his whole contention in the case.

The plaintiff in this case contracted to sink a well in the city of Nezperce for the defendant, Z. A. Johnson, under the condition that if he developed a flow of 20 gallons a minute he was to receive $2,000 for his services. In the test of the well a dispute arose as to its capacity. The defendant claims that the discharge is but 18 gallons per minute and refuses to pay the bonus price which was to come from the larger flow.

The case now before the court is the case of P. J. Frepons against R. Grostein. This is known as the Gateway hotel case. Frepons was a lessee of the Gateway hotel when the owner, Robert Grostein, in constructing an adjoining building, closed nine of the rooms and made them undesirable to occupants, thus injuring the business of the hotel keeper. The plaintiff found the property depreciating on his hands and closed the hotel. He then brought suit for $1,200 damages and is in court to have the matter adjusted. The case was called this afternoon and the jury is being selected.

Naylor & Norlin in their suit against S. L. McFarland, a suit on account for $264 alleged to be due on a bill for plumbing, got judgment in the sum of $208.67. The bill was reduced $46 by an offset claimed by the defendant.

No Indictments Announced.

The federal grand jury at Moscow is still busy with the land fraud cases and no announcements have yet been made nor are any expected until the court has completed its work. The trend of the investigation judged by the witnesses called is to fasten guilt upon Clarence Robnett on the charge of conspiracy and upon Ed. L. Knight for perjury. In the latter connection a subpoena duces tecum was issued out of the court this week and William F. Kettenbach, president of the Lewiston National bank was summoned to appear and bring the bank's books along that the jury might be able to determine the condition of Knight's bank account at the time of the transaction.

HEAVY INCREASE OF TITLE

Northern Pacific Files Deed to Clearwater Timber Co.—22,000 Acres. Consideration is $90,595.84.

Wednesday a deed was placed on record at the county auditor's office conveying from the Northern Pacific railway company to the Clearwater Timber company 22,648 acres of timber land in the Clearwater belt, the consideration being $90,595.84. The land is described as being located in township 39, range 5 east; township 38, range 6 east; township 39, range 6 east, and township 40, range 6 east. These townships are back of Pierce City, part of the tracts described being located in the Beaver creek locality.

The deed was executed on September 23, and was signed by Howard Elliott, president of the Northern Pacific. It was placed on record at the request of Stiles W. Burr, of St. Paul, counsel for the company.

Hhe Clearwater Timber company was organized under the laws of the state of Washington and has offices at Tacoma. The articles of incorpration, authorizing the company to do business in this state, were filed here in January, 1904. These articles show the incorporators of the company to be Frederick Weyerhauser, of St. Paul, the world's greatest timber magnate; Edward Rutledge, of Chippewa Falls, Wis.; John A. Humbird, of St. Paul; John E. Glover, of Hudson, Wis., and George S. Long, of Tacoma.

CHILD BURNS TO DEATH

Mother in Critical Condition As Result of Accident.

(Special to Spokesman.)

Colfax, Nov. 2.—While the eight year old daughter of James Gillen, who lives on the bench east of Genesee, was playing around a brush fire which her father had set near the house, in some manner set fire to her clothing. The farmer was some distance away at the time, and the mother, who was at the time confined to her bed, having given birth to a child but two days before, on hearing the child scream, arose and rushed to the rescue of the little one. The child was so badly burned that it lived but a short time and the mother was so much exhausted through the excitement that she was carried back to the house in an unconscious condition. The funeral of the child occurred at the house on Wednesday.

FOREST RESERVE POLICY ITS PRESENT AND FUTURE

Views of Senator Dubois on One of the Great Questions of the Development of the West

Senator Dubois while a visitor in the city last week was asked about his views on the forest reserve policy and the questions growing out of the establishment of new reserves in Idaho and in reply he furnished for publication the following signed communication which clearly sets out his views and which the News is glad to publish in the line of education in what is recognized as one of the great questions of the development of the west. Senator Dubois says:

"I am a strong advocate of the policy of forest reserves and specifically endorse the national administration in its proposed reserves in our state. I do this after very careful consideration of all the interests involved.

"When forest reserves were first created and that policy first entered upon, and especially during the administration of President Cleveland, the western representatives in congress bitterly assailed the creation of these reserves. I joined with my colleagues from the Rocky Mountain region in this opposition, and we continued the fight almost unitedly and with great earnestness for a number of years. We disclaimed always any objection to the policy, but contended against the methods which were used in creating, maintaining and controlling these reserves. During those years reserves were created without sufficient investigation, and there were not sufficient safeguards to protect stockraisers, miners, lumbermen, agriculturalists and people of our section generally. The fight of the western men was constant and united. Our demands were set forth in numerous speeches and finally were acceded to. The policy which controls the creation of forest reserves today and their administration is substantially the policy which the representatives of the western states in congress have contended for, and is substantially what the west, through its representatives, demanded.

"If in any proposed reserve anywhere any particular indicidual or a few individuals suffer, adequate compensation is made to them. All that any such individual or class of individuals has to do is to call the attention of their congressman or senator to the facts in his individual case and the proper remedy and relief will be afforded.

"Whether or not forest reserves are a good thing in Idaho or any other state, depends mainly upon the answers to these three questions: Are the important industries of the state, consequently also its general welfare, dependent upon its timber and water supply. If so, are these resources, where there are no forest reserves, so wisely used, so effectually guarded, that it is safe to assume that they will be permanently adequate to meet every future demand? And if the first can be answered affirmatively and the second can not, is it desirable to assure the community such protection.

Agriculture, mining and lumbering are the most important of Idaho's permanent industries. Upon their continued prosperity depends that of almost every other interest. Agriculture in at least two-thirds of Idaho means irrigation farming. Its relation to forest protection is peculiarly intimate because the great proportion of cultivable land lies in an arid belt, which, even more than in most arid states, has an insufficient system of streams and reservoir sites to draw upon. In many states the reclamation of desert lands depends upon canal projects, which, although expensive, are perfectly feasible because there are large streams from which to draw. Southern Idaho has few streams that have not already shown doubtful adequacy. Not only is it extremely difficult to find any unimproved land which has a satisfactory water right, but the old settled districts constantly feel an increasing shortage. These are the conditions now; the future will certainly bring more claimants, and unless something is done to protect the streams, it will bring a smaller supply of water to meet the increasing demand. Reservoir storage will help, but the reclamation service asserts of practically every project it has in hand that success depends upon sustained forest storage also.

"The following figures show the extent and importance of the interests dependent upon irrigation:

"According to the twelfth census (1900), the 602,568 acres of irrigated land in Idaho was 42.6 per cent of its total improved land. Of the total number of farms, those irrigated constituted 52.6 per cent. The value of all land in the irrigated farms was $21,850,135; the value of the buildings thereon $4,338,425, and the investment in canals and ditches $5,120,399; making a capital, represented by irrigation farming, exclusive of stock, implements, crops, etc., of $31,308,959. The average of all irrigated land was $31.25 per acre; while that of the best, suitable for growing fruit, ranges from $60 to $500 per acre. The value of irrigated crops in 1899, the latest year for which figures could be given, was $5,440,962. I assume that in 1904 it was twice this amount, at least,

Nearly all of this land would be comparatively valueless without irrigation, and with irrigation a similar value can be given a great porton of the now valueless area of the state. In the decade between 1890 and 1900 irrigation increased the improved area in Idaho by 37.6 per cent and added over $12,000,000 to its farming wealth. Future development in greater proportion is limited, not by available land, but almost solely by available water supply, which can never be provided by reservoir storage unless assisted to the greatest possible degree by forest storage. And the lands covered by the above statistics lie almost wholly on streams rising in the proposed forest reserves recommended by the department of agriculture.

"Hitherto, except in a few localities, the various destructive agencies have not pushed back into the mountais far enough to denude the watersheds, and perceptibly affect the flow of the streams; therefore the water users, while suffering from shortage already, have not learned the lesson of forest protection through experiencing the dimunition of supply which follows destruction of the forest. They realize fully the obstacle to further development of arid lands, but base their calculations on the present stream flow without considering the even more serious possibility of the present supply being diminished. It is for these reasons that the water using classes of Idaho have not organized to secure forest protection as much as they have elsewhere, where the necessity has been proved by bitter experience.

"I need not argue that mining absolutely requires a sustained supply of timber and water, and that its profits are greatly affected by the cheapness of both. The point is whether such favorable conditions are assured to those who are spending their lives and money to develop this great industry of Idaho. Experience has shown otherwise. Countless camps have seen the timber and water, second only to ore in necessity to their growth, either destroyed by fire or diminished so as to greatly imperil their future. And now that saw mills are becoming their active competitors, many have not long to wait before the supply which they confidently relied on will be cut before their eyes and shipped out of the state. No industry has more to gain than mining from a system which brings protection against fire and (while freely allowing timber to those who need and have a right to it), against waste and unfair competition.

"But while forest reserves protect the local consumer where the supply is his rightly, they do not injure legitimate lumbering. On the contrary, one of their prime objects is to foster and make permanent this industry. Much of Idaho is now fully supplied with timber, a million acres in one county. It should furnish for all time a number of mills which will employ the people of some better year wealth to the state and support a large dependent population in towns and farms. It will be a great misfortune if Idaho repeats the history of most other timber states. If its timber passes entirely into the hands of a few syndicates, and if these employ the usual methods of their great wealth—immense mills and armies of men intent on the greatest exploitation in the shortest time—the permanence of lumbering in Idaho will be doomed. The small mill will disappear, the price of lumber to the miner and home builder will be dictated by monopoly, and in a short time even the big mills will move away, leaving depression in every business following the temporary abnormal stimulus. The timber will be cut while Idaho is too undeveloped to use much, therefore it will be shipped away. When Idaho has grown to need a large supply it will be gone.

"The object of forest reserves is to prevent this. All the timber which can be spared will be sold from them, and this will be enough to support a large lumbering industry, but the future will also be kept in mind. The young timber will be protected, fires and waste will be prevented, and local demand will be insured permanent supply.

"So closely allied with forest protection that separation is difficult, is the use of the public range. Sheep and cattle grazing is the source of much of Idaho's wealth and the summer range is usually in the regions where forest reserves are recommended. Fortunately, however, the establishment of reserves is an advantage, not an injury to this interest. While the early policy was not always sufficiently liberal, the government now recognizes the importance of this subject, and desires, instead of hampering the use of the summer range, to bring it to its highest permanent untility. On the public domain, unrestricted grazing competition has generally resulted in disadvantage to the small stock owners and deterioation in the carrying capacity of the range which is realized too late to prevent permanent injury. Upon forest reserves the aim is to allow all the grazing either of sheep or cattle, which will not decrease next year's supply, and to allot it on an equitable basis. The settler is protected first of all, and others considered according to their rights or priority and location.

These, then, are the present objects of forest reserves. What valid objection can be urged against them. Whether it is successful depends upon the administration of the reserves and upon the co-operation of the citizens of Idaho. On February 1, 1905, the administration was transferred to the department of agriculture, and the forest service of that department has completed a revision of the regulations upon an entirely new policy. Control from Washington will be reduced and much more authority given to tht local officers. Being on the ground and familial with local conditions, they will be able to do business promptly, without delay of correspondence and red tape. The present policy is based upon the use of the reserves by the people, with only such restrictions as are necessary to insure the fullest use.

"The regulations provide for free use by settlers and prospectors of all the material they need. Large consumers can purchase as freely and as cheaply as from private speculators, although they must not destroy the growth which will provide a second crop. The mining laws apply exactl yas they do outside reserves. Private enterprises, like reservoirs, ditches, telephone lines, stores and summer resorts, are allowed upon application. Grazing is regulated only so far as necessary to prevent destruction of the range or unfair competition. Better pay will be given forest officers and better men secured for the service.

Forest reserves not only do not hinder developments, but they actually assist it in many ways. For example, outside of them there is usually no legitimate way to get timber except by buying the land, which cannot be done unless it is surveyed. Cutting on unsurveyed land is usually trespass, punishable by fine or imprisonment. On a reserve, timber may be obtained anywhere, for any purpose. To secure any legal right of way on the public domain requires compliance with cumbersome laws calling for expensive plats and surveys and necessitating long delays. The new regulations for forest reserves allow permits for all small projects, with no red tape or waiting. On the public domain on, one can legally operate a store, hotel, or any other establishment, unless he can establish a claim to the land. If it is not agricultural land, or if he has used his homestead right, he usually has not way except to locate a mineral claim, regardless of whether he can hold it as such legally. He is always at the mercy of the claim jumper. On a reserve he has only to secure a permit to occupy the land for the desired purpose and the government protects him. This very important aid to the settler is to be extended under the new regulations. It will be the active helper and guide of roads and trails. The lack of trails and bridges is a great inconvenience throughout nearly all mountain regions in Idaho, and the forest service expects to devote much time and money to this purpose.

"These conditions should remove most of the objections which have been made against either existing or proposed reserves in Idaho. No less important in its bearing upon the matter is the present system of establishing reserves. None are recommended without the most careful examination and consideration of all points. Temporary withdrawals pending such examination may include unsuitable land and give color to hasty protests, but the permanent lines are drawn to exclude practically all agricultural areas, and the remainder is restored to the public domain. The examinations are thorough, and by men intimately familiar with western conditions.

"To sum up, the government makes forest reserves for no other purpose than to protect and manage them, at its own expense, for the benefit of the state and its home builders. It is anxious to do this acceptably to the present and the future population. The occasional friction is nearly always due to a misunderstanding of either the objects or the regulations of the reserves. Mistakes can not always be avoided by either side, nor can systems or officers be perfect, but improvement will be faster if the people will co-operate and if critics will devote their energies to correcting errors instead of trying to abolish any system for the protection of Idaho's resources.

FRED T. DUBOIS.

RAILROADS IN NORTHWEST

Over a Thousand Miles Projected in Three States.

Portland, Oct. 31.—That Oregon, Washington and Idaho are the center of a railroad construction movement not known for a decade past in any part of the country is evidenced by the fact that in the three states there is projected 1,060 miles of railroad. A great part of these roads are now in process of construction and another large part have surveys completed or nearing completion, an dthe orders for material placed. In this development Oregon takes a slight lead over Washington and Idaho.

The program of the Harriman system, on which work is actually in progress, are the Elgin-Joseph branch, 63 miles in length; Lewiston-Riparia line (owned pointly with the Northern Pacific) 71 miles; Arlington-Condon line, 50 miles, and several "cut-offs" in the Willamette valley, which are being built to facilitate the handling of traffic.

Lines on which the surveys have been made and which will be well toward completion within the year are Drain-Coos Bay line, 81 miles; Columbia Southern, probably 50 miles: Besides these there is the Huntington-Eugent line through central Oregon, with a branch to Klamath Falls to connect with the Calyifornia Northwestern from Weed, California, making a through Southern Pacific line around the Siskiyous. This latter has not yet been officially confirmed. The plans of the Hill system are thhe Kennewick-Portland line,234 miles, which is now in course of construction and which the grading contracts call for completion within one year; the Lewiston-Grangeville line through Nez Perce county, Idaho, 85 miles (to be operated jointly with the Harriman lines) and other branches approximating a total of 60 or more miles.

Besides the two great systems the Great Southern is extending its line south from Dufur, Oregon, 22 miles; the Pacific Coast Railway & Navigation company now building from Hillsboro, Oregon to Tillamook and which contemplates entering Portland; the Spokane International from Spokane north to the Canadian Pacific; several electric railroads south from Spokane into the Lewiston country; and electric railroad from Walla Walla to Pasco, and easterly from Walla Walla to Lewiston; an electric railroad to connect Portland and Eugene; Medford and Crater Lake railroad project to Fort Klamath and eventually to Salem and the Klamath Lake railroad, which has 34 miles projected from Pokegama to Klamath Falls.

Basing the cost of these 1060 miles on the estimated cost of the Hill line down the north bank of the Columbia —$12,000,000—the total expenditure necessary to complete these railroads will involve something like $55,000,000.

CRAZY MAN AT BASALT

Tries to Escape by Jumping Through Car Window.

On Tuesday evening Lewis Faller, of Bovill, captured an insane man at that place which is merely a grain station on the Clearwater Short Line, about three miles above Potlatch Junction. Mr. Fallen had notified the sheriff and took the man to Bovill the sheriff and took the man to Genesee on the freight train, expecting the sheriff to meet him there and take the man to Lewiston in the morning. Not finding the sheriff there the man was placed under guard over night and taken to Lewiston Wednesday morning in charge of Constable Charles Dellmer. On the way to Lewiston he became violent and although handcuffed jumped through the car window while the train was in motion. His feet were caught on the sill of the car window an dalthough his entire body was hanging over the side of the car he was rescued by the passengers and pulled back into the car.

He was taken before Probate Judge Hanlon and committed to the asylum at Blackfoot. The man gave his name as Michael Murphy, his age as 27 years and his residence at Buffalo Hump.