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SALMON, IDAHO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1904.

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Because a Stove



is round and is called oak of some kind, do not believe it is the genuine Round Oak until you see the name Round Oak on the leg and door. We want you to note also the small round base with grate near the floor. It keeps the floor under and around the stove warm all the time. Stoves with big square bases can't do that. It burns any sort of fuel—hard coal with magazine, fine soft coal or slack with magazine (if you wish)—and gives most heat and holds the fire. If you desire the best call in and see the Round Oak.

F. W. HAMAN,

Broken Block A A Salmon, Idaho.

GOOD SOAPS

The more good soap you use this weather, the better you feel. It keeps the pores open, the skin clean and the body in better condition to withstand the cold.

I have on sale a good variety of all popular soaps at reasonable prices for Toilet, Bath and medical purposes.

W. B. Pyeatt, Ph. G.
Druggist.
SALMON, IDAHO.

A. Barrack,

Dealer in...

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FLOORING
CEILING
PICKETS, ETC.

Kiln Dried Finished Lumber
a Specialty.

Planing Mill at Yard
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Trustworthy lady or gentleman to manage business in this country and adjoining territory for well and favorably known house of solid financial standing. \$20.00 straight cash salary and expenses, paid each Monday by check direct from headquarters. Expense money advanced. Position permanent. Address Manager, 810 Como Block, Chicago, Illinois.

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I have buyers for Idaho farms. If you want to sell with me or write for particulars.

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J. C. Sinclair
Attorney-at-Law
Office Shoup Block
Salmon, Idaho.

C. S. Jones, D. D. S.
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If you want the NEWS
SUBSCRIBE for the
RECORDER.

Holiday Excursion Rates.

On December 22, 23, 24, 25, 30, and 31st, the Redrock, Salmon and Gibbonsville Stage company, will sell round trip tickets at one fare to any point on its line.

This rate applies to all points on the railroad to within 250 miles of Redrock, Montana, tickets good returning until January 4, 1905.

F. W. Vogler,
Gen. Traffic Manager.



Levi Strauss & Co's
Copper Riveted
Overalls

made in our own factories
where only women and girls
are employed.

The Colorado Precedent.

The Colorado supreme court has marked a dangerous precedent of encroachment upon sacred human rights.

The election in that state involves the principle of majority rule, which has never been put in jeopardy before in any civilized government other than an absolute monarchy.

This principle is the recognized foundation of all constitutional governments. There is much more at stake in this instance than the mere political control of a state. It is a contest of plutocracy against democracy. If that packed court establishes the precedent of law that a majority vote can be set aside our republicanism is lost for all time; and the United States at once becomes an Empire and the judiciary is the ruling force of authority.

The most sacred questions of human rights have been at stake in this Colorado conflict from the institution of Feudalism and the abolition of trial by jury for government by military force and court injunctions. The goddess of liberty lay shackled for the assaultants, with only hope of rescue by the army of voters. The battle of ballots was won against the party that was entrenched in power, and the military was dispersed by this popular condemnation; but the court has usurped the authority to abrogate the will of the majority.

If there is power vested in a court to set aside one vote that is not proven to be fraudulent our governmental structure is a delusion. The supreme court of Colorado makes no pretense of having proven that all the votes of the Denver precincts which it has thrown out were fraudulent. It makes no pretense of proving that a sufficient number were illegal to have changed the result of the election in any particular. Then the principle applies, and is made a far-reaching precedent that a court can set aside an honest majority, and declare a candidate defeated who received majority of legal votes.

This important ruling is based upon evidence, by that at least has not been weighed by a jury. It is simply an edict of a partisan court and the precedent establishes only the legal principle of the right of the judiciary to over rule the voters. There can be no logical limit to this power. The king of England is circumscribed in his power, but a court of a state is supreme in this monarchy of ours.

No, there is manifest one power that is above the courts. Of all the innovations that are marked step by step by injunction and edicts without jury trial, there is not one that is not on the side of wealth in some contest against human rights. There is then one power that is above the courts of the country.

Colorado has been made a battle ground for the determination of governing principle for the whole country. The most bitter battle between capital and labor that was ever fought has raged in that state for many months. The republican party and the federal government was committed to the interests of the trusts, and the triumph of human rights at the polls was the greatest rebuke these combined forces had ever received. The triumph of the common people, in a conflict for these vital interests, at this time would have had a far-reaching effect. The laborers would have learned to use the ballot to correct their wrongs if it were demonstrated that there were no appeal from the majority rule.

If this precedent only applied to Colorado it would not concern the public so much. Our system of jurisprudence is so linked together that this precedent will become a law of the land unless it can be revoked by a higher court on appeal. We have been accustomed to say that the court of the laws but this law abolishes objectionable laws but this law abolishes the court of the ballots as a tribunal of last resort and places a usurper upon a throne that cannot be impeached.

Newton Hibbs.

Law of Assessment Work.

Annual assessment work may be done on one claim to hold a group of claims, but it must be clearly shown that the work so done at one point is for the benefit of all the claims of the group. It is not sufficient that the claims are contiguous, though this latter condition is a pre-requisite.

The Idaho court has recently decided a case where a portion of a group of claims was relocated for failure to perform the assessment work as required by law. The claims were placed, were contiguous, and sufficient work was done on one of the claims to hold all, but the owners could not show that the work so performed was of actual benefit to the remainder of the claims of the group, while the other side to the controversy had no difficulty in showing that the work done, although exceeding \$5,000 in amount during one year, was of benefit only to the claim where the work was done, and of no advantage whatever to the remainder of the claims of the group.

It is unlikely that any court would find against a locator owning several adjoining claims on one stream, who

did all of his assessment work on the lowest claim in the stream, as that is the natural way to work placer ground—the lowest ground first—as this is essential to the proper drainage of the claims higher up on the streams. The same applies to quartz locations. If it can be shown that the work done on a single claim is an advantage to the adjoining claims that is all that is necessary if the amount of work is sufficient to represent \$100 worth for each claim.—Exchange.

Flocks of Mormon Children.

The closing session of the Smoot hearing on the part of protestants was one of the most interesting of the long-drawn-out trial, the testimony of witness Owen bristled with accounts of Mormons reputed to have three, four, six or even eight wives. One was mentioned with nine wives, 46 children and 116 grandchildren.

A significant incident in connection with today's session was the frequent inquiry from the committee as to the violation of the law against polygamy since 1862.

Heretofore inquiries have referred usually to the time of the church manifesto in 1890. These questions today indicate a broadening of the investigation and this was, in fact, shown at one point, when Worthington objected to the admission of hearsay evidence.

Chairman Furrows commented that whatever would aid the committee in clearing up the situation before it ought not to be objected to by the attorneys in the case.

While the case, seemingly, has been given little attention during the closing days by members of the committee, other than Chairman Burrows and Senator Dubois, the eastern press has shown intense interest and the Washington papers today contain severe criticisms of the Mormon church.

The Evening Star says: "The testimony is involving Smoot as a party to the line of conduct on the part of the Mormon church which many people believe will be the forerunner to his being unseated, and adds that seven of the ruling body of the Mormon church are polygamists in defiance of the laws; that one apostle, Penrose, was elected last summer in the face of the well-known fact that he was a polygamist, and that Smoot participated in his election, thus becoming a party to and encouraging unlawful acts."

The Evening Times is also severe in comments upon the case, saying in part: Mormon defiance is brazen, deliberate and the climax of arrogance. The attitude assumed has all the essence of treason. Whether or not the church has power to send a man to the senate and keep him there is of far greater concern than if it involved nothing but the future of an individual. There is a great principle at stake. If any band of bigots can rise superior to the United States it is interesting to watch them rise and speculate as to the character of the meat on which they feed."

A Campaign Echo.

Here is a story published in the Washington Times that has bearing on the 1904 campaign in Idaho:

One personal feature of the day in the senate wing of the capitol was the good-humored jesting a number of senators indulged in at the expense of Senator Fred T. Dubois, of Idaho.

The senator's ceasing efforts against polygamy and the political activity of the Mormon church were promptly seized upon as a subject for comment and witticism by many of his colleagues on greeting him today.

When the Smoot case came up last spring it was announced that one of the attorneys for Smoot would be W. E. Borah, of Boise. Borah is one of the best known lawyers in that part of the northwest and is a republican. He did not appear here for Smoot, but held himself in reserve for the national campaign in Idaho.

He was anxious to defeat his democratic friends, Dubois and ex-Senator Helfield, who was running for governor. The democrats put up an active anti-Mormon fight. Definite charges against a score of Mormons were made by C. M. Owen the anti-Smoot investigator, challenging Borah to proceed under the law against alleged offenders.

To this challenge Borah made the reply, which was taken up by Dubois' friends in the senate:

"I am not after the snipe of the valley; I am after the tiger of the jungle—Fred T. Dubois."

If anyone at the capitol today saw Dubois smile broadly as another senator approached and made some jocular comment, it was during the doleful hours that he was just inquiring after the health of the "Tiger of the Jungle."

The frigate bird can fly at a speed of 96 miles an hour without seeming to move its wings to any great degree. J. Lancaster, an American naturalist, asserts that he has seen a frigate bird on the wing for a whole week, night and day, without rest.

Idaho News Notes.

Perhaps everyone is not aware of the fact that Caldwell will have a beautiful new railroad depot next summer. Work will commence on it as soon as the weather is settled in the spring. This will cause the city to attract more of the attention of travelers, who will realize that this is a place worthy of the consideration of people looking for homes and that is the class of people we want. All such improvements help. Let the good work go on. The more we have of it the more rapidly it will spread.—Caldwell News.

Up at Idaho City the mountains are all covered with fine timber. One day last summer some new arrivals from Missouri or some other state were admiring the forests and inquired as to the price per cord wood choppers received. Instead of getting the information a bystander suggested that he cut for him on shares. The man jumped at the bargain and had 20 cords cut and half delivered to the sharp flascote before finding out that he was cutting on government land where he had as much right as any one else.

The advisability of establishing a training or model school in connection with the Albion State Normal for the training of those who desire to become teachers was voted unanimously at a recent meeting of the board of trustees of that institution, and such model school will be inaugurated as soon as possible. President Axline was authorized to engage a suitable instructor for the new department at a salary not to exceed \$1,200 per year. The secretary of the board was authorized to purchase seats and desks for the model school and also such other supplies as are necessary for the general repair of the main building.

A dispatch from World's Fair Commissioner Hurtt brings the information that Idaho has secured the gold medal for collective display of fruits and for keeping qualities of fruit. The fruit exhibit has secured 50 gold, silver and bronze medals.

The state band of North Dakota, 100 strong, is planning to follow the route of Lewis and Clark and give daily concerts in the principal places, arriving at Portland at the same time of the year as the explorers. The band is under leadership of J. H. Zimmerman, who is planning the tour. The organization will be augmented with the best material to be found in North Dakota, Oregon, Washington, Montana and Idaho, and will be drilled for several weeks before starting on the overland trip.

Father Dempsey, of Nampa, had the misfortune to run a rusty nail in his foot Monday, and within a few hours after the accident the symptoms of blood poisoning were so alarming that he was taken to Boise on the 2 o'clock train for treatment.

The United States civil service commission announces an examination will be held in Boise and Moscow on January 18, to secure eligibles from which to make certification to fill vacancies on the Isthmus of Panama, under the Isthmian canal commission as clerk, bookkeeper and timekeeper. As these examinations will be held on the date, applicants will be permitted to select but one examination.

C. S. Williams, a printer, is wanted in Nampa for forgery and fraud. Last Saturday he forged a check for \$30 on the Bank of Nampa, signing the name of C. W. Hill, business manager of the Herald, and secured the money on it from A. Hinker, of the Commercial hotel. Williams' whereabouts are unknown, but it is supposed that he left the country, as he has not been seen here since Sunday. Mr. Hinker did not learn that the check was a forgery until yesterday.

Miss Jessie Denman, a young lady who was engaged in teaching the school at Austin in Cassia county, has been acting queerly for some time and last Friday became quite violent. On Saturday a message was phoned to Dr. Monro from Austin and he was in attendance on the young lady that night. He says that she is very seriously afflicted.—Shoshone Herald.

The trial of the case against Thomas Russell, before the probate court at Caldwell, under the charge of selling liquor at Emmett on election day, resulted in a hung jury, which stood seven for conviction and five for acquittal. The jury was out all night.

Apostle Smith Controls Idaho.

The Smoot investigation has revealed a state of affairs that is very humiliating to all the people of Idaho. The testimony of apostle John Henry Smith fixes upon Idaho the stigma of Mormon control of political affairs in this state that brands us in the eyes of the world with a humiliating vasalage that no self-respecting citizen should be called upon to endure.

A preacher in that seat of refinement, the city of Boston, after reflecting the testimony of apostle Smith said in effect that the wonder of the age was that the brave men

of the gem state did not go down to Salt Lake with torch, ropes and bullets and raze that temple, annihilate that hierarchy and scatter the cohorts of sin as they did the murderous savages.

All the great papers are jeering the voters of Idaho, himself, directed the finger of scorn at fair but meek Idaho. It is sad enough that he should humiliate us, but oh, how much worse to hold us up to the scorn of a merciless world. Oh! John Henry, why did you not wait till the women covered their faces—those who voted the republican ticket in Idaho?

Brilliant Inaugural Ball.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding, Governor-elect of Idaho, is to be inducted into office with great brilliancy and eclat, says the Boise Capital News. Nothing is to be spared to make the inaugural one of the most brilliant social events in the history of Boise. The gentlemen who have taken charge of the affair are noted for their excellence in conducting social affairs and on this occasion they intend to set a new mark.

When State Chairman, Brady, was here on Saturday he impressed upon the leaders of Boise's 400 that the occasion should be made something memorable, calling into council a number of leading citizens and entertaining them at a banquet served in one of the private dining rooms on the second floor of the Idaho. Those who responded to his call and sat down around the banquet table were: Mayor James H. Hawley, W. E. Pierce, L. F. Grunbaum, L. G. Chapman, Calvin Cobb, Senator-elect Walker, Representative-elect J. H. Richards, John McMillan, M. R. Gwin and D. H. Mosley.

At this banquet it was decided that the people of Boise should have charge of the inaugural ball and make it a grand occasion. W. E. Pierce was selected as chairman of the finance committee, L. F. Grunbaum chairman of the entertainment committee and Calvin Cobb, chairman of the executive committee. The gentlemen were empowered to appoint such committees as they deemed necessary to assist them in their work.

The committee does not intend that there shall be any bills left unpaid after the ball is over. A large number of the bills contracted were not settled when the ball was given in honor of Governor Morrison, but these gentlemen do not propose that there shall be any such bills left on this occasion and already a large amount of money has been subscribed.

The time and place where the ball will be given has not yet been selected but it will probably be at the Natorium and held on the evening following the inauguration.

Lewiston is a shining example of the result of energy, and the want of energy. Lewiston occupied a strategic position like Salmon and the pioneer citizens banked upon these geographical advantages until many opportunities were attracted to rival points by the magnetism of a better quality of enterprise. In the '70s Lewiston was the logical metropolis of the inland empire, without an ambitious rival. Spokane had no element of attraction when the Northern Pacific railroad sought a route through the inland empire. Lewiston was in the center of a veritable garden spot with all the natural wealth of minerals, timber, grains and grasses to offer. Spokane was on a pile of rocks in a waste of scrub pines with only enterprize that was called check as an available resource. This enterprize won the railroad, and Lewiston nursed her geographical advantages for 20 years, just as Salmon is doing now. But one day Lewiston waked up, started a daily paper on the wave of new energy, organized a commercial club and launched a boom on the same old natural advantages that had been neglected for 30 years. Lewiston has won back her place as the metropolis of the inland empire by simply arousing the latent forces that slept away her early opportunities. Salmon has all the resources and the other elements of strength that is making Lewiston except the energy, which may have died of neglect.

Will Top Them All.

Chicago is to have the largest hotel in the world. It will cost \$10,000,000, be 22 stories high, and dwarf in size and magnificence it is promised, any structure of the kind ever erected.

The builders and owners will be a syndicate of Chicago and eastern capitalists, headed by Otto Young. The hotel will occupy property measuring 400 feet in length by 171 feet in depth in Michigan avenue, two blocks south of the Auditorium. Steel construction will be used in building the new hotel which will be the highest building in Chicago in point of stories, with the exception of the Masonic temple.—Chicago News.

The Jack Mormons in Idaho are not candid like the full-bloods. Bishop Budge and apostle John Henry freely admit their illicit relations even while the Jacks are holding themselves hoarse in commendation of Mormon virtue.

Our Sennacherib.

John Henry came down like the wolf on the fold,
And his cohorts were calling for
beet-sugar gold;
And the vote of the Mormon, like a
star in the sky,
Was the hope of the law-maker with
a penchant for pie.

John Henry has voters like sheep on
the green,
Which he counts in November,
though seldom they are seen;
But the want of the Mormon when
winter had blown,
To the Idaho congress was plainly
made known

The Latter-Day-Saints of the temple
of Ital,
For this Idaho tithing were loud in
their wail;
The law-makers shuddered; they
were deadly and chill;
They feely protested, then for ever
were still:

The might of the Gentile was smote
by the word
John Henry had uttered in the name
of the Lord:

"The candidate's pledge of the
autumn campaign,
Was repudiation which you should
disdain."

The appropriation for the bounty
was made;
For all the beet sugar the Mormon
were paid;
Their Japanese horde was hired by
the state,
And the white working men will pay
the tax rate.

The Dairy Industry.

State Pure Food and Dairy Commissioner McPherson has been studying the dairy situation closely for the last few months, and makes the following public statement concerning the same:

"There is no state in the union more naturally fitted for a great butter producing state than ours, and within a few years every section will be dairying. We have in the state 57,520 milch cows and if these cows were good dairy animals and properly cared for the revenue would be immense.

As it is, Idaho manufactures less than 500,000 pounds of butter this year and the consumption of the state is 3,750,000 pounds. The importation of butter will amount to 1,450,000 pounds, while the state will ship out in cream about 700,000 pounds. In the state of Minnesota more butter is now produced than in any other part of the United States. When the industry was started there the average amount of butter produced for the year per cow was 86 pounds, and in six years this average was raised to 156 pounds while the blooded herds were averaging 300 pounds per cow.

It cost no more to feed or care for a good cow than a poor one and there is a vast difference in the milk check that is received monthly from the creamery. At the present time there is much butter sold in Idaho that is manufactured in the eastern states where the actual cost of producing is greater than in Idaho, and even under those circumstances the butter is shipped across the country at high freight rate and sold to us at a profit. What the country needs is dairy men and dairy cows. All of the resources are here and if the farmers had the right kind of machines in the form of cows to feed the products of the farms, and intelligent dairymen to direct the work, the revenue of the country would be materially increased."

Boodlers and Pikers.

In Missouri they seem to have but two classes of legislators, boodlers and pikers. Governor Folk has introduced the boodlers to the world and the pikers who compose the other class are the honest but ignorant fellows from Pike and other outlying counties, who were readily controlled without any division of the spoils.

This is the biennial season when our interests are at the mercy of the state legislature. The political metropolis and the districts that control large votes are practically safe from unreasonable exactions without compensating reward, but the unimportant balliwick is the logical prey to be sacrificed for campaign debts, and the demands of boodlers. Lagers is rife at the hands of the law-makers at all sessions when there is no senator to elect, for it is then that the piker and boodler are apt to get busy with the vital interests of the country.

New interests are being developed in Idaho, and it is probable that the piker will often be enlisted in the ranks of the spoilsmen to march against danger in the pregnant armor of ignorance to a valorous political ignominy, in these days of our progress. The atmosphere is laden with rank designs upon our timber, public lands, mining interests, water rights, public moines and the labor of the poor man.

Germany exported last year over \$30,000,000 worth of books and works of art. England and the United States were her best customers.