

THE COEUR D'ALENE PRESS.

VOLUME XIII

COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1904.

NUMBER 29

JUDGE PARKER'S SPEECH

ACCEPTING HIS NOMINATION

Address the Committee on Issues Presented by the Platform—Defense Position on Trusts and Colonial Possessions.

Following are the chief points of Judge Parker's speech accepting the democratic nomination for president: "Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee: I have resigned the office of chief judge of the court of appeals of this state, in order that I may accept the responsibility that the great convention you represent, and put upon me, without possible prejudice to the court to which I had the honor to belong, or to the eminent members of the judiciary of this state, of whom I now say as a private citizen, I am justly proud.

"The admirable platform upon which the party appeals to the country for its confidence and support clearly states the principles which were so well condensed in the first inaugural address of President Jefferson, and points out with force and direction the course to be pursued through their proper application in order to insure needed reforms in both the legislative and administrative departments of the government. While unhesitating in its promise to correct abuses and to right wrongs wherever they appear or however caused; to investigate the several administrative departments of the government, the conduct of whose officials have created scandals and to punish those who have been guilty of a breach of their trust; to oppose the granting of special privileges by which the few may profit at the expense of the many; to practice economy in the expenditure of the moneys of the people, and to that end to return once more to the methods of the founders of the republic, and by observing in discharging the public funds the care and caution a prudent individual observes with respect to his own; still the spirit of the platform assures conservative instead of rash action; the protection of the innocent as well as the punishment of the guilty; the encouragement of industry, economy and the protection of property and a guarantee of the enforcement of the benefit of man's inalienable rights; among which, as included in the Declaration of Independence, are 'life, liberty and pursuit of happiness.'

"The present tariff law is unjust in its operation, excessive in many of its rates and so framed in particular instances as to exact inordinate profits from the people. So well understood has this view become that many prominent members of the Republican party and at least two of its state conventions have dared to voice the general sentiment on that subject. With absolute control of both the legislative and executive departments of the government since March 4, 1897, there has been neither reduction nor an attempt at reduction in tariff duties. It is not unreasonable to assume, in the light of that record, and a future congress of that party will not undertake a revision of the tariff downward in the event that it shall receive an indorsement of its past course on that subject by the people. It is a fact and should be frankly conceded, that should our party be successful in the coming contest, we cannot hope to elect a majority in the senate during the next four years, and hence we shall be unable to secure any modification in the tariff save to which the Republican majority in the senate may consent. While, therefore, we are unable to give assurance of relief to the people from such excessive duties as burden them, it is due to them that we should state our position to be in favor of a reasonable reduction of the tariff; that we believe that it is demanded by the best interests of both manufacturer and consumer, and that a wise and beneficent revision of the tariff can be accomplished as soon as both branches of congress and an executive in favor of it are elected, without creating that instability that has on other occasions manifested itself. This can be achieved by providing that such a reasonable period shall intervene between the date of the enactment of the statute making a revision and the date of its enforcement, as shall be deemed sufficient for the industry or business affected by such revision to adjust itself to the changes and new conditions imposed.

TRUSTS.
The combinations, popularly called trusts, which aim to secure a monopoly of trade in the necessities of life as well as in those things that are employed upon the farm, in the factory and in many other fields of industry, have been encouraged and stimulated by excessive tariff duties. These operate to furnish a substantial market in the necessities of eighty million of people by practically excluding competition. With so large a market and highly remunerative prices continuing long after the line of possible competition would naturally be reached the temptation of all engaged in the same business to combine so as to prevent competition abroad and a resulting reduction of prices has been proved irresistible in a number of cases. The growth of monopoly, of which complaint is justly made, cannot justly be laid at the door of the courts of this country. The decisions of the supreme court of the United States, the court of appeals in this state and the court of last resort in many other states warrant the assertion that the common law as developed affords a complete legal remedy against monopolies. The fact that they have multiplied in number and increased in power has been due not to the failure of the courts to apply the law when properly moved by administrative officials or private individuals, but to the failure of officials charged with the duty of enforcing the law to take the necessary procedure to procure the judgment of the courts in the appropriate jurisdiction coupled with the fact that the legislative departments of some of our state governments as well as congress in the manner already referred to have by legislation encouraged their propagation. What is needed in addition to the passage of a statute revising the tariff duties to a reasonable basis, is not so much other and different laws, as officials having the disposition and courage to enforce existing laws. While this is my view of the scope of the common law, if it should be made to appear that it is a mistaken one, then I favor such future legislation, within constitutional lines as will give the people a just and full measure of protection.

THE PHILIPPINES.
It is difficult to know any citizen of the United States, much less a descendant of Revolutionary stock, can tolerate the thought of permanently denying the right of self-government to the Philippines. Can we hope to instill into the minds of our descendants reverence and devotion for a government by the people while denying it to countries, whose territory we have acquired either by purchase or by force? Can we say to the Filipinos, 'Your lives, your liberty, your property may be taken from you without due process of law for all time,' and expect we will long glory in that feature of the Magna Charta which has become incorporated, in substance of every state as well as into the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States?

Can we hope for the respect of the civilized world, while proudly guaranteeing to every citizen of the United States that no law shall be made or enforced which shall abridge the privileges or deny to any person the equal protection of the laws, and at the same time not only deny similar rights to the inhabitants of the Philippines but to take away from them the right of trial by jury and place their lives and the disposition of their property in the hands of those whom we send to them to be their governor? We shall certainly rule it as a nation if we make any such attempt. The accident of war brought the Philippines into our possession and we are not at liberty to disregard the responsibility which that brings to us, but that responsibility will be best observed by preparing the islanders as rapidly as possible for self-government and giving to them the assurance that it will come as soon as they are reasonably prepared for it. There need be no fear that the assertion so often made of late that we have now become a world power, will then be without support. Ours is a world power, and as such it must be maintained, but I deny that it is all recently that the United States has attained that eminence. Our country became a world power over a century ago when, having thrown off foreign domination, the peoples established a free government, the source of whose authority springs and was continually to proceed, from the will of the people themselves.

We are not a military people bent on conquest, or engaged in extending our domains in foreign lands or designs of securing natural advantages, however great, by force; but a

people loving peace not only for ourselves, but for the nations of the earth. The display of great military armaments may please the eye and, for the moment, excite the pride of the citizen, but it cannot bring to the country the brains, brawn and muscle of a single immigrant nor induce the investment here of a dollar of capital. Of course such armament as may be necessary for the security of the country and the protection of the rights of its citizens at home or abroad, must be maintained.

As I have already proceeded at too great length, other questions suggested in the platform must await my letter of acceptance. I accept, gentlemen of the committee, the nomination, and if the action of the convention shall be indorsed by an election by the people, will, God helping me, give to the discharge of duties of that exalted office the best service of which I am capable and at the end of the term retire to private life. I shall not be a candidate for, nor shall I accept a re-nomination. Several reasons might be advanced for this position, but the controlling one with me is that I am fully persuaded that no incumbent of that office should ever be placed in a situation of possible temptation to consider the effect any action taken by him in an administrative matter of great importance might have upon his political fortunes.

STEAMER DOLPHIN LAUNCHED

Owned by Capt. J. D. McDonald former captain of the Steamer Spokane.

The steamer Dolphin, the excursion boat which Captain J. D. McDonald, former owner of the steamer Spokane purchased at Tacoma, arrived Monday and was launched Tuesday at the Johnson boat yards. The Dolphin was built by the Puget Sound Iron & Steel works of Tacoma, and has a speed record of 18 1/2 miles per hour with 210 pounds of steam. Mr. Geo. M. Nelson, who will have charge of the boat, states that this speed will be raised to 20 or 22 miles when in good condition here. In size the boat is 60 feet over all with an eight foot eight inch beam and is supplied with a Roberts water tube boiler and a 5 and 1/2 inch fore and aft compound engine. On account of delay in the shipment of some of the boiler fixtures the Captain has been unable to make the trial trip. This boat will be run on the lake and rivers for the accommodation of excursion and pleasure parties.

FOR FIRE PROTECTION

Offers the use of Boat Engine at night—New Fire Breaking out.

A meeting of the citizens of St. Maries has been held to organize some kind of fire protection for the village. It was decided that the city council buy a cart and 700 feet of hose and 35 galvanized buckets. William Cole, proprietor of the cheese factory, offered the use of his engine in the factory to pump water from the river, and in case of fire at night A. A. Darknell proposed using the engine of his steamer Schley, which is of larger capacity than Mr. Cole's. William McCarter was elected chief and Sam Grimmed captain. The city council was instructed by the people to purchase the supplies.

Several new forest fires have broken out near town in the last few days, which are causing a great deal of anxiety on account of the dry conditions. Rain is badly needed to check the loss of timber.—St. Maries Courier.

Asks for Injunction.

The Humbird Lumber company of Sandpoint began suit Tuesday in the district court against the Pnashauld Smelting & Refining company asking that the defendant be restrained from building its proposed smelter at Sandpoint. The complaint recites that the proposed site of the new smelter is near the Humbird lumber yard and that the poisonous fumes and gases emitted would greatly injure the plaintiff's lumber by discoloring and that timber and vegetation in the vicinity for several miles around the smelter would be destroyed and residents compelled to move out because of poisoned atmosphere.

Proposals for Street Grading.

Bids will be received at the office of the city clerk, up to and including Saturday, August 27th, 1904, for grading Foster and Seventh streets, as per profiles on file in the office of the city clerk. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Bids may be made for grading the street in a lump sum, or at a price per yard for the amount of embankment.

JAS. B. HARTE,
City Clerk.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

NOMINATES A STATE TICKET

Take Strong Stand Against Polygamy and Church Interference in Politics—Favors Economy and Interest Saving in Treasurer's Office.

The first session of the democratic state convention was held Monday at Lewiston in the new Masonic temple, which had been beautifully decorated for the occasion, with national colors and flowers. On the back of the stage had been hung a gigantic oil painting of Judge Alton B. Parker, democratic nominee for president. Delegates and visitors cheered when Parker's picture was discovered. Seated on the stage of the opera house when the convention was called to order was Senator Fred T. Dubois, ex-Senator Henry Heitfeld, S. P. Donnelly, chairman of the state central committee; Hon. Jas. H. Hawley and Hon. Frank Martin, of Boise; Mayor Kress, Eben Mounce, Rev. William Lattimore and S. L. McFarland, chairman of the democratic central committee.

The convention was called to order by S. L. McFarland, who introduced Rev. Lattimore, who delivered an eloquent prayer. At the close of the prayer, Mr. McFarland, on behalf of ex-Senator Heitfeld, and Mayor C. G. Kress, extended the freedom and welcome of the city to all delegates and visitors present, assuring them that if they wanted anything and would ask for it, an effort would be made to gratify their wants.

The chairman of the state central committee read the call for the convention, and called for nominations for temporary chairman. S. P. Donnelly, of Latah county, nominated Richard H. Johnson, of Boise; F. E. Fagg, of Nez Perce, seconded the nomination. Johnson was elected by acclamation. Chairman Johnson was escorted to the stage. Mr. Johnson spoke of the look of hope on the faces of the democrats of Idaho, and said that the action of the national democratic convention at St. Louis, in the nomination of that magnificent leader, Alton B. Parker, had raised the hopes of the democracy of the nation, while the peculiar action of the republican state convention in Moscow, both in the adoption of the platform and the selection of the nominees, had made the skies of political hope seem brighter to the democrats of Idaho. Mr. Johnson was constantly the recipient of applause. At the close of his address, J. T. Pence, of Ada county, presented a gavel to the chairman made from sage brush growing wild on the plains of Washington county. In presenting the gavel, Mr. Pence said that within a few years where sage brush had grown and wood for the gavel had been obtained, fruits and flowers would be produced, and happy homes of contented people would mark the landscape now looked on as an arid desert.

Temporary organization was completed by selection of Frank E. Smith, of Washington county, and E. McBroon, of Idaho county, as secretaries. Committees on platform, order of business and permanent organization and credentials were named, and the convention took a recess until 3 o'clock.

The following are the names of the members of the committees on credentials, order of business and platform: On credentials, Ada, E. F. Walton; Bannock, M. P. Neilson; Bear Lake, J. T. Rich; Bingham, George A. Worden; Blaine, W. P. Paine; Boise, William Spaine; Canyon, J. C. Bain; Cassia, not represented; Custer, Fred T. Dubois; Elmore, R. P. Chattin; Fremont, F. W. Ross; Idaho, Frank McGraw; Kootenai, Edwin McFee; Latah, F. E. Cornwall; Lemhi, J. M. Moore; Lincoln, Guy C. Barnum; Nez Perce, B. O. Winslow; Owyhee, Lewis Williams; Owyhee, John Seales; Shoshone, Thomas Honey; Washington, J. A. Cook.

On order of business: Ada, T. A. Sloan; Bannock, W. L. Lane; Bear Lake, J. T. Rich; Bingham, A. W. Holden; Blaine, W. P. Paine; Boise, William Spaine; Canyon, Dave Myrick; Cassia, not represented; Custer, N. H. Clark; Elmore, P. J. Sullivan; Fremont, E. M. Holden; Idaho, J. T. McDuffie; Kootenai, T. L. Quesrie; Latah, Glen P. McKinlay; Lemhi, M. G. Stiles; Lincoln, Guy C. Barnum; Nez Perce, E. A. Cox;

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

NOMINATES A STATE TICKET

Take Strong Stand Against Polygamy and Church Interference in Politics—Favors Economy and Interest Saving in Treasurer's Office.

The first session of the democratic state convention was held Monday at Lewiston in the new Masonic temple, which had been beautifully decorated for the occasion, with national colors and flowers. On the back of the stage had been hung a gigantic oil painting of Judge Alton B. Parker, democratic nominee for president. Delegates and visitors cheered when Parker's picture was discovered. Seated on the stage of the opera house when the convention was called to order was Senator Fred T. Dubois, ex-Senator Henry Heitfeld, S. P. Donnelly, chairman of the state central committee; Hon. Jas. H. Hawley and Hon. Frank Martin, of Boise; Mayor Kress, Eben Mounce, Rev. William Lattimore and S. L. McFarland, chairman of the democratic central committee.

The convention was called to order by S. L. McFarland, who introduced Rev. Lattimore, who delivered an eloquent prayer. At the close of the prayer, Mr. McFarland, on behalf of ex-Senator Heitfeld, and Mayor C. G. Kress, extended the freedom and welcome of the city to all delegates and visitors present, assuring them that if they wanted anything and would ask for it, an effort would be made to gratify their wants.

The chairman of the state central committee read the call for the convention, and called for nominations for temporary chairman. S. P. Donnelly, of Latah county, nominated Richard H. Johnson, of Boise; F. E. Fagg, of Nez Perce, seconded the nomination. Johnson was elected by acclamation. Chairman Johnson was escorted to the stage. Mr. Johnson spoke of the look of hope on the faces of the democrats of Idaho, and said that the action of the national democratic convention at St. Louis, in the nomination of that magnificent leader, Alton B. Parker, had raised the hopes of the democracy of the nation, while the peculiar action of the republican state convention in Moscow, both in the adoption of the platform and the selection of the nominees, had made the skies of political hope seem brighter to the democrats of Idaho. Mr. Johnson was constantly the recipient of applause. At the close of his address, J. T. Pence, of Ada county, presented a gavel to the chairman made from sage brush growing wild on the plains of Washington county. In presenting the gavel, Mr. Pence said that within a few years where sage brush had grown and wood for the gavel had been obtained, fruits and flowers would be produced, and happy homes of contented people would mark the landscape now looked on as an arid desert.

Temporary organization was completed by selection of Frank E. Smith, of Washington county, and E. McBroon, of Idaho county, as secretaries. Committees on platform, order of business and permanent organization and credentials were named, and the convention took a recess until 3 o'clock.

The following are the names of the members of the committees on credentials, order of business and platform: On credentials, Ada, E. F. Walton; Bannock, M. P. Neilson; Bear Lake, J. T. Rich; Bingham, George A. Worden; Blaine, W. P. Paine; Boise, William Spaine; Canyon, J. C. Bain; Cassia, not represented; Custer, Fred T. Dubois; Elmore, R. P. Chattin; Fremont, F. W. Ross; Idaho, Frank McGraw; Kootenai, Edwin McFee; Latah, F. E. Cornwall; Lemhi, J. M. Moore; Lincoln, Guy C. Barnum; Nez Perce, B. O. Winslow; Owyhee, Lewis Williams; Owyhee, John Seales; Shoshone, Thomas Honey; Washington, J. A. Cook.

On order of business: Ada, T. A. Sloan; Bannock, W. L. Lane; Bear Lake, J. T. Rich; Bingham, A. W. Holden; Blaine, W. P. Paine; Boise, William Spaine; Canyon, Dave Myrick; Cassia, not represented; Custer, N. H. Clark; Elmore, P. J. Sullivan; Fremont, E. M. Holden; Idaho, J. T. McDuffie; Kootenai, T. L. Quesrie; Latah, Glen P. McKinlay; Lemhi, M. G. Stiles; Lincoln, Guy C. Barnum; Nez Perce, E. A. Cox;

Oneda, A. W. Hart; Shoshone, J. T. Molloy; Washington, Willoughby Adams. On platform: Ada M. S. Parker; Bannock, Frank Holtzheimer; Bear Lake, J. T. Rich; Bingham, A. T. Ryan; Blaine, W. F. Paine; Boise, William Spaine; Canyon, J. J. Walling; Cassia, not represented; Custer, N. H. Clark; Elmore, J. A. Parilli; Fremont, J. G. Millspaugh; Idaho, W. H. Cassidy; Kootenai, J. T. Scott; Latah, W. M. Morgan; Lemhi, H. G. Redwine; Lincoln, Guy C. Barnum; Nez Perce, F. E. Fagg; Owyhee, D. L. Evans; Owyhee, J. F. Sinclair; Shoshone, H. P. Knight; Washington, Frank E. Smith. At the afternoon session the reports of the committees on order of business and credentials were accepted by the convention after amending the order of business to make the nomination of governor first. The resolutions committee being unable to report the convention took a recess until evening and again until ten o'clock, when the committee had completed its work. After the report of the majority was read the minority presented a report favoring nothing more definite on the Mormon question than a mere endorsement of the national platform. This question had kept the resolutions committee in session for nine hours and the fight was renewed on the floor of the convention with great vigor. At one o'clock Tuesday morning the convention adjourned after rejecting the anti-Mormon plank by a small majority. Tuesday morning Senator Dubois succeeded in reversing Monday night's action of the democratic convention in repudiating his anti-Mormon plank and a plank offered by his friends was adopted. The action was taken after extended debate, which again reviewed in detail the various features of the fight which has attracted such widespread attention. After adjournment Monday night, reports could be heard in all quarters that Dubois had not given up the fight, but would resume it in the morning, and his lieutenants could be seen actively at work. This work continued until morning, and it was noted that the Dubois men again entered the convention hall with much confidence. The vote later showed that Idaho county had changed its 20 votes on the proposition; that Latah changed 3; Shoshone 10 and Washington 12. Owyhee county took the opposite turn and added three to the anti-Mormon program. These changes resulted in a vote of 177 to 107. The debate was one of marked interest. On advice of friends Senator Dubois addressed the convention, thus being able to indirectly support the resolution offered by C. H. Jackson of Ada, one of his staunch supporters. The resolution was in modified form but in spirit was the same as the one defeated Monday night. Senator Dubois spoke with much earnestness and was received with much enthusiasm. His position was opposed by Hon. H. G. Redwine of Salmon city, who made a pointed and brilliant presentation of his side of the issue. Mr. Redwine offered a plank, which eliminated the suggestion of a direct application to the Mormon church, but it was defeated after which the Mormon plank was accepted. With the Mormon question out of the way, the work of the convention moved along without a hitch. Ex-Senator Heitfeld of Lewiston was nominated by acclamation for the governorship and was given a grand ovation by the convention. After his nomination had been made, those in control of the convention secured a recess, the object of which was understood to be to afford time for a conference on other nominations. The resolutions were finally adopted as follows: "We the democrats of Idaho in convention assembled, hereby acknowledge and declare our continued allegiance to the democratic party of the nation, and reaffirm and indorse the principles laid down in its national platform adopted at St. Louis in each and every particular, and pledge our hearty support to Alton B. Parker, our candidate for president, and to Henry G. Davis, our candidate for vice president. "We favor the enactment by our legislature of a primary election law, whereby candidates for office shall be nominated by direct vote of the people, and we pledge our legislative candidate to work for the passage of such a law. "We favor submitting to the people of the state of Idaho a constitutional amendment enlarging the power of the state board of land commissioners providing additional opportu-

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

NOMINATES A STATE TICKET

Take Strong Stand Against Polygamy and Church Interference in Politics—Favors Economy and Interest Saving in Treasurer's Office.

The first session of the democratic state convention was held Monday at Lewiston in the new Masonic temple, which had been beautifully decorated for the occasion, with national colors and flowers. On the back of the stage had been hung a gigantic oil painting of Judge Alton B. Parker, democratic nominee for president. Delegates and visitors cheered when Parker's picture was discovered. Seated on the stage of the opera house when the convention was called to order was Senator Fred T. Dubois, ex-Senator Henry Heitfeld, S. P. Donnelly, chairman of the state central committee; Hon. Jas. H. Hawley and Hon. Frank Martin, of Boise; Mayor Kress, Eben Mounce, Rev. William Lattimore and S. L. McFarland, chairman of the democratic central committee.

The convention was called to order by S. L. McFarland, who introduced Rev. Lattimore, who delivered an eloquent prayer. At the close of the prayer, Mr. McFarland, on behalf of ex-Senator Heitfeld, and Mayor C. G. Kress, extended the freedom and welcome of the city to all delegates and visitors present, assuring them that if they wanted anything and would ask for it, an effort would be made to gratify their wants.

The chairman of the state central committee read the call for the convention, and called for nominations for temporary chairman. S. P. Donnelly, of Latah county, nominated Richard H. Johnson, of Boise; F. E. Fagg, of Nez Perce, seconded the nomination. Johnson was elected by acclamation. Chairman Johnson was escorted to the stage. Mr. Johnson spoke of the look of hope on the faces of the democrats of Idaho, and said that the action of the national democratic convention at St. Louis, in the nomination of that magnificent leader, Alton B. Parker, had raised the hopes of the democracy of the nation, while the peculiar action of the republican state convention in Moscow, both in the adoption of the platform and the selection of the nominees, had made the skies of political hope seem brighter to the democrats of Idaho. Mr. Johnson was constantly the recipient of applause. At the close of his address, J. T. Pence, of Ada county, presented a gavel to the chairman made from sage brush growing wild on the plains of Washington county. In presenting the gavel, Mr. Pence said that within a few years where sage brush had grown and wood for the gavel had been obtained, fruits and flowers would be produced, and happy homes of contented people would mark the landscape now looked on as an arid desert.

Temporary organization was completed by selection of Frank E. Smith, of Washington county, and E. McBroon, of Idaho county, as secretaries. Committees on platform, order of business and permanent organization and credentials were named, and the convention took a recess until 3 o'clock.

The following are the names of the members of the committees on credentials, order of business and platform: On credentials, Ada, E. F. Walton; Bannock, M. P. Neilson; Bear Lake, J. T. Rich; Bingham, George A. Worden; Blaine, W. P. Paine; Boise, William Spaine; Canyon, J. C. Bain; Cassia, not represented; Custer, Fred T. Dubois; Elmore, R. P. Chattin; Fremont, F. W. Ross; Idaho, Frank McGraw; Kootenai, Edwin McFee; Latah, F. E. Cornwall; Lemhi, J. M. Moore; Lincoln, Guy C. Barnum; Nez Perce, B. O. Winslow; Owyhee, Lewis Williams; Owyhee, John Seales; Shoshone, Thomas Honey; Washington, J. A. Cook.

On order of business: Ada, T. A. Sloan; Bannock, W. L. Lane; Bear Lake, J. T. Rich; Bingham, A. W. Holden; Blaine, W. P. Paine; Boise, William Spaine; Canyon, Dave Myrick; Cassia, not represented; Custer, N. H. Clark; Elmore, P. J. Sullivan; Fremont, E. M. Holden; Idaho, J. T. McDuffie; Kootenai, T. L. Quesrie; Latah, Glen P. McKinlay; Lemhi, M. G. Stiles; Lincoln, Guy C. Barnum; Nez Perce, E. A. Cox;

Oneda, A. W. Hart; Shoshone, J. T. Molloy; Washington, Willoughby Adams. On platform: Ada M. S. Parker; Bannock, Frank Holtzheimer; Bear Lake, J. T. Rich; Bingham, A. T. Ryan; Blaine, W. F. Paine; Boise, William Spaine; Canyon, J. J. Walling; Cassia, not represented; Custer, N. H. Clark; Elmore, J. A. Parilli; Fremont, J. G. Millspaugh; Idaho, W. H. Cassidy; Kootenai, J. T. Scott; Latah, W. M. Morgan; Lemhi, H. G. Redwine; Lincoln, Guy C. Barnum; Nez Perce, F. E. Fagg; Owyhee, D. L. Evans; Owyhee, J. F. Sinclair; Shoshone, H. P. Knight; Washington, Frank E. Smith. At the afternoon session the reports of the committees on order of business and credentials were accepted by the convention after amending the order of business to make the nomination of governor first. The resolutions committee being unable to report the convention took a recess until evening and again until ten o'clock, when the committee had completed its work. After the report of the majority was read the minority presented a report favoring nothing more definite on the Mormon question than a mere endorsement of the national platform. This question had kept the resolutions committee in session for nine hours and the fight was renewed on the floor of the convention with great vigor. At one o'clock Tuesday morning the convention adjourned after rejecting the anti-Mormon plank by a small majority. Tuesday morning Senator Dubois succeeded in reversing Monday night's action of the democratic convention in repudiating his anti-Mormon plank and a plank offered by his friends was adopted. The action was taken after extended debate, which again reviewed in detail the various features of the fight which has attracted such widespread attention. After adjournment Monday night, reports could be heard in all quarters that Dubois had not given up the fight, but would resume it in the morning, and his lieutenants could be seen actively at work. This work continued until morning, and it was noted that the Dubois men again entered the convention hall with much confidence. The vote later showed that Idaho county had changed its 20 votes on the proposition; that Latah changed 3; Shoshone 10 and Washington 12. Owyhee county took the opposite turn and added three to the anti-Mormon program. These changes resulted in a vote of 177 to 107. The debate was one of marked interest. On advice of friends Senator Dubois addressed the convention, thus being able to indirectly support the resolution offered by C. H. Jackson of Ada, one of his staunch supporters. The resolution was in modified form but in spirit was the same as the one defeated Monday night. Senator Dubois spoke with much earnestness and was received with much enthusiasm. His position was opposed by Hon. H. G. Redwine of Salmon city, who made a pointed and brilliant presentation of his side of the issue. Mr. Redwine offered a plank, which eliminated the suggestion of a direct application to the Mormon church, but it was defeated after which the Mormon plank was accepted. With the Mormon question out of the way, the work of the convention moved along without a hitch. Ex-Senator Heitfeld of Lewiston was nominated by acclamation for the governorship and was given a grand ovation by the convention. After his nomination had been made, those in control of the convention secured a recess, the object of which was understood to be to afford time for a conference on other nominations. The resolutions were finally adopted as follows: "We the democrats of Idaho in convention assembled, hereby acknowledge and declare our continued allegiance to the democratic party of the nation, and reaffirm and indorse the principles laid down in its national platform adopted at St. Louis in each and every particular, and pledge our hearty support to Alton B. Parker, our candidate for president, and to Henry G. Davis, our candidate for vice president. "We favor the enactment by our legislature of a primary election law, whereby candidates for office shall be nominated by direct vote of the people, and we pledge our legislative candidate to work for the passage of such a law. "We favor submitting to the people of the state of Idaho a constitutional amendment enlarging the power of the state board of land commissioners providing additional opportu-

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

NOMINATES A STATE TICKET

Take Strong Stand Against Polygamy and Church Interference in Politics—Favors Economy and Interest Saving in Treasurer's Office.

The first session of the democratic state convention was held Monday at Lewiston in the new Masonic temple, which had been beautifully decorated for the occasion, with national colors and flowers. On the back of the stage had been hung a gigantic oil painting of Judge Alton B. Parker, democratic nominee for president. Delegates and visitors cheered when Parker's picture was discovered. Seated on the stage of the opera house when the convention was called to order was Senator Fred T. Dubois, ex-Senator Henry Heitfeld, S. P. Donnelly, chairman of the state central committee; Hon. Jas. H. Hawley and Hon. Frank Martin, of Boise; Mayor Kress, Eben Mounce, Rev. William Lattimore and S. L. McFarland, chairman of the democratic central committee.

The convention was called to order by S. L. McFarland, who introduced Rev. Lattimore, who delivered an eloquent prayer. At the close of the prayer, Mr. McFarland, on behalf of ex-Senator Heitfeld, and Mayor C. G. Kress, extended the freedom and welcome of the city to all delegates and visitors present, assuring them that if they wanted anything and would ask for it, an effort would be made to gratify their wants.

The chairman of the state central committee read the call for the convention, and called for nominations for temporary chairman. S. P. Donnelly, of Latah county, nominated Richard H. Johnson, of Boise; F. E. Fagg, of Nez Perce, seconded the nomination. Johnson was elected by acclamation. Chairman Johnson was escorted to the stage. Mr. Johnson spoke of the look of hope on the faces of the democrats of Idaho, and said that the action of the national democratic convention at St. Louis, in the nomination of that magnificent leader, Alton B. Parker, had raised the hopes of the democracy of the nation, while the peculiar action of the republican state convention in Moscow, both in the adoption of the platform and the selection of the nominees, had made the skies of political hope seem brighter to the democrats of Idaho. Mr. Johnson was constantly the recipient of applause. At the close of his address, J. T. Pence, of Ada county, presented a gavel to the chairman made from sage brush growing wild on the plains of Washington county. In presenting the gavel, Mr. Pence said that within a few years where sage brush had grown and wood for the gavel had been obtained, fruits and flowers would be produced, and happy homes of contented people would mark the landscape now looked on as an arid desert.

Temporary organization was completed by selection of Frank E. Smith, of Washington county, and E. McBroon, of Idaho county, as secretaries. Committees on platform, order of business and permanent organization and credentials were named, and the convention took a recess until 3 o'clock.

The following are the names of the members of the committees on credentials, order of business and platform: On credentials, Ada, E. F. Walton; Bannock, M. P. Neilson; Bear Lake, J. T. Rich; Bingham, George A. Worden; Blaine, W. P. Paine; Boise, William Spaine; Canyon, J. C. Bain; Cassia, not represented; Custer, Fred T. Dubois; Elmore, R. P. Chattin; Fremont, F. W. Ross; Idaho, Frank McGraw; Kootenai, Edwin McFee; Latah, F. E. Cornwall; Lemhi, J. M. Moore; Lincoln, Guy C. Barnum; Nez Perce, B. O. Winslow; Owyhee, Lewis Williams; Owyhee, John Seales; Shoshone, Thomas Honey; Washington, J. A. Cook.

On order of business: Ada, T. A. Sloan; Bannock, W. L. Lane; Bear Lake, J. T. Rich; Bingham, A. W. Holden; Blaine, W. P. Paine; Boise, William Spaine; Canyon, Dave Myrick; Cassia, not represented; Custer, N. H. Clark; Elmore, P. J. Sullivan; Fremont, E. M. Holden; Idaho, J. T. McDuffie; Kootenai, T. L. Quesrie; Latah, Glen P. McKinlay; Lemhi, M. G. Stiles; Lincoln, Guy C. Barnum; Nez Perce, E. A. Cox;

Oneda, A. W. Hart; Shoshone, J. T. Molloy; Washington, Willoughby Adams. On platform: Ada M. S. Parker; Bannock, Frank Holtzheimer; Bear Lake, J. T. Rich; Bingham, A. T. Ryan; Blaine, W. F. Paine; Boise, William Spaine; Canyon, J. J. Walling; Cassia, not represented; Custer, N. H. Clark; Elmore, J. A. Parilli; Fremont, J. G. Millspaugh; Idaho, W. H. Cassidy; Kootenai, J. T. Scott; Latah, W. M. Morgan; Lemhi, H. G. Redwine; Lincoln, Guy C. Barnum; Nez Perce, F. E. Fagg; Owyhee, D. L. Evans; Owyhee, J. F. Sinclair; Shoshone, H. P. Knight; Washington, Frank E. Smith. At the afternoon session the reports of the committees on order of business and credentials were accepted by the convention after amending the order of business to make the nomination of governor first. The resolutions committee being unable to report the convention took a recess until evening and again until ten o'clock, when the committee had completed its work. After the report of the majority was read the minority presented a report favoring nothing more definite on the Mormon question than a mere endorsement of the national platform. This question had kept the resolutions committee in session for nine hours and the fight was renewed on the floor of the convention with great vigor. At one o'clock Tuesday morning the convention adjourned after rejecting the anti-Mormon plank by a small majority. Tuesday morning Senator Dubois succeeded in reversing Monday night's action of the democratic convention in repudiating his anti-Mormon plank and a plank offered by his friends was adopted. The action was taken after extended debate, which again reviewed in detail the various features of the fight which has attracted such widespread attention. After adjournment Monday night, reports could be heard in all quarters that Dubois had not given up the fight, but would resume it in the morning, and his lieutenants could be seen actively at work. This work continued until morning, and it was noted that the Dubois men again entered the convention hall with much confidence. The vote later showed that Idaho county had changed its 20 votes on the proposition; that Latah changed 3; Shoshone 10 and Washington 12. Owyhee county took the opposite turn and added three to the anti-Mormon program. These changes resulted in a vote of 177 to 107. The debate was one of marked interest. On advice of friends Senator Dubois addressed the convention, thus being able to indirectly support the resolution offered by C. H. Jackson of Ada, one of his staunch supporters. The resolution was in modified form but in spirit was the same as the one defeated Monday night. Senator Dubois spoke with much earnestness and was received with much enthusiasm. His position was opposed by Hon. H. G. Redwine of Salmon city, who made a pointed and brilliant presentation of his side of the issue. Mr. Redwine offered a plank, which eliminated the suggestion of a direct application to the Mormon church, but it was defeated after which the Mormon plank was accepted. With the Mormon question out of the way, the work of the convention moved along without a hitch. Ex-Senator Heitfeld of Lewiston was nominated by acclamation for the governorship and was given a grand ovation by the convention. After his nomination had been made, those in control of the convention secured a recess, the object of which was understood to be to afford time for a conference on other nominations. The resolutions were finally adopted as follows: "We the democrats of Idaho in convention assembled, hereby acknowledge and declare our continued allegiance to the democratic party of the nation, and reaffirm and indorse the principles laid down in its national platform adopted at St. Louis in each and every particular, and pledge our hearty support to Alton B. Parker, our candidate for president, and to Henry G. Davis, our candidate for vice president. "We favor the enactment by our legislature of a primary election law, whereby candidates for office shall be nominated by direct vote of the people, and we pledge our legislative candidate to work for the passage of such a law. "We favor submitting to the people of the state of Idaho a constitutional amendment enlarging the power of the state board of land commissioners providing additional opportu-

(Continued on last page.)