

# THE IDAHO NEWS.

VOL. 5.

BLACKFOOT, IDAHO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1891.

NO. 21

## Just as They Come.

Attorney Eden has his bank vault full of gold—no, of coal.

McEvoy, the photographer, will be in Blackfoot 1st day of November.

A train of 11 cars, double deck, of sheep went north Tuesday morning.

Ranchers around Idaho Falls are offering potatoes in the field at 10 cents per hundred pounds. Oh, Billy McKinley give us a market.

Dippel has a car load of choice winter apples cheaper than you can raise them. He also has all the vegetables offered in the markets. Call on him.

We have been requested to announce a Pie sociable at the parsonage by the ladies of the M. E. Church next Tuesday evening, October 27th, to which the public is invited.

Maud S. is no longer queen of the turf. Her record was lowered Tuesday at Stockton, California, by Sunol who made her mile in 2 minutes and 84 seconds, being one half second under Maud S.

Mr. Gilman estimates that a railroad bridge across Wood river would cost \$10,000, which he thinks ought to be built this fall. He thinks after the road is completed to the gold belt it can be extended to Boise City on the earnings of the road.—News-Miner.

J. A. Anderson a cancher living 4 miles north east of town presented THE NEWS Office Wednesday with five potatoes, the smallest weighing three and the largest four and a quarter pounds. They are on exhibition at our office and free tickets given to see them.

The cheapest place in the world to live is Africa. For one cent a day four persons can live on the fat of the land. They can have their choice of elephant steak, lion chops or hippopotamus roast. And then the clothing is so thin and airy, you know. Africa is the hottest country on the globe and yet no African was ever stricken down by sun-stroke.

Messrs C. H. Moon and Fred Trimmer came down from St. Antony's Tuesday on business connected with Uncle Sam's Land Office, and for other matters. Both were pleasant callers at THE NEWS sanctum and gave us many items of interest connected with their section of the county which will be given our readers later on. Mr. Moon was with the coroner's party that lately held an inquest over the remains of Robert Ray Hamilton. He is satisfied, beyond question, that they were the remains of Hamilton and that he was accidentally drowned as has been claimed by THE NEWS time and again.

Mrs. Holbrook had two crowded days of cloak sales this week. She displayed a handsome stock, and the ladies appreciating their opportunity for elegant and fashionable goods crowded her store and bore away bundles almost by the wholesale. Her display of cloaks, wraps, etc. for those days was the best ever seen in Blackfoot.

## Big Potatoes Wanted.

Dave Biethan will pay one dollar for the largest potato left at his store between this date and the 10th day of November. THE NEWS will make a similar offer for the one left at its office. Now is the time for some potato grower to get two dollars for two potatoes.

## It Should Not Be So.

THE NEWS is bitterly opposed to any law giving a State board rights to interfere with county assessments. The very principle is bad, and all such laws should be repealed. Such laws rob people of their rights. They give the State board arbitrary powers; yea despotic powers, against which the people are denied, the poor privilege of protest or of legal action. What does a State board know of the value of your property as compared with your county assessor and county

commissioners? Nothing. Then why should the matter be taken from them and placed in the hands of a State board. My brethren, these things should not be so, and next year all laws giving these rights to State boards should be repealed quickly.

## Sold His Livery Stables.

Dolph Johnson, Monday, sold his livery stables, vehicles, horses hay, etc. to Robert M. Shannon who has taken possession and will accommodate the public with as good teams, rigs and horses as can be gotten at any livery stable in the country.

## County Convention Of Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The County Convention of the W. C. T. U. will convene at Blackfoot, Idaho, November 4th and 5th. Each Union is earnestly requested to be represented by a full delegation.

LIDA M. McPHERSON,  
Corresponding Secretary.

## An Exchange.

Blackfoot, Idaho Falls and Pocatello ladies are zealously at work in the Temperance cause. Every month they hold their Gospel meetings and by attractive programmes endeavor to increase their numbers and enlist public sentiment in favor of their work. Their entertainments, as a rule, are very good, and they should have a full attendance at every one. Least all home work should appear to the public as a little monotonous, THE NEWS suggests to these good ladies an exchange of programmes—Let the Blackfoot ladies go to Idaho Falls, or to Pocatello, one evening and entertain the people at those places and the next time let the ladies from those places come and entertain us at Blackfoot—Swop pulpits as the ministers would say. We believe the plan would act like a charm and accomplish great good.

Sheriff C. S. Smith and wife were out riding Saturday afternoon of last week and when crossing the railroad north of town his buggy became uncoupled and he and Mrs. Smith were thrown to the ground. Fortunately neither one was seriously hurt. Mr. Smith bears a few facial blemishes after the style of those worn at an Irish wake, but apart from those there is nothing to tell of the accident. It is reported that when he arose to his feet and found that his better half was unhurt, he was so relieved that he became poetical, and as he watched his horse making graceful curves in the streets at running speed with the fore wheels of the buggy he said:

'Twas ever thus from childhood's hour,  
I've seen my fondest hopes decay,  
My buggy never came uncoupled  
But what my horse would run away.

## A Little Blackfoot Boy and His Pet Calf.

Last winter when snow covered the face of the earth as waters cover the mighty deep, a little Blackfoot boy was made proud owner of a little calf. They soon began to love one another, and to talk for hours together—the little boy in pet names and words of kindness and love, and the little calf in answers back of mute expressions and signs of reciprocal kindness and equal love. When the spring time came and the hills began to look green and beautiful with grass and flowers, the little calf with a strange herd was sent to the far-away hills on the upper Blackfoot river. The little boy wept. He feared that some evil would befall the poor little calf. There would be no one to love her and pet her. He feared that some maverick hunter would take her and drive her away with a still stranger herd—that some bad ugly range steer might gore her with his wild spreading horns or that wild beasts of prey might kill her and devour her. For weeks and weeks he thought of his little "Nellie" and of what might be her cruel fate. Time rolled on, summer came, the grass wilted in the hot

sun and the flowers began to fade; then came mountain frosts and cattlemen began to collect their beef cattle for market. In one of these herds the little boy's calf was driven to town. She had grown to be a good size heifer. The little boy and the calf met; there was a mutual recognition. He ran to her and put an arm around her neck and stroked her face lovingly with his hand; she gently rubbed her head against his body and said in her plain calf talk: "My little master I've not forgotten you, in my wanderings in strange herds and among strangers of my kind; you've been kind to me; I love you and some day will repay you for all your kindness." The two always speak now as they pass one another in the lots at home, and their love one for the other bespeaks what kind treatment will bring about even though it be not from man to man but from man to the lower animals.

## A LETTER OF INSTRUCTIONS.

Department Of The Interior,  
General Land Office,  
Washington, D. C.

Register and Receiver,  
BLACKFOOT, IDAHO.

Gentlemen:—Referring to circular of instructions of May 5, 1891, relative to applications for permission to cut timber from public lands I have to advise you that the question has arisen, in correspondence with parties interested in such applications and this office, whether the granting of such a permit to cut timber as is contemplated under Section 8 of the Act of March 3, 1891, will have the effect to withdraw the land embraced in such permit from settlement and entry.

I have to direct that if such inquiry is made of you that you will advise the parties making such inquiry that the granting of a permit to cut timber in no way disposes of the title to the lands upon which such timber grows. It is merely a privilege granted to the party named therein to cut timber under the restraints and restrictions imposed by the Honorable Secretary of the Interior by virtue of the power conferred upon him in said section.

The title to the land remains in the United States and the Government can only be divested thereof by the lawful acts of the party making settlement thereon or improvement thereof under and by virtue of the various laws relating to the disposal of the public lands and a full compliance therewith.

A permit to cut timber does not in any sense withdraw the land covered thereby from settlement or entry by a qualified party, and the interference by one holding such a permit with the peaceful possession and occupation of a settler who goes upon the lands subsequent to the issuance of the permit, will be deemed sufficient reason for the revocation of the privilege granted him. Should such cases come to your notice, promptly report them to this office for such action as may, to the Honorable Secretary, seem wise and proper. Respectfully,

T. H. CARTER  
Commissioner.

## The Other Side.

The readers of THE NEWS are familiar with the action of the state board of equalization in reducing railroad assessments, and they know of much that has been said by the public in condemnation of that action. To-day we give some facts from the railroad side; facts that were before the board and which, perhaps, influenced some of the members in their action. We do this because we want to be fair and just, (we always try to be fair and just in all our statements) to both sides.

Mr. A. W. Scribner acting tax auditor of the Oregon Short Line and Utah and Northern railway company, in his argument before the state board showed this comparison of taxes paid per mile by railroads in different

states, the most adjoining Idaho. His road paid in Wyoming \$111.43 per mile; in Utah \$93.66; in Montana \$94.23; in Oregon \$118.00; in Washington \$97.84 and in Idaho \$175.90

In Kansas all railroads were assessed in 1890 \$5,745.72 per mile; Iowa \$5,319.00; Nebraska \$5,188.22. Montana (Utah & Northern) \$5,200. Wyoming \$6,300; Oregon \$4,500 and Idaho \$6,500.

He also showed by certified statements of freight and ticket auditor that the business done by his roads, Idaho traffic, in one year amounted to \$357,079.24. Of this amount \$106,599.85 or 30 per cent of the whole was, last year, paid for taxes for the support of the State, county and municipal Governments. These statements further showed that the gross earnings of the Wood River branch for the year 1890 were 24,704.76 and the company paid taxes on that branch amounting to \$14,571.39 or 59 per cent of the entire earnings of the freight and passenger business.

The statements further show by report of the board of directors that the gross earnings of these two roads, the Oregon Short line and Utah & Northern for 1891 have been \$5,331.23 per mile and after expenses & etc. the net earnings to have been \$407 per mile. There are other statements given in the argvment which go to show from Mr. Scribner's standpoint that while the citizens are being taxed on a valuation of 50 per cent of property owned the proposition is to tax the railroad at its actual valuation of 100 per cent and even more. THE NEWS gives these facts and figures as the other side and let its readers, read, carefully note and bear in mind.

## Will This Be Answered!

SHEEP CAMP, NEAR BLACKFOOT, IDA., Oct. 15.—I am an humble citizen of Idaho and unfortunately a sheep man, but such being my fate I must not complain. I sometimes read your valuable paper. You seem, Mr. Editor, to be a great friend of the railway company. Why not have something to say about us poor sheep men?

Allow me to call your attention to the enclosed clippings. Number one is your notice of the Montana valuation of railroads. Numbers two and three show actual sales of Idaho and Montana sheep. Now as you have expressed a desire to see exact justice done alike to all, will you please explain through your valuable columns why sheep are worth so much more than railroads. Will you please explain which is the nearest to actual value, sheep at \$2.50 per head or railroads at \$5,000 per mile? Why could not us sheep men down here been called branch sheep men? Will you please have our state equalizers explain this? The same argument also applies to cattle and other classes of property. Surely, Mr. Editor, it cannot all be main line, can it? Who made Idaho? The settlers who own the land, sheep and cattle, the equalizers, or the railway corporations? The only tenable argument you can offer on behalf of the equalizers is that sheep and cattlemen do not always give in to the assessors anything like actual numbers. Does not the same thing apply to all the miles of sidings and other property that your pets the railroad companies do not give?

Again in quoting the valuations of Montana and Iowa as an example of the righteous justice as applied by our equalizers to railroad companies why don't you explain to us poor fellows that the valuation of the states of Montana and Iowa are so large that it is not necessary to value it at anything like what Idaho must—also does not our law say that any changes must be done by counties and by fixed percentage on each class of property? And if so, and the Union Pacific railroad is a branch, are not the sheep and cattle over here branch also? Now, please, Mr. Editor, help me out on this and oblige. Respectfully,  
E. M. JOHNSON.

## NEW GOODS

Our Fall Stock is Now Complete,

— consisting of —

Dry Goods, latest styles, Notions,

Underwear, Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Blankets,  
Hats, Rubber Goods, Etc.

We call your special attention to our line of Dress Goods and Clothing.

C. BUNTING & CO.

## FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

Just received a full line of Dress Goods, consisting of Suitings, Bannockburn Plaids, Cashmeres, Flannels Etc., also Ladies and Children's Wool and Merino Underwear.

A full line of Millinery, newest styles and good goods, prices low to suit everybody, also just received a full line of Ladies and Children's Shoes, Hosiery, and indeed anything usually found in a Ladies Dry Goods Store, give me a call and be convinced.

MRS. S. E. HOLBROOK.

## SUPPOSE YOU DID

Make a mistake once, and bought a Cheap Stove for the sole reason that it was cheaper than some other stove. Now if you contemplate buying a stove do not make the same mistake again. Remember that I'm selling the very best stoves on earth, both for cooking and heating.

Is what I want to Show you



A Car Load Just received

I can and will sell you stoves, (quality considered) cheaper than any one in Idaho.

Five or even ten dollars is no consideration when you are buying a stove, for the difference in the fuel bill or poor baking for three months will make the difference to you.

Garland Stoves are no experience in Blackfoot and Vicinity but 50 people will speak well of them. If you want to know who uses them I can give you 50 references in and around Blackfoot. But if you must have a

## CHEAP STOVE

I also have a few of them which I sell cheaper than anyone. I also have a large stock of Stove Boards, Coal Hods, Pipe Elbows, Shovels, Tinware, Hardware, Crockery, Lamps, Woodenware, Etc. Please call and get prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Yours Truly,

D. H. BIETHAN,  
Blackfoot, Idaho,