

The Teton Peak

OFFICIAL PAPER OF FREMONT COUNTY.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1904.

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BRATH, E. W. OLIVER.**

DEMOCRATIC KEYNOTE.

In North Idaho, where no Mormons live, the name "Mormon" is being used as a sort of bugaboo with which to frighten voters. In what seems to be intended as a "key note" editorial, the Coeur d'Alene Press in its issue of August sets forth the position of the Democracy in that section of the state in a column leader that must be read in full to be appreciated. It says:

"The Democratic state convention acted wisely and well in the drafting of its platform, taking high moral grounds on the Mormon question. The ticket is headed by that popular man, Hon. Henry Heitfeldt, who stands for a principle rather than success. This well known trait of character was demonstrated when the fight for the anti-Mormon resolution seemed to have met with defeat and the Mormon supporters were in the majority in the convention. It was then that the Mormon contingent attempted to clinch their temporary victory by going to honest Henry Heitfeldt and offering him their united support for the gubernatorial nomination. He refused it at their hands and the writer heard him tell one of them that he could not accept the nomination without the anti-Mormon plank; that he believed the evils of polygamy and church domination in the politics of Idaho to be dangerous to our political liberty and that he always stood for the right principle."

Without indulging in any comment on the Press' lavish and fulsome praise of Henry Heitfeldt, it is sufficient to say that his election to the United States senate in 1896 was a political accident that gave even the Democrats and Populists the chills and to call attention to the fact that he ended his career in that honorable body as he began it a total cipher.

Regarding his insistence on the anti-Mormon plank in the platform, it is well known to every man in the state who keeps watch of political movements, that if Mr. Heitfeldt refuses to accept the nomination without the anti-Mormon plank, he did so only on the request of Senator Dubois, who was reduced to sore straits in order to carry his point. To the men of Idaho who interest themselves in politics it is as clear as the sun that shines over their heads that Henry Heitfeldt has no God in politics except Fred T. Dubois; that he has no idea, no principle, no doctrine, no wish in politics which is not prepared for him and taught him by Fred T. Dubois.

Here in Southern Idaho we have known Fred T. Dubois for many years and we have taken as much interest in Mr. Heitfeldt's political

career as it was possible to take in any vacant spot on the political horizon and we can not blame Fred for the political things he makes Mr. Heitfeldt do. We do object, however, to Mr. Dubois and Mr. Heitfeldt, as representatives of the Democratic party or any other party, posing as the leaders who expect to enlighten the corrupted and benighted people of Idaho as to the conditions they have fallen into and to place them once again upon a high moral plane.

We have recently made a trip through the northern part of the state and we don't believe that you can find in this or any other country a more intelligent, independent, moral, loyal and hospitable people than inhabit North Idaho. They were not made so by Mr. Dubois nor by Mr. Heitfeldt and it doesn't seem to us to be necessary for them to get into the Dubois-Heitfeldt band wagon in order for them to get upon that high moral plane so temptingly held out by the Press.

When we remember that this Mormon question was up once and settled and that the scars have about healed; when we remember that during all the years of that fight, the Democratic party of Idaho fought the Republican party bitterly upon that issue; when we remember the vindictive vituperation heaped upon Dubois by the Democracy for his leadership in that campaign, it seems like a call from the grave to now listen to the cry of the Democracy for the revival of issues so long dead that they are mouldering.

The Republican party years ago settled the Mormon question in Idaho; settled it finally and irrevocably and settled it in spite of the united opposition of the Democratic party; settled it just as it settled the tariff question, the money question and all other questions upon which it once declares itself and the Democratic party is now just as far behind on this question as it has always been on all other questions it has ever had the courage to take a stand on. It is again attempting to revive a dead issue.

But let us be charitable. Perhaps it is not the Democratic party this time. Perhaps it is, after all, the work of Fred T. Dubois from beginning to end. Henry Heitfeldt's political principles, ideas or thoughts are only dittoes.

What we have said about the people of North Idaho applies equally to the people of South Idaho or to those of any other part of the State. We have no Mormon question in Southeastern Idaho and as there are no Mormons in North Idaho, there certainly can be no Mormon question here. It was, however, Fred T. Dubois' last chance—a very slender thread upon which he might land himself once more in the U. S. Senate. But it will not serve this time.

In regard to the domination of the Mormons in politics, it is necessary only to call attention to the fact that two years ago Mr. Dubois sent his representatives (after a thorough coaching) to Salt Lake city to inform the heads of the Mormon church that they must deliver the Mormon votes in Idaho to the Democratic party or be disfranchised. To their everlasting credit, be it said, these gentlemen showed the fellow the door. Oh, no! Dubois is not a politician and he would not think of having the Mormons vote on his side.

It is because the heads of the Mormon church absolutely refused to interfere with the politics of the members of the church on the demand of Mr. Dubois, that this question is raised at this time by Mr. Dubois and every man in this part of the state knows it. It was common street talk here two years ago.

Only a party lacking in principles and weak in leadership would allow this question to be engrafted upon it by a man who has no more interest in the principles and doctrines of the Democratic party than the writer has, but who has an honored office in his grasp and hopes, by hook or crook, to once more secure it for himself, even if he has to kill off the Democratic party to do it.

The Press further asserts that the Republicans were afraid to take a stand on the question and dodged it. The Republican party lives today and in the future. It is proud of its past, but it deals with questions of the hour, settles them intelligently as they come. It refuses to rob the political graveyard of things dead, blessed and buried years ago—refuses to do so even to please Fred T. Dubois.

The Press also accounts as merit to the Democratic party a wonderful plank of the party platform which declares for a separate election for the judiciary and superintendent of public instruction in order that these branches of the state government may be removed from politics and in this plank finds the Democracy towering

high above the low plane of party politics.

The inference seems to be that politics are too corrupt to mix those offices with and, of course, in so far as our friends the Democrats are concerned we know that the great majority of the people will agree with the Press, but Republicans have no apologies to offer for any of the judicial or school officials they have mixed with their politics and never expect to. The Republicans select only good men and women.

It is noticeable that the Democracy has discovered these great boons to the people when they are out of power. They controlled this state for some years not long since, during which time they were so busy showing the people how incompetent they could be, that they even overlooked some choice morsels. There are, however, a good many people in Idaho who are familiar with how the Democratic party, in places where it controls, separate the judiciary from politics. Certainly where Democrats control, there is a call for the separation of the judiciary from politics, but it is strange that it should be necessary to come to Idaho to make this discovery. —Pocatello Tribune.

The Parma Herald, a Democratic paper, admits that the Democratic party will be defeated in November, and says:

"With unflinching courage and abiding faith in the ultimate triumph of Jefferson and Jackson, they will again this year of grace, 1904, march to defeat under the dictation of a man, foisted upon them by the will of a mistaken majority, who doesn't know the meaning of the word 'Democracy;' who boasts that he was reared in the shadow of the home of a patron saint of Republicans, and imbibed with every drop of his mother's milk the principals of that party; who, to gain personal political preferment, wrecked the party under whose banner he had fought the battles of his youth and manhood, and professed allegiance to the principles of Jefferson and Jackson; and who now, in violation of every tenet of Democracy, proposes to plunge the party into a factional religious-political strife, that in the end can only mean destruction."

The Butte Inter-Mountain says of the Dubois anti-polygamy plank in the Democratic platform: "It is all for bungombe. Polygamy is no longer a live issue, even between Mormons in Utah. * * * But meanwhile Senator Dubois in Idaho appeals to the almost universal prejudice against polygamy, just as the political opponents of Smoot in Utah have done and are doing. It would be quite as reasonable and nearly as timely for a political convention in New England to adopt a resolution denouncing the popish plots in old England as a menace to government."

WHAT WOULD HAPPEN?

Just now the entire Democratic press of the United States is earnestly engaged in the effort to prove:

That Republican Tariffs have not been attended with general prosperity.

That Democratic Tariffs have not been productive of general adversity.

That the McKinley Tariff of 1890 was injurious to the country.

That the Democratic Tariff of 1894 had nothing whatever to do with the period of want and ruin from 1893 to 1897.

That the Dingley Tariff of 1897 had nothing whatever to do with the period of unexampled prosperity from 1897 to 1904.

That a Protective Tariff does not benefit wage earners.

That a Protective Tariff does not benefit the country as a whole.

That a Protective Tariff restricts foreign trade and stifles domestic enterprise.

That a Protective Tariff has always been, is now, and always will be a detriment and a curse.

That a Protective Tariff is a robbery.

In view of these Democratic contentions, taken singly or in mass, what do you suppose would happen to the system and policy of Protection if the Democratic party should obtain control of national affairs?

What did happen the last time the Democratic party had control of national affairs?

John C. Cutler defeated Heber M. Wells last Thursday for the nomination of governor in the Republican state convention of Utah. Wells has been governor of Utah for two terms, and naught can be said against him, but it was revealed or something else that Cutler was the man "for the times," hence Wells must get down and out.

FOR SALE.—A good work team.

SKALET & SHELL.

Notice of Hearing Petition.

Notice is hereby given that Ben. F. Gillett and others have filed a petition with the Board of County Commissioners of Fremont county praying for the organization of certain territory into an Irrigation District and said Board has fixed the hearing of said petition for September 12, 1904, at one o'clock, p. m., at the county commissioners room at St. Anthony.

The boundaries of said proposed district are particularly described as follows: Commencing at the intersection of the South bank of the Teton river and the east line of section 25, in township 7 north of range 41, east, Boise Meridian, and running thence south on section line 21 chains to station 1; thence south 46 degrees, 15 minutes west, 15 chains to station 2; thence south 60 degrees west 24 chains to station 3; thence south 89 degrees west 4 chains to station 4; thence south 43 degrees 30 minutes west 21 chains to station 5; thence south 80 degrees west 13 chains to station 6; thence south 34 degrees west 14 chains to station 7; thence south 13 degrees 30 minutes west 9 chains to station 8 thence south 71 degrees east 11 chains to station 9; thence south 54 degrees west 14 chains to station 10; thence south 13 degrees west 3 chains to station 11; thence south 41 degrees west 22 chains to station 12; thence south 3 degrees west 9 chains to station 13; thence south 52 degrees west 14 chains to station 14; thence south 15 degrees west 3 chains to station 15; thence south 72 degrees 30 minutes west 4 chains to station 16; thence south 17 degrees east 2 chains to station 17; thence south 40 degrees west 20 chains to station 18; thence south 11 degrees 30 minutes west 16 chains to station 19; thence south 2 degrees west 32 chains to station 20; thence south 15 degrees east 9 chains to station 21; thence south 58 degrees 30 minutes east 12 chains to station 22; thence south 26 degrees 30 minutes west 17 chains to station 23; thence south 24 degrees 30 minutes west 6 chains to station 24; thence north 86 degrees west 6 chains to station 25; thence south 58 degrees west 18 chains to station 26; thence south 13 degrees east 7 chains to station 27; thence south 78 degrees 30 minutes west 82 chains to station 28; thence north 86 degrees west 6 chains to station 29; thence south 41 degrees west 19 chains to station 30; thence south 5 degrees 30 minutes west 9 chains to station 31; thence south 70 degrees east 19 chains to station 32; thence south 5 degrees east 51 chains to station 33; thence south 88 degrees east 6 chains to station 34; thence south 21 degrees west 15 chains to station 35; thence south 24 degrees east 7 chains to station 36; thence south 85 degrees 30 minutes west 12 chains to station 37; thence south 25 degrees 30 minutes west 10 chains to station 38; thence north 52 degrees west 9 chains to station 39; thence south 45 degrees 30 minutes west 9 chains to station 40; thence north 87 degrees west 13 chains to station 41; thence south 17 degrees 30 minutes west 6 chains to station 42; thence north 87 degrees west 7 chains to station 43; thence south 26 degrees west 6 chains to station 44; thence north 26 degrees west 10 chains to station 45; thence north 34 degrees 30 minutes west 7 chains to station 46; thence south 60 degrees 30 minutes west 9 chains to station 47; thence south 36 degrees west 52 chains to station 48; thence north 73 degrees 30 minutes west 53 chains to station 49; thence south 74 degrees 30 minutes west 12 chains to station 50; thence south 10 degrees east 13 chains to station 51; thence south 72 degrees east 6 chains to station 52; thence south 37 degrees west 15 chains to station 53; thence south 5 chains to the North bank of Moody creek, as appears by the surveyor's line of the "Enterprise Canal" on the accompanying map, striking said Moody creek on the east and west quarter line of section 7, township 6 north, of range 41, East, Boise Meridian; thence following the said north bank of Moody creek westerly to the easterly bank of the east Teton canal, said canal being a well-known land mark; thence following along said easterly bank of said Teton canal in a general northeasterly course to the south bank of the Teton river aforesaid thence following along the said river northerly and easterly to the place of beginning. Said map being hereby referred to.

Dated July 15, 1904.

Victor Hegsted,
County Clerk.

Do You Want to File

On Government lands? Homestead, desert or timber lands. 2000 acres of fine timber lands; 5000 acres of desert lands; 10,000 acres of homestead lands. Estimates on standing timber.

GEO. C. PORTER.

For further information call on or address, The Teton Peak St. Anthony, Idaho.

A. K. Steunenberg,
President.

G. E. Bowerman,
Cashier.

First National Bank

(Charter No. 5764.)

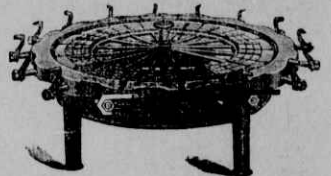
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