

JURORS IN TEARS.

The closing address to the jury on the part of the defense was made by Mr. Borah. He threw all the force, eloquence and pathos at his command into the speech, speaking for two hours. It was a masterly appeal and during its deliverance eight of the jurors broke down and cried as though their hearts were breaking. It was one of the most impressive speeches ever delivered to a jury in this state.

Continuing, Mr. Borah said:

"I am not speaking to you now of the home which fancy builds or the poet paints, not the home which lives only in song and story, where the fleeting shadows of life never come and where joy's sunshine ever dwells! I am speaking to you of a fact in your life and in mine, the simple home in American life. It may be the plain rooms in a rented house, as in this case, or the yet plainer house in the sage brush, but it is home and around it clusters the 10,000 tender memories which make men manlier and braver and women nobler and purer. It is this home that is the stay and prop of the republic, the corner stone of the whole social fabric. It is the most potent and powerful factor in man's moral being.

"Man, a slave to his passion, may forget and cross its threshold to gratify his lust, driven on by his carnal appetite. He may do so once and if successful bravely do so again, but there will come a day sometime, as in this case, when the fatal letter will fall from the nerveless hand and the destroyer of the home will pay the forfeit of his crime. Close behind the man who treads with brutal steps upon the sacred sanctity of the home stalks retribution with uplifted spear.

"You may convict our client, you may assess unto him the full punishment of the law, but upon tomorrow, every man who hears the awful rendering of your verdict would do the same thing under the same circumstances. You cannot change the human heart. Would you do so if you could? You cannot change human nature. Would you do so if you could? You cannot re-write what the infinite God hath written in the human heart, and I declare to you that the blood-stained lintels and door posts of old Egypt did not more surely protect those within from the emitting hand of an enraged God than will the instincts planted in the breasts of the husbands and fathers throughout the land protect the home from the invasion of the adulterer.

"I appeal to you in the name of the holiest sentiments which throb and burn in the heart of man, in the name of the manly emotions which move your own being, to give to this young man what under the law of man and the law of God he is entitled to—his freedom."

THE ALBION TIMES

If W. E. Borah would declare himself we believe he would make any one of the senatorial aspirants hustle to win. That he is the brightest man in Idaho today, must be admitted by all; that he is the cleanest man in politics cannot be denied, and that he would make the best representative Idaho ever had would be conceded three months after his election. *W. E. Borah*

BORAH SPEAKS TO BIG CROWD AT BONNER'S FERRY

Bonner's Ferry, Oct. 20.—(Special)—W. E. Borah had here tonight an enthusiastic meeting with Mr. Borah's first visit to this place and in spite of bad weather the largest hall in town was not large enough to accommodate the crowd. He took up the issues of the campaign and showed the inconsistency of the democratic record on the silver and other questions and made a special plea to silver republicans to return to the old party.

The effects of Borah's speech in Kootenai county are being seen already. Greater confidence and activity are manifested upon the part of republicans and the democrats are despondent.

North Kootenai county was formerly a silver republican stronghold and now promises to poll fewer silver republican votes than any county in the state formerly considered of that faith. Mr. Borah leaves tomorrow for Wardner, where he will speak November 1.

FATE OF PAUL CORCORAN WILL SOON BE SETTLED

Wallace Murder Case Given to the Jury at 9:30
Last Evening After Three Days
of Argument.

STILL OUT AT 12:30 THIS MORNING

Persistent Rumor Circulated that a Majority Are For Conviction of
the Dynamiter—Masterful Closing Argument For the Prosecu-
tion Delivered by W. E. Borah—Prisoner Pales, While the
Dense Crowd Is Electrified—Colonel Reddy's Illness Curtails
and Weakens His Effort.

Wallace, July 24.—The Corcoran murder case went to the jury at 9:30 this evening. The greatest trial that the state has known ended with one of the grandest arguments ever heard in the northwest. W. E. Borah, the young legal giant, who came out of the south to crush the serpent of anarchy in the north, eclipsed all former efforts, presenting the salient features of the involved, complicated case in a manner that aroused the enthusiasm of all lawyers and lovers of law and closing with a burst of oratory that held the great audience spell-bound.

BORAH ADDRESSES JURY.

Mr. Borah then addressed the jury, opening with the statement that he granted the defense the right to take such steps as they saw fit in the interest of their client but he had no personalities to indulge in. He could bid Colonel Reddy good bye with good wishes for restored health and a long life. Then, taking up the subject, he said the conditions that had been presented in this country, had perhaps never been equalled in the country. The fact that men would set the law at defiance and go forth and commit murder and arson without fear of punishment showed there was something wrong.

He thought that great crimes like this called for more determined and vigorous action than when a man kills another in the heat of passion.

These men thought they could put masks over their faces, go out in the noonday sun and commit such crimes without being subjected to arrest. Mr. Borah said he was satisfied these men did not expect any attempt would be made to enforce the law.

Much had been said by the defense about the conduct of the coroner's inquest. Dr. France had been denounced, but he had simply performed his duty and done what he could to tear the masks off the men who wore them on the 29th of April. Dr. France, as coroner, had followed the law and in doing this he had discharged his duty and protected the interests of the people.

NO WAR ON UNIONISM.

The state did not charge these miners unions were criminal in inception, but they had fallen under criminal control. The state was not making war on unionism.

Workmen had a perfect right to organize to protect their interests. They had a right to solicit men to join but they had no right to go forth with masks on their faces and shout men

who declined to join. That was the point in issue now. These organizations took it upon themselves to destroy property and run men out of the country and they then became criminal organizations. Mr. Borah said he had heard Colonel Reddy use the crocodile metaphor in 1892. Perhaps the success secured by him in 1892 had emboldened the men to commit the crimes of 1893.

The jury, said Mr. Borah, might never listen to another narrative so horrifying as that given by Mr. Pipes and Mrs. Sinclair of the murder of James Cheyne.

MOTIVE FOR OUTRAGE.

It was next shown that there was no trouble between the Bunker Hill company and its employees on April 29. Wages had been raised and were satisfactory, but the company declined to recognize the union and thus throw its faithful employees out of work.

This was the motive for the crime and there was none in the Coeur d'Alene but these miners' unions to be moved by that motive. James Cheyne was shot down and the masked men who did it called him a "scab" and demanded that he be "shot full of lead."

Who was there but union men who would have used those terms? If the unions were not responsible for these crimes why did they not come into court and disprove it? The officers of the unions are within sound almost of the court house but not a single one

of them has come forward to disprove the charge against these unions. Not one of them have appeared. The state could not put them on the stand and bring testimony from them and they have not dared come in and give evidence in defense of the unions.

The unions are charged with responsibility for the murder of James Cheyne but there are none to defend them here but the attorneys who are paid for the service.

Ed Boyle, who is shown to have figured in the conspiracy, had been identified as have many others, but not one of these has come in to deny it. It had been shown conclusively that the mob was thoroughly organized. It was absurd to suppose that individuals could have got together such a crowd in 20 minutes, taken possession of a train and started off on such a trip. There was a prearranged plan as shown by the action of the unions on the morning of the 29th.

The details of the march from Mullan were gone over showing there was a plan and that the leaders had prior knowledge of what was to be done. On the same morning the members of the Gem union assembled at their hall

and prepared to move. At the same hour the union at Burke was gathering in the same way, while the union men at Wardner also had their orders to move. This could not be accident; it was by design. It was understood that on that morning all the members of the miners' unions in the Coeur d'Alene should go to Wardner.

LAW OF THE CASE.

Mr. Borah then called attention to the law of the case, stating if Corcoran was a member of the conspiracy he was guilty of the acts done even though he were in Burke all day playing hide and seek with Margie Murphy and her Nanny goat.

But the state had shown Corcoran was with the mob at the scene of the crimes. It would not be claimed that Corcoran went to Wardner for the purpose of killing James Cheyne, but he did go there to assist in driving out the non-union men and he is guilty of every unlawful act done by the mob. That, said Mr. Borah, is the law. The only question in this case is, "Was the defendant a member of the conspiracy?"

Corcoran was a principal officer of the Burke union and must have known every plan of the union. It would be ridiculous to suppose the union men would have come out of the mines that morning and started on that expedition without the advice and encouragement of their officers. Again it had been shown Corcoran was a member of the central union, the fountain head of all power in the Coeur d'Alene unions. He was in the seat of power, but the unions have not raised a hand to disprove the evidence showing that he was a party to their plans.

Mr. Borah then pointed out how improbable it was that Corcoran would remain in Burke after organizing this force to go to Wardner. Corcoran had been to Wardner a few days before on business in connection with the struggle there. He had full knowledge of what was being done there and on the 29th of April, as he stood among his men in Burke and talked with them, he had full knowledge of everything that it was proposed to do that day.

When did Manager Culbertson call for, asked Mr. Borah, when he found that the men had all quit work and were out of the mine? He called for Corcoran to get the information. When he first sent to this man the latter was too busy and Culbertson sent for him again. When Corcoran came out of the hall he informed Mr. Culbertson that there would be no trouble at Burke saying, "We are going to Wardner today."

Colonel Reddy had claimed that Corcoran determined to stay at home,

When did he come to that conclusion? asked Mr. Borah. He had not done so when Mr. Colbertson conversed with him.

By this time it was 5 o'clock and a recess was taken until 7 in the evening.

CONTROLLED BY FORCE

The setting sun was gilding the crests of the high mountains as Mr. Borah resumed his address after dinner, nature thus lending of her wealth of metaphor to the work of bringing the great case to a close. Mr. Borah pointed out that the mob before leaving Burke manifested the unlawfulness of the expedition as they took possession of the train by force. The evidence showed that all four of the unions had full knowledge of the fact that on that day events were to be controlled, not by moral persuasion but by force.

The fact that the mob at Burke forced Dr. Collins aboard the train, saying they might have use for him, showed they contemplated violent unlawful acts.

Corcoran was not only there among the men at Burke that ~~was~~ but was associating with those who took the train. A few days after the 29th Corcoran was introduced to Mr. McDonald as a member of the central union. He was again exercising his authority in an effort to adjust the differences between the union and the Hunker Hill company. These facts have not been disputed and the only legitimate inference is that they failed to dispute them because they feared the opening of a Pandora's box that they dare not face.

The force of Mr. Stringham's testimony was pointed out. He saw Corcoran that morning with a gun and no attempt had been made to impeach his character or his testimony. Though St. Clair had been attacked his testimony had been corroborated. St. Clair said Mr. Malvey told him what the union was going to do that day. Malvey is a member of the miners' union.

Why has not the defense produced him here to contradict St. Clair? They

declare they would produce a record to show that St. Clair was a horse thief, but no such record has been brought forward.

FOLLOWING HIM UP.

Mr. Borah then reviewed briefly Corcoran's connection with the conspiracy and continued, saying, "Let us follow a little closer to the crime."

John Clark's testimony was then taken up, showing how Corcoran's fellow-brother recognized him on the train between Wainwright and Wallace.

Mr. Borah read from Clark's testimony before the coroner, which had been identified by Clark and introduced in this case. Robertson objected, claim-

ing it was not evidence. The court told him he was mistaken. Attention was called to the frankness and fullness of the testimony given by the miners' union man, an officer of the Burke union, so soon after the occurrence, and it responded wonderfully with other testimony produced in this case.

Clark saw Corcoran sitting on the edge of a box car just as he sat when he was seen on the arrival of the train at Burke. The defense charged that influence was brought to bear upon Clark, but the alleged influencing occurred two months after he gave this testimony before the coroner.

Mr. Borah then took up Mrs. Sinclair's testimony. They say Corcoran was masked and therefore could not be identified, but many a man has gone out to commit crime thinking he could not be identified. Many a man has shielded himself behind the curtain of night to commit crime and has been identified when he least expected.

Mrs. Sinclair rushed down there to rescue the victim, fearlessly going to his side amid a shower of bullets fired by these incarnate fiends; and it must be conceded that such a woman must be actuated by a desire to tell the truth.

Then, in all the annals of the courts, it has seldom been found that a woman has testified falsely for the purpose of exonerating a man. A woman might strain a point to save an accused person but it was not woman's nature to do so for the purpose of sending a prisoner to the gallows.

The testimony of Mr. and Mrs. Colburn was next taken up and the matter of identification from their house gone over briefly to show how utterly the defense had failed to prove that identification was impossible or difficult; also how the defense was rested on the matter of the practicality of visiting on the edge of a box car.

Again the speaker summarized, showing Corcoran's connection with the conspiracy and his journey to Kellogg with the mob. Continuing, he said the defense had not produced a witness to contradict the state's testimony showing his connection with the conspiracy. The defense simply stood forth in argument and declared it untrue. The state had established his connection with it and if it were true that he was in Burke all that day, he would still be guilty. Even if he had purchased a chicken at 12 o'clock on the 29th he would still be a factor in the killing of James Cherry.

ALIBI WITNESSES

Taking up the alibi witnesses, the speaker said it might be possible that half the women who testified to seeing him in Burke thought they did so, but he wished to call attention to the show-

ing of powerful influence in the case of John Clark and ask the jury what the result would be if that same influence were thrown about a girl like Maggie Murphy.

Might it not induce her to believe that she saw Corcoran at 11 o'clock instead of 12.

Mr. Borah then reviewed the alibi testimony in a powerful manner, showing how easily the witnesses failed to remember anything occurring about the latter part of April excepting that they saw Corcoran in Burke at certain hours and minutes on the 29th. Butcher Straus' testimony was convincingly used as an illustration. It was such testimony, said Mr. Borah, that the jury was asked to accept in preference to that of John Clark and other witnesses who saw Corcoran on the train.

"When hundreds of men go forth from a small town to commit a great crime, is it any wonder that a dozen or 15 other people can be found there to protect them?" asked the attorney, his voice ringing out until it electrified the friends of law and blanched the face of the prisoner at the bar. Mr. Borah then closed with this stirring language:

LABOR ORGANIZATION.

"Gentlemen of the jury, before I close I want to disclaim again both individually and as a representative of the state all intention of attacking organized labor. I want to leave the brand of contempt upon that malicious falsehood. It is as useful as it is false, as deplorable as it is unfair.

"It is not only the right but the imperative duty of labor to organize. The men who endure the hardships, bear the burdens and incur the risks of underground mining, are certainly entitled in every advantage which lawful organization can give them. Labor organizations, upon a legitimate basis and for a legitimate purpose, are not only entitled to the respect but to the encouragement and protection of the public and the state. Organizations which would foster the manhood, nourish the Americanism and elevate the mind and character of its members are a grand thing. They bridle the greed, check the stately tread of capital, they walk the interests and harmonize the action and forces of labor, they protect the homes, brighten the hearthstones and gladden the face of wife and mother as she bends above her beloved one in the ecstasy of a mother's infinite love, dreaming of its future years. I am in favor of them because I know when properly conducted, they nourish the citizenship, encourage patriotism and more effectually enables the laborer to rear his family and place within their reach the torch of learning.

"God knows these grand old institutions of ours, so long the asylum of the oppressed, must crumble and fall like the splendid but false fabrics of ancient days, unless the countless homes of American workmen of every class are shielded from the ignorance

and poverty which blights manhood and destroys citizenship. Every organization which has for its object these purposes should receive the blessing of patriot and saint, for they are just and righteous altogether.

MURDER SOCIETY.

"But I am speaking to you today of an organization which has been wrenched from its original purpose and turned into the channels of crime, which would convert the man who labors into a secret, masked and treacherous outlaw, separate him from his home, make him a fugitive from his state and a suspect in the bosom of his own family; an organization which uses the American flag as a mask to conceal the cowardly face of the lurking assassin and which strikes at the very foundation of our whole system of government by openly destroying property and taking human life; an organization which shrinks from the open light of day, which in darkened rooms and secret hiding places, away from the conscience-smiting power of even a vagrant ray, gives to its adherents to drink of the blood from the skull of the last victim and administers that manhood murdering oath which renders him who takes it an Ishmaelite of the social world, an outlaw with humanity, a stranger to the nobler and higher impulses of man's moral being.

"By the pricking of my thumbs, something wicked this way comes." And the weird, wild and secret hags of anarchy hold high carnival over the fallen and forfeited manhood of the sturdy but misguided workman.

"I say to you that the organization which hides from the open light of day, whose members flee before the dawn like a guilty thing upon a fearful summons is not an organization which can represent the dignity, the manhood and patriotism of American labor or the Western miner.

"What do you think of that organization which nourishes a spirit of hatred toward our institutions and contempt for the flag? Does it represent the sentiment of that class of men whose bravery made sacred every battlefield of the war for the Union and whose sterling heroism and sturdy loyalty have in so many instances added glory to the American arms in the late war? We have seen that, while the mob was congregated near the scene of its cowardly crime of April 29th, they repeatedly cried out 'Down with America,' 'Down with America.' I almost wish that those who gave utterance to such sentiments, a sentiment which stirs to its last dregs all the hatred of my soul, 1890-91 be scourged back to the old country and placed again under the bloody wheels of that old Juggernaut car of oppression until they would cry out in the agony of their dwarfed and stunted souls for the land which has been a common refuge for the laboring man for centuries.

Town with America.' And that is the sentiment of the western miner. I say it is a lie. I refuse to let counsel for the defense fasten upon them such an infamous stigma. It is the sentiment of assassins and murderers who despise all forms of law and hate all forms of government.

CITIZEN'S MARGUERITE.

"What are we fighting in crime even though it masquerade under the garb of labor. What we say is that murder shall not go unpunished though it parade in the guise of the honest miner. Men shall not transform labor organizations into combinations and conspiracies for assassination, and we believe you will say the same. If a man should burn your house above you, would you execute him because he was a member of a union? If he should burglarize your home or insult your family or steal your property or murder your son, would you say he is a member of a miners' union? No. You would say no combination shall work as a shield for the thief or the robber or he who takes life. He is a violator of law and shall be punished.

"Let us look at this affair face to face as between man and man. Defendant with ourselves and I think to the higher appeals of our better thoughts. What had poor Cheney done? What offense had he committed, what wrong was he guilty of? He, too, was a laborer, earning his bread by daily toil, and life was as dear to him as you or I. He had oppressed no man, harmed no man, yet he was murdered, shot down like the game being before the hunter, and in yonder city, in the cheerless gloom of the hospital, he yielded up the young life, a sacrifice to the wanton depravity of the most heartless of criminals. But when we ask that his slayers be punished, counsel in their unguided zeal cry out, we are attacking labor. We ask for the punishment of a crime which has not a single softening feature to relieve it of its awful barbarity, and they reply, 'You are attacking labor.'

"In the name of the 10,000 law-abiding miners scattered throughout this intermountain country, and in the name of labor everywhere, I deny this vicious libel, this base and senseless slander.

THE CRUCIAL TEST.

"Gentlemen, yours is the most serious task of any who are connected with this important trial. You have been selected with much care, and to you are entrusted far more than the ordinary responsibilities of citizenship. The people of the state feel that the honor of the commonwealth, the very sovereignty of the state, are upon trial. And it is true. We are practically testing the efficiency and strength of our state government. Will it protect property?

Is life secure within the domain? Is law its supreme and guiding force? Does justice reign within its temples? What is this splendid fabric which the restless energy and indomitable courage of the old pioneer has carved from the wild waste of the great northwest and set as a gem in the crown of our common country? Is it in fact and in truth a commonwealth where men can dwell together in peace and safety and women and children rest in the sacred security of the home, where industry may secure its just reward and enterprise have its merited protection? Can the law abiding and industrious and peace loving citizen find shelter beneath its sovereign power, has it power to punish crime?

"Or is it but a miserable pretense; a shameless, deluding mockery, where anarchy rules with ruthless sway, and the most revolting of crimes go unwhipped before the altar, where murder walks the streets of your town, selects its victims with indifference and slays him with impunity, yes, more, in the very presence of death the officers of the law laugh hyena-like above the prostrate victim and dance above the bleeding form like spirits incarnate from the crypts of hell.

"These are questions you must answer, matters upon which you must pass. It is for you to say what our young state shall do. Shall high-handed crime continue within her midst and bid its trade in open defiance of law?—Is our young state to become the rendezvous for criminals, the by-word of sister states? Is our state pride forfeited? Is our manhood dead? I appeal to you as men and citizens, give back the reign of law; deal fairly but fearlessly with those who would contemptuously trample all authority and the state's honor beneath the feet of lawless vengeance.

"To you I now submit the whole cause, and may the power which works for the betterment of all give unto you that righteousness of judgment which will enable you to deal in justice and without fear of man or the dread of man between this defendant and your sovereign state.

"I thank you again and again for your attention and the exercise of your patience and submit this matter for its final adjudication in the court of your own conscience."

It was 8:30 when Mr. Borah sat down, having spoken three hours. Judge Stewart at once read his charge to the jury and at 9:30 the 12 men retired to determine the fate of the defendant.

MEETING OF STALWARTS

Enthusiastic Gathering at Good Templar Hall Last Night.

SPEAKERS OF THE EVENING

Freemont Wood Reviews Nugent's Record—The Audience Electrified
by W. E. Borah.

The meeting held last night in Good Templars' hall under the auspices of the Stalwart Republican club was a brilliant success. Despite the stormy weather the hall was crowded almost to suffocation. A large contingent of prominent ladies was present and manifested great interest in the meeting.

W. E. Borah electrified the audience by one of his characteristic speeches. Among other things Mr. Borah said:

"This election means much for the state of Idaho, it is more than an indiscriminate scramble for office, more than the personal worth of any man or class of men; it should be an endorsement of those principles which lie at the basis of prosperous citizenship and enlightened and elevated statehood.

"Idaho, like the Virgin of classic story, is pausing with one foot upon the marble that leads to the palace. Rich in mineral wealth, sanned with valleys of woodrout fertility, with large forests and great water powers capable of producing in different parts all the great cereals, perhaps one of the greatest fruit regions in the world, with a citizenship intelligent, progressive and industrious, nothing but that malignant political caprice which has written "retrogression" upon the brow of Colorado, and added infamy to the "gibbering grief" Kansas, beumbing her energies and paralyzing her industries, can deprive her of that future to which, by reason of nature's gifts, she is entitled.

"It would be a blunder, which Napoleon said was worse than a crime, for Idaho to take her stand before the nation upon the side of that unmanly, unAmerican and unpatriotic doctrine which had its culminating and impudent insult in that scene where forfeited American manhood fed across the waters to drink to the health of English merchants and at the altar of British trade sweat anew eternal enmity to American industries. When we think

of the fact that it was England's manipulations that fastened upon the American people the crime of the century—demonstration—when we see them quietly fastening upon us a doctrine only less menacing because possibly of less magnitude—free trade, we think of a new Declaration of Independence, and I hope upon the Ides of November there will be attached to it the signature of my adopted state."

Mr. Borah spoke of the dangers of Populism, with its fiat money policy, and of the ruinous effects of Democratic legislation.

"It will be found when the smoke of battle has cleared away," he continued, "that hundreds of Populists, dissatisfied with the class of men who would dictate their politics, hundreds of Democrats who are disheartened at the continued wrongs sought to be inflicted upon Idaho by the Democratic administration, have buried partisanship in the higher and loftier emotion of state pride and have stood by their state and avenged it."

TRIBUTE TO "JUD"

Marble Shaft Erected to Pioneer Editor's Memory.

SOLEMN DEDICATION SERVICE

Eulogy Spoken by Hon. W. E. Borah—Family and Many Friends of Deceased Present.

Yesterday afternoon at the Masonic society the monument erected by friends to the memory of A. J. (Jud) Boyakie, the pioneer printer and newspaper man, was dedicated with solemn ceremony. The family and a large number of friends of the deceased were present. A choir of Mrs. O'Neil, Miss Lindsay and Messrs. McConnell and Kerr sang very touchingly "Abide With Me." Then Hon. W. E. Borah delivered a brief address. Some time before his death Mr. Boyakie had requested Mr. Borah to speak at his funeral. Mr. Borah was not here when the remains of his old friend were laid away. Frank H. Coffin, who started the fund, was aware of this request, and he invited Mr. Borah to speak at the dedication of the monument. Mr. Borah said in part:

See Page 9

REPRESENTATIVE NOMINATION.

Hon. Edgar Wilson was placed in nomination by Mr. Harsh, who said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention.—In rising to place before you a candidate for so high a position, one catches the inspiration of the speaker just ahead and feels for a moment at least the thrill of nervous preparation for battle. In a few more days we will not be speaking to the chosen representatives of our own party, but standing in the same light of public scrutiny, exposed to the merciless test of public opinion, attention to the stern demands of Idaho's voters, we will be called upon to render an account for all we have done and are to do here. With restless audacity, the people are watching the conduct of this body, anxious that nothing be done to detract the order or curb the enthusiasm that is forming again in that old party of so many national victories.

There are transformation periods in nature and in the governments of men; moments rich with the fruit of a century, waiting to be touched into life by the subtle wand of imperious manhood. The time call for that restless of action and unselfish thought, that matchless fortitude and unending zeal, that marvelous ken of the statesman and the intuition of the patriot, that immortalized the efforts of those soft-voiced and gifted public men of thirty years ago.

We should see, therefore, that those who go forth with our endorsements are men who have an abiding faith in the tenets of the party and unwavering trust in the ultimate success of this country of the common people, who believe that State and National prosperity are founded upon the well-being of the hardiest citizen, who will not trifle with the public weal or subordinate to private aims and special interests, men who have the will

to grasp the courage to own and the will to execute the desires and wishes of the people.

Idaho, rich with imprisoned wealth, with her stupendous combination of resources, her faithful and energetic yeomanry ask for a Representative upon the floor of Congress broad enough and patriotic enough to appreciate the present, and progressive and hopeful enough to comprehend her future, one who believes that her treacherous currency should stand between the laborer and the fruits of his toil, who believes that currency contraction is National degradation; who is sufficiently American to believe that the land of Hamilton and Lincoln should be proud enough and fearless enough to at least dictate her own financial policy; one whose heart is in sympathy and nature in harmony with the unchained energy of the great Northwest, and who will have the courage to fight back that infamous economic policy which threatens utter extermination to our most valuable industries.

Young, able, splendidly equipped in mind and body, with proof already of his qualities as a leader, possessing already the confidence of his party and the trust of the people, I nominate for our next Congressman our good citizen, an able lawyer, and unending Republican, Hon. Edgar Wilson of Boise. Calling his lot with Idaho ten years ago, by natural personal integrity of character and upright conviction, thoroughly imbued with the interests of his adopted State, and true to her unlimited possibilities, no man would offer value for interest in the halls of Congress, and no man could have a better taken of a people's respect and confidence than will be accorded for him upon the floor of next November. I submit his name for your approval.

Believe me, gentlemen, I believe that the will of Hamilton and Lincoln should be proof enough and fearless enough to at least dictate her own financial policy; one whose heart is in sympathy and nature in harmony with the unchained energy of the great Northwest, and who will have the courage to fight back that infamous economic policy which threatens utter extermination to our most valuable industries.

*Editorial by E. C. Lusk
- Salt Lake Tribune -*

The speech of Mr. Harsh in nominating Hon. Edgar Wilson for Congress in Boise day before yesterday was equal to Colonel Ingersoll's speech put-ting in nomination Illinois in 1836; equal to the great Hancock's speech in nominating Grant four years later. The speech is superior to either of the others in style. That is, the candi-date he was about to name was held in secondary importance to the best in-terests of Idaho and Idaho people all the way through until the closing words. Below we copy a few lines of the speech, and we challenge the intel-lect of the country to produce anything finer:

With restless audacity, the people are watching the conduct of this body, anxious that nothing be done to dampen the order or curb the enthusiasm that is forming again in that old party of so many national victories.

There are transformation periods in nature and in the governments of men; moments rich with the fruit of a century, waiting to be touched into life by the subtle wand of imperious manhood. The time call for that restless of action and unselfish thought, that matchless fortitude and unending zeal, that marvelous ken of the statesman and the intuition of the patriot, that immortalized the efforts of those soft-voiced and gifted public men of thirty years ago.

We should see, therefore, that those who go forth with our endorsements are men who have an abiding faith in the tenets of the party and unwavering trust in the ultimate success of this country of the common people, who believe that State and National prosperity are founded upon the well-being of the hardiest citizen,

who will not trifle with the public weal or subordinate to private aims and special interests, men who have the will to grasp the courage to own and the will to execute the desires and wishes of the people.

Idaho, rich with imprisoned wealth, with her stupendous combination of resources, her faithful and energetic yeomanry ask for a Representative upon the floor of Congress broad enough and patriotic enough to appreciate the present, and progressive and hopeful enough to comprehend her future, one who believes that her treacherous currency should stand between the laborer and the fruits of his toil, who believes that currency contraction is National degradation; who is sufficient-ly American to believe that the land of Hamilton and Lincoln should be proud enough and fearless enough to at least dictate her own financial policy; one whose heart is in sympathy and nature in harmony with the unchained energy of the great Northwest, and who will have the courage to fight back that infamous economic policy which threatens utter extermination to our most valuable industries.

This simple shaft is friendship's unpretentious tribute to the trust of friends. It is to mark the resting place of one who, in all the trials and conflicts of his troubled life was never faithless to a friend. History is quick to record, and marble and brass faithful to perpetuate, the virtues of earth's celebrities, but how often in the humble walks of life amid the unending joys which bless and crown the daily toil of men, in life's sunshine and shadows where men strive and plan together, is found the loyal soul whose daily beneficence in their simple and unselfish grandeur shame the stories which hang upon the lips of fame. This modest monument would direct the world to such a life. Candid, unassuming, free hearted, his was a friendship that came unthought and counted no sacrifice within its gift too great to lay upon the altar of its devotion.

A. J. Boyakin was born in Illinois. He was of lowly but honored parentage—of that loyal yeoman blood which streams our whole civilization with that homely, sturdy strength and gives to our institutions that progressive stability which have been the wonder of mankind. When a mere boy, restless and impressionable, he crossed the plains to find the thrilling life of the west. In 1844 after much experience in Oregon and other parts of the coast, he came to this state, then territory, and here he lived and in the soil of the state he dearly loved he now rests.

He was, in every sense, a pioneer. He belonged to that class of men who first passed their way into these valleys and over these hills and into the mountain fastnesses, like the patriarchs of other days, searching for the wonders of a new world. Hardy in mind and robust in character, generous and hospitable and brave, these pioneers were men well fitted to carve out of the desert this magnificent commonwealth. The impress left by those who have gone cannot soon be effaced or forgotten and unstinted veneration is the portion for those who remain, for they have trod from out the path of life many obstacles for us who come after. Strong, able, earnest men, their experiences and achievements should be garnered and stored as a heritage for all who shall hereafter wish to learn the story of the magic building of the empire of the northwest.

The sturdy old pioneer who sleeps here was, in many ways, an extraordinary man. He possessed a mind of rare native strength, and his quiet and unbridled humor, his gift of invective, sometimes as remorseless as that of a Phillips, made him a dreaded antagonist. In his best days he ranked with the most effective writers of the state. It was impossible for his positive nature to occupy neutral ground, and the

9
result was he was always found in the midst of the conflict. Restless and fearless, he was one of those who love to test their barge in the storm and feel the magic touch of the maddened waves. True, he was odd, unfinished in the eye of the world, but from the saddest clay sometimes comes the purest gold. He was rough, unpolished, just as nature left him, but he was of the granite hewn and the flaws of his superb manhood were those of faith and not of worth.

"The moralist may ask concerning another fact and we all know the sorrowful failing of our old friend. Those in his confidence know how stubbornly his proud nature fought against the fearful weakness of his life and know, too, how the battle was lost. But even this could not mar his nobler qualities. The treacherous, clinging, clinging curse was barred when it reached the recesses of his soul; it could not degrade his manhood, dull his sense of honor or tarnish his integrity or drive the perfume of brotherly compassion from his generous breast. We rear monuments not to perfect men; there are none; but to those who, in life's battles, best preserve the higher virtues of the human character.

"A. J. Boyakin was honest, upright, generous, just and true. There was not a taint of selfishness, not an intimation of dishonesty in his nature. Adversity could not drive him from the path of integrity, disappointment could not warp his rectitude of purpose, no embitter his kindly spirit. He was always poor in the world's goods, but his life was given with privacy, joyousness and his countless acts of kindness told of a heart tender as a child's. There was a strain of sentiment in him which characterized with a native culture all his dealings with his fellows. In this material age, sentiment in human character is derided, but after all, it is the sunshine within the soul—the lingering touch which makes the canvas speak—the subtle chiseling which makes the marble breathe.

"At his own request we have feebly spoken, knowing full well that it is but a poor compliance with his wish and but poor return for the constant friendship and countless words of favor

he gave us while living. "Fare ye well, my spirit."

ADDRESS BY W. E. BORAH IN FAVOR OF EXPANSION

Close Knit and Convincing Argument on the
Question as Part of a Fourth
of July Speech.

Rousing Celebration at Caldwell Participated in by Six Thousand
People—They Listen to Speechmaking and
Music and Enjoy a Free Pub-
lic Dinner.

Mr. Borah's voice was not up to its usual standard. Notwithstanding, his address was listened to with the greatest interest. His address follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen—Our annual returns to us, accompanied with many matters of interest and, all in all, greater in hope and promise than any that have gone before. The brilliant and moving events of the last three years, the grave questions forced to the front in discussion, the success of our arms upon land and sea to no wise dim the glory of our national birthday. The achievements which enrich those old days, the unselfish devotion to a great cause, the many examples of rare and exalted patriotism, the masterly moulding of events, the preliminary shaping of free institutions are still and must ever remain the fountain of faith for all our people. Conditions may change, circumstances, not within the power of mortals to foresee or provide for, may arise, but in the discharge of new duties, in the solution of new questions and in the meeting of new and unexpected incidents of national growth. We will look to the high and heroic examples of the fathers for light and be guided, I hope, by the same unflinching devotion to the great cardinal principles of progress and free government.

By reason of the greatness of the hour we are impressed today in dreaming not so much the events of this exact day as the events which make up the formative period of our government, the days in which the colonies

found themselves independent but without vitality or function as a government or nation. The most critical days in the whole history of mankind were those in which the 'more perfect union' was being formed. What the result would have been had the colonial failed when they took up the task of organizing the federal union, what incalculable evils would have fallen upon the Anglo-Saxon race, no one cares to contemplate. There are certainly days in the history of nations as there are moments in the lives of men when steps are taken and courses adopted through the interposition of divine power, when the light falls upon the 'road to Damascus' and nations and men turn away from the old paths and into new. One of these instances may be noted of those days from the close of the war until the adoption of our constitution. The men of those days were the 'heroes of peace,' who are sometimes greater than the heroes of war. How generously each generation yields its praise to the classic grandeur of the heroes of the revolution. They seem to us the finished models of human endeavor. Their pure faith, their patience, their unyielding courage, their lofty and unconquerable resolves shine out through the darkness of that pitiless night and reveal to us the infinite beauty of their consecrated lives. But when the moving music of war dies away at Yorktown and the mysterious force of the martial spell is broken, there is yet a higher and a more incomparable task to perform.

Debris and no revenue, a people without a sovereignty, a confederation without power at home or respect abroad, distrust, disaffection and distress everywhere, colonies jealous of each other and each others' powers, and Seminoles inciting men to riot and rebellion, no national spirit as yet to unify and strengthen, no proud memories clustering about the achievements of a national mind, and over all, brooding the hellish despair that is born of premature decay, who shall doubt but that it required a clearer mental vision, a keener intellect and even a finer fiber of manhood to mould and make of these discordant elements a nation than to fight the battles of the revolution.

"It is the work of these men in which we are particularly interested today. What kind of a government did they give us, the frail structure of Utopian dreamers, squarred and fitted to a certain area and adapted to a certain number of citizens, or the government of practical men, built in accord with humanity as it exists and at the same time commensurate in growth with the hopes and energies of our race? The time has arrived in our history when this question, though not new, must be answered again. I know it is not usual to discuss such matters upon this day but we appear partisan, but certainly that ought not to be charged against the speaker who, at this time, is said to be without a party. I hope in order to talk upon this matter at beyond the occasion.

"Whether the fathers builded wiser than they knew or whether there were among them those who intuitively foresaw the possibilities of the future, this government of ours, as a fact, was made for a people who were and are inherently progressive and full of expansion and growth. The indomitable genius of the Anglo-Saxon race demanded institutions which would permit of growth just as essentially as it demanded institutions which guaranteed personal freedom and religious liberty. Other so-called republics had in times past been formed and from the very nature of their governments were circumscribed in area and time. The political power of Athens, for instance, could not, in its very nature, endure. The Grecian idea, based upon the complete independence of each city, soon passed to ruin amid the petty jealousies of powerless and incoherent sovereignities. The most fascinating civilization in the world, the culture of which still charms as we read of it because of its superlative thoroughness and finish, was quickly ebb'd because, with all they failed to discover one principle of government which was embodied in the theory of our government as given us by the makers of the constitution.

"The theory of representation, the idea of independent sovereignties coming together into a federal union and legislating by representation was born of Anglo-Saxon civilization. It had its origin across the sea, was carried by the pilgrims and cavaliers to the wide of America where, unsheltered and unembarrassed by custom or precedent, it grew to all but perfection and was finally crystallized into law and given to us as the fundamental and distinguishing principle of our government. Unknown to the ancients, unfamiliar to the statesman of Greece or Rome, it is the principle in our government which permits of growth and at the same time insures permanency in our institutions. It is the great guiding rule which will enable this nation to extend its sovereignty wherever the principles of morality, the demands of trade or the interests of humanity invite.

"Men point mournfully to the story of dead republics, so-called, and repeat to us the incidents of their short-lived and brilliant histories, they evoke from the past imaginary parallels and similar evils, prophesying for us a doubtful future. But there is no similarity, though in name similar, between the republics of the past and the republic whose birth we commemorate. There may be and are doubtless many lessons to be learned from the past, but there is little light for this subject from that source. We have heard enough of the instability of republics and of the parallels of the past. Let us take on a greater faith and, instead of trying to read our future upon the tombstones of Greece and Rome, look for it in the intelligence, the energy, the loyalty, the patriotism and devotion of our own citizenship.

"When the constitution was adopted we were confined in territory to the Atlantic coast, a condition which many people seem to believe should have been continued. But scarcely had the young nation felt the first thrill of self-dependence before the young republic, instinctively reaching out in self-protection, began to acquire new possessions. This test to our institutions was destined to come early. Mr. Jefferson, by far-sighted strategy and far-seeing statesmanship, wrested from the imperious hold of Napoleon the great empire of the west Mississippi valley, a region vast, unexplored and, at that time, apparently unprofitable. The author of the Declaration of Independence, the careful and zealous student of the constitution, gave to us yet greater evidence of his capacity as a statesman. In popular thought, the pre-eminent achievement of Jefferson's life was the writing of the Declaration of Independence, but equal to this at least was the acquisition of Louisiana. When we think of the blessings which have

followed and the disasters which must have ensued had some other power been permitted to acquire and use this territory, there are but few single incidents in the lives of men so fraught with good to mankind as the purchase which made Louisiana ours and Jefferson great author of American imperialism two-calfed and expansion.

PRECEDENT ON PRECEDENT.

This precedent has been well followed and, in all instances, much to our advantage and with entire success. In 1818, the Spaniards in the land of the Florida became so aggressive and troublesome as to require the attention of our government. A band of guerrillas and brigands, worthy predecessors of Agulacido, who an enemy would smear with the venge of martyrdom, caused Andrew Jackson to pass within the Spanish territory and seize a number of Spanish forts. The result was that the next year Monroe, following the teachings of his great master, purchased the whole province of \$5,000,000.

"In 1844 one of the issues upon which James K. Polk was elected was 'Fifty-four or fight.' That great stretch of desert, unknown and uninhabited, comprising now the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and parts of Montana and Wyoming, an empire within itself, was the territory in question. The president, Thomas W. Benton, long cultured,

had trained in statesmanship, perhaps, than some of his countrymen, moved by the pride of progress and endowed with a true conception of the real destiny of his nation, thundered away in the senate in defense of expansion until finally the convention of 1845 gave us the territory to parallel forty-nine.

"In the same election there was submitted to the people the question of the annexation of Texas. John C. Calhoun, subtle in mind and inscrutable of purpose, had already negotiated the treaty for its annexation, but it was postponed through the influence of Van Buren and Mr. Clay, then both aspirants for the presidency. But Calhoun had his revenge by using the annexation question for the defeat of Van Buren for nomination and Clay for election. Then, as now, some very learned statesmen were much interested annexation would disrupt the government, but the points, full of faith in the self-sustaining power of our institutions, declared in favor of annexation and expansion. The government survived and the same learned statesmen lived to apologize for their short-sighted wisdom and their little faith in the growth and self-governing power of the people.

"Then came the Mexican question, the Gadsden purchase and the platform upon which the respectable Stephen A. Douglas made his race for the presidency, declaring, 'Resolved, that the demor-

cratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the island of Cuba.' Then the Alaska purchase. From the hours of our birth expansion has been a cardinal principle of our national being. It has been a national tendency and tendencies are stronger than men. And not a foot of this territory would now be given up by the most apathetic being that looks up to the flag outside, possibly, of some Bostonians upon whose chosen fronts have been poured the divine petroleum of New England conservatism.

"It is both interesting and instructive to note the opposition which, at all times, has been made to this national growth. Every ground of objection which is now being submitted to our people for consideration upon the matter of holding our new possessions, has, at one time or another, been submitted to the people and passed upon adversely. There were men, honest, upright and patriotic, who verily believed and urged that we must remain the diminutive republic of 1789 that we must, like some Swiss canton, move along in a quiet, obscure, uneventful way—permitting other powers to acquire these vast possessions about us, hem us in and embarrass us in trade and commerce until we would come to be, in fact, mere dependencies upon the great commercial nations of the earth. But, upon the other hand, there were those who believed in the expansive growth of our institutions and that it was both our duty and within our power to hold here one great nation second to none upon the face of the earth.

BEGINNING OF 'IMPERIALISM.'

"When Louisiana was purchased it was said that it was the beginning of 'imperialism' and 'colonization' which had destroyed the republics of ancient days; that it was in violation of the constitution. Even Mr. Jefferson, being a strict constructionist, had some qualms of conscience about this matter until his friend Nicholas told him that he would have to keep his doubts to himself if he wished his purchase to go through. The New Englanders declared it would result in establishing another nation beyond the Mississippi, that the 'Father of Waters' must and would be nature's limit to the western boundary of the republic. Others said it would be a disgrace and a deep humiliation to have settlers chosen from the land of the Indians and the hunters and trappers of the Missouri and, when we remember that South Dakota is a part of that region, we are inclined to be patient with the old anti-expansionist. Others complained of the outrageous figure of \$15,000,000 and openly asserted that there was a secret alliance between Jefferson and Napoleon because it was known that Mr.

Jefferson had always been unfriendly to England, and that corruption was the moving power of the whole imperial scheme—fifteen million, an amount insufficient to buy the Idaho Midland, one item of wealth connecting us with a portion of that region.

"Josiah Quincy, with the brilliant pa, then of a Demosthenes weeping over the fall of Greece and the triumph of the imperial Philip, in speaking of the Louisiana matter said: 'The bonds of this union are virtually dissolved. It was not for these men that our fathers fought, not for them that the constitution was adopted. There is no authority to throw the rights and liberties of this people into "hotch pot" with the wild men of the Missouri, nor with the mixed though more respectable race of anglo-hispano-gallo-Americans who bark on the sands in the mouth of the Mississippi.'

"You may think this a quotation from patriots of today, but I assure you these are the words of Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts, spoken many years ago concerning a land, now a prosperous, patriotic and wealthy portion of the Union, filled with a people who had to be turned away from the enticing camp, so universally did they respond when our nation declared its intention to break the tyranny of Spain in Cuba.

"Webster once said: 'What do we want with this vast, worthless area, this region of savages and wild beasts, of deserts of shifting sands and wildernesses of dust, cactus and prairie dogs? To what use could we ever hope to put these great deserts or those endless mountain ranges, impenetrable and covered to their very base with eternal snow? What can we ever hope to do with the western coast, a coast of 300 miles, rock bound, shoreless, uninviting and not a harbor on it? What use have we for this country?'

"This was spoken of the very land upon a part of which we are gathered today to reassert our faith in the same grand principle of growth which, in spite of the snows of giants, found lodgment in the great throbbing heart of humanity—said of this land with its happy homes and prophetic future—this land just now so prolific of politicians and statesmen, willing to sacrifice their own personal interests in order to serve the people! Truly, this is a goodly land which the Lord our God hath given us.

"Hufus Choate in discussing the annexation of Texas said: 'He who—another Theodore, another Simonds—shall observe and shall paint a union dissolved, the silver cord loosed, the golden bowl broken at the fountain, who shall observe and shall paint the nation's flag faded mournfully and laid aside in the silent chamber where the memorials of heroes and grace men

dead, are gathered together, who shall read the ferocious factions, the profligate ambition, the hot rivalry, the wars of hate, the traces of perfury—which shall furnish the matter of the history of the alienated states, till one after another burns out and falls from its place on high—he shall entitle the stained and mournful chapter, 'The Consequences of Annexation.'

"How earnest must have been the cultured Massachusetts lawyer as he poured forth his logic like molten lava, withering, crushing everything before it, except that unflinching faith and 'inexpressible tendency' of the common people. They said: 'Let Texas come in; we neither distrust our institutions nor fear expansion.'

"But how people and ephemeral seem the logic and the wisdom and the prophecies of those intellectual giants in the light of history. The constitution still lives and in the Magna Charta of upwards of 7,000,000 of people, our institutions sufficient and efficient for 20,000,000 guaranteed the same protection to all as was given to the sparsely settled states of the Atlantic, the same guarantee of personal freedom and religious liberty, the same greeting out of equal and exact justice as when the imperturbable soul of Washington filled into obedience the warring factions of his day.

"The fathers, in announcing to the world their political creed, declared among other things that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, thus giving expression to an ideal principle, a principle for which, as a people, we strive, a principle which must never be ignored, either with reference to ourselves or with reference to the people with whom, through the incidents of war, we are brought in contact. But it never occurred to Washington or Jefferson or Franklin or their compatriots that this principle of government could be applied to all people regardless of their rating upon the intellectual thermometer of the world. They no more thought of applying it to the savages and the half-civilized than they would have contemplated giving to the Iriquois Indians the right of manhood suffrage and thereby making the presidential election dependent upon the result. Yet we know there were, in those days, some of those highly wrought and sensitive souls who profaned common sense by extending the Christian sacrament to the Choctaw, by dilating upon the 'Gordon on the Mount' before the half-savannah, reeking with the blood of women and children, and by claiming the crown of martyrdom for the forest chiefs whose law and order had checked in their treacherous careers of crime. But even those men were of a godly race compared with the peering political

charismas of today, who, standing in high places that they may be seen of men, and congratulating themselves that they are not as others compare Washington, Jefferson and Adams with the corrupt adventurer who planned the assassination of American soldiers while they were maintaining our sovereignty in a territory made ours by the highest law-making body of the land.

"We are patient with the man who differs from us upon any question which is to be settled among ourselves, and what we ourselves shall conclude as a matter of expediency, is best to be done with all or any part of our new possessions is a subject for grave consideration, but the man who encourages, by word or deed, those in open rebellion against our flag is battling with the lives of his countrymen, and neither the senatorial toga nor exclusive Bostonian culture should exempt him from the contempt of the American people."

CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED.

"But where shall we look for an interpretation of the rule, 'The consent of the governed'? Shall we be asked to do more than those who conceived of the principle and incorporated it into our theory of government? It is not merely the idle boast of an enthusiast to say that the men whose achievements we today commemorate were the most exalted defenders of free institutions that the world has known. It is but the statement of a simple, historic fact. But they were not dreamers, not delusionists or demagogues, arousing a Grecian mob to the intemperate and impractical passion for liberty which would burn itself out in a fortnight; they were men of master minds, initiating a government with such materials as they found at hand, and the crafty Cavour, moulding into unity and strength the discordant elements of Italy, was not more severely practical than were the fathers in forming this Union out of the discordant forces at hand, or than was Jefferson in the government of our first territorial possessions. In the face of the sublime Declaration of Independence that all men are created equal and that all just powers of government must come from the consent of the governed, the father of our country owned slaves and the plantations of Jefferson were filled by the sons of unrequited toil. Yet to have abolished slavery would have been to prevent the forming of a 'more perfect Union.' Moreover, for long years after the adoption of the constitution manhood suffrage was unknown in any of the 13 states save New Jersey, and thousands who were not fortunate enough to be property holders were governed without their consent; yet it is now conceded that a property qualification for voters in the inception of our govern-

ment was absolutely essential to its success. But how the once luminous souls of Washington and Jefferson and all their compatriots pale into accessory light before the splendour beauty of those who would abandon our new possession in the face of insurrection and under fire rather than to permit a Zulu slave to sleep one night under the flag, although, even while he sleeps, the genius of our institutions may have broken the last shackle from his limbs.

"Thomas Jefferson, who penned the immortal words that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, was chairman of the committee which reported the ordinance for the northwest territory almost famous in history. The plan of government thus provided for this territory was, in no way, based upon the

theory of the 'consent of the governed.' The people of that territory were given a form of government without in any way being consulted and a government which taxed them without representation. They were not allowed to vote and had no voice in the making of the laws by which they were governed. Their rulers consisted of a governor, secretary and three judges, elected by the continental congress and afterwards appointed by the president. They were not allowed a representative, they had no legislature, their laws were selected by the governor, secretary and judges from the laws of the 13 states. There was not a single instance in which the people could control their affairs or be heard in any what manner of laws they should have. You will search history in vain for a more undemocratic form of government, and there was scarcely a tenet of the Declaration of Independence but what it violated or set at naught.

"This was equally true of the first territorial government for Louisiana, also planned by Mr. Jefferson. It was copied almost entirely from the plan used for the northwest territory. The 30,000 people then living in the territory were not consulted either as to change of sovereignty, when the transfer was being made, or as to government, when that was being formed. They were not even given a jury trial such as is provided for in the constitution. But they were mostly an irresponsible class of people, the worst class of Spaniards and Frenchmen, renegades and adventurers, and wholly incapable of exercising or enjoying the responsibilities and privileges of representative government. The great political philosopher, one of the very greatest men of that proud period, as crowded with lofty spirits, Thomas Jefferson, simply gave those people the best possible form of government their condition would permit, knowing full well that, as time trained

them to the full status of freemen, the common people of America would extend to them the full benefits of our institutions, for in the end their desires are just and righteous altogether.

So I might refer to the government of Florida, when President Monroe appointed Andrew Jackson governor with almost autocratic power, and when the people were governed by one whom they could neither elect nor reject, and when they had no more to say with reference to their laws, their form of government or their courts than has the Russian peasant to do with the imperial decrees of the czar. Jackson did not decline the office or go upon the ordinary rostrum; he accepted the position and gave to those people an efficient administration. I might say that to all this John Quincy Adams, the great defender of the right of petition, gave his approval, than whom no braver, more intrepid, more conscientious and unselfish defender of free institutions ever graced the halls of congress.

"I recall these matters upon our national day, not, I hope, for invidious reasons, but because these questions are upon us again, and I know of no truer source of inspiration than the shrines of the past. Unusual duties are upon us, unusual tasks lie before us, and I know of no higher purpose for this celebration than to gather from the past, if we can, some hints for the future. There are two courses open to us as a nation, one to shrink like recruits from the demands of the hour, confessing before all men our weakness; the other to move fearlessly on, vindicate the authority of the nation, and, as rapidly as conditions will permit, rear upon the soil so long dedicated to tyranny and oppression the fabric of free government.

NEW RESPONSIBILITIES.

"I need not prophesy what we will do. The past does not belie the future. We talk anti-expansion, but we have already expanded. The responsibility has been assumed, the step has been taken, our sovereignty has been extended, the flag has been raised and the step will never be retracted or the flag withdrawn. We have now to prepare for the new responsibilities. The true statesman, the true patriot, will no longer carp upon or criticize what has been done and will never be undone, but will, like Jefferson and Jackson and Adams and their co-workers, set about to give the best possible form of government to our new possessions. The man who would leave the inhabitants of these new possessions to the mercy of chance, send them adrift without experience or capacity for free government rather than endeavor to carry to them an efficient and just form of government, now that they have been, through the triumphs of a right-

eous war, brought in contact with us, will find little to sustain him in the life of the man who gave us these vast possessions, all of which are now the pride of a great, strong, patriotic people.

"People talk about imperialism, satrapies, oppression and unjust and unfair colonial governments. Where is the source of power in this government? Not with one man or any class of men. It rests with the voters throughout the land. Can we give to these people a form of government not approved by the American people, and do we choose to say that the great bulwark of government, the common people, have been corrupted or tainted with ambition to enslave or oppress their fellowmen? Are we prepared to say that the American voter will extend any other form of government than the one most compatible with freedom and progress? It is pathetic, indeed, to listen to the wails of statesmen over the threatened oppression for these new possessions, but they seem to forget that there can be no oppression until the majority of the nation's voters shall have become deluded with the venal lust for imperial power. Are we prepared to accept such miserable blows upon our people, or shall we go back today and drink at the pure fountains of faith, which invigorated with courage the heart of Jefferson when they attacked him for violating the tenets of his own political creed?

"This day is one set apart for reiteration to the higher principles of citizenship. The spleen of partisan politics, a curse a thousand times more menacing to the republic than imperialism, should find no expression here. Thus feeling, thus believing, I say that it is just as much the duty of the government to sustain the flag pendent in the Orient, where it was placed by Dewey's guns and the treaty-making power of the nation, as to sustain it here where it was placed by the convention of '48. Neither distance nor time can make the flag on it anything less than treason. When the Stars and Stripes went up in the Oriental sky, they represented American steadfastness and courage, and neither quail in the jaws of Luxon or at home will compromise or handle it before the nations of the earth."

BORAH MAKES A SPEECH AT WEISER

Large and Enthusiastic Meeting
to Hear Him and Chief
Justice Huston.

THE SILVER REPUBLICANS

He Declares That the Party Is a
Thing of the Past.

Paramount Issue of This Campaign Dis-
cussed - On This Issue Silver Republicans
Have Always Stood with Old Party.

Weiser, July 21.—(Special.)—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held this evening here under the auspices of the Republican club. It was presided over by I. F. Smith, county recorder, who has been one of the leaders of the silver-republicans in this county. The club numbers 150, a large majority of whom are ex-silver-republicans, including such well-known citizens as Thomas Pence, Judge Ayres, C. T. Williams and S. A. Swauger. Ninety per cent of the silver-republicans of the county are back.

The meeting was addressed by Judge Huston and W. E. Borah, both of whom held the attention of the audience closely.

In his speech Mr. Borah took the ground that the silver-republican party is a thing of the past; that the only issue that has separated silver-republicans from the old party has been practically eliminated from the campaign. He said that expansion is the paramount issue and cited Mr. Bryan as authority for the assertion. On this issue, he said, silver-republicans have always stood with the old party.

Mr. Borah discussed the contention that the constitution extends its own force to the territories. He quoted the recent speech of Senator Teller on the subject and referred to the position of Lincoln, to the republican platform of 1860, to the decision of Chief Justice Marshall in Insurance Company vs. Canter, and to other authorities.

In concluding, Mr. Borah said: "Four years ago, the controlling issue was the rehabilitation of silver. We all remember the conditions under which that battle was fought. We were experiencing a fearful financial depression; industry was sluggish; prices were low and constantly and steadily falling; labor was unemployed, restless and disconcerted; capital was in hiding and, from the highest to the lowest, business courage had departed and business energy was dead. Never in our whole history had our industrial life gone to so low an ebb. There was an honest belief that the remedy for these things was to be found in the restoration of silver.

"But time and events have removed the issue from the campaign and removed the fear—the awful industrial strain also. It is not a question of the free coinage of silver now, not a question of lifeless marts and stagnated industry, not a question of labor hunting employment and capital hunting seclusion; it is a question of whether we are able to suppress insurrection within our territories, give to those within a just and efficient form of government, a question whether this nation has sufficient honor and sufficient strength to withhold from the adventurer's revenge those who came to us under treaty, a question whether this nation has sufficient honor and sufficient strength to uphold and enforce our treaties, solemnly made and ratified, or whether we shall yield to the capriciousness of Luzon.

"That we are now prosperous must be conceded—that the mortgage has disappeared from the home, that labor has found employment, that capital is seeking investment, we all know. That our exports surpass many times the figures of the past, that our manufacturers are crowding the marts of every civilized port, that we are today a creditor instead of a debtor nation are incontrovertible facts. That, by common consent, the issue and the only issue which drove silver-republicans from home has been eliminated from the campaign, must be conceded by every fair man.

"Am I mistaken? Look about you and listen. The most significant fact is that the democrats are all home, Bourke Cochran and Croker and Hill, and with them Atkinson and Schurz; these are a few, their name is legion. To them their leader has said, 'Come home, we will fight it out among ourselves.' But their home is not our home, their faith is not our faith, and we will immediately come following after them. Fight it out among ourselves! Blessed thought! We will do the same. The first family row was at Kansas City. There, out of 220 delegates, there were only 171 actually for silver and had it not been for Hawaii, democracy's despised, disowned and once disinherited ward, the rage would have been buried too deep.

the the resurrection day. Happy out-look for silver republicans! Much promise in this for the man who breaks with their own party to assist in the great cause? But the end is not yet. Let us forget. Let us forget! They write in their platform, in unmistakable terms, that silver is not the issue of this campaign; that it is a subordinate question forced upon them, in the language of the senator from Mississippi, "by the half-civilized Kanakas of the Sandwich Islands." But this is not all. Before the convention, came the brilliant advocate of the free coinage of silver. The intellectual equal, if not the superior, of their leader. Let the people should still be misunderstood, but we should forget that the democrats were all home and the table full they delve among the antiquarian curios of Cleveland, drag forth from the tomb with the ornaments of the political

grave still about him, the old time headman of the ancient regime and give him to us as a representative of rejuvenated democracy.

"What may this mean

That thou, dead corpse, in complete steel
Reverts the glimmers of the moon
Making night hideous."

(To Silver Republicans)

"Thing of it, those of us who are re- publicans by birth, training and in- stinct, are asked to fight side by side with Stevenson, Croker, Mc-brain, Hill, Schurz and Atkinson for an issue which was forced upon them, they say, by the half-civilized Kanakas of the Sandwich Islands."

"But there is another chapter. Mr. Towne stated, weeks ago, that silver was not and could not be an issue in the campaign; furthermore that, if the gold standard brought prosperity, that would end the contest. General Warner, one of the veterans of the cause, has said that it is the worst subterfuge to say it is a question to be determined in this campaign. General Corser, the secretary of the silver republican national committee, gave out some time ago, apparently, officially, that the silver question must be deferred to the future. C. C. Goodwin, the most cultured and sifted statesman of the west, warned us months ago that the question was settled for the present. Mr. Bryan, in writing to his friend in New Jersey, in a letter made public, tells him that, while it would not be necessary to openly abandon silver, it would not be one of the issues upon which the campaign would be fought; and even this day he states that, as silver was the paramount issue four years ago, as to expansion to be in this campaign I take him at his word—there is no higher authority in the Democratic party. No, silver is not the question upon which this campaign will be fought; there are even broader, deeper, more absorbing questions.

"Upon those questions the silver re- publicans of Idaho have expressed themselves long ago. In convention, in 1874, we said:

"We are in favor of a tariff that will protect American industries and American labor; we are in favor of reciprocity in trade with foreign countries upon the lines laid down by James G. Blaine; we are in favor of extending our commerce, protecting our sea coasts, and in favor of building a navy strong enough to protect American citizenship and American property in all parts of the earth.

"Voicing the sentiment of the silver republicans of Idaho, we declare it to be our firm conviction that all territory over which the United States has acquired sovereignty and control is ours, herewith to be owned, controlled and governed as an inseparable part of the territory of the United States."

When was this doctrine pronounced? At whose bidding did the silver-repub- lican party abandon all the claims to be classed with those who would protect American industries and American labor? At whose suggestion did they array themselves against the soldiers in the field, the growth and progress of the nation, when did they be- come alarmed over the trampled flag upon American manhood—imperialism? Upon all these matters the world has known where we stood, and, when the battle is on which is in danger, the world shall know again that, while men may write against, coloring plat- forms, they cannot sell the convictions of a life time.

"Silver-republicans are protectionists, they are expansionists; they claim some of the glory, and would share some of the honor which crown the last three years of American life; they share the hopes and aspirations and the broad faith of their countrymen; they be- lieve in the ultimate success of free institutions—that they have been build- ed strong enough and broad enough to give to all people, with whom we are brought in contact, justice and freedom.

"Loyal men may differ upon matters of civil concern, matters which affect alone the finances of our people, but those trained in the school of Lincoln and Grant, those who have felt the inspiration of the restless loyalty of John A. Logan and the splendid Americanism of James G. Blaine, will not desert the old party when there is forced upon it a contest which involves the very dignity and integrity of the nation itself.

"If the flag is to be hauled down from any part of our possessions; if our soldiers are to be called back from the lands dedicated by their own valor and the blood of their comrades to the higher calls of freedom and progress,

time to which was approved by the Senate of the United States, is to be turned over to the acquisition of an adventurer, and the thousands who have crowded to our flag for protection are to be abandoned to the hell of chance and tribal war; if it is to be confessed before all nations that the ownership of a few islands will corrupt the common people into monarchists and wreck our institutions—if such miserable faith is to be the faith of these people, let it be known now that those who come from the school of Lincoln, Logan and Haines will not participate in this shameful compromise of our dignity and honor as a nation."

522 IDAHO ALL RIGHT.

There was a big meeting of Silver Republicans at Weiser, Ida., last week, which was addressed by Judge Houston and Hon. W. E. Borah. The account says that 96 per cent of the Silver Republicans of the county are back into the ranks of the old party. The Statesman has a review of Mr. Borah's speech, which is splendid. He declared that every issue which separated Silver Republicans from the old party has been practically eliminated from this campaign; that expansion was the issue, and cited Mr. Bryan as authority for the assertion. Then he devoted a little space to a legal argument on that subject, and quoted the recent speech of Senator Teller, and referred to the position of Lincoln to the Republican platform of 1860, to the decisions of Chief Justice Marshall and other authorities. One brief extract from the speech reads as follows:

Four years ago the controlling issue was the rehabilitation of silver. We all remember the conditions under which that battle was fought. We were experiencing a fearful financial stricture; industry was sluggish; prices were low and constantly and steadily falling; labor was unemployed, restless and discontented; capital was in hiding, and from the highest to the lowest, business courage had departed and business energy was dead. Never in our whole history had our industrial life gone to so low an ebb. There was an honest belief that the remedy for these things was to be found in the restoration of silver.

But time and events have removed the issue from the campaign and removed the fear—the awful industrial straits also. It is not a question of the free coinage of silver now, not a question of lifeless markets and stagnated industry, not a question of labor hunting employment and capital hunting exclusion. It is a question of whether we are able to suppress insurrection within our territories, give to those within a just and efficient form of government, a question whether this Nation has sufficient honor and sufficient strength to stand from the advent of a revenge upon who came to us under a treaty; a question whether this Nation has sufficient honor and sufficient strength to uphold and enforce our treaties, solemnly made and ratified, or whether we shall yield to the conspirators of Luzon.

Again he spoke as follows:

Think of it, those of us who are Republicans by birth, training and instinct, are asked to fight side by side with Stevenson, Croker, Cookran, Hill, Adams and Arkinson for an issue which was forced upon them, they say, "by the half-civilized Kanakas of the Sandwich Islands."

But there is another chapter. Mr. Towne stated weeks ago, that silver was not and could not be an issue in the campaign; furthermore, that if the gold standard brought prosperity, that would end the contest. Gen. Warner, one of the veterans of the cause, has said that it is a question to be determined in this campaign.

Mr. Bryan, in writing to a friend in New Jersey, in a letter made public, tells him that while it would not be necessary to open a bloody silver, it would not be one of the issues upon which the campaign would be fought; and even this day he states that no silver, was the expansion issue four years ago, so in expansion to be in this campaign. I take him at his word—there is no higher authority to the Democratic party. No, silver is not the question upon which this campaign will be fought; there are even broader, deeper, more absorbing questions.

He closed the speech with these ringing words:

Loyal men may differ upon matters of civil concern, matters which affect alone the freedom of our people, but those trained in the school of Lincoln and Grant, those who have felt the inspiration of the restless loyalty of John A. Logan and the splendid Americanism of James G. Hains, will not desert the old party when there

is forced upon it a contest which involves the very dignity and integrity of the Nation itself.

If the flag is to be hauled down from any part of our territories if our soldiers are to be called back from the lands dedicated by their own valor and the blood of their comrades to the higher calls of freedom and progress; if territory purchased and paid for and title to which was approved by the Senate of the United States, is to be turned over to the acquisition of an adventurer, and the thousands who have crowded to our flag for protection are to be abandoned to the hell of chance and tribal war; if it is to be confessed before all nations that the ownership of a few islands will corrupt the common people into monarchists and wreck our institutions—if such miserable faith is to be the faith of these people, let it be known now that those who come from the school of Lincoln, Logan and Haines will not participate in this shameful compromise of our dignity and honor as a nation.

HUSTON AND BORAH AT WEISER

Last week under the auspices of the Republican Club of Weiser, Judge J. W. Huston and W. E. Borah, Esq., addressed a large and enthusiastic audience. We have seen no report of Judge Huston's speech, but extracts from Mr. Borah's have been published. THE TRIBUNE would be very glad to be

able to reproduce Mr. Borah's speech but space forbids at present. The purport of it was to show that there was no longer any reason for maintaining a Silver Republican party. Mr. Borah made the point so clear that it must have produced absolute conviction in the minds of all his hearers, if any there were who had not already been convinced. There are some beautiful and striking passages in Borah's speech. We cannot refrain from reproducing the following excerpts:

Silver Republicans are protectionists, they are expansionists; they claim some of the glory and would share some of the honor which crowns the last three years of American life; they share the hopes and aspirations and the broad faith of their countrymen; they believe in the ultimate success of free institutions—that they have been builded strong enough and broad enough to give to all people, with whom we are brought in contact, justice and freedom.

Loyal men may differ upon matters of civil concern, matters which affect close the business of our people, but those trained in the school of Lincoln and Grant, those who have felt the inspiration of the restless loyalty of John A. Logan and the splendid Americanism of James G. Blaine, will not desert the old party when there is forced upon it a contest which involves the very dignity and integrity of the nation itself.

If the flag is to be hauled down from any part of our possessions; if our soldiers are to be called back from the lands dedicated by their own valor and the blood of their comrades to the

highest calls of freedom and progress; if territory, purchased and paid for and title to which was approved by the Senate of the United States, is to be turned over to the acquisition of an adventurer, and the thousands who have crowded to our flag for protection are

to be abandoned to the bell of chance and tribal war; if it is to be confessed before all nations that the ownership of a few islands will corrupt the common people into monarchists and wreck our institutions—if such miserable faith is to be the faith of these people, let it be known now that those who come from the school of Lincoln, Logan and Blaine will not participate in this shameful compromise of our dignity and honor as a nation.

BORAH SPEAKS AT ST. ANTHONY

Addresses a Very Large Audience
in County Seat of
Fremont.

QUESTION OF EXPANSION

Silver Republicans Early on Record in Favor of It.

Reasons Why They Can No Longer Follow
the Democratic
Party.

St. Anthony, Oct. 27.—(Spe-361.)—One of the biggest and most enthusiastic political meetings in the history of this county was held here tonight by the republicans. The speaker of the evening was W. E. Borah, the prominent Idaho attorney, who four years ago supported Bryan. In the course of his speech he dwelt somewhat on the position of silver republicans in the present campaign. The speech was a

manly presentation of the issue now before the people, and was warmly received. Mr. Dorah said in part:

"Some time ago Idaho was complimented by a visit from Hon. C. A. Towne. We were glad to see him and glad to hear him. He came as the great apostle of the free coinage of silver—to talk and expansion. Posing as a leader of the silver movement, he dwelt at length, while in our midst, upon the virtues of Aguinaldo. This martyr of financial reform—as he claims to have lost his seat in congress by reason of his views upon the financial question—was only deeply in earnest when expatiating upon that citizenship which would humble to the dust American sovereignty and rear upon the degradation the unstable throne of a corruptionist and an adventurer.

"Four years ago Mr. Towne was the evangelist preaching the inspiring faith that this nation was strong enough and our people intelligent and patriotic enough to formulate a financial policy which would modify if not control the financial policy of the world, but now, with the same zeal, he proclaims that we have not sufficient strength as a nation or sufficient intelligence or capacity or honesty as a people to formulate a just, an efficient form of government for a few islands in the eastern sea.

"There are some of us silver republicans who believe in that financial policy still, and when we can support it disentangled from the meshes of Aguinaldo's policy, we will do so; but we also believe that our government is strong enough and our people intelligent and righteous enough to give to every people under the flag a form of government commensurate with their highest happiness and greatest prosperity, and that is the class of silver republicans who will not follow Mr. Towne. While we admire him, just at present he is in the wrong crowd.

AFTER SILVER REPUBLICANS.

"But, as I say, we were glad to have him come. It at least reminded us, which is a matter of much pride, that upon the political map of the nation Idaho has at last been discovered. They have found out that we are here and how exceedingly glad they are to see us this year—especially us silver republicans. We are the babies who are being kissed in this campaign. We hope, however, that they will adopt the scientific method, since they say that every kiss in the month represents at least 1000 microbes, and we don't want the Aguinaldo brood—we have observed too well their effect upon Pettigrew.

"Four years ago it would have been considered a joke to have asked Mr. Towne or any other of earth's celebrities to come to Idaho, so overwhelmingly was Idaho in their favor, but since

the silver issue has been displaced and in its stead we have the issue of giving up a portion of the territory which those same silver leaders insisted we, by our treaty, should buy; they begin to feel a little nervous. They doubtless think that the young state which begged for the privilege of sending more than our quota of volunteers to the Philippines and after the midnight attempt of Aguinaldo to assassinate those who were there, renewed that request again—they doubtless think, I say, that for these reasons this young state may swing into line for the party which at least has never deserted the soldier in the field or swung itself across the path of national progress.

"They doubtless remember that the territory out of which our state was carved was obtained under the same principle of expansion and ever the opposition of the same class of arguments which we are meeting now, and, thus remembering, doubtless entertain grave doubts about Idaho, the child of expansion—Idaho, with her face toward the harvest field, taking her position next November under the banner of such doubling, reticent, fault-finding dignitaries as those who met at Indianapolis to declare that we are a nation of renegades and reactionists, apologists and triflers, buying territory

we are unable to hold and making treaties we are unable to defend. And allow me to say here that when Atkinson and Brewster shall have passed from earth, what a moral and intellectual cataclysm will follow.

AS TO CARL SCHURZ.

"But we will not be discouraged—we have Pettigrew, him we seem to have with us always. And Carl Schurz—what a matter of pride it would be to the silver republicans, the young and patriotic of the west, to be found under the banner of this political buccaneer of the last half of this century. His life is as barren of the fruitage of disinterested deeds and his moral being is as apparently devoid of the higher, broader and better impulses of the patriotic as his career is free from the unyielding convictions which mark the life of a truly great citizen. Restless, mischievous and malignant, with the selfish cunning of a Mephistopheles, his suspicious and caprice-ridden nature has never found a permanent home in any state nor has his mind found contentment in any party nor has his faith fastened upon any religion. A renegade from Prussia, he has lived in London, Paris, Wisconsin, Michigan, Missouri and New York; at one time, an instructor in the old country, afterwards a spy and a refugee, an itinerant interpreter, a roving journalist, a lecturer, an author, an office holder, a mugwump, and finally, in the petulant dotage of premature age, he becomes an anti-expansionist. He violated

Grant, Abner Logan, slandered Blaine. More than this he bears the unenviable distinction of having maligned every single one of the immortal heroes who held up the arms of Lincoln in the dread hour of national peril—Thad Stevens, Stanton, Seward, all—even the sainted martyr himself did not escape his vile tongue and venal pen.

The silver republican party did not live long, but there is blessed consolation in the thought that it died before he got around to join it. Still, we must not be proud—we had Pettibone. Hyde ever goes before a fall. I had forgotten him. But these are the men, and this is the class of men whom Towne so abominably labored to place on alongside of in his diatribe in Idaho. His faith in the national world would lead us along the lines which are being trodden by these men and hence out of about 8000 silver republicans 7775 have refused to go.

"Please do not misunderstand my effort tonight. I am not assuming to reply to Mr. Towne. I have not the ability to do so. That task belongs to more capable men. I am simply commenting in an humble way upon some matters upon which he touched.

POSITION OF SILVER REPUBLICANS.

"Before coming to Idaho in one of his public utterances Mr. Towne said: The issue of imperialism has obscured

the silver question for the time being and, in my judgment, the latter should not and will not figure especially in the campaign. So long as the present situation continues, silver men will not object. It will be time enough to press the bimetallic cause when these conditions have changed." He is here speaking of the prosperous condition of affairs and says that so long as it continues the silver issue must stand aside. He also said in his Duluth speech that "imperialism sweeps aside all other issues." It is well known also that Mr. Towne openly advocated the dropping of the word "silver" from the name of the silver republican party. He wished to ignore the cause entirely both in name and in fact. He wanted the party to take the name of the Lincoln republicans and strenuously advocated this policy. He desired that the name of silver should be stricken from the party and the party name, justifying his course by the assertion that the silver cause was dead for the present, and that it would embarrass success in the great contest just ahead.

"I mention these facts, which are well known, in order that we may understand why Mr. Towne visited us, what messages he brought and what manner of man was speaking to us

If Mr. Towne was sincere in the above statement and in the advocacy of the above views, which I assume he was, then, of course, he cannot expect silver republicans to follow him because of the silver issue. If the cause is dead, if it cuts no figure in this campaign, if it has been swept aside, if, as Mr. Towne says, present conditions are so favorable as to make it an impractical issue, then why should he ask silver republicans to support the democratic party? Of course, they say that silver is the platform. Yes, it is there—tenderly enshrouded.

"In other words, they ask us to support this issue, which Towne says is a dead issue, in order that they may succeed upon a live issue, although our views upon the live issue are directly opposed to theirs. To say the least, it does not seem to me that they accord a very large amount of intelligence to silver republicans of the west when they expect to secure their votes simply because the democratic platform contains a nice funeral notice of a dead proposition.

"It has never seemed to me, however, that the democrats have been willing to admit that the silver republicans are possessed of a very large amount of brains; but they are certainly carrying the matter too far when they charge us with dishonesty to silver because we do not support the democratic party when the democrats themselves have announced, through the Indianapolis acceptance speech, that the cause is as dead as Julius Caesar, and, like Julius, hereafter to be referred to for ungodly effect only. No, you must not feed us on dead men's feet; you must not expect silver republicans to live forever upon painted feasts or be controlled forever by deferred promises. You must not think that we are unable to see the living issues as well as yourselves, we may

be a little obtuse, as we have not been allowed to think out loud for four years for fear we might hurt the feelings of the other members of the fusion family—and we are so thick, so fond of each other and so happy—but things are different now and we think—and we are going to do so out loud.

DEMOCRATIC ISSUE.

"If silver is not the issue, then what is it? Upon this they all agree. Mr. Bryan, Mr. Towne, Mr. Hearst and all—and that is that it is imperialism, so-called. In other words, they insist that we shall not hold the territory secured by our treaty—territory which we paid for and took title to—and that to hold the same will result in the downfall of our government and the establishment of an empire.

"But upon this question, Mr. Towne got here a little late. The silver republicans had spoken upon this subject two years before his coming, spoken in convention and unanimously

spoken. Moreover, it is my judgment that the sentiment then expressed is still the sentiment of 94 per cent of the silver republicans.

Two years ago we said in convention at Boise: "The final disposition of the territory acquired by this nation in the war from which we are now emerging is of vital importance to the people of the United States. Therefore, voicing the sentiment of the silver republicans of Idaho, we declare it to be our firm conviction that all territory over which the United States has acquired sovereignty or control is ours, henceforth to be owned, controlled and governed as an inseparable part of the territory of the United States." So, according to Mr. Towne, we have the live issue, the one which overshadows all others. Upon this live issue we have spoken earnestly and sincerely and by it we propose to stand. No honest man would ask us to vote against the live issue and for the dead issue unless he was unduly excited in his effort to get votes.

"When they tell you that you are inconsistent they know that it is false, but they hope, by cajolery and taunt, to secure a few votes in support of a dead proposition. No democrat has a right to reproach a silver republican with abandoning the silver cause or with inconsistency because we simply take Mr. Bryan at his word and vote as sensible men should, according to King Jones, according to issues which are involved in the campaign. Mind you, I am not attacking either Mr. Bryan or Mr. Towne for inconsistency, nor am I charging them with being false to silver.

"No single man can make an issue for a national campaign; the people, time and events, make the issue, and then men take their position according to the issues of that particular campaign.

"There is only one rule to guide an honest, conscientious voter, and that is to vote today according to your best convictions and according to your present light and present understanding, regardless of every other vote you ever cast in your life. If you believe in expansion and holding the Philippines, vote for it. If you are opposed to that policy, vote against it. A man that has not sufficient courage and sufficient American manhood to vote today as he believes to be according to the best interests of his country, regardless of the name of the party or the post, is unfit to exercise the sacred franchise of American citizenship. Republicans were not made for slaves or women or children, either of men or parties, but for brave, intelligent and fearless citizens, who will do their duty each and every time that they are called upon, regardless of the party label, regardless, too, of any preconceived opinions which they might have entertained."

BOHAK AT ST. ANTHONY.

Mr. Bohak's St. Anthony speech, analyzed principally of a diatribe upon Senator Pettigrew, a "philippic against Carl Schurz, and an analysis of the Hon. Charles A. Towne. After following him through a labyrinthine haze of exploding adjectives, the reader will see looming up in the picture drawn by this brilliant word painter, the sweet aroma of truth in the following words: "PLEASE DO NOT MISUNDERSTAND MY EFFORT TONIGHT. I AM NOT ASSUMING TO REPLY TO MR. TOWNE. I HAVE NOT THE ABILITY TO DO SO. THAT TASK BELONGS TO MORE CAPABLE MEN." He was speaking in a Et-wickler sense and doubtless had in mind Judge Hayburn, who floundered and exposed his own incapacity. Close observers wonder why Hayburn was imported from Washington when in all but physical stature he is a pygmy compared with Bohak.

THE ALBION TIMES.

JANUARY 31, 1901

HEITFELD'S SUCCESSOR

However, there is still another factor to be considered in the proposition. All Republican papers declared, before the election, that if the Silver Republicans would return to the old party everything would be forgiven. Let us see if it would hold good in this case.

Suppose, for instance, that W. E. Bohak, than whom there is not a brighter, more honorable or brilliant young man in the northwest today, should be entered in the race by his many friends, what would the old timers do? Would they drop dead, drown themselves in Overland whisky cocktails or take a dose of quinine and cascabels and then sing "Hail to the New Chief!"

of it treatment and it is not a dose
panacea for an every general dose
see from getting an increase in my
disease and this remedy has kept

MARSHALL

BY W. E. BORAH.

There is a classical finish to the scholarly mind and stately character of Marshall, which is not found elsewhere among the multitude of his contemporaries. By this, we do not mean that his education was rounded out beneath the attic shades of some great university, for it was not, but the refined and native culture of his mind, the symmetry and fullness of his learning, easily distinguished and raised him above all his associates, except one, and he was supreme in another way. In the large outline of his character, the serene and perfect poise of mind, the completeness of his work, the blameless close of his career, the calm and almost incomprehensible reach of his genius, the great chief justice holds a preeminence which is shared alone by the more imposing, though less chiseled figure of Washington. What Washington's unbending fortitude and loftiness of purpose were to our purely political institutions, the strength of mind, the profound wisdom and the clear and remorseless logic of Marshall were to our system of jurisprudence. Had a less exalted mind been his, had he been shorn of that prophetic power which enabled him to read the results of the then present principles and precedents upon the future of the nation, had he been given a less comprehensive grasp of the far-reaching possibilities of free institutions, incalculable injury must have followed. Under his moulding influence, the constitution became a reality instead of an experiment—the title deed to nationality. There is no one to whom we owe so much for our strong and efficient federal government as to John Marshall.

FEBRUARY 8, 1901

At 11 o'clock there came a lull in the festivities. With this is a sacred hour in all festivities. It is then, silently and reverently, they raise their glasses in response to the toast, "The Absent Brother." The hour was tolled off and the members of the order gathered on the dance floor, glasses in hand. They formed a circle as a hush fell over the assemblage. Exalted Ruler Frank C. Ramsey called on W. E. Borah to respond to the toast. Mr. Borah spoke in part as follows:

"Our founder has taught us that the true philosophy of life does not consist alone in gathering the great truths of science, for the scientists are some times unbending toward the simple pleasures which make endurable our daily existence, and her truths have not always carried light and joy to the humble walks where, under the broad principle of brotherly love, the human race daily tread from out the path of life the weeds of selfishness. Neither did it, in his mind, consist altogether in constantly striving for a better part of the world's untold millions, for wealth sometimes closes the gates against the countless joys which, like flowers, shed their perfume in the open, generous heart. Neither thought he that life should be dedicated alone to the coarting of place and power, for power too often climbs to its covetous goal with broken pledges and violated friendships. Rather does it consist in searching out the secret treasures of the human heart, in fostering friendship and husbanding life's little amenities, the sum total of which, like the numberless strokes of the chisel, at last compensate for all. He believed that, in every heart, there is somewhere a chamber of light waiting to be disappointed by some brotherly deed or act. It was a part of his creed that no man can live wholly unto himself, that he cannot long violate with impunity the social impulses of his being, for in the end, the Jewels upon the brow of selfishness will light the victim on his way to misery's hall.

"What a magnificent creed it is. That creed which would write a brother's faults in the sand and carve his virtues on tablets of marble and brass. It is about all there is to the moral code. It is the keynote of every religion, the parent of poetry and song, the ripened fruit of all philosophy.

"You will read that, more than 1300 years ago, a stranger, journeying toward the great city, was fallen upon by thieves, robbed, beaten and left for dead. There were those who came, looked upon him, and passed by on the other side. At last came an unknown,

undeterred man, in whose heart dwell the tender impulses of a brother, who took the stranger to the inn and at last sent him on his way restored in health and purse. When He who walked with His sorrow by the waters of Galilee learned of the incident, He touched it with the immortality of His approval. Since then empires have come and gone, civilizations have risen and faded utterly, the magnificent palaces of the great Jerusalem have rotted into dust and her broken columns and crumbling arches have mixed with the general chaos of ruin, but that simple act of brotherly love has grown brighter and brighter with the ages, until now, upon the crest of our Christian civilization, it is found as the consummate dower of man's best endeavor.

"These are some of the teachings which bring us together and bind us as a band of brothers. It is not alone this brilliant pageset, this night's gathering, which causes us to come together. These are but some of the fruits of our organization. Back of all and as a basis of all and better than all is the deep-seated desire—the desire of our order, as was said by one of the noblest of men, 'to pluck a thistle and plant a flower wherever the flower will grow.'"

SENATORIAL FIGHT IN IDAHO.

Ex-Senator Shoup Likely to Succeed Senator Heitfeld—Other Candidates in View.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—There is an interesting fight in Idaho for the vacancy for the Senate that will occur at the close of the present Congress, when Mr. Heitfeld will retire. The Republicans carried the State, securing a majority in the Legislature, and there is a vigorous contest for the succession to the seat of Senator Heitfeld among the Republicans.

Ex-Senator Shoup is a candidate with a fair prospect of winning. Shoup was succeeded by Heitfeld in 1897. Judge W. B. Herburn and W. E. Borah are in the race. Both are able lawyers and Borah is said to be the finest orator in the State.

Shoup is very popular and will rely upon his personal popularity to win. There is said to be, however, a strong feeling in the State to elect a man of recognized ability who can take a place with the able details of the Senate, and this feeling may result in the choice of either Judge Herburn or Mr. Borah.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT PAYETTE HIGH SCHOOL

The Class of 1901 Graduated With Very Appropriate and Entertaining Exercises—Decorations Elaborate and Beautiful.

The Graduates, Miss Ivy Currin and Mr. James A. Stock, Acquit Themselves in a Most Creditable Manner—Judge Richards Presents the Diplomas With Appropriate and Happy Remarks—W. E. Borah's Address a Master-Piece.



THE SEVENTH ANNUAL Commencement of the Payette High School which took place at Lammie's Hall in this city last Friday evening, was a most gratifying demonstration of the steady progress that has been made by an institution which is the pride and joy of every citizen of the community. The elaborate decorations, the splendid program, the magnificent audience, were all in keeping with the spirit that has contributed to the

making of our schools among the very best in Idaho. Truly may it be said of the occasion, that it marked another "white milestone" on the highway along which this community is making intellectual advancement.

We were particularly fortunate in having with us on this occasion Hon. W. E. Borah, and Judge J. B. Richards. Mr. Borah's address was delivered in the happiest vein of that popular orator's captivating style. The following paragraph from the address will give an idea of its rhetorical beauty and exalted tone: "We must remember that success in life is not accident; it is the logic of unremitting toil, the effect of that steadfastness and unwavering faith which mold the discordant and conflicting forces of life into one harmonious whole. Circumstances do not make us; they are the material out of which trained minds make the stairs to their coveted goals. Circumstances are always present, but the question is, is there an individuality which can seize and stamp them with the seal of its genius." The address was such a treat as our people do not often enjoy, and entailed upon the speaker more truly than ever in the hearts of this community as the foremost orator in Idaho.

A DESERVED TRIBUTE.

At the banquet given in honor of Col. Shoup at Boise Tuesday evening, several glowing tributes were paid to him, none more eloquent than the following taken from the Statesman's report:

"Idaho and Its relation to Our Guest," was responded to by W. E. Borah. He said in part:

"Senator Shoup and his services are a part of the history of Idaho. His kindly and benevolent personality, his calm and considerate judgment, his constant and conscientious devotion to her interests, lifts him aloft in the consideration and in the regard of all our citizens, regardless of party. Whenever and wherever Idaho's material interests have been involved, when, in her struggle as a territory or a young state, Idaho has halted and asked, our distinguished guest has placed at her disposal his time and his purse. Truly his place in the growth and achievements of this state is an enviable one, high above the shafts of envy or detraction and far above the reach of those who would question or gainsay.

"This is, in my opinion, an auspicious hour, prophetic of success for the Republican party. All are together now and the ecstasy of victory is already upon us. We are led to-day, as a party, by the most forceful character of this decade and by one of the very greatest men of our entire history. Out of the gloom, which a few weeks ago was the nation's, has come forth a man destined to gather, with a steady and trained hand, the fruits of those policies inaugurated and set upon their way by his illustrious predecessor. Fearless in war and yet more fearless in civic life, trained from boyhood to the duties of citizenship, with full regard for the heroic tradition of the past, but with a stronger faith in the possibilities of the future, Theodore Roosevelt promises to us another decade of Republican rule. No man ever disclosed such self poise, such mastery of self as did he when called to assume, in that trying hour, the duties of a ruler, and no man, since the commanding intellect of Hamilton conceived and framed our form of government, has exhibited a more profound knowledge of all the affairs of state than our present leader. Now, if we

will advance under his leadership with a common purpose, leaving far behind all personal ambition, until success is ours, we will certainly place Idaho in the Republican column. Success seems assured and it can only be lost by the indifference of those who have in charge the affairs of the party."

TRIBUTE TO LINCOLN

(From Hon. W. E. Borah's address at the closing exercises at the Boise public schools.)

"A little over two years ago, in an eastern city, I stood near the bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln, the famous statue reared to him by the freedmen of America, the first \$5 for which was donated by an old slave. The sculptor had wrought with inspired power. At the base of the statue were the broken slave whips, the broken shackles and the kneeling slave bowed in grateful reverence to that sainted man. No man can stand in the presence of that magnificent piece of art, cold marble and bronze though it be, and not feel an unspeakable thrill of national pride. As I stood there I thought again over the life of Abraham Lincoln and tried to comprehend its greatness. I saw again the awkward country boy in his cabin home in the forests of Kentucky, tugging with the iron limitations of his environment. I saw him as he covered his mother's grave with winter withered leaves, and went back to his cabin home to enter the race

for fame. I saw him as he walked near the auction block in the slave market of New Orleans, and heard him utter his curse upon that infamous institution of slavery. I saw him again in after years when, as the greatest ruler upon this earth, he walked with patience and compassion the paths of power. I saw the finger of ridicule pointed

at his ungainly form. I saw wealth and learning turn away in doubt. I heard men denounce him as a murderer and tyrant, and I listened as he patiently submitted to it all. At last the storm began to clear, the light break through the rifted clouds, and I saw him walking in the dawn of a new day with 4,000,000 human beings unloosed of their fetters walking by his side. What was it? What was the immeasurable that was his, the inconceivable influence which won, and held all hearts, and is still growing day by day as the world gets better and truer—it was character in its richest and rarest type—character, the force and power which rules the world."

BORAH FOR THE SENATE.

EX-SENATOR SHOUP'S candidacy for re-election is not meeting with the unqualified success and emotional support his friends had evidently hoped for, but on the other hand that brainy young lawyer, orator and coming statesman, Hon. W. E. Borah, seems to be gaining new recruits to his standard every day. The legislature of this state can do no better than to elect Mr. Borah to that position. **THE EAGLE** honors old age and looks upon gray hairs with a sort of reverence, but it also has a great deal of respect for youth, and in W. E. Borah the party in this state has a candidate upon whom it can look with pride and from whom the people will have a right to expect much if he is elected. He is vigorous and strong in physical and mental powers, possessed of high attainments in education and excellently equipped in good judgment and knowledge of the needs of this state, and a man upon whose name no blot of dishonor rests, he is pre-eminently the man for

the people, and if he is chosen to represent the state of Idaho in the national congress he will there crown himself with laurels and his state with honors, for a man of his qualifications and high aims and ambitions is bound to raise up in the accomplishment of good for the state that sent him and the people he represents, and there is nothing too good for Idaho. And again why he is entitled to a claim upon his party: During the late campaign when Shoup and Standrod, both candidates for the senate, were holed up tight and not a word being said by either one of them, Borah was out stumping the state and doing his best to win victory for his party, and was indefatigable in his efforts to champion his party's cause. His labors as well as his strenuous worth are worthy of recognition, and at this time, when all the states in the union are sending their best men to represent them in the halls of congress, it stands Idaho in hand to chose the biggest men she has got, and with that matchless pair, Burton L. French in the lower house and Borah in the senate, Idaho will have a team there that will be second to none from any state.

IN MEMORY OF M'KINLEY

Anniversary of the Birth of the
Martyred President Appropriately Observed.

EXERCISES HELD IN
ALL THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

W. E. Borah Addresses the Pupils of
the High School on the Life, Character
and Death of the Great Statesman—
Program in the Other Schools—
Bishop Funsten at St. Margaret's.

The fifty-ninth anniversary of the birth of William McKinley, president, statesman and soldier, was celebrated with patriotic fervor in the schools of Boise yesterday afternoon. The life and public career of the martyred president is familiar to every youth within the borders of the broad American shores. His Scotch-Irish ancestry, humble birth in the little village at Niles, Ohio; his long career in congress; twice elected governor of Ohio, the "mother of presidents;" and later chief executive of the nation, are all familiar to the youth of the land as epochs in our country's history.

Yesterday the school children of the capital city assembled in their respective classrooms and honored the memory of William McKinley. The ceremonies were entirely informal and with the exception of the high school, no fixed program was followed. All the public schoolrooms were decorated with bunting, with the Stars and Stripes draped about the portrait of the deceased.

The seventh and eighth grades were addressed by Attorney S. B. Kingsbury.

The high school was addressed by W. E. Borah, being introduced by Professor Daniels. Mr. Borah spoke of the martyred president, of his distinguished career and of the dreadful manner of his death. The address was in his best vein. Speaking to pupils, he seemed to aim to present his sub-

ject in a manner that would appeal especially to the young, and he was most successful, his remarks making a deep impression upon his audience. After a brief review, in which he narrated the story of the tragedy and the consequent shock to the nation, Mr. Borah said, in part:

"That feverish hour has passed. The unspeakable grief and bitter sorrows of the moving tragedy have died away into the music of industry, as the people have gone their way to take up the multiplied duties of the busy onward moving world. The great president whose balanced and commanding personality was so rich with patriotic inspiration in the last hour, has already assumed his place with the imposing and imperishable figures of history. The soldier boy, the fireless legislator, the most adept of diplomats, the conscientious and vigilant president, the pure, upright Christian statesman, dying as he lived, with simple, uncomplaining fortitude and with full faith in the higher aspirations of mankind and the divine justice of his Maker, now belongs to all time.

"History will, in time, record in full the triumphs of diplomacy and statesmanship which marked his crowded career and draw the large outlines of his superb character upon which, for more than a quarter of a century of test and trial, beat the fierce light of public opinion. It will be recounted again and again how, in the beginning of our trouble with Spain, he pleaded for time in which, if possible, to avoid the cruelties and hardships of war; how he grew in strength and wisdom as grew the accumulated duties of the war which came; how he reached out and gathered to his confidence the gallant old south and filled anew the hearts of that chivalrous people with love that was immeasurable in the hour of death; how he sent to the new possessions the teacher and the school to firmly plant the seeds of free institutions; in full, how, with poise and modesty, he guided his nation to its proud position among the powers of the world.

IDAHO'S NEW STAND

Has Joined Republican Column for Keeps.

SIZE OF VICTORY SURPRISING

So Great That It Has Made Senatorial Election Uncertain—Four Aspirants and It Is Borne Against the Field.

BOISE, Idaho, Nov. 3.—(Special.)—The political revolution in Idaho at last Tuesday's election gives rise to much speculation with respect to its permanent effect upon the politics of the state. It is generally conceded that the state is now normally Republican. Abnormal conditions contributed to the state of the majority secured by the Republican ticket, but that the state is permanently in the Republican column is not doubted by any Republican, while that view is shared by many Democrats. Not that the latter do not hope to win victories in the future, but they feel that it must be in the face of Republican majorities under normal conditions. It has been believed that the gain to the Republicans in the disintegration of the Populist and Silver Republican parties had put the Republican party at least on an even footing with the opposition, while the preponderance of Republican immigration had given the state a Republican majority. As a result of the election, however, the majority is likely to be much greater than anticipated.

Democrats Snubbed Populists.

An incident occurred in the Democratic state convention that seems to have had a marked influence on the result. The convention failed to place a single man on the ticket who had been a Populist prior to this year. While the Democrats had induced the Populist committee, or a wing of it, to disband the party and advise the members to align themselves with the Democrats, the convention ignored that new element entirely. Moreover, when a resolution was introduced to appoint a committee in confer with those calling themselves Populists, it was thrown into the waste-basket. The action taken did not attract attention at the time, but it seems the Populists treasured the matter up, and it is declared that they very generally voted the Republican ticket in a spirit of revenge.

A large proportion of the Populists were formerly Republicans. The Democrats had hoped to herd them into the Democratic party. To some degree success had attended this effort, a number of the Populists having declared themselves Democrats. But the snub administered by the convention has led the rank and file once more to deposit Republican ballots in the boxes, and the wise ones predict that the habit will become fixed. In other words, a much greater proportion of the former Populists may hereafter re-operate with the Republicans than would have been the case had not the Democratic convention snubbed them.

Under these conditions it is reasonable to believe that Idaho is permanently in the Republican column, unless something unexpected shall occur or some great mistake be made. The new Governor is a man not likely to commit blunders, and all the others officers-elect are men of high character and marked ability; therefore we have nothing to fear from that source.

Again, the influence exerted by the policies of President Roosevelt is felt everywhere in the state, and is a powerful factor in shaping the future political status of the commonwealth. There are few if any party who will not concede that with Roosevelt as the Republican candidate in 1914 Idaho will cast a much greater majority for the Republican ticket than it did in the recent election.

United States Senatorship.

The question of showing interest in Idaho people just now is, however, the effect of the election upon the representation of the state in the Senate of the United States. Before the election there were very active Democratic candidates, Senator Hatfield being far in the lead in the race. But the Republican landslide has brushed the candidates of the Democratic persuasion aside like the remains of so many exploded bombs, and interest has centered upon the Republican aspirants. There are four of these—W. K. Borah, W. H. Heyburn, ex-Senator George L. Shoup and Judge D. W. Stanford, the latter being Republican National Committeeman.

The proportions of the victory have seriously upset calculations. When it seemed just barely possible that the Republicans would have the 24 needed to elect, it was possible to form some estimate of the result, as the Republican counties were pretty well known and the preferences of their Republican candidates generally understood. But the bringing in of some 20 others renders the problem more complex. But as the contest stands it is Borah against the field, though what understandings may be arrived at later cannot be foreseen. Mr. Borah has been distinctly the leader in the campaign. He conducted the state convention, and was re-elected

as the master hand in its work. Throughout the campaign he has been in the center of the field swept by the Democratic fire, the guns of the enemy being trained upon him as the leader of the Republican hosts. Mr. Borah is distinctly the representative of the younger element in the party which took the helm at the primaries and has guided it through the election contest. Therefore it is to be supposed he will have the energetic support of that element, while great numbers of the older leaders are his warm supporters.

Where Borah is Strong.

It is particularly in the south and south-west, however, that Mr. Borah is recognized as the leader. In the north Judge Heyburn is better known than he, and has the support of the major portion of the members-elect of the Legislature, so far as known. He is a great, forceful man, and is everywhere admired for his ability. He will come down from the

north with a considerable following, and will be a very important figure in the Senatorial contest.

Senator Shoup will come into the contest on his past record. While it is not known that he has much positive strength, the possibilities of the situation with respect to him are such as to command the attention of those interested in watching the political struggle.

Judge Stanford is rather a receptive candidate. It is understood the delegation from his county, Blaine, is ready to support him, and that he is ready to enter the field if he finds a good opening. He is a man of ability, being both a lawyer and a banker. He has means, and throughout the section where he is best known he has many friends.

Of the 13 members now believed to have been elected by the Republicans, a conservative estimate would give Mr. Borah 11, with a strong possibility of his getting four more. Judge Heyburn seems to have 14, Judge Stanford 1 and Senator Shoup 1. That is merely an estimate, as the preferences of the members-elect are known positively in but a small proportion of cases. These figures may be upset before the members get together. They are offered here simply to indicate the situation as it is now presented.

Opposition to Borah.

It is anticipated that there will be a sharp fight on Mr. Borah on two grounds, one that he went with the Silver Republicans in 1896; the other that he drafted the plank in the state platform this year respecting removal of duties on trust-made goods. While the language of that plank is strong, it is not to be assumed that Mr. Borah or any others who sat in the convention intended that the Government should enter upon a general abolition of the duties upon goods manufac-

tured by trusts. The plank was intended as a warning to trusts that the government held a stick in its hands which it might wield with great effect in the case of any oppressive monopoly. That has been well understood by most Republicans throughout the state, and, although the plank has been covertly attacked in some cases and openly in others, it does not seem to have had a bad effect on the Republican vote. Therefore, it does not seem likely that the anticipated effort to prejudice members of the Legislature against Mr. Borah because of that plank will be very effective.

A fair conclusion to be drawn from what is now known is that Borah will be the choice of the Legislature.

The endorsement of Heyburn for the United States senate by Shoshone county republicans in convention, has so antagonized the Borah republicans that the latter will either refuse to vote at all or else support the democratic legislative ticket. Borah is the recognized leader of the republican party in Idaho, the equal of Heyburn as a lawyer, the peer of Heyburn as an orator, the superior of Heyburn in fundamental American statesmanship, and besides, Borah represents Roosevelt progression, while Heyburn is the ponderous advocate of corporation rule, Hannaleism, high tariff and trust domination in affairs political. Idaho is largely made up of poor but hard working, industrious people, and to be represented in the United States senate by W. B. Heyburn, would be no less consistent than to place the American government in the hands of Spain's reigning dynasty.

Nine business men out of every ten in the Coeur d'Alenees very properly con-

Idaho State Tribune

Malheur

(Review)

Hailey Ida.

TIMES

NOV 28 1902

BORAH'S CHANCES BEST.

Of all the candidates for the United States Senatorship from Idaho five seem to have the best chance and in the following order, to-wit: Borah, Shoup, Heyburn, Gosling and Standrod.

There is no doubt that Mr. Borah stands closest to the popular heart. Young, brilliant, capable, ambitious, he is the ideal of the younger Republicans, while he is also deservedly esteemed by the veterans of the party.

Senator Shoup is also highly esteemed by all regardless of party. But the hardships incident to the life of a pioneer are beginning to tell upon him and it is doubtless better, it will perhaps be more to his liking to enjoy a well earned rest than to again engage in the thick of the political fray.

Mr. Heyburn would, like Mr. Borah, make a very creditable senator, and would, like him, be able to shine even in such an august body as that of the United States Senate. But, rightly or wrongly, he is considered an enemy to the labor unions, and the miners would doubtless be offended at his selection.

W. E. BORAH.

He is of the Highest
Type of the Men
of Today.

And He Will Soon be a United
States Senator.

Major Fred. R. Reed came in on yesterday's train.

When questioned regarding the Senatorial outlook he said that all of the aspirants were distinguished and established men and that he believed W. E. Borah the best timber for the great honor.

"Mr. Borah," he added, "is an eminent lawyer, a self-made man who understands the needs of our people, is an untiring worker, a man of phenomenal ability, unquestioned integrity, and of the highest type of an American."

"I believe Mr. Borah will be Senator Borah in January. Idaho as well as the United States Senate will then be entitled to congratulations."

and vigorous, energetic and persistent, an able lawyer and the idol of his adopted city—Dodge. As a rhetorician he stands unequalled in the state and in the west. Before an audience his name is magic and it needs only to be announced to elicit the loudest and most prolonged applause. During the last political campaign wherever Mr. Borah was killed to speak, he was the last on the list and no matter how many dreary speakers preceded him the audiences always remained until his name was announced, and then received him with cheers. Very astute men are the political leaders of the Republican party in the state of Idaho. While Mr. Borah stands very high in his profession of the law, it is as a public speaker that he attracts most attention and it may be truthfully and dispassionately said that he has few superiors in the whole country east, west, north or south. Should the senatorial toga fall on his shoulders he will wear it with full honors.

HEYBURN NOMINATED

Northern Man Carries Off
the Prize in the
Caucus.

HE SECURES
TWENTY-EIGHT VOTES

Twenty-Two Cast for Mr. Borah
—Entire Field Consoli-
dated Against South-
ern Leader.

VIEWS OF LEADERS

ON THE OUTCOME

The Successful Candidate Declares His Purpose to Be the Senator of All Sections of the State—Mr. Borah Expresses Appreciation of the Loyal Support Given Him by His Friends—Such Friendship Valued More Than Any Office Within the Gift of the Legislature.

Judge W. H. Heyburn was last evening chosen as the Republican candidate for United States senator. He received 28 votes in the joint Republican caucus, against 22 cast for W. E. Borah.

The work of the caucus was done quickly. It required but one ballot, and all was over.

It was known before the caucus met what the outcome would be, as the arrangement that had been made looked sure.

The other two candidates, Senator Shoup and Judge Standrod, withdrew during the afternoon, and their supporters went to Judge Heyburn, with but few exceptions. One of these was J. M. Brunzell, who had voted for Shoup but went to Borah in the break-up. Three who voted for Judge Standrod in the caucus the night before came over to Borah, and one who supported the latter before cast his vote for Heyburn.

It was, in effect, a combination of the field against Mr. Borah, and was too strong to be resisted. While it was believed that in the ordinary course of balloting in caucus Mr. Borah would draw ahead by natural accessions, the result could not be reached when this combination was made so early in the caucusing for the purpose of defeating him.

While the balloting was secret, it is known with reasonable certainty who cast the votes. The following are understood to be those who voted on the final ballot for Mr. Borah:

Senator E. F. Catron, of Ada.
Representative D. E. Brown, of Ada.
Representative A. E. Werner, of Ada.
Representative A. V. Kichelberger, of Ada.
Senator Edward Allen, of Canyon.
Representative J. H. Lovell, of Canyon.

and vigorous, mentally and physically, an able lawyer and the pilot of his adopted city—Boise. As a rhetorician he stands unequalled in the state and in the west. Before an audience his name is magic and it needs only to be announced to elicit the loudest and most prolonged applause. During the last political campaign whenever Mr. Borah was billed to speak, he was the last on the list and no matter how many dreary speakers preceded him the audiences always remained until his name was announced, and then received him with cheers. Very astute men are the political leaders of the Republican party in the state of Idaho. While Mr. Borah stands very high in his profession of the law, it is as a public speaker that he attracts most attention and it may be truthfully and dispassionately said that he has few superiors in the whole country east, west, north or south. Should the senatorial toga fall on his shoulders he will wear it with full honors.

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Representative A. E. Werner, of Ada.
Representative A. V. Eichelberger, of Ada.

Senator Edward Allen, of Canyon.
Representative J. H. Lowell, of Canyon.

Representative C. S. French, of Cas-
yon.

Senator Gilbert F. Smith, of Wash-
ington.

Representative L. W. Smith, of
Washington.

Representative J. M. Brunzell, of
Owyhee.

Senator George A. Day, of Cassia.

Representative Frank Riblett, of
Cassia.

Senator Charles Baker, of Custer.

Senator Albert Heath, of Fremont.
ment.

Representative Charles C. Moore, of
Fremont.

Representative John B. Killpack, Jr.,
of Fremont.

Representative William F. Owen, of
Bingham.

Representative James E. Steele, of
Bingham.

Representative Thomas Preston, of
Owyhee.

Representative James H. McNeal, of
Owyhee.

Representative John F. Yost, of Koo-
lenai.

Representative Fred White, of Idaho.

The result of the caucus was a great
disappointment to Boise people, these
having hoped Mr. Borah would be
chosen, and the young leader's friends
went about with sorrowful faces.

W. H. BORAH.

When asked for a statement, Mr.
Borah said: "I have no further state-
ment than to say I am proud, very
proud, of my friends. They have been
tireless in my behalf, loyal beyond all
power of words to measure. They
came here from all parts of the state
and came from personal friendship,
and through your paper I publicly
thank them. I would rather have such
loyal, unselfish friends than any office
within the gift of the legislature. And
it is proper to say, too, that the al-
most universal support of Boise is a
matter of great joy to me. Outside of
three or four broken down federal of-
fice holders and professional scandal
mongers, Boise was mine.

"Of course it was at all times the
field against me. Standrod solicited
his men to support Heyburn. The
friends of Senator Shoup urged the lat-
ter's supporters to do likewise, and
thus through influences which I could
not meet they managed all three of
them to get six votes more than I was
able to secure. I presume it was all
right for them to do this. I am anxious
to get back to a law office, where I
shall continue to be happy as heretofore."

belief was that medical talent would not
practise my line. Traveled through, Min-
nesota and across the country, did not
succeed in getting any of the doctors of the
territory.

"The situation in Idaho as regards the
election of a United States Senator is
rather chaotic," said Mr. Y. C. Jester, of
that State, at the Elbert House.

"Friends of former Senator George L.
Shoup are claiming that he will be chosen
Mr. ...'s successor without any
question, but this claim is largely the re-
sult of their zeal in his behalf and is
hardly substantiated by the facts. It is
true, however, that Col. Shoup will prob-
ably have a larger vote to start with
than any of his rivals. Probably next to
him in strength is W. H. Borah, a very
brilliant man, a lawyer of Boise, who
many think would take high rank in the
Senate because of his wonderful gifts as
an orator.

"The present domination of Idaho by
the Republicans is not apt to prove per-
manent. My belief is that the State is
Democratic, and that in 1902 it will swing
back into the Democratic column."

The general impression seems to
be that either Shoup or Borah will
land the senatorship. Borah is
young, companionable, able and
ambitious, and an orator who will
take first rank in the senate. His
gift of making friends is almost byp-
notic. Shoup is a pioneer of Idaho,
a Union veteran, a republican
of the old school, and a man whose
charity and staunchness to friends
has given him an invincible per-
sonal following. Both men are ac-
cessible to all comers. Either one
would ably represent the state. It
is not to be inferred, however, that
Heyburn and Standrod are out of
the race at this early date. Men of
their standing and ability are nev-
er impossible. With these four
men in the race, the state is assur-
ed of a good man at Washington.

Defeated But Not Dishonored.



W. E. Borah.

The brilliant leader who went down on the field of the senatorial contest, retaining the respect of his opponents and the undiminished devotion of the great element of the party that he represents.

VICTOR AND VANQUISHED.

The senatorial contest has been settled promptly and an able, forceful man has been selected to represent the state.

Judge W. H. Heyburn, upon whom the choice of the caucus has fallen, is one of whom the people of Idaho will never have cause to feel ashamed. He is a man of such ability, of such in-

dustry and of such fearlessness that he will be a credit to Idaho in the august body in which he will represent the commonwealth. No one has ever questioned Judge Heyburn's ability; none has ever seriously challenged his fitness for the high position he has sought and won, nor will there be any hereafter to deny that the state made a creditable choice of senator when it selected him for the position.

by during the silver agitation, and stayed out of it during the period of its struggle for life. He was, perhaps, the foremost debater of the Democratic—very Republican—Populist—Fusion party during the years of its ascendancy in Idaho politics, but returned to his original Republican allegiance before the second McKinley campaign, and took part in that campaign, and in that of last year in behalf of the regular Republican ticket.

Neither Heyburn nor Borah are men of wealth. There is naturally great disappointment and some temporary soreness on the part of Borah's friends, but all are

joining in the hurrah which greets the nominee at his hotel tonight.

"How does Borah take it?" asked a correspondent of one of Borah's managers an hour after the final vote in caucus. The answer was:

"Why, of course, he takes it in the neck, like a man."
A. H.

We once heard it said by an ex-confederate colonel that the greatest victory Grant ever won was over himself—when he refused the proffered sword of Lee, and the greatest victory that W. E. Borah ever won was over himself—when he practically refused the United States senatorship. Far more than enough democrats who were actuated by a sense of fair play, and knew him to be the choice of the people, would have willingly entered

into an alliance with his staunch supporters and thus insured his election. But to his lasting honor be it said, he, for his party's sake, cheerfully sacrificed his personal ambition and kept faith with those who had broken faith with him. All have known that W. E. Borah was brilliant and ambitious, and all know now that he is also what too few politicians are not—the soul of honor.

NOT A HEYBURN TOWN.

A n Expression Regarding the Views of the Laboring Men.

James Smith, president of the local branch of the American Labor Union, in commenting last night on the article published in the Tribune yesterday, which included a number of expressions from prominent local republicans and which designated Lewiston as a "Heyburn Town," said:

"Lewiston is not a Heyburn town as far as the laboring men are concerned. At a meeting held last night the members of both the carpenters and American Labor union gave expressions adverse to Borah. Heyburn is too aristocratic for the working man, while Borah is unapproachable. Borah is a common man

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BOBAH DOESN'T APPROVE.

Cap 10-1903

The Missouri Star says: In certain circles an effort is being made to create the impression that Mr. Bobah is in sympathy with the efforts of the House Statesman to discredit the proposed appointment of Mr. Woolley as assayer and to saddle the responsibility of the act upon Senator Hayburn and Congressman French. The Star is in position to know that any such charge is positively false and gravely misrepresents the real attitude of Mr. Bobah. No one in the state regrets the attitude of the Statesman more than Mr. Bobah and no one has done so much to prevent its blunder. But the Statesman was plagued at something and would not listen to wiser counsel. It may be said farther, and with equal truth, that no appreciable part of the Republican party at Boise approves of the course of the Statesman in this matter. It stands practically alone in the attitude it has assumed, except, perhaps, that Senator Dubois is with it, but of course he doesn't have very much influence with the real Republicans of the state.

Pearl Record

Cap 10-1903

The Cunningham-Woolley episode is still fresh in the minds of the people there, tho none seems to take the matter seriously except the newspapers, and they have been stirring the pot merely to see it boil, and to convince the average man, if they can, that their reporters and editors are "after the news." Considerable interest, just at the time The Record man was there, was centering around the pub-

lished accusation of the Capital News that the Statesman was fighting Woolley simply because the head of that paper had had an understanding with Mr. Cunningham that when he, Cunningham, did resign, the Statesman's head was to have the job. The Statesman does not deny the charge, and that fact, coupled with the further fact that in a published interview Mr. Woolley denies in toto the allegations made by the Statesman with reference to "trades," "Mormon control," "church influence," etc., has caused some of the Statesman's adherents to come up a little groggy, and some are now wondering just where they are at.

While there, The Record editor, inasmuch as Hon. W. E. Bobah's name has been connected with the affair in having been a candidate for the high position Mr. Hayburn now holds, sought out that gentleman for an interview, and tho rather reticent to talk on the subject, we are in a position to know that Mr. Bobah does not entertain the opinion that the Mormon church interfered in any way in the senatorial contest. He has been open in his statements at all times to his friends. Neither does he feel interested in the fight over the federal offices. He said to the writer: "You know I am not in touch with those who have charge of the patronage, and I have nothing to say one way or the other. I would like to see less trouble, less fighting among ourselves, but I am not going to interpose where it would simply make bad feeling and serve no useful purpose. If it comes to a question of principle or party platform, I am willing to fight, win or lose, and I will, but not for mere questions of patronage.

"As to this Mormon question, I do not believe that the church had anything to do with the senatorial contest. I am satisfied on that question. Some

other. Certainly no strictly sane person will assert that Heyburn outranks ex-Senator Shoup, whose liberal expenditure of money, tireless efforts and influence with the national administration furnished the vitality that sustained the republican party organization in Idaho during the past five years and that has made the party at last a formidable rival of the democracy of the state. Nor does Heyburn rank with Judge Standard, who made the race for supreme court justice, ran for governor two years ago and is now serving his party as national committeeman for Idaho. Nor does Heyburn rank with Honorable John T. Morrison, who made a losing race for congress in 1896 and again in 1900, serving his party as state chairman during the campaign of 1898, and who now is the republican candidate for governor. Nor does Heyburn's fealty to the cause of ultra-republicanism equal the loyalty of Hon. Joseph Ferrault, who was recently cast out of the surveyor general's office by President Roosevelt. Nor does Heyburn's party loyalty surpass nor his popularity equal that of United States District Attorney Cazier, who is also the intellectual equal, if not the peer, of the human fetish the News editor is pleased to especially worship. Although W. E. Borah parted company with his party in order to make, as he and many other old-line republicans believed, a better fight for the restoration of silver and money metal, he is today a far more powerful factor in republican party politics than Heyburn, for he represents the anti-trust, tariff-reform element of his party, while Heyburn stands for the decadence of the retrogression faction that is growing beautifully less throughout Pacific slope states and that must ultimately end in complete extermination.

CAUCUS OF BORAH MEN

His Supporters Get Together
to Talk Over the Result
on Senator.

MR. BORAH GIVES

THEM HIS VIEWS

He Affirms the Correctness of Their Interpretation of the Caucus Agreement but Urges Them, Out of Considerations of Party Interest and Personal Honor, to Support Heyburn.

There was a recrudescence of the agitation over the result of the caucus yesterday to the extent of the holding of a caucus of the men who supported Mr. Borah. It seems they desired to get together and talk the matter over. Twenty were in attendance. There appears to have been some present who were not members, among others being Judge J. W. Huston. The latter made an address in which he claimed the caucus agreement had been violated and that the members were not bound by its results.

Mr. Borah, finding that his supporters would hold such a meeting, let it be known he desired an opportunity to express his views. When he appeared he proceeded to talk frankly with his assembled friends. The purport of what he had to say was that, though, as he stated it, the caucus agreement had been violated when the other candidates withdrew, the situation was not such as to justify a bolt, and he therefore urged that all support Judge Heyburn in the balloting today.

This appears to have effectually disposed of the agitation, and during the evening assurances were given that everything would pass off in accordance with Mr. Borah's wishes.

WHAT MR. BORAH SAID.

Mr. Borah's remarks to his supporters were as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and Friends: I appreciate, I assure you, the friendship which brings you together again to discuss a matter which I had supposed finally settled. I know, however, that you have a perfect right to be here, and I know the reasons which have brought you here. But there is no use now to review matters which are a part of the past and no use to discuss things which cannot be remedied.

"There is no doubt in my mind at all but that the agreement was violated in most every particular, and the fact that you are here should cast no reflection upon you whatever. It was distinctly agreed and understood that we were to remain before the caucus until Saturday night, and this was urged over my objection, as we insisted that the matter should be settled the first night in caucus. The others contended that the matter should be held up for four or five days until each party should have a fair opportunity to develop his strength. The facts which have come out disclose that within a few hours after the adjournment of the first session of the caucus an agreement was made which violated all the terms of this caucus agreement.

"I say these things, and much more might be said, to justify your presence. But, notwithstanding these things, there is another side to this question and one which is binding upon you and me. Your names and my name are upon that caucus agreement. We are bound by its letter and its spirit.

"In addition to this we are all Republicans and anxious to maintain our party in power, and, above all, anxious to hold the respect of the people of this state. We cannot do anything which seems in any measure to militate against the party or against our honor; it does not make any difference what other people may have done.

"Since this thing happened, I may say to you that I have had many friends who have counseled my going into the legislature, notwithstanding the caucus, but it is as clear to my mind as anything can be that we cannot consider that proposition. Every obligation which binds us to the welfare of our party prevents consideration of such a course. It is my deliberate judgment, after thinking over this matter in every conceivable way and listening to all the arguments which have been made, that there is but one course for you and me to pursue, and that is to stand by Judge Heyburn and give him the unanimous support of the party tomorrow.

"I ask you to do this as my friends and as members of the Republican party. I would do almost anything in the world you might ask me to do, and I know that you would do almost anything I would ask you to do. We are, therefore, in a position where we can absolutely trust each other, and I believe that, after due reflection, you will see that I am right. I sincerely hope there will be no further steps taken in this matter whatever."

Two Houses Meet in Joint Session and Canvass Vote of Previous Day.

GREAT GATHERING IN REPRESENTATIVES' HALL

Every Inch of Space Occupied—Senator-elect Heyburn Addresses Assembly and Receives Its Plaudits—W. E. Borah Given a Warm Reception—Addresses by Others.

The senate and house of representatives of Idaho in joint session yesterday canvassed the vote of the previous day and confirmed the election of Weldon Brinton Heyburn as United States senator for the full term of six years, beginning March 4, 1901. Simplicity, dignity, felicity and harmony marked every moment of the proceedings, which were witnessed by a concourse of spectators limited only by the capacity of the house chamber. Official political and social Idaho were represented and the assembly was unattained in its bestowal of applause.

Visitors from every section of the state gathered in the corridors of the capitol building long before the hour set for joint conference, and by 11 o'clock the gallery and floor of the house were packed to discomfort. Beautifully gowned women ranged themselves to the left of the speaker's stand and around the sides and lower floor of the auditorium, lending a pretty touch of color to the impressive ceremony.

Judge Heyburn, accompanied by ex-Senator Shoup, entered the chamber at 11:30 and took a seat on a bench to the right and front of the rostrum.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Representative Jenkins of Latah was the first to obtain recognition from the speaker and made a motion that three committees be appointed by the speaker, consisting of three on each committee, to invite W. B. Heyburn, W. E. Dorah and James H. Hawley to appear before the assembly.

Senator Ballantine suggested that ex-Senator Shoup be included in the invitation, and Senator O'Neil requested the addition of Governor Morrison. Congressman-elect French's name was also incorporated in the inviting by Representative Jenkins and Speaker Hunt announced the committees as follows:

Senators Smith of Washington and Dodson of Lincoln and Representative Jenkins of Latah to invite Congressman-elect Heyburn.

Senator O'Neil of Shoshone and Representatives Moore of Fremont and Mitchell of Idaho to present Mr. Dorah.

Senator Klefer and Representatives Moore of Idaho and Mathewson of Lemhi to invite Mr. Hawley.

Senators Heath of Fremont and Evans of Omedia and Representative Fitzpatrick of Custer to attend Governor Morrison.

Senator Ballantine of Blaine and Representatives Warner of Ada and Jensen of Hancock to wait upon ex-Senator Shoup.

Congressman-elect French was introduced by Senator Allen of Canyon.

SPEECH BY NEW SENATOR.

Ardor was not lacking in the plaudits given Senator-elect Heyburn as he stepped on the platform. He was cool, dignified and in full possession of those masterly qualities of oratory which have so long contributed to the success of the Republican party in Idaho. His address was delivered in clear, well modulated tones and with an evident depth of sincerity which earned many outbursts of approval.

Judge Heyburn said: "I feel that I have not command of words to adequately express my appreciation of the high honor which you have conferred upon me. I shall enter upon the duties of the office to which you have elected me with a full sense of the obligation resting upon me and shall endeavor

to so perform them as to merit your approval and confidence.

"The duties of the legislature of the state and those of the state's representatives in congress on many questions approach very nearly to each other, and it requires the co-operation of these bodies to perfect legislation necessary to the welfare of the state. Among the questions of this class, those of irrigation of the arid

the opening of the water ways for navigation; the protection of the forests, and of the interests of the home maker. Congress has enacted a beneficial law providing for the irrigation of our arid lands, and it will be the duty of the legislature to enact such laws as are necessary to carry out the intention of the general government as expressed in the act of congress, so that there shall grow up throughout all this fertile part of Idaho happy homes that will sustain the population upon which the future of this portion of the state depends.

"It shall be my endeavor to secure such legislation by congress as will open the rivers of the state to navigation that these natural channels of commerce may perform their proper function in regulating the cost of transportation of the products of our state to their natural market and secure such competition with the railroads that line the banks of these streams as will insure to the benefit of the people. I would advise that the legislature of the state at an early day repeal the existing law, which has enabled individual and corporate greed to seize upon the rivers of our state for personal gain under a pretense of improving them when they need no improvement. This law has been made a pretext for granting franchises, turning over the rivers of the state to private enterprise, enabling them to collect tolls from the citizens who own the natural right to the use of these rivers as channels of commerce and trade.

"Under the pretext of improving the rivers, some of which are capable of floating the war vessels of the navy of the United States, parties have been enabled to take possession of them in such a way as to render them useless for the purpose for which God and nature designed them.

"It is not my intention, upon this occasion, to attempt a general discussion of those or other kindred questions, but I may not have another opportunity during this session of the legislature of suggesting my views to you in relation thereto. There are many other questions of equal importance which we must pass at this time. I ask you, together with all the people of Idaho, to give me the benefit of your advice and assistance in the performance of the high duties upon which I am about to enter. I have faith that you will perform yours and that the people will sustain us in our efforts to maintain good government, enact wise laws and advance the prosperity and happiness of the people of the state.

"I desire to express my heartfelt thanks for the honor that the people of the state of Idaho, acting through you as their representatives, have conferred upon me."

The senator-elect was greeted with another outburst of applause as he resumed his seat.

Hearty and prolonged applause followed the address.

BY SENATOR SHOUP.

Ex-Senator George L. Shoup mounted the rostrum in a storm of cheers and shouting.

"Mr. Speaker, members of the legislature, ladies and gentlemen," said the ex-senator, "I will detain you but a few moments. I was one of the last who aspired to the position to which Judge Heyburn has been elected, but as you can elect but one senator at a time, the choice has fallen to the gentleman who has preceded me. I am sure that he will represent you with ability and zeal, and that with the co-operation of the member of the other branch of the national congress the affairs of the state will be in capable hands.

"Though intimately known to only a small portion of the residents of this section of the state, Mr. Heyburn is everywhere recognized as one of our brainiest and most thoughtful men. He has been our reliance in many a campaign and has never shirked his duty to the party. The honor you have conferred upon him today is a just recognition of those priceless services he has ever been ready to place at your command.

"We have in our city at Boise one of the most capable, most and most eloquent orators in the west, Mr. W. E. Borah, and should he have been chosen to represent you in the halls of congress I have no doubt he would have acquitted himself with credit.

"This state of ours requires more than the older states. In these states which have been settled many years the public lands have been taken up, while in Idaho there is a vast empire to be reclaimed by irrigation. We have vast timber interests that should be nurtured and many other matters that

need careful attention, and, again, I say these affairs will be given due consideration by your choice.

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I congratulate you upon the election of such a man as W. B. Heyburn. With the assistance and co-operation of Congressman French in looking after your interests, I am certain you will be pleased with the result."

The ex-senator was warmly applauded as he concluded his address and many of the spectators showed traces of emotion as the faithful and tried statesman seated himself beside the young and vigorous senator who had preceded him on the platform.

SPEECH OF W. E. BORAH.

W. E. Borah was next introduced and was very warmly received. His address was in his usually felicitous style and was generously applauded.

Mr. Borah spoke as follows:

"Mr. Speaker and Members of the Seventh Session: The contest is over and your duty is done as you understood it. So far as I am personally concerned I shall push it from me as an event of years long gone by. It is a closed incident and will be recalled only when I wish to think of the dearest of friends and reflect upon the most unselfish loyalty ever known in Idaho politics. The first few moments after the news came it seemed unbearable. I stood by the open grave of a great hope, but I experienced toward this body neither ill will nor malice—only the bitter dregs of disappointment. I had allowed myself to think of the pleasure and dwell upon the high honor of representing Idaho's splendid citizenship—a state of which I am proud, a people whom I have loved, and still love; that manhood, that womanhood of whose rare courage and integrity of character has come this great commonwealth. With the two coveted, crowning ambition of my life, and in the first few moments of parting with that ambition I confided to you how deeply I was moved. But those moments, burdened with their disappointment, have gone, and with them, I hope, all animosity or bitter feeling.

"You have now but to turn your attention to the performance of a higher duty and discharge it as become the representatives of the great parties in whose hands have been entrusted for a brief season the honor of the state and the well being of a kind, generous, great and good people. Idaho first—everything else second. Shield the good name of your commonwealth, as you would your own. It is the richest heritage you can leave to your children and to your children's children. I bid you, therefore, Godspeed in your work and sincerely trust it may be with an eye and a heart for your state. Make the session a memorable one. Legislate upon a high plane. Formulate such policies and enact such laws as will give the people greater power. Learn to look with doubt and disapproval upon those subtle forces which tend to modern centralization, which in this era of commercial pride seem to discard and doubt the intelligence and capacity of the people.

"There is but one source from which comes, and must ever come, true national glory, the incorruptible heart of the people—that great body of patriotic men and women who have no other guiding purpose in the discharge of the duties of citizenship than to serve well and faithfully and without selfishness the republic which their brains and

have made greatest among the nations of the earth. Give them all the power, all the way you can consent with the orderly and efficient dispatch of public affairs. They will never abuse that power, and the glorious history of the past is a full guarantee of their capacity to exercise it.

Every political office in the land, from the presidency to that of the commonwealth, should be filled by a direct vote of the people. Their patriotic voice should be heard upon men and measures. Individuals may barter and deal, they may put their petty power in the market basket and hawk it about on the political mart, but the great heart of the people is labor, applicable.

"In all your legislation keep close to the teachings of Franklin: that the true glory and strength of a republic rest with the intelligence and well being of the masses. There and there alone we must look for the unflinching patriotism which makes our country great.

"I join with ex-Senator Shoup in extending hearty congratulations to Senator Heyburn. No one in Idaho doubts his splendid ability, that he will honorably and ably represent us. He has asked for our co-operation, our assistance, and we should and we will be anxious to give it. Let all Idaho join in making his career a successful one, and such that he may give our commonwealth a splendid representation."

WORDS OF GOVERNOR.

Governor Morrison's welcome was sincere and hearty. He spoke for only a moment, saying:

"Mr. Speaker, fellow-laborers, Ias,

SENATOR SMOOT OUTWITS ENEMIES

Engages as Counsel W. E. Borah,
from Whom Evidence Against
Apostle Was Expected.

FRIENDS SEE A CLEVER MOVE

Lawyer Was a Political Sufferer from the
Influence of the Mormon Church
in Idaho.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE HERALD.
SALT LAKE, Utah, Friday.—Mormon friends of Senator Wood Smoot believe that he has deprived Senator Du Bois and his other opponents of much effective ammunition by a clever counter move, news of which comes from Idaho. By retaining W. E. Borah to defend him in the coming ordeal before the Senate Investigating Committee, Senator Smoot has opened the enemy's camp and stolen one who had been held tight to produce much strong evidence against the Mormon Senator.

Those who are opposing the seating of the apostle in the United States Senate counted on Mr. Borah's active co-operation in any move having for its object the curtailing of Mormon power in politics. Mr. Borah was a sufferer from the Latter Day Saints' opposition to his political ambitions. The influence of the church is generally attributed as the cause of the defeat of Mr. Borah for the United States Senate when the lawyer was a candidate last winter before the Legislature of Idaho.

It was at first thought that Mr. Borah would have little if any opposition. He was apparently the choice of his party. Then came the help of the Mormon Church. Word went forth that Mr. Borah must be defeated at all hazards. Mormon influence was carried to accomplish this purpose. Every argument that could influence a vote, every string that Mormons could pull, was utilized. The campaign was bitter to the extreme.

Therefore Senator Du Bois and the other opponents of Mr. Smoot relied upon Mr. Borah and the latter's friends to aid them in the work of crushing Smoot. One of the strongest events that has been urged against the seating of the Mormon Senator is that the church, of which he is an apostle, has taken and is taking an active part in politics. This statement is vigorously denied by Senator Smoot and the church. It is now believed that if Mr. Borah acts as counsel for Senator Smoot much of the evidence that was expected to develop will fail to materialize.

NATION'S SENATORS GOSSIP ABOUT MR. BORAH

Bureau of the Capital News 1412 O Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 2.—As soon as announcement was made in this city that Hon. W. E. Borah of Idaho, 184, had been selected as one of the attorneys to represent Senator Hoot of Idaho in defense of his title to a seat in the United States senate, the members of that body put into motion the machinery which every senator possesses to obtain information concerning Mr. Borah, his standing, his antecedents and the reasons for his selection in this important case. All of the facts concerning him are now before the members of the senate and they understand the situation thoroughly.

From a member of that body it was ascertained today that Mr. Borah is a brilliant lawyer, a great orator, a man of high character, never a politician, never judicial and occasionally eminent as an advocate.

Senator Dubois has said of him, "I am very proud of Mr. Borah as a citizen of my state. He is a credit to the nationality and the commonwealth in which he lives. He is my personal friend and I am his friend. I cannot say anything about his retention in his case, however."

The other senators have been made quite familiar with the history of Mr. Borah, one of them having received a program reading as follows: "Borah, the fearless political leader and orator who led Idaho republicans to victory in 1902. The people elected a legislature with a republican majority for the purpose of sending Mr. Borah to the senate. He was defeated in



that aspiration by the Mormon church, through whose agency he is now employed."

It is known here now that Mr. Borah was a silver republican leader in 1890

and in 1894, but that he went back to the republicans in 1900. His republican leadership in 1902 was so brilliant that his selection for the senate to succeed Mr. Hittfield was a foregone

conclusion. When the legislature met, however, some of the old straight republican leaders objected to sending a silver republican to the senate when they had a straight Republican majority, and so there was a wrangle in the legislature, which resulted in a deal whereby the Mormon balance of power was thrown to Mr. Hoot and he was elected to the senate in place of Mr. Borah.

It is also known that when Mr. Borah was defeated his brilliant orator was let loose in scathing denunciation of Mr. Hoot and his Mormon friends. The things that he said about Senator Hoot are still fresh in his memory and it is not believed here that Senator Hoot gives very hearty endorsement to the selection of Mr. Borah as successor for Senator Hoot. At any rate, Senator Hoot has not said anything of a complimentary nature concerning Mr. Borah up to date.

Men of political discernment and all senators are men of political discernment see far beyond the surface of affairs like this and they realize the possibility is not the extreme probability, of more than a good reason for Mr. Borah in this case; something additional in the way of Mormon support for election to the United States senate to succeed Senator Dubois four years hence.

Thus it will be seen that the selection of an attorney for the Mormon apostle means much more than the retention of an ordinary lawyer in an ordinary case. It is another revela-

(Continued on Page Four.)

NATION'S SENATORS

(Continued from First Page.)

tion of the determination of the Mormon church, so far as possible, to hold the balance of power in a sufficient number of states to enable them to have the balance of power ultimately in the United States senate.

Mr. Borah.

Mr. Borah is the pride of his state. Although now near to grasping the prize of high position which his attainments merited he is yet a young man. He has those qualities of leadership which win the admiration and following of the young men. He is Idaho's Blaine in personal popularity and its LaFollette in his attitude toward the great questions which are interesting the people. He is a man who makes friends of his enemies and makes few enemies of his friends. As an orator the northwest does not have his peer, and as a clear cut thinker and incisive reasoner he is in the same class with the greatest advocates Idaho has yet produced, the Hon. William D. Heburn, "the old man eloquent."

Mr. Borah, by the sheer force of his own genius, without the machinery of office, has won honestly and fairly that debt of gratitude which his party is ready to pay him and it has come spontaneously from the people. So far as the Republicans are concerned he has won his battle. The only means by which he can be ousted out of his victory will not be by Democratic votes but by Republican votes. The only way by which he will not become Idaho's junior senator and Senator Heburn's colleague will be because of local strife and differences and frictions which grow up among ambitious men in new countries. The state is Republican, Kootenai county is Republican. Mr. Borah is conceded, has placated every political enemy and won the sincerest admiration of the rank and file of his party. No friction exists against him, no man would cheat him of his victory.

Idaho at this time has the golden opportunity to place in the United States senate a man who will herald its name, attract public attention to its existence and make it known abroad as the halting place of one of the nation's strong men. It is an opportunity to be grasped. It is a debt to be paid by the honorable Republicans of the commonwealth.

BORAH SPEAKS AT RATHDRUM

IS GIVEN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION AND LISTENED TO ATTENTIVELY BY ALL.

Speaker Discusses Senator Dubois' Mormon Question and Devotes Considerable Time to the Participation of Republicans in Independent Movements in Various Counties.

(Special Dispatch.)

RATHDRUM, Oct. 12.—W. C. Borah was given an enthusiastic reception this evening at Rathdrum by an audience which numbered nearly 300 people. After some remarks upon Dubois' attitude on tariff, Mr. Borah continued: "Senator Dubois insists there is but one issue to the campaign, and that is what he chooses to call the Mormon question. I shall answer him in friendly spirit, for I cannot help regarding as my friend the man who has made it certain that I shall be the next United States senator from Idaho. It has been intimated by some people that I have sidestepped on this question but I am willing to stay right here in Rathdrum until Monday and answer candidly every question that is put to me on the subject. My opponent says that it will become his pleasure and duty if elected to destroy the practice of polygamy in Idaho. That subject is one with which the state legislature alone can deal."

Of the independent movements Mr. Borah said:

"The vast majority of voters have convictions, they ally themselves with this or that political party because some part or all of the principles of the party which they join appeals to their judgment and patriotism. Men do not vote that some individual ambition may be gratified, but they vote in approval of certain principles and policies which they believe to be for the best interest of the state and the nation. Idaho has very few voters, indeed, who are controlled by the trivial ambitions of individuals or who are influenced by sinister or venal motives.

"Those who think that an independent movement in one county, a Democratic in another, or an American in another, will win, mistake the sturdy and consistent devotion of the great majority of voters to principles. Those who change their principles with the crossing of the county line, who ignore Bryan in Canyon, repudiate the teachings of Democracy in Ada, announce their devotion to Bryan in Idaho county, and talk of Jeffersonian Democracy in Elmore, who try their wiles to catch every favorable political breeze, losing with all and try to open, paved in politics upon the theory that they are selling themselves or subscriptions. They measure all men by a wrong standard—in politics for revenue only. They fail to remember that 95 per cent of the voters are not office seekers but citizens imbued with political convictions, devoted to the best interests of their party.

"During the civil war, in those regions which marked the disputed territory between the two great armies of the south and north, there grew up a system of dodging and slaking between the opposing forces called by the loyal, 'Jay-hawking between the lines.' Those who practiced this system had no real allegiance to either

the northern cause or the southern cause, they would waver from with purpose, consistency or discretion. They were the unscrupulous mixture of strategists and cowards, they dealt with the laws in blue and in gray indifferently, they rubbed the dead of both upon the battle fields, caring nothing for the great principles for which men were fighting and dying—it only they could save their own lives and perhaps a living from either side. Their race is not extinct.

"For the last six years the country has been moved from center to circumference by certain great and all-absorbing questions growing out of the marvelous age of material grandeur. The world's best thought has centered about the success of these civic movements which new individualism and distinction our party. The guarding and protecting of the individual rights of the citizen against the encroachments of predatory wealth, the leading to corporate power the law, the leading to obedience to the law, the clearing and straightening of the political stream, taking form in different kinds of legislation which has made the Fifty-ninth congress one of the greatest in history, have excited the pride and interest of all right-thinking men.

"There is, however, some jay-hawking between the lines—political expediency, swinging upon Roosevelt's coat tail one day, and professing undying allegiance to Bryan the next, hawking and trading with indifference with either army—indifferent, if only out of it all the official appetite may be satiated. But the great name of the voters, moved by no sinister or selfish motives, who support and uphold the cause in which all their interests are involved. Men in the vast majority vote for principle and from convictions, and the jay-hawker is not numerous enough to change results in politics any more than they changed the destinies of armies.

MON. W. E. BORAH SPEAKS

Idaho's Next United States Senator Makes a Stirling Address to Our Citizens.

Hon. W. E. Borah, Idaho's famous orator and attorney, opened the Republican campaign in this city Tuesday evening by a stirring speech on the issues of the day. The immense crowd gathered at the Armory Hall was called to order by the Chairman of the Republican County Central Committee, Hon. C. H. Nugent, who first introduced Miss Margaret Sweet, candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, who made a short talk and was followed by Hon. C. S. Hastings, Republican candidate for State Treasurer, who also addressed the audience for a few moments. Mr. Borah, the principal speaker of the evening, was then introduced and in his characteristic and convincing manner proceeded to outline the policy as being pursued by the Republican party in national affairs and the good that is being accomplished. He then further proceeded to dissect Duboise's pet hobby, the so-called "Mormon question," and thoroughly demonstrated to his hearers that it is a matter that has no place whatever in the political affairs of the State and is not a political issue at all, no more than is the affairs of any other church organization, and is only used by an otherwise hopeless politician to catch the votes of the ignorant, emotional and credulous class. After a brilliant fusillade of sarcasm, wit and oratory in defense of Idaho as against her defamer, Duboise, he went into the policy of the present Republican administration of State affairs and showed in an undisputable manner that the broad business methods that prevail in every department are in a great measure responsible for the present prosperous condition of affairs. An immense audience was present to greet and listen to this famous political orator and that he fully held the attention of all during the entire time was demonstrated thoroughly by the fact that not a single person left the hall during the time of the meeting, which everyone knows is a very unusual thing at a political gathering. The people of this county have long anticipated the pleasure of listening to Mr. Borah from the platform, and their desires were gratified as he addressed large and enthusiastic audiences not only here, but at Stites on Monday night and at Cottonwood on Wednesday night. The war cry now is: "Borah for our next United States Senator."

REPUBLICANS OF BLAINE COUNTY

The Borah and Price Meetings
Arouse a Blaze of
Enthusiasm.

RALLIES AT BELLEVUE,
SOLDIER AND HAILEY

Mr. Borah's Arraignment of Democratic Mismanagement and Scandalous Conduct of State Affairs Most Forceful Ever Heard in the County—
"Honest" John Hailey Congratulates Mr. Borah.

Hailey, Oct. 11.—The most successful series of political meetings held in Blaine county in the last 19 years ended tonight with the largest and most enthusiastic rally ever held in this place. W. E. Borah, the brilliant young orator of Boise, was the chief speaker of the evening and he aroused his hearers to a pitch of enthusiasm seldom, if ever, equalled in this section.

At the close of Mr. Borah's address here this evening, Hon. John Hailey, former warden of the state penitentiary and an old time Democratic warhorse, having been formerly state chairman for that party, went forward and heartily congratulated him on his speech and the manner in which he handled the state administration, saying:

"So far as your criticism of the present state administration is concerned, you might have said a great deal more and it would still have been the truth." Then as he turned away he said: "The half has not been told." Mr. Hailey had been here for two days waiting to hear Mr. Borah speak.

Mr. Hailey has publicly stated that the present state administration will not have his support.

AT BELLEVUE

Mr. Borah began his speaking tour in this county at Bellevue on Thursday evening when he addressed the largest meeting ever held in that city. He was listened to most attentively. In a clear and forcible manner he showed the sophistries of the Democratic campaigners and ably showed to his hearers the misrepresentations made by the Democratic members of the legislature in the two-mile limit law.

Mr. Borah spoke at some length on the present state administration's record and showed the Democrats for their reckless mismanagement and scandalous conduct of state institutions.

Lytellon Price presided. Mr. Borah in a rapid fire 20-minute speech, in which he reviewed much of the political history of the state and nation.

Both speakers were heartily applauded during their speeches and were the recipients of many congratulations at the close of the meeting.

SOLDIER MEETING

The rally at Soldier on Friday night was the largest in point of attendance ever held in that precinct. Mr. Borah and Mr. Price were listened to attentively and roundly applauded at every telling point in their speeches.

Mr. Borah's exposition of the extravagance, recklessness and scandalous conduct of the present administration in state affairs was the most forcible arraignment of the Democratic party ever presented to the people of Blaine county.

The meeting tonight at Hailey was a fitting climax to his tour and was the largest and most successful of the series of meetings. Allen hall, as large as it is, was taxed to its utmost capacity by the great crowd that turned out to hear the brilliant orator and he held his audience to the end. Quite a number of people were not able to get into the hall and had to go home. His speech was along the same lines as at other meetings. He was in fine voice and the applause at telling points of his address was spontaneous and enthusiastic.

The meetings of Mr. Borah have aroused enthusiasm throughout the county to a high pitch and the Republicans are confident and aggressive to an extent that is causing considerable alarm in the ranks of the Democracy.

CURIOUS MIXTURE IN GEM STATE

Idaho Politics Show an Odd
Situation.

THE BORAH-GOODING DEAL

SENATORSHIP TO BE DELIVERED
TWO YEARS HENCE.

(Special Correspondence.)
BOISE, Aug. 28.—The political situation in Idaho is one of curiously mixed doubt and confidence, elation and depression. There are Republicans who say their ticket will surely be defeated; Democrats may be found who declare the Lewiston nominees will be beaten by a majority such as Idaho has never given. The effect upon the mind of the onlooker is about the same as repeated exposures on a highly sensitive plate. The first exposure leaves a sharp picture, the second a fainter, the third and succeeding exposures only cause darkness.

The big question of Idaho made the singular mistake of endorsing their state administration and refusing to reimburse the man who is chiefly responsible for whatever of good or bad may be found in it. The friends of Governor Morrison say this was accomplished by treachery; the friends of Mr. Gooding, who defeated Governor Morrison for the nomination, say the matter the executive discovers that justice is not, and consequently, halt the better off he will be.

There is in Idaho a young man who came here eleven years ago from Illinois with his mind set on a United States senatorship. For eleven years this young man has been steering the ship that bears his personal and political fortunes by the compass of his senatorial ambition. Never has he taken an important step without first consulting his effect upon his prospect for the toga. Waking he has planned for it, sleeping he has dreamed of it. This man is W. E. Borah of Boise.

Mr. Borah is a man of altogether pleasing personality. He greets you with friendliness, but without effusiveness. His keen blue eyes are alight with good humor, but there are lines in his smooth-shaven face that tell of determination with a capital "D." It is hard to wear a smile at him. If ever the slightest quality was well large to a human countenance it is written in the countenance of Mr. Borah.

Two years ago this young man from Illinois had the senatorship at his finger's ends. But he made the mistake of his life. An agreement had been made between Mr. Borah and Mr. Herburn, his closest competitor, to wage their battle for the senatorship on the floor of the legislative joint session. If that plan had been adhered to Herburn and not Herburn would have been the junior senator from Idaho today. Herburn knew he had the votes. Herburn lost, but he reached out, and still reaches, that Borah is really a temporary ally. Never for a moment has he been discouraged, never has he deviated for a moment from the path he chose his ambition has marked out.

Borah and Morrison were friends two years ago, close, warm personal friends. At Moscow a few days ago the influence of Borah defeated Morrison by renomination. Morrison, in the language of the ring, is "down and out." This because he was suspected of playing fast and loose with Borah. And yet there is abundant testimony to the effect that Morrison is never aimed against their shenanigans.

From a score close to the governor, whom Borah had named to be nominated for governor, was with Borah in the line of his ability and his influence in the senatorial fight. It is said that there was an agreement between the men that Borah should take the important step without consulting Morrison. Yet the first intimation of the cause agreement reached Morrison from an outside source. Whether Morrison would have been able to win over the legislature on the day of the election is a question.

And now we come to the Missouri situation. Governor Morrison went to that convention fully convinced that election on the nomination for governor should be purely pro forma. He expected to win without the semblance of a fight. "Particulars" in the morning the roll was called for a vote of the delegates on the nomination. He thought the fight was his. Then came after thirty minutes the Borah influence, voted for the Missouri party of the state, known as the Morrison, voted up almost a vote for Gooding. Governor Morrison received about one-third of the total number of votes cast.

He could not understand it. He could not understand it. But those who are familiar with Borah's grip on the Republican party in the state do understand it. There is a report, and Mr. Borah will not explicitly deny it, that a written agreement exists between Borah and Gooding by the terms of which Gooding is to deliver the senatorship if he can to Borah two years hence. The order is a large one that hard and fast is his promise for governor.

Now now Mr. Borah's clever evasion. Asked if there was any truth in the report that the written agreement between Mr. Gooding and himself was in existence, Mr. Borah replied:

"I don't care to say anything about the senatorial election now—that is two years off—rather than this. There is nothing between Mr. Gooding and myself which will embarrass either Mr. Gooding as governor or his administration. I want it distinctly understood that the report that the state patronage entered into the deal at Moscow is wholly without foundation. Mr. Gooding will be perfectly free to make his administration a successful one in every sense, wholly unembarrassed by any claims or promises to me or my friends. I will say further that those who had charge of Mr. Gooding's campaign at Moscow did not put him a single pledge or promise as to any appointment or any particular course. He bowed alone by the declaration of party's platform and his own judgment as to what will be best for the people from this that, in the event of election, Mr. Borah does not intend to be a senator."

REPUBLICANS AT EMMETT

MORRISON AND BORAH ADDRESS
A LARGE AUDIENCE.

Both Gentlemen Given a Most Enthusiastic Greeting and Their Speeches Warmly Applauded by Republicans and Democrats Alike.

Emmett, Oct. 3.—The Republican campaign was opened here last evening by Mr. Morrison and Mr. Borah, who addressed a large and appreciative audience that filled the hall.

Mr. Morrison's address was a masterly presentation of the reasons why Idaho should place herself in line with the Republican national administration, some of the reasons being the enactment of a national irrigation law at the hands of a Republican congress through the untiring efforts of President Roosevelt; the homestead law, which has provided homes for a great many of our people, and the donation of lands for the maintenance of the state institutions.

Mr. Borah showed how the Democrats were "pocketing the public lands" to a full treasury by reason of having sold the state timber lands at one-sixth of their actual value, and illustrated his point by telling how an Illinois farmer obtained a bank account by selling his farm at one-half of its value. He told of the efforts of the state auditor to get a report from the state insurance commissioner and to turn the money into the state treasury, and of the not altogether creditable connection of the governor therewith.

The "code job" and the penitentiary scandal were fully explained, and when he showed how the governor offered one resolution exonerating the warden from all dishonesty and immediately a second one relieving him from further service, there were many Democrats who joined in the applause.

Perhaps the most telling part of the address was the history of the case of Diamondfield Jack. He clearly demonstrated that if Jack was entitled to any relief it should have been pardon instead of commutation to life imprisonment, and Mr. Borah told his hearers that the re-election of the present governor would very probably mean the pardon of that murderer.

There were many Democrats in the audience who expressed their approval of the many telling points by joining in the applause.

It is conceded to have been the most successful Republican rally ever held here. This precinct is sure to give a good Republican majority this fall.

GOODING WILL SUPPORT BORAH FOR SENATORSHIP

Compact Entered Into in Writing--Former Seems to Have Governorship Safe-- Figures Showing Claims of Both Candidates.

(Special Dispatch.)

MOSCOW, Aug. 3.—At 9 o'clock to-night the indications are that Frank E. Gooding will be nominated for governor. This, however, is not certain, for the combinations yet possible on the political checkboard contain a number of chances for Governor Morrison. The feeling in the lobby is that Gooding has it tied up, but the leaders are still busy and it is not impossible that the night will develop a different situation. The key to the situation was in the southeast, which was carried solidly into the Gooding column by Mr. Borah. That feature of the matter was arranged on the special train though it was not formally closed until after the arrival of the train in Moscow. There was some doubt about Fremont county until that delegation held a caucus and a majority went to Gooding, giving the latter the entire 25 votes under the split rule.

A compact has been entered into between Mr. Borah and Mr. Gooding under which the latter agrees to keep out of the senatorial race and assist Mr. Borah. This compact is in writing and has been shown to delegates from the southeast and from some other counties in a caucus in which the matter was considered. Further, the southeastern delegates pledged the support of this section to Mr. Borah in his senatorial candidacy.

It is stated by some delegates from the southeastern counties that they prefer Gooding to Morrison because they know the former is their friend while they don't feel certain of the

latter. Taking up the relative strength of the candidates, the following may be given as the claims made at their headquarters:

For Mr. Gooding the claim is as follows:

Bannock, 11.	Kootenai, 15.
Bear Lake, 11.	Lincoln, 4.
Blaine, 10.	Owyhee, 7.
Cassia, 5.	Boise, 1.
Elmore, 5.	Shoshone, 21.
Blaine, 5.	Fremont, 11.
Ada, 25.	Total, 104.

That does not include Bingham county, the status of which seems to be uncertain.

The claimed strength for Morrison is:

Ada, 5.	Latah, 15.
Boise, 5.	Lemhi, 7.
Canyon, 15.	Nev. Force, 10.
Cassia, 5.	Owyhee, 2.
Custer, 5.	Shoshone, 8.
Idaho, 15.	Washington, 11.
Kootenai, 17.	Total, 128.

If Bingham county should swing to Morrison, as is claimed at this hour, it would give him 144 on the foregoing basis.

The Gooding forces claim they have 15 votes from Kootenai county. In return for which they will nominate Robert Hragaw for auditor, but the Morrison men do not admit there is any break in that delegation. Pressure has been brought upon French throughout the day to compel him to turn over a portion of his northern delegates to Gooding. Up to this hour he has not yielded.

C. W. Deale appears to be out of the running for any position but it is intimated that some combination may yet be made to bring him forward.

RESTS WITH BORAH

Idaho Governorship Is in His Hands.

MORRISON NOW IN THE LEAD

Present Executive Said to Have Given Good Administration and Defeat Would Hurt Prestige of the Balking Leader.

BOISE, June 21.—(Special).—The Republican situation in this state continues much mixed with respect to the nomination for the Governorship. Governor Morrison has a large following, but he is opposed by some of the leaders and the latter fact throws an element of doubt into the problem. While this opposition is formidable it has not centered upon a candidate, this circumstance being much in favor of the Governor.

Judge Richards, State Auditor Turner, Dr. C. B. Gessley and United States Marshal Hounds are candidates, but none seems strong enough to secure the support of all those opposing Morrison. Some others have been talked of, and it is now said that Frank H. Gooding, chairman of the State Committee, may enter the race. Mr. Gooding is opposed to the Governor, and some of his friends say he will become a candidate if it be found necessary to defeat the present incumbent.

Friends of the Governor hold that the logic of the situation is to renominate him. They point to the fact that he has given the state a very good administration—one that the convention will be obliged to endorse—and they hold it would be bad policy to turn him down while relying upon his official record to carry the election.

W. E. Borah holds the key to the situation. So far he has held aloof. Two years ago he was instrumental in nominating Morrison. Some minor differences have arisen between them, and, so far as can be gathered, Mr. Borah has not felt it incumbent upon him to take an active part in the contest this time, though many of his friends have urged that it will be to his political advantage to do so. These point out that, if Morrison be beaten, it will be by the same elements that defeated him (Borah) for the Senate and that his prestige would thereby be lowered.

So far, Mr. Borah has not indicated what he will do. The anti-Morrison men claim he is with them, but it is quite certain he has not entered into any such

agreement. There are reasons to believe the atmosphere will be cleared in a short time in some manner. It is stated by the anti-Morrison leaders that they have a man upon whom they can unite, but if they fail to get Borah for him he will not be successful. Whether Borah will take a stand for any one is problematic, but if he does so it will be quite soon.

There is a contest between Representative French and C. W. Beale, the latter being from Shoshone County, for the Congressional nomination. In this section the general belief is that French will be renominated, but reports from the north are to the effect that Mr. Beale is making a hard fight to control a majority of the delegates from that section.

An issue in the convention is likely to be the question of polygamy. There is a strong sentiment in favor of a resolution asking for a National amendment giving Congress authority to deal with the problem, but the leaders are very generally opposed to it. The Mormon counties have been Republican in recent elections, and the disposition, therefore, is to handle them with gloves. Whether the sentiment in favor of the proposed course will be organized sufficiently to secure capable representation in the convention remains to be seen, but if it does a very sharp contest will be precipitated.

W. E. Borah is probably the greatest lawyer in the state, as well as a man of high principles and honor. It was principally due to his personal strength that F. K. Gooding secured the nomination of governor. Mr. Borah has ever had the best interests of the state at heart, and in Mr. Gooding he saw a man whom he adjudged thoroughly fitted for the high office. The coming campaign will be managed by Mr. Borah, as he is an enthusiastic supporter of F. R. Gooding.

W. E. Borah
June 21, 1904

GOODING IN LEAD FOR GOVERNOR

MOOSEW, Idaho, Aug. 2.—Frank R. Gooding of Lincoln county has been in the lead for the republican nomination for governor all day, and is still in the lead, with the situation chaotic.

Gooding's growing strength caused Congressman French, who has hitherto had a sort of working alliance with Governor Morrison's forces, to capitulate to Gooding. He has pledged Latah county's 18 votes. The result was that the Morrison people immediately opened negotiations with C. W. Beale of Wallace, French's rival, and a Morrison-Beale deal is a possibility. At midnight there is no prospect of a settlement.

Morrison's Claims.

At 10:30 o'clock tonight one of Governor Morrison's chief supporters made the claim that he was sure of 16 votes, a bare two more than enough to nominate him.

Congressman French was served with notice by the Gooding people this afternoon that unless he brought Latah county into line for Gooding the Gooding forces would throw their strength to Beale for congress and wipe French off the map. French immediately had a consultation with Gooding, and agreed to bring Latah into line.

Comes Into Line.

In a caucus of that delegation tonight he tried to carry out the agreement, but the delegation refused to be delivered outright. After much hickering a steering committee was appointed with power to act, unless prior to action another caucus should be held. Later French pledged Latah's 18 to Gooding.

For Other Offices.

The Gooding forces favor H. W. Coffin of Boise, the incumbent, for state treasurer, while the Morrison forces are tied to George W. Keister of Nez Perce county for that place. Further than this the state has not been completed, though W. E. Borah, who is in charge of Gooding's fight, is trying to nominate District Judge George H. Stewart of Boise, who presided over the trials of the Coeur d'Alene "dynamiters" a few years ago, for supreme judge in place of Chief Justice I. N. Sullivan, who has been on the bench since the state was admitted. Some of Gooding's men, including, it is said, Gooding himself, favor Judge Sullivan.

MANY FORCES OPPOSE MORRISON

Norman Influence and W. E. Borah Antagonistic.

MOOSEW, Idaho, Aug. 2.—Tremendous forces have been arrayed against Governor Morrison in this contest. The powerful Norman influence of southern Idaho is practically solid against him, largely due to the fact that many of his supporters are known to be anti-Norman, and to the further fact that Gooding, the candidate of the opposition, has always been friendly to the Normans.

Then a large number of interests headed by the Weyerhaeuser syndicate have been and are opposed to him. Under the Idaho system the governor is largely responsible for the administration of the state land department, and Morrison, by one thing and another, has incurred the enmity of the syndicate, whose representatives are here in Moscow fighting Morrison. The first choice of the Weyerhaeuser people for governor was Francis Jenkins of Latah county, but he failed to get his own delegation, and they were

willing to accept Gooding or anybody else in preference to Morrison.

Morrison Loses Borah.

The most serious blow to Morrison, however, was the defection of W. E. Borah of Boise, regarded in many respects as the most influential republican politician in the state, and whose control of the Ada county delegation is absolute. Two years ago Mr. Borah controlled the state convention at Boise, and it was due to his influence that Morrison was nominated. He has been cool toward Morrison ever since the senatorial fight two years ago, because he believed Morrison did not properly reciprocate. Borah and Gooding, however, have long been political enemies, and Borah's coming out for Gooding in the present contest is the sensation of the convention.

The Ada county convention, which was held last Saturday, was controlled by Borah. The delegation, at first selection, was claimed to be uncommittal on the governorship. Then Mr. Borah let it become known that he was against Morrison, and on the train coming from Boise to Moscow he came out openly for Gooding.

Causes of Defection.

Three causes are assigned for Mr. Borah's present attitude. Either or all of them may be based on fact, or may not be. They are, first, a feeling that Morrison was unjustified in the last senatorial contest, when Borah was beaten by Heyburn. Second, the fear of Borah that if he supported Morrison he would lose his own standing with the Normans. Third, the fact that Borah is closely allied in a professional way with the Weyerhaeuser syndicate. In any event, Borah's attitude, which carried with it the vote of Ada county and ramified into many other counties, was a terrific blow to Morrison's hopes.

Senator Layburn, who is here, professes neutrality in the governorship fight. Governor Morrison is on the ground, and is running his own campaign. His chief assistant is ex-Surveyor General Joseph Ferrant of Boise. They have headquarters in a local business block. The Gooding headquarters, as well as those of Congressman French and Wendell Heale are in the Hotel Moscow. Mr. Borah is the moving center in the fight for Gooding.

MOSCOW, Idaho, Aug. 10.—For Governor—Frank R. Gooding of Lincoln county.

For Member of Congress—Burton L. French of Latah.

For Lieutenant Governor—Dr. B. L. Stevens of Washington.

For Supreme Judge—L. N. Sullivan of Blaine.

For Secretary of State—Will H. Gibson of Fremont.

For Treasurer—H. N. Collins of Ada.

For Attorney General—John J. Gibson of Bannock.

For Auditor—Robert H. Bragaw of Kootenai.

For Superintendent of Schools—May L. Scott of Bligham.

For State Mine Inspector—Robert E. Bell of Custer.

For Presidential Electors—F. J. Hagenberth of Fremont, H. W. Keeter of Bligham and E. W. Oliver of Idaho.

Combination Did It.

Such is the ticket nominated by the Idaho republican state convention in an all day session ending about 11 o'clock tonight. The Gooding-French combine, formed late last night, after French had been frightened out of his domination with Governor Morrison, and into a combination with Gooding, won out down the line. The winning combination was marshaled by W. E. Borah of Boise, and it is an open secret in Moscow that Mr. Borah has Mr. Gooding's promise to support him for United States senator two years hence, when the term of Senator Dubois expires.

The combination had control of the convention by a vote of almost two to one. In the combination were the seven Mormon counties of the state—Bannock, Bear Lake, Bligham, Cassia, Elmore, Fremont and Oneida. They went down the line with votes when Gooding and Borah were able to muster elsewhere in the state.

Stewart Starts Trouble.

The sensation of the convention came during the fight for the governorship. District Judge George H. Stewart of Boise had been promised the support of the Gooding-French combine for supreme judge. The latter, however, was unable to deliver all of its votes to him and he was defeated by Chief Justice Sullivan.

Accordingly, when nominations for governor were reached, Judge Stewart took the floor and in a forceful and eloquent speech seconded the nomination of Governor Morrison. With impassioned eloquence he told the convention that, having endorsed the state administration, the convention would damn its ticket by voting down Morrison. Morrison forces were to start a stampede, and the Gooding-Borah combine became so alarmed that

Mr. Borah himself, who had not intended to speak, jumped into the breach and made a fiery appeal for Gooding.

Sheepman or Republican.

Stewart in his speech charged that Gooding, being a sheepman, would inject into the campaign the old question of the two mile limit law and endanger the success of the ticket. Borah retorted that Gooding was a better republican than he was a sheepman, and said that he would stand on the platform which pledges the enforcement of the two mile law.

The only fight on the platform in the committee was over the proposition to endorse the eight hour legislation and to declare for taxation of standing timber on state lands where timber has been bought by individuals or corporations. Both were turned down.

ECHOES OF REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

If there was ever any doubt in the mind of anyone as to the absolute control of the republican party of Idaho by W. E. Borah, that doubt would have been dispelled here at the Moscow convention. His domination of that convention was complete. He ruled it with an iron hand. He was not content with merely having control. He wanted all of it—and got it. So strong was the compact cemented together that there was scarcely a difference of the vote on any of the candidates. The manner in which he compelled Congressman French to join the Gooding forces is illustrative of how he handled matters. French was sent for and told that if he would throw Latah's 18 votes to Gooding his name would go on the slate.

"Our delegation is for Morrison," replied French, "and I don't believe I can do it."

"Then we will nominate Heale," replied the Gooding manager.

"Give me one hour to see my delegates," pleaded French.

At the end of the hour French came back and said he could deliver 14

"Latah has 18 votes, all or none," said Borah.

"But 14 is all I can deliver," replied French, shaking like a leaf in an autumn breeze, and as he saw only four votes standing between him and victory, the 18 votes were finally delivered.

WM. E. BORAH OF BOISE, IDAHO.



Friends of W. E. Borah of Boise, who dominated the Idaho republican convention at Moscow Wednesday, believe that he has made a combination which will result in his election to the United States senate two years hence, should the legislature at that time be republican.

Mr. Borah secured promises of support from Frank R. Gooding, the nominee for governor; from Congressman Harmon L. Frost and from the leaders of the powerful Mormon combine which lent its assistance to Mr. Borah in controlling the convention. It is also believed that Senator W. B. Heyburn favors the election of Mr. Borah as his colleague.

Mr. Borah's Career.

Mr. Borah is a Kansan. He is about 40 years of age, and is a graduate of the University of Kansas. Over a dozen years ago he came to Idaho and entered upon the practice of his profession in Boise, where he still resides. Early in his life in Idaho he became identified with republican politics.

In 1896 Mr. Borah followed Senator Fred T. Dubois out of the party on the silver issue. He was the nominee that year of the silver republican party (Dubois men) for congress, but was defeated by the candidate of the democrats and populists.

In 1900 Mr. Borah returned to the republican party and supported McKinley. He was a candidate for United States senator before the last legislature, and was defeated by W. B. Heyburn.

Prosecuted the Dynamiters.

Mr. Borah is well known in northern Idaho by reason of his service as special prosecutor of the Coeur d'Alene rioters in 1899.

Mr. Borah's wife is a daughter of ex-Governor William J. McConnell of Moscow.

(Special Telegram to Evening Teller.)

MOSCOW, Idaho, Aug. 11.—The closing scenes of the republican state convention can be summed up in a few words "state won," carrying out the consummation of a political combination organized many months ago. The closing, however, was not without a dramatic incident which was furnished by a strong dramatic speech from Judge Stewart in defense of Governor Morrison. Stewart, himself defeated by the treachery of his friends, smarting under the sting, delivered an impassioned appeal to the convention to sustain the position of the governor whose administration was endorsed as clean, able and efficient. The scene was dramatic. Morrison sentiment was everywhere manifest. Delegates favorable to Morrison, curbed by unit rule in their counties cheered wildly. Borah took the floor immediately. The full strength of his oratory was needed to check the stampede. Leaders from every delegation went as a man to saying "stand by the state," and the state won.

Next Perce county was defeated in her aspirations but made many friends for her clean, able fighting and won commendation even from the opponents. The defeat is not discreditable and brings the county into a strong place in the future councils of the party.

The complete defeat of Morrison gives to the Gooding faction the full control of the party machinery of the state with the pledged alliance of the southeast identified with Borah's political aspirations for two years hence.

(Special to Evening Teller.)

MOSCOW, Aug. 11.—The convening of the convention last evening at 8 o'clock was marked by one of the most critical scenes of the entire session. Delegates everywhere had been worked on since the adjournment at 4:30. The Morrison forces worked hard to break the same as fixed up by Gooding and for a time it looked as if he had gained considerable headway. Borah was one of the most active men here. He wielded a hypnotic influence over the delegates. His personality alone saved the day for Gooding. Without his support Gooding and the entire combination would have been dashed to defeat. Borah is a tireless worker and his personal magnetism is marvelous. He is solidly entrenched as the choice of the republican party for the United States senate to succeed Senator Dubois two years hence. Judge Stewart at the

close of the afternoon session immediately gathered his lieutenants about him and laid down the law. He told him that he had been jobbed in a most treacherous manner by many of his own friends. He threw all ideas of securing the nomination for supreme judge to the four winds and started out to work for the nomination of governor Morrison. His arguments were forceful and went far to break the solid strength of Gooding. The convention would have nominated Morrison but for Borah. Stewart's impassioned speech stampeded the house. It was a masterful effort. His oratory poured forth with all the eloquence of a Clay. The convention was electrified and was simply carried away. Had the nomina-

tion for the governorship been called for that instant it is believed that Morrison would have secured it. The cheers upon cheers were deafening. Borah was instantly on his feet as Judge Stewart resumed his seat and was recognized and here came the climax that saved the day for Gooding. His arguments were equally as forceful. He is powerful, eloquent and flowery. His gestures were wildly convincing. The convention became spell bound and the words of Stewart though eloquent were forgotten. Thus is how a political battle was won and lost.

That the Gooding slate was put through without a hitch is not surprising. The first victory of the Gooding forces was the nomination of Sullivan for supreme judge. After this it was easy sailing. Almost all the wavering delegates rushed to get into the band wagon and when it came to the nominations for congressman the band wagon was filled to overflowing and there was room for no more. In spite of the actions of French by deserting Morrison he polled the largest vote of any candidate nominated.