

Uncle Sam Classifies Pioneer Indian Fighters as Non-Combatants

Famous Idaho Scout Asks Simple Justice

J. W. Redington, Official Courier for Government in '70's, Refused Pension in Old Age; Classed As Non-Combatant Civilian Employee.

Boise's revered scout and Indian fighter, "Col." J. W. Redington, one of the pioneer residents of the territory, now living in Oakland, Calif., has been endeavoring for several years to obtain a pension to aid him in his old age, on the ground of his services as a United States scout and courier

during some of the most trying times of pioneer history. So far he has been unsuccessful. Apparently no one has had the courage to cut through a bit of almost worn-out red tape and give this man, who so worthily earned it, a tiny financial recompense. As far as establishing a dangerous precedent, there are probably not more than a half dozen of these old fellows now living who would ask for pensions on the same grounds.

Because of the interest in Colonel Redington and other old Indian fighters the Pioneer department is publishing a copy of Scout Redington's applications, with comments by military officers high in authority and also two of the veteran's inimitable replies to letters turning down his request.—Editorial note.

1425 Castro street
Oakland, Calif.

February something, '31
To the Editor, Editors, Editress
or Editresses

Dear Sir, Mrs. or Miss:
(He or she as the case may be,
all lookalike to me)

As an act of courtesy and in the interest of science if you can chop a few verses out of the enclosed poetical productions and allot them a small acreage of your valuable space, the whole world will be glad. It ought to be. Otherwise otherwise.

No self stamped and self ad-
env. encid for return trip. Ditch
if you think unthinkable.

Feeling sure that you have a
Merry Krismas coming, etc.
Very t.y.

J. W. REDINGTON

Service of Scouts in Indian Wars

Men who rendered very valuable military service as volunteer U. S. scouts and couriers during Indian wars fulfilled all the dictionary definitions of "enlist" and "soldier;" they participated in battles and skirmishes, were subject to the articles of war and army regulations, wore the army frontier uniforms, used government arms and ammunition, and furnished their own horses and horse furniture at time of enlistment.

And yet the war department and the pension bureau refuse to give them any standing as soldiers, and puts them into the non-combatant class as mere civilian employees of the quartermaster's department, although they never took orders

J. W. REDINGTON, INDIAN FIGHTER



Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady, the famous author, wrote:

"The work of scouts in Indian wars was invaluable, and but for it much that was accomplished would have failed, in spite of the best efforts of the army. Scouts have been hardly dealt with officially, and I do not see why the standing of soldiers should be denied to men who engaged in military duty under the command of the United States. Whether they were regularly mustered in or not should make no difference, so long as they had faced the firing line."

General Howard Testifies

General O. O. Howard said: "During my campaigns against hostile Indians in the Pacific northwest my scouts were the eyes and ears of my little army, and were commanded by Col. Rube Robbins and Captain E. G. Fisher. The latter, night and day, with force and without, hung fearlessly on the skirts of the enemy. At first he had 50 Bannack Indians, but when he made a charge on the Nez Perce rear guard, all but seven deserted him, but he kept right on the trail of the enemy with only those seven, a white scout named Gird, our youthful scout, J. W. Redington, and two near-Indians, Baptiste and Charles Rainey.

"In the Bannack Indian war of 1878, when they, the hostiles, combined celerity with hostility, and had carefully concealed their trail, they were discovered by two excellent scouts, Frank Parker and J. W. Redington, who dashed into camp and gave me the location by mountain landmarks. Then followed the battle of Bear Fork or Birch creek, in which my command defeated the Indians, who then retreated into the thick timber, evidently heading for the Umatilla reservation, where they hoped that the Umatilla tribe would join them in their war.

Saving the Day

"I supposed that Captain Evan Miles, with the Twenty-first infantry, was somewhere 30 or 40 miles to the southeast, near Camas Prairie, coming towards my command, so Scout Redington made an all-night ride with an order to Captain Miles to make a forced march to the Umatilla agency and head off the hostiles before they could consolidate with the Umatilla. While he did, assisting at day-

dian war of 1878, and was one of Farrow's scouts in campaign against the hostile Sheepstealer Indians in the Salmon River mountains of Idaho."

Dealing with his attempts to convince Washington of his eligibility for a pension, two of Colonel Redington's letters, one to the secretary of war and another to the national secretary of the interior, are published here.
Hon. Ray Lyman Wilbur,
Sec. of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sec, Wilbur: Encl. pl. fl. my thank for your letter, per one of your secretaries, in which you say that the pension buro has to keep within the limits of the law. It is very obvious that it does not do so when you consider that every session of congress passes a big omnibus bill declaring that certain veterans are entitled to pensions, after they have been denied such by the pen. buro. It must be thus apparent to you that congress overrules the buro, and declares that its language and intent have been nullified. The first section of the Act of March 3, 1927, plainly pensions such service as mine, and the pen. buro plainly nullifies it.

But as the pension buro has been withdrawn from your Dept., the matter is of no more interest to you. However, before such withdrawal you stood for the credits and discredits or erroneous and unjust rulings, and you missed a golden opportunity to reform where re-

and tell them that your war department keeps them in the non-combatant class. Therefore it must be a mistake about their having been killed. Non-combatants keep within safety zones, and do not get killed. When the old scouts learn about what your war department is doing to them and their records, you will hear from them in the near hereafter!

Also, please allow me to withdraw that impression that I imbibed from that magazine story about dealing justly with others.
Very truly yours,
JOHN W. REDINGTON.

BAPTIST CHURCH RE-ORGANIZES, PAYS OFF DEBT

Brumback's Blinds Arrive;
Radishes Gold Nuggets;
Vanadals Attack Washington Statue

(From The Statesman files
of 50 years ago)

The Baptist church has been re-organized with nearly 30 members

Early Ada County Bride Reaches Trail's End

Mrs. Eliza Chapman Crossed Plains in 1865 to Meet Romance at the End; Marries at Fort Boise; Pioneers in Atlanta and Boise

Probably no pioneer woman of Boise had a more colorful early day experience than did Mrs. Eliza Clark Chapman, wife of George Chapman, who died last week. With her sister and brother-in-law, she started from Illinois in 1865 to visit relatives in Idaho. When they crossed the Snake river after leaving Pocatello they were held up by the Bannock Indians near what is now American Falls. Mrs. Buckley, Mrs. Charlie Scrivner's mother, was in the same emigrant train with Eliza Clark.

They were warned not to go further but to wait until the other emigrant trains came along. As soon as they received reinforcements they came on to Fort Boise, safe and sound. The Idaho Statesman was enjoyed at 50 cents a copy.

In Boise the young Illinois maiden met George Chapman and it apparently was a case of love at first sight, but the young girl declared she must go back home first and prepare for her wedding. The young fiance reluctantly permitted her to leave and after a few days absence concluded that this was foolish, there was no need and he would convince her of this fact. So he set forth to overtake the train in which she was traveling. This he did somewhere near Salt Lake and brought her back. When they reached Boise, such a tiny hamlet at that time with only three or four buildings and the fort, the young man said they would push on to Idaho City, then a flourishing tent town of more than 10,000 souls with all the appurtenances of a town. But the bride said "No, we will be married in Boise," so at Fort Boise, September 7, 1865, the ceremony was performed by Robert L. Gillespie, probate judge of the new county of Ada, named, by the way, after the little daughter of Mr. Riggs. The marriage license is believed to be one of the first issued in the county, and probably one of the few of that date still extant.

Somewhere about 1870 Mr. and Mrs. Chapman and their son Newt, with three or four others in the party, started out for Atlanta to run a dairy farm. They stopped at the head of Montezuma gulch. When they camped on Bennett creek about 600 Indians rode up, six or seven of the big chiefs coming into camp and ordering something to eat. The party was having dinner and Mr. and Mrs. Chapman got them something and started to hand the food to them, when the main chief refused to eat out of their hands, saying: "All same white man, eat out plate." So they were given plates. They then held a pow pow and after eating went away.

When the party went up Dixie hill, George Gould had a roll of blankets in Mr. Chapman's wagon, which rolled out unnoticed. After going on a mile or so they were overtaken by a few Indians and their squaws on horseback. They had found the roll of blankets, put them on their horses, turned back, overtook the party, and returned the lost bedding. Mr. Chapman gave them some silver and they went off pleased. This incident happened just before the outbreak of the Bannock war.

After leaving Wood creek they found that the first span of bridge was washed out and they had to repair the bridge before they could get the wagons across. They had to attach a rope to the end of the wagon tongue in order to pull the wagon over the main bridge so they could get across the south fork of the Boise just below Pine. The cattle swam the river.

When they were settled in their dairy camp they sold milk at 25 cents a quart and butter at \$1 a pound. Then Newt Chapman attended his first school that spring and summer at Atlanta and the late Mrs. Hattie West Andrewartha was his teacher. Charlie and Carrie Baxter were also pupils and the log school house was crowded.

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A broad sidewalk was laid yesterday on the Eighth avenue side of the Coffin Plumbing company's building.

Nearly all the members of the legislature have posed before Myers' camera and he has obtained some excellent negatives. The group picture will make an excellent souvenir of our senatorial machine.

The supreme court admitted G. H. Wyman to practice yesterday.

A large safe weighing about 5000 pounds was moved into the office of W. E. Pierce yesterday.

A PIONEER MOTHER



MRS. ELIZA CLARK CHAPMAN, in whose death last week the state lost one of its outstanding pioneer mothers. The picture reproduced here was taken while the family resided at Atlanta, during the gold rush days.

portioned and the remainder of the school year being so small no serious injury will be felt. Next year all the larger districts will be forced to consider ways and means before engaging teachers and incurring indebtedness for increasing school facilities. The next legislature will be elected irrespective of the school question. Governor Willey's veto was ineffectual. The legislature had made up their minds and no protest from the executive could sway them. We feel that if the same members return two years hence there will be no question that the law they passed yesterday will be repealed.

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traveling man, will be a silent partner.

Big Wholesale House Coming—Another wholesale business will be established in Boise this spring. The Mitchell, Lewis & Staver company of Portland, Ore., will open a branch here next March. They will occupy the Levy building, corner of Grove and Ninth streets, formerly known as the Hardman block.

The masquerade ball given last night at the Natarium by the Boise Engine company was a huge success. There was a large crowd. The lady's prize was won by Mrs. James Lindsay and the men's prize by Charles Rose.

Mrs. May Arkwright Hutton of Wallace is here making a systematic canvass among members of the legislature for signatures to her petition asking for the pardon of Paul Corcoran, the dynamiter, who is serving a long sentence in the penitentiary.

The Baxter foundry across the river is working night and day with a full force of men. Orders from all parts of the state are coming in more freely than ever before.

Mrs. Borah has nearly recovered and is able to sit up.

Mrs. Ormsby is much better.

forms, used government arms and ammunition, and furnished their own horses and horse furniture at time of enlistment.

And yet the war department and the pension bureau refuse to give them any standing as soldiers, and puts them into the non-combatant class as mere civilian employees of the quartermaster's department, although they never took orders from quartermasters or had anything to do with the quartermaster's department.

This unjust, erroneous and ridiculous classification rates them as though they were swivel-chair clerks back at headquarters, many miles from the firing line, or were far in the rear with the pack train, sandpapering petrified perspiration off the insides of aparajos, or riding the bell mare.

Gen. Hugh L. Scott, whose long cavalry service on the frontier makes him a good judge of such matters, wrote: "The services of many scouts were more valuable to a commander than a battalion of troops."

An Easy Life?

Col. H. L. Bailey, who served through several Indian wars, wrote to J. W. Redington:

"In the old frontier days of the Indian wars, when our little army campaigned over the roughest regions in the mountains of Oregon, Idaho, Washington and Montana, when you were a scout, you always came into camp or bivouacked at the critical moment, after the commanding officer and others had said, 'He's scalped! He could not get through with his dispatches; no one could make it through a region swarming with hostiles!' And I have often said that yourself and the little handful of scouts saved our immense country as much time and expense in those Indian wars as several regiments of good soldiers, and for the clear reason that we could not in those wild frontier days employ the airships that armies now use. Several times I have thought that the scout I had sent out was throwing away his young life for patriotism and glory, and the advancement of civilization on the frontier, where savage domination had to be conquered, and way made for home builders."

General Miles Testifies

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who conducted several successful campaigns against hostile Indians in winning the west, wrote to J. W. Redington from New York in 1923: "Your very kind letter was duly received and appreciated, but I am unable to inform you why the scouts, who were very brave men, doing heroic service either in advance of the main body of troops, or on the firing line, should be classed as non-combatants and civilian employees. When I return to Washington I will inquire into the matter."

Col. G. W. Webb, one of the winners of the west, who did his part in the regular army making way for civilization, wrote:

"Knowing what the old-time army scout on the plains really meant to the army itself, and how his work supplemented the work of some of our great commanders, to such an extent that their glory was largely the result of the knowledge and work of the scouts rather than anything they really did themselves—and then witness the ungrateful and inhuman treatment accorded these scouts in their old-age days of need—I got too hot for utterance, and have no adequate words at my command to express my feelings."

"I supposed that Captain Evan Miles, with the Twenty-first infantry, was somewhere 30 or 40 miles to the southeast, near Camas Prairie, coming towards my command, so Scout Redington made an all-night ride with an order to Captain Miles to make a forced march to the Umattila agency and head off the hostiles before they could consolidate with the Umattilas. This he did, arriving at daybreak, just ahead of the Banpucks, and then followed the battle of Cayuse Station, in which the hostiles were defeated by the Twenty-first Infantry. Captain Bendire's troop K, of the First Cavalry, and some Pendleton volunteers.

"This was the pivotal battle of the Bannack war, and had our soldiers been defeated, the Umattila warriors would have joined the hostiles."

Maj. Edward S. Farrow, who commanded Farrow's scouts during the Sheepeater Indian war in Idaho, in writing from New York in 1905 to J. W. Redington, said: "I often think of our hard campaigns in the rough Salmon river mountains, when Farrow's scouts were making history, and I always think of you as one of the most daring, energetic and successful of all my scouts."

Scouting The Nez Perce War

Writing of the last battle of the Nez Perce Indian war, Gen. N. A. Miles said:

"Learning that the hostile Nez Percés under Chief Joseph had adroitly evaded the two commands sent against them, I started from the mouth of Tongue river, on the Yellowstone, with a command, and by exerting every energy, and forced marches, went diagonally across the country 250 miles to intercept them near the Bear Paw mountains, 30 miles south of the Canadian line. I had to rely on what I thought would be their probable route, on what information could be gathered by sending scouts long distances in advance.

"At the battle of the North Fork of the John Day, Oregon, in 1878, the hostile Snake Indians arranged an ambush for the First Cavalry to ride right into and get slaughtered. But a dozen scouts under Col. Rube Robbins, two miles in advance of the troopers, jumped the ambushers, drew their fire and showed the soldiers where they were. Scout Froman was killed, and Jack Campbell and three other scouts were wounded. This scouting saved the troopers, and showed them where they were when the battle began."

Saw Plenty of Action

Col. C. E. S. Wood, now of Los Gatos, Calif., was an active aid-de-camp on the staff of General O. O. Howard through Indian wars, and wrote:

"During the Nez Perce Indian war of 1877, part of my duty was to take charge of scouts and couriers. They were engaged in the military service quite as much as the enlisted men soldiers, and they were not, in the military sense, civilians or non-combatants.

"John W. Redington was by my authority and to my knowledge, so enrolled as scout and courier, and as such he rendered most valuable military service,—fearless and intelligent. He carried dispatches through hostile territory at the risk of his life, and more than once encountered the enemy. He was in several engagements on the fighting line, and his services were those of a brave, efficient soldier. He also served as scout and courier during the Bannack-Plute In-

tried. The first section of the Act of March 3, 1927, plainly pensions such service as mine, and the pension bureau plainly nullifies it.

But as the pension bureau has been withdrawn from your Dept., the matter is of no more interest to you. However, before such withdrawal you stood for the credits and discredits or erroneous and unjust rulings, and you missed a golden opportunity to reform where reform was needed, and equities and justice were lacking.

The good work you started about hospital reform is making headway, and is noted and commented on by many newspapers. Many people hope that the reform will extend to undertaking parlors which have the reputation of overcharging. But your ideas of assimilating the Indians do not seem to take. Most white people do not care to mix with them, as the Pocahontases and Longfellow Hiawathas are rather rare, and the assimilation would include too many coyote-dogs and strong odors from the wigwam. The nobility of the noble red men is the bunk to most western people, especially those who have seen the mutilated remains of the victims of Indian atrocities. However, you might eradicate such prejudice by assimilating a dozen Indians into your own household, and prove by actualities how well it works. You remember that Horace Greeley said the way to resume specie payments was to resume. Therefore, the way to assimilate is to assimilate.

Still hoping that you have a merry Christmas coming, with everything to lend cheerfulness to the surrounding scenery, and add hilarity to the occasion.

Very truly yours,

J. W. REDINGTON,

Mr. F. J. Hurley, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary: In retaliation for a letter from your adjutant general, will say that I regret very much to learn that your department still insists on keeping me in the non-combatant class, although I served through three Indian wars on the firing line, and was anything but a non-combatant. You say that it will require special legislation by congress for you to give me the standing of a soldier, although during my service as volunteer U. S. scout and courier I fulfilled all the dictionary definitions of "enlist" and "soldier", was subject to the army regulations and articles of war. I supposed that your war department had discretion in such matters, as I have read about it pinning medals and decorations on swivel-chair officers who served in safety zones, a long way from the firing line. Has your war department ever waited for special legislation in such case, or in cases where you promote an officer for one day for the sole purpose of allowing him to draw increased pay when being placed on the retired list?

Your department classifies me as a non-combatant civilian employee of the quartermaster's department, whereas it is a proven fact that during the three Indian wars in which I served, I never took an order from a quartermaster, or had anything to do with the quartermaster's department. Please allow me to suggest that such classification is unjust, erroneous and ridiculous.

When I get in touch with Sir Oliver Sledge, who specializes in talking with the dead, I shall ask him to call up those of my fellow-scouts who were killed in action,

Vanadals Attack Washington Statue

(From The Statesman files of 50 years ago)

The Baptist church has been reorganized with nearly 30 members and \$600 raised to pay off the indebtedness of the church. The church building has received a new coat of paint and a pastor will be here soon. All this has been due to the work of the Rev. J. D. Pierce of Lamarje City, Wyo., who is on his way to Walla Walla, where he is to locate.

The ladies will hold a social at Good Templars' hall Monday night for the benefit of the Baptist church. This entertainment should receive the patronage of our people generally. The Baptist was the first religious association organized in Boise City. Their first efforts were attended with considerable expense from which they have not been able to extricate themselves and have not kept up their organization nor sustained a minister. Now that they are making an effort with almost certain success of relieving themselves from this embarrassment and securing a minister for the ensuing year, they should receive all the encouragement and pecuniary aid possible from our people.

George Hunt came in yesterday with two loads of freight which was weather bound last winter on the Overland road near Pilgrim station. In this freight are window blinds for Mr. Brumback's fine house.

The equestrian statue of Washington which stands in Capitol Square was desecrated Friday night by some unknown persons and the Washington part of the statue was

broken. The Union has the proud distinction of such a statue. Words cannot fully condemn the diabolical act which was committed on this statue.

The Wood river fever shows no signs of abating and persons are leaving this city daily for that country, notwithstanding the difficulties in the way.

Radishes not much bigger than a thumb nail sold in this city last week at four bits a dozen.

High water in Canyon creek has given considerable trouble to overland travel the last few days.

The Baker City people are full of the railroad boom and are holding rousing meetings in favor of the project. Mr. Mix, agent of the O. R. & N., assured the meeting last Wednesday that by January 1, 1882, the road would be in working order to Baker City.

The people of Baker City are taking steps to secure depot grounds and the right-of-way for the railroad. All the company asks is the right-of-way, which they promise to fence and 10 acres of land in Baker City which they promise to fence for a depot.

The Boomerang—This is the unaccountable name of a smart, lively Republican newspaper, backed by the best citizens of Laramie City, Wyo., and edited by Bill Nye, the celebrated humorist of the Rocky mountains. It bristles with his peculiar kind of wit but it is also brimful of general news pertaining to that section of the country.

No mail has run since the first of December last from Warrens, Idaho county, toward Lewiston. The only mail from Warrens comes over the Little Salmon mountains by way of the Weiser.

Great Demand for Houses; House Declines to Tax Unpatented Mines; Pierce Gets New Safe

(From The Statesman Files Of 40 Years Ago)

The state of Idaho is to be congratulated that Senator J. R. DeLamar has been selected as commissioner to the World's Columbian exposition. In his hands we are sure of being presented to the world in a manner not to be ashamed of. The same rustic, energy and enterprise will mark all that he does for Idaho as have been shown by him in developing the wonders of the richest silver mines of America today. Idaho as a state could only afford to spare \$20,000 for the purpose of letting the world know something about her mighty resources, but the gentleman whom Idaho has chosen will not let that stand as the only amount which will be expended. It was with Idaho that he cast his fortunes, it is in Idaho that he has found greater ones, and he can be relied upon to remember Idaho with gratitude when the time comes. All Idaho should assist him in making up this exhibit. With a man at the head of the enterprise in which we have entire confidence there is every reason to think that Idaho will not have any reason to fear that she will not be heard of at the gathering of the nations.

Grandchildren do you see that thar basket? It's the one I took from the house when I war in the legislature the first time they met.

Yes, sonny, that funny thing that looks like a barbed wire fence on one end and a rat trap on the other, is only a patent file holder that I brought back from Boise City when I came home from the legislature. The state paid for it, but it belongs to me.

We don't believe there is a man in Idaho who wouldn't be ashamed to be seen on the exposition grounds at the world's fair if he knew that Idaho was not officially and fairly represented. There is a way out of this difficulty if the legislators can only contrive it.

This is the record of the legislature to date: Ninety-nine bills introduced in the senate and 110 bills introduced in the house; 26 senate bills have become laws and 26 house bills have become laws.

The spring season for tramps and drunks has already opened and Marshall Nicholson has had his hands full with a number of these customers for the past two days.

The thanks of the state of Idaho are due to the Hon. J. L. Goodnight. He is the member who succeeded in securing the passage of the concurrent resolution to adjourn at noon tomorrow.

The demand for houses and furnished rooms still continues. We need a large number of five and six room cottages renting for a moderate sum.

The school bill has become a law. Fortunately for the larger districts the bulk of the school money for the current year has been ap-

portion will make an excellent souvenir of our senatorial machine.

The supreme court admitted G. H. Wyman to practice yesterday.

A large safe weighing about 5000 pounds was moved into the office of W. E. Pierce yesterday.

The house did an extremely sensible thing yesterday in deciding not to tax unpatented mines or the net income thereof. Idaho owes much to the prospector and the house has by this action recognized the fact.

What has become of the hospital it was proposed to establish in this city? Such an institution is rapidly becoming a prime necessity.

The governor has approved house joint memorial praying congress to grant the Idaho Canal company a right of way across the Fort Hall Indian reservation.

REV. GLORIEUX SAYS POLITICS BAD FOR WOMEN

Ah Fong Receives Doctor's License; Mrs. Hutton Asks Pardon for Corcoran; Skelton in Albion's Closet

(From The Statesman files of 30 years ago)

Thursday afternoon in exercises commemorative of Washington's birthday the Rt. Rev. A. J. Glorieux, D. D., honored St. Teresa's school by his presence. He bade them ever cherish a true patriotic love for their country and all that pertained thereto, but this love should not be shown by entering politics. Woman's place was not there. There were other and better ways of being true daughters of America.

The Sebree canal that furnishes water for the great farms around Parma has been sold to a Utah company.

Senator Whitwell's bill prohibiting the appointment of any legislator to jobs they helped to create was recommended for passage yesterday with no discussion whatever. The bill makes an exception to honorary non-salary positions.

Snowshoed From Atlanta—J. H. Davis arrived in the city last evening from Atlanta and is stopping at the Overland. He is a well-known mining man of that camp. He came down from Atlanta on snowshoes out as far as Twin Springs, where he took the stage. He made the trip in two days.

C. K. Ah Fong appealed from the decision of the state board of medical examiners who had refused him a license to practice medicine and his case came before Judge Stewart of the district court. The decision of the board was reversed and an order issued to the board instructing it to give a regular license to Doctor Ah Fong.

Harry Ferguson, who has been chief clerk at the Overland for so long, is negotiating for the Hanks house at Pocatello. If the deal goes through, Al Normand, a well-known

The Baxter foundry across the river is working night and day with a full force of men. Orders from all parts of the state are coming in more freely than ever before.

Mrs. Borah has nearly recovered and is able to sit up.

Mrs. Ormsby is much better.

Henry Falk and his bride are expected to arrive tonight.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Anderson have returned from a purchasing trip.

E. H. Dewey, manager of the Boise, Nampa & Owyhee railway, is in the city.

SENSATION IN THE SENATE

Skeleton in Albion Normal School Closet Brought to View

Senator Smith of Cassia county yesterday made a very sensational statement from the floor of the senate during the consideration of the Albion Normal school bonding bill which had been recommitted for the purpose of allowing him to make an amendment. He charged that an effort was being made to hold up the people of his county and branded J. E. Miller, a former member of the legislature, with being the principal party to it.

The bill for \$13,000 worth of bonds for buildings was held up by an amendment to remove an alleged flaw in the title on the ground on which the normal stands. When pressed, those urging the amendment said that the man who formerly owned the ground, J. E. Miller, could not be induced to execute another deed unless he were paid a large sum for it. They charged Miller with an attempt to hold them up. The amendment was voted down.

The traveling library bill bedecked with the colors of the Women's Columbian club, will be presented to Governor Hunt today. Secretary Helfrich of the senate had the work done by the clerks and the bill presents a very gaudy appearance.

The senate killed the bill requiring the county attorney to prosecute divorce suits in cases of default and prohibiting divorces remarrying within a year.

The senate passed the house measure calling for a \$50,000 bond issue for a girls' dormitory and science hall at the university.

The clergymen of this city are determined to wage a bitter fight against Sunday theatricals. The Ralph E. Cummings Stock company, which was to play here in "Neil Gwinn" Sunday night, has changed the performance to Monday night because of the ministers' objection.

PUMPKIN PIE TICKLES PALATES OF JAPANESE

TOKIO (AP)—Pumpkin pie is all the rage in Japan. It is eaten with chop sticks.

A returned student from San Francisco introduced the delicate when he opened a hole-in-the-wall restaurant. Other cafes stole the idea and now the pumpkin market is booming.

Japanese hitherto have eaten pumpkin boiled or stewed. As pie however, the vegetable is given liberal dashes of cinnamon, which appeals especially to native palate.

VALUABLE RELIC OF EARLY BOISE

Secretary of State
County of Ada

This is to certify that the undersigned a Probate Judge in and for said County and at Boise City did give in lawful custody on this Thursday the seventh day of September A. D. 1885, George A. Chapman and Eliza Clark with their mutual consent in the presence of Peter Smith and Luine Smith in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the Probate Court of said County in this seventh day of September



W. L. Phillips
Probate Judge

ONE OF THE first marriage certificates issued in Ada county, around which centers the accompanying story of a romance of the pioneer days.