ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

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The Idaho Enterprise.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT OXFORD, ONEIDA COUNTY, IDAHO.

VOLUME 1. THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1879. NUMBER 9.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

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Attorney and Counselor at Law,
OGDEN, UTAH.

Office over Postoffice. Will continue to practice in the Courts of Idaho. 9-1y

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The Idaho Enterprise.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
ENTERPRISE PUBLISHING COMPANY,
OFFICE: ENTERPRISE BUILDING.

Replies to Inquiries.

We have received inquiry relating to our section of the Territory as follows:

1. What is the population of the town and county?

2. What are its relations as to position and commerce to and with the Yankee Fork country?

3. What can you say of the grazing and agricultural capacities of the county?

4. What is the opening for an attorney?

We take pleasure in briefly replying to the above inquiries.

For years settlements have existed along these beautiful valleys, and have gradually extended northward from the line of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads. The northern part of Utah is dotted over with hamlets and villages. A peculiar characteristic of these towns is their farming population. This course was begun in the early days of their settlement when the Indians were aggressive, and the settlers had to live close together for the purpose of defense. They had their farms outlying and would go in the early morning, with their teams, to cultivate and reap their crops, returning at nightfall to the town. Here they "corralled" their stock to keep it from being driven off by the marauding Indians.

In course of time the Utah and Northern Railroad was made, running north from Ogden, and tracing the Cache valley so as to reach as great a number of towns as was possible. It soon passed into the hands of the great railroad magnates Jay Gould and Sidney Dillon, and they have pushed it northward until it is now within sixty miles of the Montana line, and is still going on northwesterly towards Oregon and Washington Territories. It passes up Round valley, in which lies the town of Oxford, then crosses the Port Neuf and Snake rivers. This is in Oneida county. The present terminus is some 240 miles north of Ogden. The population of this county is about 4,500 and still increasing.

In comparing it with the Yankee Fork country we point out that we have the Utah and Northern Railroad dividing the county, while in the country referred to there is no railroad. The commerce of that country is mostly in the interest of a large mining population. Here there is undoubtedly mineral wealth, but it has not been much prospected. In the other place the miner has dug out the metal and made Yankee Fork an important mining district. Commerce as exchanging between the two points amounts to little or nothing.

So far as the grazing capacities of southeastern Idaho are concerned we are glad to say that they are all which could be desired. The winters are not rigid, and cattle can, as a rule, graze the year round. Hay is plentiful and cheap. There are thousands of acres of fine grazing lands which can never be used for anything else, being too steep for agricultural purposes. Streams course down the mountain sides supplying water for stock and irrigating purposes. It is believed that artesian wells could be sunk all along this valley with great success, but as yet none have been tried. Mr. Hurst, of Malad City, has the necessary apparatus to sink them. Water may ordinarily be found at a depth of twelve or fourteen feet, and the Cottonwood creek could be easily brought to irrigate Round valley.

Just across the hills to the west lies the great Malad valley, in which is the county seat. It is a fertile section of the county, and possesses many attractions for the farmer. Malad City has a population of about 1,500. Stock ranches in this county are carried on successfully, most of them lying northward on the Port Neuf. The Indian Reservation is within twenty-five miles of Oxford. Lands can be occupied there by arrangement with the Indians.

The opening here for an attorney is not a good one, and one depending entirely on his profession for an income would be disappointed. If some one, who was a competent attorney, would take up land and raise stock, holding himself in readiness to practice his profession by conducting petty cases, he would have some demand made upon his time.

A correct knowledge of land law is almost indispensable in all our counties, but we could not offer any encouragement to a legal man to come here depending solely on his profession for maintenance.

We hope that when the advantages of our county become better known, that an immigration will create openings for the trades and professions. Some one, in each department, has to be the pioneer, for we do not want to have intending settlers or inquirers disappointed in their conceptions of the "situation." The best way is to come and stay a few days in this vicinity, take observations and notes, then act. Our climate is delightful—cool nights which the people of the East would give fortunes for. The days are warm, and just at this dry season there is plenty of dust, but we look forward to the day when this part of our Territory will assume an important place as an ore bearing, stock and agricultural district.

The Northern Country.

We are indebted to Mr. John Germain, who returned from Bonanza City last Sunday, for the following items:

A man named King was shot and killed on the 13th instant by his partner whose name is Dillon. As near as Mr. Germain could ascertain, the two men owned adjoining town lots in Custer City. King sold his which Dillon wanted. King said he would make his right good. Dillon repeated the remark, at the same time drawing a revolver and shooting King who was stooping over the fire. The ball entered near the shoulder and [illegible]ed downward, entering the backbone. [illegible]ded man lived thirty hours. His wi[illegible] the cabin with him at the time of the murder. The murderer went down through Bonanza City, but was followed by Greene Frenelle, a former sheriff of Lemhi county, and captured a short distance below town. He was taken to Challis for trial. The funeral of King took place on last Tuesday, and was largely attended.—["Idaho World."

New Style of Quartz Mill.

A new style of quartz mill, or properly speaking the application of power in a new manner for the reduction of quartz in a battery, has lately been invented. The power is intended to be applied by a water wheel on the shaft, on which are placed the cams. These cams strike the ends of levers, which are constructed on the trip-hammer principle, being supported by standards (with a oose socket) at the center, and the opposite end attached to the stems of the stamps. With the water-wheel the cams strike the ends of the trip-levers, driving the stamps fast or slow according to the regulated speed. The model is quite simple, and a mill on the plan could be built cheaply, and would be admirable as a prospecting arrangement, although it can be used for a mill of large size. The inventor believes that the reducing capacity of this mill, per stamp, will be much greater than when the power of the cams is applied directly to the stamps.

THE experiment of extracting antimony, zinc, lead, iron, and all base metals from refractory ore by passing quartz, previously wasted, over copper plates heavily charged with electricity by the Western Electric Company, has proved a grand success. Ore which, under the ordinary process, milled but $3 per ton, has realized $15. The result of Thursday's trial has demonstrated the fact that the base metal in the most refractory ore can be extracted by electricity and at a trifling cost per ton. This discovery will prove a veritable bonanza to the company, and will also permit of a hundred mines being worked with profit where there is now but one. The company is largely indebted to Thomas V. Julien, superintendent of the Consolidated Esmeralda mine, for the successful result, that gentleman having made many improvements upon the originally crude apparatus used for that purpose. After a few more tests the company will, it is understood, erect extensive reduction works at Reno or some other point on the Central Pacific railroad, contiguous to the mining districts of Nevada.—["S.F. Post."

Killed by Indians.

By a letter from John Erikson, dated at Loon Creek, Idaho, June 16th, we learn that S. D. Edwards, formerly of this place was killed by Indians on the 14th instant. Erikson, Edwards and two other men were prospecting on the north fork of the Salmon river, when they were attacked by a war party of twenty-five Bannocks. Erikson and two of his companions escaped, but Edwards received a shot in the back which, in less than three hours, resulted in his death. Edwards was formerly a Deputy-Sheriff here, and was one of the original locators of the Hornet mine. He was at one time foreman of the Newark mine at Pioche. He had many friends in this section who will be grieved to learn of his tragic end.—["Tuscarora Times-Review."

CORRESPONDENCE

THE TERMINUS.

(Correspondence of the Idaho Enterprise.)

TERMINUS, *July* 24, 1879.

The terminus of the Utah & Northern Railroad was moved last week to Camas Creek, and that is now the trading town of a week's growth, all life, activity and energy. What was thus characteristic of Eagle Rock a fortnight since, has suddenly been transferred to Camas, leaving the marks of its places of business to be soon filled up by the drifting sands. Much money has changed hands here during the summer, and not without profit to many, let us hope. The continuous moving on is a serious drawback to the merchant, whose stock of wares must greatly deteriorate by breakage and transfers.

These terminal towns are interesting subjects for the student of human nature; here one meets life in its reality; finds the latent material of which the future "fathers" of the coming cities will be made. Life under such competition, with actions at railroad speed, develop the strongest [illegible]y qualities, and call into play his full energies — perhaps for [illegible] good and evil—and test his merits in every manner. A field is there open for the poet, the historian and the romance writer which can furnish more entertaining subjects "founded on fact," than would supply the novel reader for a decade. The elements of a common humanity are blended in one, yet each one maintains his individuality, if he does not evince a selfishness.—Apart from the business places, after the hundreds of teams have been put away for the night, another phase of our common nature is developed.—The human being craves diversion [illegible] gladly avails of even poor attempts at amusement, and after the toils of the day are past the miner or teamster is willing to spend both time and money in maintaining those adjuncts of civilization which follow the tramp of the iron horse, providing that "airy nothing," which goes to fill up the chinks in our existence. Such is the current aspect of life, and we find everywhere that "there is much human nature in man."

Where would the "heathen Chinee," "Jim Bludsoe," "Buck Fanshaw" and the like have been had not the atmosphere of a frank and bold frontier life conceived them? What is more touching than the recital by such authors of sentiments deep and heart-melting, born in the miner's cabin or cradled along the surveys of our transcontinental roads, and appealing to the softest instincts of our nature? The pioneer poetry will pass down to posterity redolent of more clear expressions of human nature than much which is produced in the higher fields of poetic thought, appealing more to realities than the fancies of life, striking the tenderest chords of our feelings; but to appreciate it fully one should have a taste of life under like circumstances, as it will teach the truth of the axiom that all men are brothers. To many young persons in the eastern cities would it be a boon to spend a "season" at a terminus; it would either make them self-reliant or prove their incapacity as members of society at large. Give us then more terminal towns where the bases of fortunes are laid, each foundation stone of which is set with the seal of determination and reliance on manly energy.

The locomotive is a great civilizer of our unbounded west. Railroading under such management as obtains in these days of close connections and competition requires men of no mean calibre in each department, and the personnel of our railroads is of a high order of efficiency.

The Utah & Northern Railway is steadily pushing its way towards the "greater west." The offspring of the great Union Pacific, and its coming extension through our fertile valleys, it promises to become the highway to the Pacific. The completion of this line to the head waters of the Columbia, will be scarcely less important than the "meeting of the engines" of the Union and Central Pacific roads a decade ago. Success then to the grand scheme for placing the great northwest under the tread of the iron horse, and may the Eagle Rock of yesterday be found copying itself, until the limits of our lovely sunsets are reached, and their colors be tinted by the breath of the great pioneer and civilizer arriving at its terminus.

SILAS.

The Prayer to Treat with the Crow Indians Refused by the Indian Bureau.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has issued the following:

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1879.

James E. Kanouse, Esq., Chief Clerk H. R., Helena, Montana:

SIR:—I am in receipt, by department reference, of your letter of the 1st March last, transmitting House Joint Memorial No. 11 of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Montana, praying that a commission be appointed with authority to treat with the Crow Indians for a portion of their reservation in said territory, to-wit: Commencing at the mouth of the Big Boulder, on the east side of the Yellowstone river; thence up said Boulder river to the head or source of the east fork of the same; thence south to the north boundary of the National Park; thence west to the Yellowstone river; thence down the middle of said stream to the place of beginning, in order that the same may be restored to the domain, and declared open to settlement.

In reply thereto, I have to say that the boundaries of the Crow Reservation having been defined by treaty of May, 1868 (15 U. S. statutes, p. 649 and seq), and the same having been "set aside for the absolute and undisturbed use and occupation" of the Crow tribe of Indians, "and for such other friendly tribes or individual Indians as from time to time they may be willing with the consent of the United States to admit amongst them," this department has no authority to grant the prayer of the said memorial.

Very respectfully,

E. A. HAYT, Commissioner.

Removal of the Terminus.

On Monday the terminus of the Utah & Northern was moved forward from Eagle Rock to Camas Creek, a distance of 40 miles, and yesterday the stage took mail and passengers from the new station. Farewell to that miserable stage ride across the sandy desert and sage brush plains in the vicinity of Sand Hole. We remember with considerable vividness two midnight upsets on that "drive." Never again shall we have the privilege of working three or four hours in righting up a Concord on the barren plains of Idaho. Thus are we oppressed by the iron heel of monopoly!—*Helena Herald.*

Suicide.

A man named William Miller, employed as a cook by Mrs. Trotter, of Marsh Basin, committed suicide about twelve days ago. He was found sitting in a chair in his room, having shot himself through the head. No cause is assigned for the rash act.—["Idaho Avalanche."

Piute Barbarity.

[From the Silver Reef Miner.]

It is well known that some of the Indian tribes of America have a habit of killing horses when their chiefs and medicine-men die. And in some instances the departing braves' wives have been dispatched to be their company to the happy hunting grounds. When the celebrated Ute chief, Walker died in northern Utah, some years ago, a whole band of horses was slain by his warriors. But heretofore no one had supposed that the Utah Indians had interest enough in the future life to prepare an escort for their departed braves. The death of a buck near Toquerville, a short time ago, showed that the old chief who begs biscuits at that settlement is blooded. He forthwith decided to kill a squaw to accompany his favorite warrior, but the squaw getting a hint of her intended funeral, hid herself so effectually that no clue could be got of her whereabouts. As the time allowed for the sacrifice was rapidly passing, the old chief, in order not to be defeated, selected a three-year-old papoose, which he took from its mother, and buried in the grave of the deceased. The head of the child was left projecting above the ground, so that it could breathe, but he allowed no one to go near it, till Bishop Bringhurst, discovering the commotion in the tribe, traced out the cause and saved the life of the child after it had been in the situation described two or three days. The murderer of the child was afraid to tell what had happened, though she was observed to be grief-stricken. The Toquerville people thought seriously of burying the Lamanite with his head the other way, but he insisted that the religion of the Piutes required him to do what he had done.

Fortifying the Sub-Treasury Building.

The government is turning the Sub-Treasury Building in New York into a fort. The building itself is one of the strongest in New York, but as even stronger buildings have yielded to the united action of mobs, it has been thought judicious to further strengthen it, so as to protect the millions of treasure stored there. For this purpose the windows of the basement and first floor are being protected by steel bar gratings one and one-half inches in diameter. When the gratings are complete, the iron shutters within the steel bars may be partially opened when there is no fear of danger. The iron shutters are to be further strengthened by quarter-inch plates of steel, and each one is being pierced for rifles, the loop holes being protected by small shutters covering them from behind. From these loop holes the riflemen, protected by the shutters, which will be bullet-proof, can sweep the streets in almost every direction. The windows under the eaves are to be protected with iron shutters, which can be opened in such a way as to form a covering for men who may be engaged in throwing hand-grenades, and thus protect them from missiles sent from opposite houses. As rioters might get on top of opposite houses and thus be beyond the rifle-shots from the windows of the treasury building, three steel turrets are being constructed on the roof, and from these protected points rifles and Gatling guns can send their missiles over every housetop. The work is now in progress and will be completed by the middle of September.

THE New York Tribune says: "We are only beginning to appreciate the vastness of our territory and the wonderful variety of its resources. The sudden development of a great mineral field in Colorado, Montana, and other tracts of the great West, is doing more to make the people of the United States acquainted with their own country than any other cause, and will no doubt prove of greater benefit to the United States by the drawing of permanent settlers to the inhabitable part of these regions than by the additions it will make to our mineral wealth."

The Eugene (Oregon) Guard records a remarkable phenomenon happening near that place on the Fourth of July, when snow and hail fell to the depth of two or three inches, and it was almost as cold as a genuine winter snow storm.

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God guard our Flag, and keep each star
Each stripe as bright as now they wave,
Still make it lead our ranks in war,
Still float above each patriot's grave;
Death to the traitor that would dare
To trail it through the dust of shame,
All honest hearts its let will share,
And follow it to Death or Fame.

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1879.

Preparation of Land Papers.

Touching the land question, we notice that our neighbor and cotemporary, the "Northern Light," has courteously but firmly rectified an error into which it had fallen by the publication of advice purporting to emanate from a member of the legal fraternity, on the land laws. He gives no names, so in our remarks we will speak on general principles only, and while we do not criticise his silence we think that this people at this critical juncture of their land affairs would like to know to whom they may apply for worse than bad advice, and give to any such irresponsible individual such width of berth as will prevent his ignorance of land laws from damaging their interests.

The tenor of the letter of Mr. Leishman on the same subject is sound, and we insert it in the interest of those in this district who are inquirers after the legal method of preparing their simple homestead papers. As we pointed out in a former issue, an application may be rejected at the General Land Office on the ground of a want of regularity in some paper, which the practised mind and eye of a land lawyer would have avoided.—The trifling expense for able services in this direction is as nothing, when compared to the annoyance and greater expense of correcting errors made by some pettifogger in land law, by which a title to a homestead may be jeopardized.

The land officers for this district are more than accommodating, but it is unreasonable to suppose that they are sent here to work up details of pre-emption and homestead rights as a matter of course, nor does the Government contemplate such service without extra charge.

Those who will now come here to prove up would otherwise have to go to Boise City at the expense of railroad and stage fare, and hotel bills. They should consider how they have thus been pecuniarily benefitted by the Government sending land officers here, and should not be so parsimonious in the matter of a few dollars charged for advice of a practitioner competent to the occasion.

The plan of opposing and fighting the land offices is wrong from its inception to the practice. If people, however, will allow themselves to be misled by the advice of those who are ignorant of the land law, the blame is on themselves. It is an imposition upon unwary settlers to give them unsound advice.

In another column we point out certain penalties, the result of a non compliance with the regulations. If these are visited invitedly upon any settler it is not for want of being warned of his situation.

Where a settler has fully complied with the law, and his premises are correct, there are no two sides to his case; but to hesitate, find fault and criticise the inevitable leads to grave suspicion that he knows there is something wrong in his case which the scrutiny of the land officers will bring to a test.—Such people should frankly come forward and admit any errors of judgment, or honest misconceptions of the law, and ask for the clemency of land officers. Government is liberal to its best friend. Delays in action may lead to such being notified that their course is taken as notice of intention to abandon, and they would be in a worse position than merely the expense for sound advice.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OGDEN, UTAH, July 21, 1879.

EDITOR IDAHO ENTERPRISE:

In a recent issue of the Idaho Enterprise published at Oxford, Idaho, under the caption of "Land Items," it is stated that the law requires the Register at the Land Office to fill all applications made by parties for homestead and pre-emption claims, &c., and cautions your readers not to employ a notary, etc., etc., but to do their own writing and hunt up a notary to attest the papers for them in matters pertaining to land entries. And in cases of the refusal of the land officers to make out the necessary papers to write to the General Land Office at Washington, informing them of the fact. The foregoing is calculated to mislead, and work a positive injury to many who may have occasion to enter lands at the U. S. Land Office at Salt Lake City, from the fact if any such, acting upon the suggestion that the law requires the Register to fill all applications, should go to the Land Office of this district to enter lands expecting the Register to fill up their applications, they will simply find themselves mistaken, because they do not, nor will not do it. They will find themselves compelled to apply to some experienced land attorney to fill up their applications who will charge them as much, and sometimes more than attorneys, in their own vicinity, for doing the same business, besides being at the expense and loss of time of going to and from the Land Office.

In answer to correspondents in No. 2 Vol. 2 of the Land Owner, which periodical is considered good authority upon land matters, it is stated "that there is no law or ruling to prevent local offices from preparing papers in pre-emption and homestead cases. On the contrary, they are expected to prepare all the papers in such cases as far as possible; they are by law allowed to charge for their services in making copies and taking testimony, etc." In the land office of this district it is not possible that the local office can fill up applications of applicants in consequence of the amount of business being done at the office, and while there is no law or ruling to prevent them from doing so, there is no law or ruling to compel them. The department has preferred to leave the matter discretionary with the officer in regard to such things, and in offices where a small amount of business is done the fees and commissions upon entries, allowed to these offices would be proportionally small. In these instances it might be possible for the office to fill up applications, but in doing so the department tolerates them to receive a reasonable fee for their services.

It is proper to say in this connection, that there are responsible individuals in this county who have for several years past, gotten up land papers of all kinds for persons having business with the land office, thereby saving much time and expense.

Respectfully,
JAMES A. LEISHMAN.

Land Laws.

The liberal and long-suffering policy of our Government under its system of granting lands to homesteaders and pre-emptors, is peculiar to us, we being the only nation offering to the wayfaring and homeless immigrant a good home and a full title thereto, simply upon his declaring his intention to become a citizen, settling and living on his chosen site and observing a few simple and easy rules.—The granting of land on the simple conditions of the statute would ordinarily be a sufficient equivalent for the careful performance by the locator of his part of the contract, for in accepting the terms the settler assumes a contract with the Government, express in its details though implied during his probationary term of thirty months, at which expiration he is to give notice to the Land Office of his intention as a pre-emptor to further observe his part of the contract to comply with the statute and secure a title to his home.

In what used to be termed the western States these conditions were quite promptly complied with, for competition was rife, and he who did not observe the law ran the risk of having his claim "jumped" by those who would comply with the statute. On this coast, however, a carelessness of habit seems to exist, and in our Territory and even in this land district, are many who have not complied with the land laws, and whose tenures to their so-called "homes" are, by their own delayed action, in a very precarious condition. Whence comes this state of things? True, they have made an entry at the Land Office, but have not cared for their further interest, but seem to have taken it for granted that "Uncle Sam," in the kindness of his large heart, would come along and force upon them a title, irrespective of their demerits. In some instances the inchoate even breathes disloyalty to the State, the source of his possessions, when discussing the land laws, with no other ground for such maledictions than ignorance of his status as a freeman and embryo citizen. Now, however, the time nearly approaches when they must decide whether to abandon their improvements or comply with the law. There are farms within a score or two miles of this place on which improvements have been made of no mean value, whose occupants have not complied with the law, and which may be appropriated by any one at will, by simply jumping, and the settler of three or four years is ousted. Such course may seem harsh, and may be pronounced by those affected, as contrary to law, reason, and justice, and yet it is the penalty for carelessness. We have been amused to hear the attempt at argument of some of the people described; they deserve to become victims of their folly, and suffer the losses incident thereto. They have not commuted nor will they comply with easier terms for a home.

The existence of this state of affairs is not generally known, and we think it is only right to thus ventilate it. Those who are offenders may be invited to leave, on the ground of a non-compliance with law, the Government taking their inactivity as evidence of abandonment.

We ascribe to the present able management of the Interior Department the reforms which are being made in the practice of the land laws. Secretary Schurz has done more during his term of office in such direction than was accomplished by some whole previous administrations. The burden of these land reforms is, however due to the able Commissioner, Hon. J. A. Williamson, whose conception of his duties towards the faithful as well as the careless settler, is the text for the wholesome lessons now being taught to settlers on the public domain. With neither fear nor favor, the law must be observed. His ability in this direction has been very marked, and the present year will show the good results of his actions in the case of delinquents such as we have referred to.

What is needed in this district is an influx of settlers who carry with them independence of thought, intelligence and go-aheaditiveness. We want people to come here who will think and act for themselves. Here are fertile valleys for farming, and unbounded ranges for grazing.—Notwithstanding the treatment of the Government by locators as above detailed, the Land Department is yet willing to accept proofs for a short time, provided no one bars such proof by "jumping" a not-proved-up farm. It does not propose to take "snap" judgment, although it might legally do so, and we therefore point out to all whom it may concern, the "situation," with the suggestion that they *may* be legally deprived of their places if they do not promptly secure them. Now is the time to act.

The functions of the land officers are to protect the Government.—They know who have entered lands, and the dates and conditions of such entries, and we feel that we are doing a kind act to warn the careless settler of his position. People in this district have had little to do with the Federal authorities. With all their natural advantages there seems to be an inertness pervading the people. They must awaken to an appreciation of their status as men responsible for their actions, and they must think for themselves. The laws of the land are plain but by many are being infringed daily. These infractions of law must be stopped, and the Land Officers have inaugurated the proceedings. Less theory and more intelligent practice, is a good text for this people, but it must have for a companion an independence of character to sustain it. They are in many instances the victims of bad advice imparted to them by those who know better, and they have listened to it with a blind faith rather than to do for themselves, and now they find the meshes of the legal net tightening around them, and they are likely to be cast on the shore of disappointment.

The Statute referred to is an old one, although it is termed by some of our people the "new land law."

That many persons have been induced to come to the far west from the old world, placing faith in misrepresentations made to them by designing persons, is a well known fact.—Many of these poor deluded creatures would gladly return to the "leeks and onions of Egypt," but they cannot afford it. Their pristine infatuation has passed off, and they fully view their situation and have no natural faculty to rally them to action.

They must be educated, throw off all prejudice and superstition, appreciate their relations to the Government which deals so liberally with them, and they will soon see the benefits of such independent action, and learn the truthfulness of the old theory,—

"To thine ownself be true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man."

Age does not always indicate ability; many a man of thirty can lie like sixty.

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Also Sole Western Agents for the following goods:

Blackwell's Durham Smoking Tobacco,
Chief Justice Smoking Tobacco,
Jackson Turpin's Coil Twist Plug Tobacco,
Frazier 12-inch Twist Plug Tobacco,
Onondaga Canned Goods,
Booth's Fried Oysters,
Old Judge Whiskey,
Vanity Fair "
Board of Trade Whiskey,
Old Valley AAA "
The Lenk Wine Co.'s Catawba Wi
Siegel's Dry Champagne.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE FINEST FLOUR IN THE WEST
The Bonanza Flour,
Made from CACHE VALLEY WHITE SELECTED WHEAT.

Orders respectfully solicited.

FRED. J. KIESEL & CO.,
Fourth Street, OGDEN, UTAH.

J. W. Keeney. A. K. Zeigler.

KEENEY HOUSE,
Leading Hotel, Ogden, Utah.
Convenient to all Trains, East, West, North and South.

WE OPERATE THE
COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
UP-TOWN, IN CONNECTION WITH THE KEENEY.
Headquarters for all Idahoans.
Terms, $2 per Day; Meals 50 Cts.

KEENEY & ZEIGLER,
Proprietors. 8

E. Mc. B. Timoney,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Oxford, Oneida Co., Idaho.

Special attention given to the preparation of Pre-Emption, Desert Land, and Homestead Papers, Applications for Patents, Final Proofs, Contested Land and Mining Cases before the local Land Office and the Departments at Washington, D. C. Practices before the Supreme and District Courts of the Territory. 1-1y

C. JENSEN,
BRICKMAKER AND LIME BURNER,
Weston, Oneida Co., Idaho.

I am prepared to furnish FIRST-CLASS BRICK and LIME in quantities to suit, and guarantee to fully satisfy parties who may give me their orders.

I now have 40,000 Brick of the BEST QUALITY on hand, which I will sell at $8.00 per thousand at the yard. 5-4

Boyle & Co.,
MAIN STREET,
OGDEN, UTAH,

JOBBERS IN FURNITURE,
Mattresses,
Wild Geese Feathers, Window Shades and Fixtures, Baby Carriages, &c.

Office Furniture
OF ALL KINDS constantly on hand, and Prices always
BED ROCK!

☞ Picture Frames and Mirrors, Bed Lounges, Bed Springs, Woven Wire Mattresses from $6.00 up; LOUNGES from $15.00 up; BED LOUNGES from $25.00 up. Orders solicited from the trade.
n8'79-1y

Bed Rock Prices
—AT THE—
PEOPLE'S STORE!!

The undersigned informs his patrons and the public generally that he has NOW IN STOCK a full and complete line of GENERAL MERCHANDISE, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Boots and Shoes, Clothing,
GLASSWARE, TINWARE, NOTIONS, &c.,
Which will be sold
AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Special bargains to CASH PURCHASERS! New Goods arriving daily! Parties wishing to purchase will do well by calling and examining goods, and especially prices, before buying elsewhere.

Sole agent for the LION SULKY RAKE. Agent for the RENOWNED LA BELLE WAGON. Agent for the CELEBRATED ENAMEL PAINT; it cannot be excelled in any shade or color.

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange. Cash not refused! Highest price paid for hides.

WM. F. FISHER,
2 Oxford, Oneida Co., Idaho.

Traveler's Guide.

Utah & Northern Railway.

New Time Table.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JULY 21, 1879, and until further notice, Passenger Trains on the Utah & Northern R'y will run as follows:

NORTHWARD.	P. M.	SOUTHWARD.	P. M.
Ogden, Lv.	6.30	Camas, Lv.	4.50
Harrisville	6.50	Market Lake	6.10
Hot Springs	7.10	Eagle Rock	7.05
Willard	[illegible]	Riverside	7.50
Brigham	[illegible]	Blackfoot	8.35
Call's Fort	[illegible]	Ross' Fork	9.45
Honeyville	8.34	Pocatello	10.25
Deweyville	8.50	Fort Neuf	11.05
Collinston	9.25	Belle Marsh	11.55
Summit	9.40		A. M.
Mendon	10.12	Oneida	12.50
Logan	10.40	Nine Mile	1.30
Hyde Park	11.15	Swan Lake	2.05
Smithfield	11.32	Battle Creek	3.00
Richmond	11.47	Franklin	3.55
	A. M.	Richmond	4.17
Franklin	12.10	Smithfield	4.42
Battle Creek	1.05	Hyde Park	4.50
Swan Lake	2.05	Logan	5.10
Nine Mile	2.35	Mendon	5.50
Oneida	3.27	Summit	6.15
Belle Marsh	4.10	Collinston	6.33
Fort Neuf	5.00	Deweyville	6.55
Pocatello	5.40	Honeyville	7.10
Ross' Fork	6.15	Call's Fort	7.18
Blackfoot	7.00	Brigham	7.40
Riverside	8.15	Willard	8.05
Eagle Rock	9.00	Hot Springs	8.23
Market Lake	10.00	Harrisville	8.38
Camas, Arr.	11.10	Ogden, Arr.	8.55

GEO. W. THATCHER, Superintendent.

Publisher's Notice.

Idaho Enterprise,

Published Every Thursday Morning,

BY THE

ENTERPRISE PUBLISHING CO.,

OXFORD, IDAHO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Single Copy, per Year	$4 00
" Six Months	2 50
" Two Months	1 00
Single Number	10

Payment invariably in advance. All papers discontinued when time of subscription has expired.

ADVERTISING RATES:

One Square, 1 insertion	$2 00
Each after insertion	1 00
Two Squares, 1 insertion	3 00
Each after insertion	1 50
Three squares, 1 insertion	4 00
Each after insertion	2 00
Four Squares, 1 insertion	5 00
Each after insertion	2 50
Yearly, half-yearly, and quarterly advertisements, more than four squares, inserted by special contract.	
Professional and Artisans' Cards, of one square or less, per quarter	5 00
Notice in local column (except voluntary) per line	20
But none for less than	1 00

Legal Advertising Rates.

Summons, Sheriff's Sales, and all other legal notices, per inch, 1st insertion	2 00
Each after insertion	1 00

All transient advertisements and notices, prepayment demanded; all others payable quarterly.

Federal Directory.

Governor	M. BRAYMAN.
Secretary	R. A. SIDEBOTHAM.
Surveyor Gen'l	W. H. CHANDLER.
Chief Justice	J. T. MORGAN.
Associate, 1st Dist.	JOHN CLARK.
" 2d Dist.	H. E. PRICKETT.
U. S. Dist. Att'y	
U. S. Marshal	E. S. CHASE.
Clerk, 1st District	H. SQUIER.
" 2d Dist.	A. L. RICHARDSON.
" 3d Dist.	W. B. THEWS.

In pursuance of an act of the last General Assembly, the Judges of the 1st, 2d and 3d districts meet at the Capitol on the first Monday of September and constitute the Supreme Court of the Territory, with A. L. Richardson as Clerk.

The Judicial Districts, and the times and places of holding Courts in each, are designated by the Supreme Court when in session, and are liable to change each year.

LAND OFFICES.

Oneida District.

Register	C. B. FOX.
Receiver	T. F. SINGISER.

Boise District.

Register	J. B. MILLER.
Receiver	JAMES STOUT.

Lewiston District.

Register	J. M. HOWE.
Receiver	R. J. MONROE.

Territorial Directory.

Cong'l Delegate	GEO. AINSLIE.
Treasurer	JOHN HUNTOON.
Controller	J. PERRAULT.
Dist. Att'y 1st Dist.	J. W. POE.
" 2d Dist.	J. H. HAWLEY.
" 3d Dist.	W. CRAWFORD.

Oneida County Directory.

Probate Judge	J. W. MORGAN.
Sheriff	JOHN S. WATSON.
Clerk and Recorder	W. B. THEWS.
Commissioners	H. O. HARKNESS, JOHN LEWIS, L. C. MORRISON.
Treasurer	WM. EVANS.
Surveyor	H. R. EVANS.
Assessor	JAS. McTUCKER.
Deputy Assessor	W. A. DODGE.
Coroner	THOS. FORREST.

Oxford Directory.

Postmaster	L. W. PHELAN.
Magistrate	W. A. FINNEY.
School Trustees	L. W. PHELAN, FRANK POTTER, DWIGHT PECK.
Constable	S. RICHARDSON.

SELECT MISCELLANY

[From Harper's Bazar.]

AN OLD MAN.

The hour far spent, the harvest in,
He goes serene along his ways,
Blessed with the sunshine that befalls
The Indian summer of his days.

A dear old man, whom all men love,
Who loves all men and round whose head,
As round the brows of ancient saints,
The silver locks of nimbus shed.

Just as the sun comes sifting through
The violet vapors on the hills,
Building a land of promise where
The vista with a new glory thrills.

So shines his smile on all he meets,
A tender after glow and mild;
He sees the other side of life,
And takes it sweetly as a child.

For genial as the autumn day
That spells us with its soft surprise,
Life seems to wear the smile of youth,
Obeying his benignant eyes.

He dreams not of a dark unknown
So close at hand, so chill, so drear,
The ice cold and snow-covered grave;
He only sees the sunshine here.

He lifts his eyes up to the hills
Whence cometh all his help and stays,
To bless us with the light that fills
The Indian summer of his days.

Originality in Aims.

Closely connected with self-reliance is another prerequisite to success, namely, originality in one's aims and methods, or the avoidance of imitation. For this purpose it is well to cultivate some specialty. Find some new want of society,—some fertile source of profit or honor,—some *terra incognita* of business, whose virgin soil is yet unbroken, and there stick and grow. Specialties are the open sesame to wealth; therefore, whatever you deal in, whether groceries or speeches, bricks or law arguments, must be, or seem to be, phenomenal.

Whether above or below mediocrity, they should be unique and exceptional. Byron satirizes certain namby-pamby rhymes as "so middling, bad were better"; and the sarcasm applies to all things that are "tolerable, and therefore not to be endured."

That many-headed monster, the public, like the dervishes who replenished Alladin's exchecquer, requires, in this sensational age, to be forcibly *struck* before it will part with its silver.

To get rid of your wares, whether material, or immaterial,—dry goods or professional advice,—silks and calicoes or "mouthfuls of spoken wind,"—you must get your name into every body's mouth; and to do this, there's nothing like a specialty.

Alexandre, of Paris, made "kid" gloves his specialty, and now his trade-mark imparts to manufactured ratskins a value incommunicable by any other talisman. William and Robert Chambers devoted their energies to the production of cheap books and periodicals, and their wealth is counted by millions. Faber has fabricated pencils till he has literally made his mark in every land. The genius of the great Dr. Brandreth ran to pills and internal improvements, and now his name and fame are as intimately and immortally connected with the alimentary canal as Clinton's with the Erie. Mason gave his whole soul to the invention of good blacking, and now his name shines like a pair of boots to which it has been applied. Herring has salamandered himself into celebrity, and Tobias ticked his way to fame and fortune. Stewart has made bales of dry goods his stepping stones to the proud position of a millionaire,—becoming at once the Cræsus and the Colosus of the trade; and Bonner, advertising by the acre, has discovered a new way of reaping golden harvests from the overworked soil of journalism.

Mix brains then, with your business, if you would succeed, as Opie, the great painter, did with his colors.—Throw open the windows of your mind to new ideas, and keep, at least, abreast of the times,—if possible, ahead of them. Nothing is more fatal to self advancement than a stupid conservatism, or servile imitation.—In these days of intense competition, if you would achieve a high success you must think for yourself, and, above all, cultivate pliableness and versatility. The days when a man could get rich by plodding on without enterprise and without brains, have gone by. Mere industry and economy are not enough; there must be intelligence and original thought.—Quick witted Jacks always get ahead of slow witted giants. Whatever your calling, inventiveness, adaptability, promptness of decision must direct and utilize your force; and if you cannot find markets, you must make them. In business you need not know many books, but you must know your trade and men; you may be slow at logic, but you must dart at a chance like a robin at a worm. You may stick to your groove in politics or religion; but in your business you must switch into new tracks, and shape yourself to every exigency. Keep then, your eyes wide open, and your wits about you, and you may distance all competitors; but ignore all new methods, and you will find yourself like a lugger contending with an ocean racer.—[Mathews.

"Fred. J. Kiesel Interviewed."

We quote from the "Idaho Avalanche" that part of its interview with the enterprising Ogden merchant, Mr. F. J. Kiesel, which more particularly relates to our part of the country. Mr. Kiesel is a keen observer, and his statements concerning the advancement and conditions of our Territory are of importance alike to those in interest as to the tourist and seeker after information. Our cotemporary says:

"We gained from Mr. Kiesel in the course of a brief interview, much information concerning the progress of the railroad and other interesting topics. For a distance of more than two hundred miles north of Ogden the railroad runs through a choice, fertile country, now mainly settled up with an industrious, teeming population. Much of this rich region is in Idaho and is contributing largely to the prosperity of that section of the Territory. The railroad is now completed to a point 225 miles north of Ogden, Camas station, and is less than 60 miles from the Montana line. The track is being laid at the rate of half a mile a day and all is bustle and activity at the point where the work is going forward. A large section about Franklin and Oxford, Oneida county, in this Territory, through which the railroad passes, is growing rapidly and business is thriving. Marsh Valley has splendid prospects and the railroad is working wonders for that region. Malad Valley, some thirty miles from the railroad, is also booming, and there are nearly 5,000 people in that valley, building up its resources at a rapid rate. To the right of the railroad, in Oneida county, is the famous Soda Springs region, rich in natural wealth, while the Bear Lake Valley, some 30 miles from the railroad, has now a population of 6,000 souls, and Mr. Kiesel, who has been through there frequently, pronounces it a paradise and growing in wealth and population right straight along. Intending settlers who have a little means, if they do not find good land near the railroad, do not have to travel far to obtain the same. The country is rapidly settling up all through there, and the advent of the iron horse has worked like a charm in building up that section of our young and growing Territory. Nothing tells more powerfully on behalf of the opening up of a new country than the building of a railroad through it, and other portions of Idaho will prosper and advance in the same way as soon as the country is benefitted by a like agency. There will be 10,000 tons of merchandise handled between the terminus of the railroad and points in Montana and Idaho the present season. The cost of freighting to Helena, a distance of 250 miles is down as low as 1½ cents per [illegible] There are always large quantities [illegible] chandise at the terminus awaiting shipment, and an immense number of teams seem to be employed in the business. About half of the entire freighting to Montana is now via the Utah & Northern, the balance going by way of the Missouri River. While at Rocky Bar, Mr. Kiesel met several parties from the Saw Tooth range of mountains getting claims recorded. He thinks that the wagon road will be completed from Challis to Bonanza in about seven weeks. For the past two months the trail from Bonanza to Rocky Bar, the distance being 60 miles between these two points, has been extensively traveled over. The country is alive with prospectors, and another season will witness the export of considerable treasure from that section."

Alphabetical Curiosities.

The protean nature of the vowel sounds is familiar to all. A few amusing examples will show that the consonants are nearly as bad.

B makes a road broad, turns the ear to a bear, and Tom into a tomb.

C makes limb climb, hanged changed, a lever clever, and transports a lover to clover.

D turns a bear to a beard, a crow to a crowd, and makes anger danger.

F turns lower regions to flower regions.

H changes eight to height.

K makes now know.

L transforms a pear into pearl.

N turns a line into linen, a crow to a crown, and makes one none.

P metamorphoses lumber into plumber.

Q of itself hath no significance.

S turns even to seven, makes hove to shove, and word a sword, a pear a spear, makes slaughter of laughter, and curiously changes having a hoe to shaving a shoe.

T makes a bough bought, turns here to there, alters one to tone, and transforms the phrase "allow his own" to "tallow this town."

W does well, e.g., hose are whose, are becomes ware, on won, oinen women, so sow, vie view; it makes arm warm, and turns hat into—what?

Y turns fur into fury, a man to many, to to a toy, a rub to a ruby, ours to yours, and a lad to a lady.

Pebbles.

Colts are liable to kick—even the Colt's revolver.

To a cow a lost cud is more important than a lost continent.

"There's music in the heir," said the young husband, as he reached for the paregoric bottle.

A bad thing to keep—late hours.

People of settled convictions—prisoners.

"I rise, sir, for information," said an official in a Western legislature. "I am glad to hear it," said a wag, "for no one needs it worse than you do."

A poem commences, "Under the willows he's lying." He must be a tramp. They lie under all sorts of trees. One was discovered under an axle-tree the other morning. The owner of the wagon made him wheel wright round and leave.

A litle seven year old boy was recently told by his mother that she would start him to school this session. Looking up in great surprise, and shaking his head ominously, he said, "I can't go to school; I don't spell enough."

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

The Great Trunk Line from the West to Chicago and the East.

It is the oldest, shortest, most direct, convenient, comfortable and in every respect the best line you can take. It is the greatest and grandest Railway organization in the United States. It owns or controls

2158 MILES OF RAILWAY.

PULLMAN HOTEL CARS are run alone by it through between COUNCIL BLUFFS & CHICAGO.

No other road runs Pullman Hotel Cars or any other form of Hotel Cars, through, between the Missouri River and Chicago.

Interior of Pullman Hotel Car, run alone by Chicago & North-Western Railway west of Chicago.

PASSENGERS GOING EAST should bear in mind that this is the

BEST ROUTE to CHICAGO AND ALL POINTS EAST.

Passengers by this route have choice of FIVE DIFFERENT ROUTES and the advantage of Four Daily Lines Palace Sleeping Cars from CHICAGO to

Philadelphia and New York, AND OTHER EASTERN POINTS.

Insist that the Ticket Agent sells you tickets by the North-Western Road. Examine your tickets, and refuse to buy if they do not read over this road.

All agents sell them and check usual baggage free by this line.

THROUGH TICKETS via this route to all Eastern Points can be procured at the Central Pacific Railroad Ticket Office, foot of Market street, and at 2 New Montgomery street, San Francisco, and at all Coupon Ticket Offices of Central Pacific, Union Pacific, and all Western Railroads.

New York Office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston Office, No. 5 State street and U. P. Depot; Council Bluffs Office, in C. & N. W. and U. P. Depots; Omaha Office, No. 615 14th street; San Francisco Office, 2 New Montgomery street; Chicago Ticket Offices: 62 Clark street, under Sherman House; 75 Canal street, corner Madison street; Kinzie Street Depot, corner West Kinzie and Canal streets; Wells Street Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agent, apply to

W. H. STENNETT, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

MARVIN HUGHITT, General Manager, Chicago.

CRAWFORD & FISHER,

Law, Land, Mining, and Collection Office,

OXFORD, ONEIDA COUNTY, IDAHO.

WILLARD CRAWFORD, District Attorney 3rd Dist. of Idaho, comprising the counties of Ada, Owyhee, Cassia, Oneida, and Bear Lake.

WILLIAM F. FISHER, Notary Public and Conveyancer.

Collections made in all parts of Idaho Territory and Northern Utah. Land and mining claims a specialty.

RICHARD MILLS,

Oxford, Idaho,

STONE AND BRICK MASON,

MANUFACTURES AND LAYS

ADOBE BRICKS for those wishing such work done. All orders attended to with dispatch. 2

CITY DRUG STORE,

Main Street,

OGDEN, UTAH.

WM. DRIVER & SON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Drugs, Patent Medicines,

Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,

PERFUMERIES, HAIR BRUSHES, COMBS AND TOILET ARTICLES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, PAINT AND VARNISH BRUSHES,

COLORS AND PUTTY,

SASH TOOLS AND GRAINING COMBS.

We keep constantly on hand a stock of FINE WHISKIES, BRANDIES, and WINES. Especially do we call the attention of the public to our brands of DELMONICO AND GLENVILLE WHISKIES. They are positively pure and of the best quality. There are no better Whiskies than these. Your orders are solicited. 8-1y

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R. R.

IS THE GREAT CONNECTING LINK BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST!

Its main line runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs and Omaha, passing through Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, West Liberty, Iowa City, Marengo, Brooklyn, Grinnell and Des Moines. (This section of Iowa) with branches from Bureau Junction to Peoria; Wilton Junction to Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Ottumwa, Centerville, Princeton, Trenton, Gallatin, Cameron, Leavenworth and Atchison; Washington to Sigourney, Oskaloosa and Knoxville; Keokuk to Burlington, Bonaparte, Bentonsport, Independence, Brown, Ottumwa, Eddyville, Oskaloosa, Pella, Monroe and Des Moines; Des Moines to Indianola and Winterset; Atlantic to Audubon, and Avoca to Marion. This is positively the only Railroad, which owns, controls and operates a through line between Chicago and Kansas.

This Company own and control their Sleeping Cars, which are inferior to none, and offer a single double berth between Chicago and Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, or Atchison for Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, and a section for Five Dollars; with all other lines charge between the same points Three Dollars for a double berth, and Six Dollars for a section.

What will please you most will be the pleasure of enjoying your meals, while passing over the beautiful prairies of Illinois and Iowa, in one of our magnificent Dining and Restaurant Cars that accompany all Through Express Trains. You get an entire meal, as good as is served in any first-class hotel, for seventy-five cents; or you can order what you like, and pay for what you get.

Appreciating the fact that a majority of the people prefer separate apartments for different purposes (and the enormous passenger business of this line warrants it), we are pleased to announce that this Company runs its PALACE SLEEPING CARS for Sleeping purposes, and its PALACE DINING CARS for Eating purposes. One other great feature of our Palace Cars is a SMOKING SALOON where you can enjoy your Havana at all hours of the day.

Magnificent Iron Bridges across the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers at all points crossed by this line, and transfers are avoided at Council Bluffs, Leavenworth and Atchison, connections being made in Union Depots.

THE PRINCIPAL R. R. CONNECTIONS OF THIS GREAT THROUGH LINE ARE AS FOLLOWS:

At CHICAGO, with all diverging lines for the East and South.

At MANNWOOD, with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. Rds.

At WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, with Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

At LA SALLE, with Illinois Central R. R.

At PEORIA, with P. P. & J. R. R.; L. B. & W. R. R. and Peoria & Bureau Valley Railroads.

At ROCK ISLAND, with Western Union R. R. and Rock Island & Peoria Railroad.

At DAVENPORT, with the Davenport & Northwestern R. R.

At WEST LIBERTY, with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern R. R.

At GRINNELL, with Central R. R. of Iowa.

At DES MOINES, with D. M. & F. D. Bodee R. R.

At COUNCIL BLUFFS, with Union Pacific R. R.

At OMAHA, with K. C. St. Jo. & C. B. R. R. (in Neb.)

At COLUMBUS JUNCTION, with Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern R. R.

At CONCORD, with Central R. R. of Iowa; St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern and C. R. & M. R. Rds.

At KEOKUK, with Keokuk & N.-W. R. Rds.

At Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R. R.

At BEVERLY, with Kan. City, St. J. & C. B. R. R.

At ATCHISON, with Atch. & Nebraska; Atch. & Pike's Peak; Atchison & Nebr. and Cent. Br. Union Pacific R. Rds.

At LEAVENWORTH, with K. P. and K. Cent. R. Rds.

At DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, OMAHA, LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON, PEORIA, ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT, CEDAR RAPIDS, KEOKUK, and CHICAGO, the Ticket Agents in connection with the "Great Rock Island Route," are and will be found at all the principal R. R. Depots.

Tickets via this Line, known as the "Rock Island Route," are sold by all Ticket Agents in the United States and Canada.

For information not obtainable at your home ticket office, address,

A. KIMBALL, Gen'l Superintendent.

E. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Tkt. and Pass'r Agt. Chicago, Ill.

H. O. HARKNESS. L. W. PHELAN.

HARKNESS & PHELAN,

OXFORD, ONEIDA CO., IDAHO.

GENERAL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

Hats and Caps,

Queensware, Boots, Shoes, and Yankee Notions.

WE RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF OUR CUSTOMERS, AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY, TO INSPECT OUR STOCK OF GOODS ON HAND AND TO ARRIVE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

BY BUYING FROM US WE ARE SATISFIED YOU CAN SAVE MONEY, AS WE WILL AND CAN SELL YOU GOODS AS CHEAP, IF NOT CHEAPER, THAN YOU CAN PURCHASE THEM IN OGDEN OR SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

ALL KINDS OF STOCK AND PRODUCE, FOR WHICH WE PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE, TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

The Idaho Enterprise.

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1879.

NOTICE.

The "Enterprise" is the newspaper in this section of Idaho designated by the Departments of the General Government for the publication of official notices and advertisements.

The rate for advertising a notice of intention to prove up, either homestead or pre-emption, is TEN DOLLARS. Such notices will appear for five consecutive weeks, as required by law.

Mr. E. McB. Timoney has commenced the erection of a residence on the north side of the square on which Capt. Finney resides.

A new town has been started in Lemhi county, called Crystal, (without the "city.") It is twenty-five miles south from Challis.

We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Lewis, whose plates for saving gold have become such a success in working placer claims. It is worthy of a trial.

Bonanza Road.

Twenty-five men are at work on the wagon road being built from Challis to Bonanza City.

The forest fires are still burning to the northeast and southeast, and the loss of valuable timber cannot be estimated. We are informed that sometimes these fires originate in the carelessness of parties camping out neglecting to thoroughly extinguish their camp fires.

We have received the first number of the "Yankee Fork Herald," a live little paper published at Bonanza City. The enterprise of the proprietor in packing his office by mule train over the mountain trails deserves to succeed. We admire the editor's creed, and wish him a hearty success in his new and fertile field.

Personal.

We are glad to announce the safe arrival of Mrs. T. F. and Miss Flora Singiser.

We note the safe arrival to-day of Mrs. Timoney and family from the East.

Mr. Ransford Smith, of Cincinnati, paid us a visit this week. He is looking after some mining interests. We regret that no mines in this vicinity were in such a state of forwardness as to entice him to locate here. We hope a few months more will develop some of the prospects, and offer inducements to intending purchasers of claims.

Contested Land Case.

Early on Monday morning last, Deputy Marshal Jones, and under Sheriff Jones, of Malad, arrived in Oxford, bearing papers for the arrest of two of our residents who are charged with perjury, in that they filed affidavits in the land office, denying that another resident had a legal right to prove up on a piece of land entered by him. After notice of intention to prove up had been given, the persons now proceeded against filed an affidavit, setting forth that the claimant had not complied with the law, in that his residence on the land had not been continuous, he having resided in Oxford with his family, pursuing his trade, leaving one or more of his sons to occupy the said land. The parties left for Malad City on Monday evening, several old residents going as witnesses, at the hearing before Hon. E. J. Davis, U. S. Commissioner.

The accused were bound over in the nominal sum of $250.00 each, to appear at the November term of the Court.

Coal Found.

We are credibly informed that a large vein of coal has been found in Cassia county, about twenty-five miles from Albion, the county seat. There is quite an excitement consequent on the discovery, and claims are being located very lively. A vein of good coal so near the railroad could not fail to be a fortune to its owner.

Artesian Wells.

Mr. John J. Hurst, of Malad City, informs us that he is prepared to sink artesian wells at prices as low as one and a half dollars per foot. We would like the experiment tried in this valley. A few good wells would more than pay the cost of their boring in one season.

Salmon River Ore.

On the 12th inst., B. F. White, at the terminus of the Utah & Northern Railroad, shipped to Scott & Anderson one car of Salmon River ore—the first lot of the season. Shipments from this time forward will be heavy and regular.

A Mormon Missionary Killed.

Atlanta, Ga., July 21.—A few weeks ago, Elder Joseph Standing, a Mormon preacher, and two other Mormons, visited the northern part of Georgia, trying to raise a colony of their religious faith. They traveled through the country, earnestly working, and met with some success.

GREAT INDIGNATION

Was aroused, and the Mormons were threatened several times. This morning a party of twelve men met Standing and another Mormon in the road near Ringgold, 100 miles north of Atlanta. The men said that they were going to

"WHIP THE MORMONS."

A parley ensued, when one of the men laid down a pistol. Standing seized it, and demanded that the party should retreat. Immediately one of the party shot him through the head, and he fell dead. The other Mormon was not hurt. He will carry his friend's body to Utah. The two surviving Mormons will leave here at once.

Governor Colquett took appropriate action in this matter, and issued a reward for the arrest of the murderers.

New Mountain Pass.

Helena, M. T., 26.—Prof. B. F. Marsh, civil engineer, yesterday laid before the Helena board of trade the survey of a wonderful new pass over the main range of the Rocky Mountains, at an elevation of 5,500 feet above the sea, and 1,215 feet above the main street of Helena. The distance from Helena west of the summit of the main range is 15 miles, thence to the Columbia, Little Blackfoot, three miles. The board of trade is having the report of the route prepared, and Mr. Priest, the discoverer, puts on a force of men to make a new wagon road to Deer Lodge. The pass is about 700 feet lower than the famous Deer Lodge pass.

The Yellow Plague.

Fourteen new cases were reported in this morning at Memphis, among whom were Charles A. Stagg and Alexander Kepler.—Two car loads of tents, furnished by the Government, have arrived, and the city authorities will establish a camp at a point seven miles north of the city, on the Paducah railroad. The Howard Association put a few nurses on duty. Next morning the street in front of their rooms was crowded by colored people anxious to be assigned to duty. They were dispersed, and informed that no more nurses were needed.

A New Disease.

Dubuque, Iowa, July 29.—A disease akin to cholera is raging in the center point of Linn county, in this State. Twenty persons have died from its effects during the past thirteen days and an equal number are prostrated by it. The disease is also raging in Walker, a little town seven miles from Center Point, several deaths having occurred. An order for forty coffins was received from Center Point by a Dubuque undertaker. The physicians of Center Point are worn out and residents are fleeing from the place.

Good Crops.

Bountiful harvests all through the west and northwest promise a favorable outlook for the fall trade. Our exchanges are full of items pointing to a general prosperous condition of agricultural interests. In this district, south, the crops have suffered in a measure, from the unusual dryness of the season. There was less snow than usual on the mountains, and the supply of water for irrigating purposes has been somewhat restricted. A fire on the range, north of our city, has burned over considerable grazing ground.

Instructions to General Miles.

It is learned at the War Department that positive instructions have been sent to General Miles in the northwest, requiring him to proceed cautiously, and, if possible, to avoid a conflict with the Indians. General Sheridan, it is understood, has been authorized to withdraw General Mile's column, and to reinforce him with additional troops as he may think proper.

Interesting to Miners and Locators.

An exchange refers to the fact that the Supreme Court has decided that if a location be laid crosswise of a lode or vein, so that its greatest length crosses the same instead of following the course thereof, it will secure only so much of the vein as it actually crosses at the surface, and the side lines of the location will become the end lines thereof, for the purpose of defining the rights of the owners.

Stock-Raising.

Twenty-five thousand head of cattle have crossed the bridge at Eagle Rock in a fortnight, being driven East. Truly stock-raising is a success in this Territory. There is plenty of room for more stock ranches.

Caribou.

From Caribou we learn of some rich diggings being found lately. The new stage line from Oxford to near that point is doing well, and passengers find the route to be a very pleasant one.

William Rhett, who served in the eighth session of the Legislature of this Territory, was arrested on Salmon river, a few days ago, charged with incest. He has been lodged in the jail at Mount Idaho, Nez Perce county.

It is now announced, on the authority of a letter from Grant himself, that he will be in San Francisco in October.

General Miles has met and had a fight with Sitting Bull's warriors. An Indian war is very probable.

Owing to the rapid growth of Washington Territory, the Northern Pacific railroad company have decided to push work ahead as rapidly as possible, and issued a call for $2,600,000, which was subscribed immediately by the stockholders. Ten thousand rails have been purchased and work will be commenced from the Columbia river to Pen d'Oreill lake as soon as the line can be located.

Edison, of electric light fame, has been addressing letters to various mineral centres in the West, inquiring for platinum and iridosmine, these metals being needed in the construction of his coming light. Whoever can find veins of these ores will have a demand for them, as there seems to be no reason to doubt the ultimate success of his wonderful invention.

Platinum is usually found with black sand. There are certain tests, to be had of any assayer, which will easily determine the presence of these valuable ores.

New Advertisements.

THIS SPACE

—BELONGS TO—

L. D. WILSON & CO.,

The leading live

HARDWARE FIRM

OF OGDEN, UTAH.

They can fill orders from a shingle nail up to railroad iron to build a railroad to the Columbia. Send your orders.

Their advertisement will appear as soon as they get time to write up the facilities possessed by them in their line.

9-1y

E. J. CLUTTER, Physician. W. A. DODGE, Dentist.

CLUTTER & DODGE,

DRUGGISTS,

Terminus U. & N. R. R.,

Oneida County, Idaho.

We keep constantly on hand a full stock of the purest and best selected DRUGS AND MEDICINES. We also keep a stock of Fancy Goods of all kinds, and a general supply of Stationery.

PATENT MEDICINES of all standard varieties always to be found at our store.

Dr. Clutter attends to all professional calls both night and day. Office at the Drug Store. 6-1y

RICHARD MILLS,

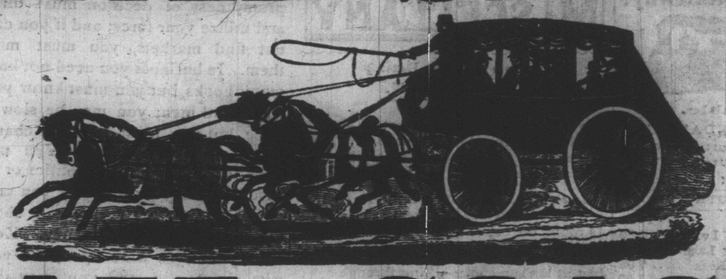
Oxford, Idaho,

STONE AND BRICK MASON,

MANUFACTURES AND LAYS

ADOBE BRICKS for those wishing such work done. All orders attended to with dispatch. 2

UNITED STATES



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LEAVES OXFORD, IDAHO,

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 A. M., for SODA SPRINGS and Iowa Bar, and all points in the Carriboo Mining Region.

This is the only truly pleasant route to the Wonderland. Good Roads, Fine Scenery, and the Shortest Route. Buy your Tickets via Oxford and Morrison's Stage Line.

n8 L. C. MORRISON, Proprietor.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

—OF—

HOMESTEAD PROOF.

Land Office at Oxford, Idaho, July 16, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof, at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: JOSEPH PALMER, Homestead Application No. 354, October 17, 1873, for the northwest quarter of Section 25, Township 14 south, Range 35 east; and he names the following as his witnesses, viz: Wm. H. Jones, of Oneida County, and Thomas Daniels, of Oneida County, Idaho.

7 C. B. FOX, Register.

NOTICE.

By virtue of an act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Idaho, entitled "An Act to provide for the disposal of lands entered as Town Sites, under the acts of Congress," the undersigned hereby gives notice that on the 17th day of June, A. D. 1879, he duly entered the lands comprising the Town Site of the TOWN OF OXFORD, Oneida County, Idaho Territory, the same being Two Hundred Acres, and described as follows, to wit: The southeast quarter of Section 28 and the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 33, Township No. 13 south, Range 38 east, as per certificate of entry.

J. W. MORGAN,
Probate Judge of Oneida County.

June 23, 1879. 7

NOTICE

—OF—

HOMESTEAD PROOF.

Land Office at Oxford, Idaho, July 1, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and secure final entry thereof, at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: ANNA MARIA H[illegible]S, widow of Joseph Harris, of Oneida County, Idaho, deceased, who made Homestead Application No. 400 for the south half of the northeast quarter of Section 14 and the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 13, Township 16 south, Range 36 east; and names the following as her witnesses, viz: Joseph Harris, of Oneida County, Idaho, and Joel Terry, of Oneida County, Idaho.

6 C. B. FOX, Register.

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June 19, 1879.

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Blacksmith and Wagon Maker,

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Horse and ox shoeing a specialty. Parties desiring work in my line are cordially invited to give me a call, as I can and will satisfy them on work and prices. 3

$5 Reward.

Strayed, a buckskin colored Horse, seven years old, weight about 850 pounds; has white streak in forehead, one white hind foot, legs mule striped, and has a small character brand on the left shoulder. The above reward will be paid to any one who will deliver the horse at Oxford to

E. McB. TIMONEY,
or the Idaho Enterprise Co.

H. O. HARKNESS. L. W. PHELAN.

HARKNESS & PHELAN,

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Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

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Queensware, Boots, Shoes, and Yankee Notions.

WE RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF OUR CUSTOMERS, AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY, TO INSPECT OUR STOCK OF GOODS ON HAND AND TO ARRIVE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

BY BUYING FROM US WE ARE SATISFIED YOU CAN SAVE MONEY, AS WE WILL AND CAN SELL YOU GOODS AS CHEAP, IF NOT CHEAPER, THAN YOU CAN PURCHASE THEM IN OGDEN OR SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

ALL KINDS OF STOCK AND PRODUCE, FOR WHICH WE PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE, TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

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PEOPLE'S STORE!!

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DRY GOODS,

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AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Special bargains to CASH PURCHASERS! New Goods arriving daily! Parties wishing to purchase will do well by calling and examining goods, and especially prices, before buying elsewhere.

Sole agent for the LION SULKY RAKE. Agent for the RENOWNED LA BELLE WAGON. Agent for the CELEBRATED ENAMEL PAINT; it cannot be excelled in any shade or color.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange. Cash not refused! Highest price paid for hides.

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2 Oxford, Oneida Co., Idaho.

J. W. Keeney. A. K. Zeigler.

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Convenient to all Trains, East, West, North and South.

WE OPERATE THE

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UP-TOWN, IN CONNECTION WITH THE KEENEY.

Headquarters for all Idahoans.

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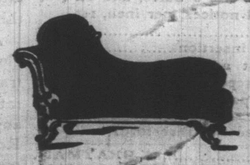
KEENEY & ZEIGLER,

Proprietors. 8

Boyle & Co.,

MAIN STREET,

OGDEN, UTAH,



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Picture Frames and Mirrors, Bed Lounges, Bed Springs, Woven Wire Mattresses from $6.00 up; LOUNGES from $15.00 up; BED LOUNGES from $25.00 up. Orders solicited from the trade.

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E. McB. TIMONEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Oxford, Oneida Co., Idaho.

Special attention given to the preparation of Pre-Emption, Desert Land, and Homestead Papers, Application for Patents, Final Proofs, Contested Land and Mining Cases before the local Land Office and the Departments at Washington, D. C. Practices before the Supreme and District Courts of the Territory.

NOTICE.

All persons desirous of having No. 1 ADOBES made to order, from one inch up to ten feet, can have them made on short notice, by JOHN BAKER,
The "Doby" Maker.

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