

COUNTY CONVENTION OF THE INDEPENDENT PARTY.

Following is an account of the proceedings of the county convention of the Independent Party at Paris, Bear Lake County, Idaho, held a few days ago:

R. Price was elected temporary chairman, W. Hoge temporary secretary, and James Oakley sergeant-at-arms.

Motioned by E. N. Austin that the chair appoint a committee of three on credentials. Carried, and the following gentlemen were chosen to fill the position: J. U. Stucki, David Osborne and Wm. H. Piggott.

The committee on credentials made their report and were discharged.

A permanent organization was effected as follows: Wm. L. Rich, chairman; W. Hoge, secretary; E. S. Morgan, sergeant-at-arms, and Robt. Price, chaplain.

Prayer by Chaplain.

Moved by W. Hoge that a committee of three be appointed by the chair on Platform and Resolutions. Carried. The following gentlemen were appointed: Robert Price, E. N. Austin and W. Ackroyd.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee on order and organization: D. Osborne, W. Ackroyd and Wm. H. Piggott.

Convention adjourned till 2 p. m.

2 p. m.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Report of Committee on Platform and Resolutions read, adopted, and committee discharged.

PLATFORM AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE INDEPENDENT PARTY OF BEAR LAKE COUNTY.

RESOLVED, That while we ever have been Democrats, and have always labored persistently for the perpetuation of the principles of that party, we regret that an element has grafted itself into the party in our Territory which is un-American and directly opposed to Jeffersonian democracy and the principles laid down in the glorious Constitution of our country, in that a large body of Democrats has been expelled from the party simply because they are members of an unpopular religious organization. By the influence of said element we have been expelled from the councils of the party with which we have labored so long, so harmoniously and so successfully in the good government of our fair Territory. That while we regret this separation, which has been forced upon us, we hail with joy the organization of the "Independent Party."

Resolved, That we recognize in our present organization political emancipation from all party affiliations and entanglements, giving us the privilege of sustaining for office those only who are capable and worthy, and of rejecting those whom we cannot fully endorse, let them be nominated where, or by whom they may.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the union of church and state, and that we consider that religion should be entirely eliminated from politics, and we look with serious distrust upon any and every party who allows religion to take any part in their political affairs, as we consider the one entirely distinct and separate from the other, and we regret that the political parties of Idaho have established a dangerous precedent in proscribing a body of religious worshippers on account of their religion, and thus laying the foundation for endless trouble and confusion.

Resolved, That we denounce in unmeasured terms the "Test-Oath Law" passed at the last session of the Idaho Legislature, as un-American and unconstitutional, and a serious menace to the freedom of religious worship and the rights of humanity, and we demand the repeal of this law at the next session of the Legislature.

Committee on Order and Organization reported the order of business before the convention. Report accepted.

The chairman stated that the next business before the convention would be the election of seven delegates to represent Bear Lake County in the Territorial Convention to be held in Franklin, Oneida County, on the 23rd day of October, 1886.

On motion of W. Hoge the chair was authorized to appoint a committee of five to nominate said delegates; carried. The chair appointed J. U. Stucki, Wm. West, H. Margetts, John Skinner and Edwin Stock.

The following names were barred in by the nominating committee to act as delegates to the Territorial Convention: Wm. West, R. S. Spence, Ed. Burgoyne, J. A. Hunt, W. W. Clark, H. Margetts, E. S. Morgan. These gentlemen were unanimously elected.

The next business before the convention was the selection of members of the Territorial Legislature and a full list of county officers. The following gentlemen were elected a nominating committee: E. N. Austin, D. Osborne, Wm. Piggott, Jas. Holmes and H. A. Lewis.

The following ticket was then nominated:

For joint councilman: Col. R. L. Woods, of Cassia County.

County Commissioners: 1st District, J. A. Hunt; 2nd district, Jas. McMurry; 3rd district, F. M. Winters. Sheriff, M. A. Alfred; Auditor and Recorder, C. N. Watkins; Assessor and Collector, W. L. Rich; Probate Judge, H. Margetts; District Attorney, R. S. Spence; Treasurer, Arthur Budge; Surveyor, Jas. Brown, Sen.; Coroner,

Jas. Holmes; School Superintendent, Alfred Osmond.

A county central committee of three was then elected by ballot, William L. Rich, R. S. Spence and W. Hoge received the highest number of votes and were declared duly elected the central committee of the Independent party of Bear Lake County.

Convention adjourned subject to call of the chair.

Benediction by chaplain.—*Southern Idaho Independent.*

THE INDEPENDENT PARTY.

NEW POLITICAL ORGANIZATION IN IDAHO.

Minutes of a Territorial Convention of the Independent Party of Idaho, held at Franklin, Oneida County, Idaho, October 28d, 1886.

The delegates to the convention met at 12 m.

It was moved and carried that John Donaldson act as temporary chairman and Thomas Durant as temporary secretary. The following committee on credentials was then appointed by the chair: J. E. Fogg, H. Margetts and W. L. Webster.

The committee then proceeded to examine the credentials, and the following named delegates were reported as members to the convention: John Donaldson, Thomas Durant, Peter Mickelson, W. L. Webster—proxy, J. E. Fogg, R. L. Bybee, C. G. Rose, John C. Larson—proxy, Thomas Warrick, B. S. Dudley, J. A. Hunt, J. A. Hunt—proxy, R. S. Spence, H. Margetts, H. Margetts—proxy, H. Margetts—proxy, W. H. Homer, W. C. Hawkins and Jos. Dudley. The report was accepted and the committee discharged.

The convention then proceeded to effect a permanent organization.

It was moved by W. S. Webster that the temporary organization be considered permanent. Carried unanimously.

W. H. Homer moved that W. L. Webster be Chaplain. Carried.

The convention opened with prayer by the Chaplain.

It was moved that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair, on resolutions and platform. Carried. The Chair appointed the following as said committee: R. S. Spence, R. L. Bybee, G. C. Parkinson, W. L. Webster, W. H. Homer.

The convention then adjourned till 4 p. m.

4 p. m.—The convention reassembled and while the committee were preparing their report, John Donaldson made some remarks, showing our present position and forcibly showing the necessity of organizing ourselves into a party separate and independent from all other political parties.

The committee on resolutions and platform then returned and presented the platform, which was unanimously adopted by the convention and the committee discharged.

W. L. Webster moved that the minutes of this convention be published in the *Southern Idaho Independent* and the *Idaho Journal* and that 1,000 copies of the platform be printed. Carried.

Mr. Homer moved that we proceed to nominate a central committee, and that the committee be composed of three citizens from each of the counties of Bear Lake, Bingham, Oneida and Cassia, and that one member be chosen from each Commissioner's district. Carried. The members nominated for Bear Lake County were J. A. Hunt, R. S. Spence, Ed. Burgoyne; for Oneida County—Joseph Dudley, Isaac Thorne, W. L. Webster; for Bingham County—W. H. Homer, J. A. Eldridge, John Donaldson; for Cassia County—Horton, D. Haight, R. L. Wood, John Bowler; for Carter County—George Harland.

It was moved by W. L. Webster that a finance committee of five be appointed by the chair. Carried.

The chair appointed as said committee—W. L. Webster, R. S. Spence, R. L. Bybee, R. D. Haight and George Harland.

Convention adjourned with prayer by the chaplain.

JOHN DONALDSON,

Chairman.

THOMAS DURANT,

Secretary.

PLATFORM.

Principles of the Independent Party of Idaho.

As light was evolved from darkness by the divine fiat in the beginning, so good is often brought out of evil by the omnipotent hand of Providence. The force of circumstances frequently implies actions and causes combinations which result in benefits that would not have occurred but for those apparently unfavorable events. In this light, we view the movements which have rendered necessary the formation of an Independent party in Southern Idaho. For fifteen years the people of this region, commonly known as Mormons, have voted for and sustained the Democratic party of Idaho. Through their influence that party has gained such victories as has crowned its struggles in the field of politics. Without their aid it could not have succeeded in battling with an unscrupulous and vigorous foe, but the party has become divided in sentiment in relation to the citizens who have been so faithful to its interest, and falsehoods of the basest kind have been circulated concerning our faith, our motives and our fealty to the government. An anti-Mormon faction has sprung into ex-

istence, which, with singular fatuity, has fallen into the snare set by the Republicans to split up the Democracy. With their aid an infamous test oath was enacted for the purpose of preventing the exercise of the elective franchise by any member of the Mormon Church residing in the Territory. By their actions the party becomes so cowardly as to submit to the expulsion from a Territorial Convention of duly accredited delegates, because they represented Mormon citizens. By this means a large number of staunch Democrats were virtually shut out of the party, weakening it by loss of number and creating disgust in the breasts of all true Democrats who know no creed and recognize no religious distinctions in politics. This unwise and ungrateful course has rendered necessary for self-preservation and future actions, the organization of an independent party, in which no difference of faith will be a bar to membership. We, therefore, representing the citizens so unfairly treated, withdrawing all fellowship from every other political body, do organize and establish the INDEPENDENT PARTY OF IDAHO, and announce the following as our platform of principles:

ARTICLE 1.—We are the friends of law and order. We will uphold every constitutional and just enactment, whether national or local; but we are opposed to everything in the shape of a religious test in politics, and we pledge ourselves to work for the repeal of every statute and provision which infringes upon the rights of man and the immunities of citizens.

ARTICLE 2.—We dispute the right of the State to encroach upon the lawful domain of the church. We also deny the right of the church to dominate the State. Each has a sphere of its own, and neither should infringe on the other. Religious as well as civil liberty is a fundamental principle of our national system. Both are equally essential in a true Republican form of government. No sect should be singled out for state support, neither should any religious body be subjected to any hostility or oppression. Every religion under the sun should be entirely free until it invades natural rights or breaks out into overt acts against peace and good order, and all pretended laws that seek to bind the consciences of men are oppressive, unconstitutional and void.

ARTICLE 3.—We demand freedom of speech and of the press as a constitutional right. While no man, by voice or pen, should be permitted to libel another, a muzzle must not be placed upon men's mouths nor a fetter upon human thought. Every attempt to stifle free speech, however obnoxious may be the sentiment of the speaker, so long as he does not abet actual crime, is absolute tyranny and to be resisted by every free man. The right of all people to freely assemble, discuss their views and present their grievances must and shall be maintained.

ARTICLE 4.—We will maintain and struggle for the rights of local self-government. The officers of the Territories should be selected from the Territories. Each political division ought to be permitted to choose its own officials. All governments in all departments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. The majority in each locality should rule. Every official should be responsible for his official acts to the citizens whose business he conducts, or whose interests he is appointed to subserve. Public officers are the servants, not the masters, of the people.

ARTICLE 5.—We are in favor of low taxes consistent with public improvements. Economy in the administration of public affairs is essential to the public welfare. Dishonesty and fraud should be punished with rigor, and no officer who betrays his trust should continue in the public service. We are opposed to jobbery in every form. Exorbitant salaries to public servants are inconsistent with the general interest. All officials should be content with fair wages for fair work. The fee system is an avenue for much abuse. It should be abolished whenever just salaries can be consistently substituted.

ARTICLE 6.—We denounce ballot-box stuffing, illegal voting and political chicanery in every party.

ARTICLE 7.—We despise political cowardice, treachery and vacillation, and will stand by those who will fearlessly stand by us.

ARTICLE 8.—We will sustain for office good men and wise men only, who appear to us worthy of our vote and confidence.

ARTICLE 9.—We pledge ourselves to unite and struggle against every assault upon human freedom in the Territory, and to labor for the promotion of the public welfare and for the exercise of all the rights and privileges of citizenship by every law-abiding individual.

We proclaim ourselves the friends of all who are lawfully battling for human freedom, and the foes of all who seek to oppress mankind and who place private and factional interest above the general welfare.

ARTICLE 10.—We are a local party, organized for local purposes and therefore abstain from touching upon national questions.

ARTICLE 11.—We invite true men of all shades of opinion, religious or political, who can endorse these sentiments, to join us in the good work of purifying the politics of Idaho, and establishing political independence, and pledge them a hearty and cordial support, and we invoke upon our efforts the benedictions of the Supreme Rule of the Universe.

R. S. SPENCE,

Chairman.

HEALTH HINTS, ETC.

COMPILED BY MAC.

Put out these "Hints" and keep them.

The following is condensed from Dr. Kellogg's explanation of his simple method of

TREATMENT OF DIPHTHERIA:

The plan of treatment which we shall recommend is based on practical experience in a large number of cases. To our personal knowledge it has been employed in a very large number of cases with remarkable success, no death occurring when the treatment was applied soon after the onset of the disease, and persistently employed. Yet it is not claimed that this or any other plan is a specific. We expect sometimes to meet with a fatal case, since no method of treatment can be infallible; but we are thoroughly convinced that a great improvement can be made in the ordinary method of treating this disease.

Assist Nature.—In the treatment of any disease that plan will be found the most successful which is based upon a study of nature. Every acute disease must be considered as an effort of nature to make right some wrong condition; to remove some obnoxious element; to restore the system to a normal state. What the physician should do is to watch the indications of nature, and assist her in her work by supplying proper conditions, by removing causes, both exciting and predisposing, by removing obstacles so far as may be done by artificial means. Thus nature may be aided in her work.

Remedies.—Let us now consider in detail the remedies to be applied in meeting the indications for local treatment, to control the local inflammation and mitigate its results.

There are two classes of remedies useful for this purpose. One destroys the germs, the other limits their development. If thoroughly and persistently used, the employment of these agents will be attended with results quite astounding to those who have never before observed their effects. The first class comprises nearly all active

Disinfectants.—All agents which are destructive of germs when used in a form which will not destroy the living tissues, are useful for this purpose; but the best preparations are solutions of chlorine, or of some of its compounds, permanganate of potash, and carbolic acid. Strong alcohol has proven very effective in many cases. These solutions must be used thoroughly and often as gargles. At least twice an hour the throat and mouth must be well rinsed. If the patient is too young to gargle well, or if the posterior of the pharynx is affected, the disinfecting lotion must be applied with a swab or syringe. A swab can be easily made by tying a small soft piece of sponge or a strip of muslin to the end of a small stick or a lead pencil. In case the nasal cavity is invaded, the solution must be passed through the nose by a syringe. The following directions for the preparation of solutions which we have found to give exceedingly satisfactory results may be useful to the unprofessional reader:

Chlorine Solution.—One part of a freshly prepared solution of chlorine gas, or chlorinated soda, in three to five parts of pure water, according to the strength of the solution and the sensibility of the affected parts. Keep tightly corked, and wrap the bottle with a dark cloth or paper.

Salt Solution.—Dissolve in a half pint of equal quantities of vinegar and water two heaping teaspoonsful of common salt. Use very freely.

Permanganate of Potash. One of the most useful of all disinfectants, is a good remedy in this disease. Dissolve in a pint of pure water, in a glass vessel, one-half dram of permanganate of potash or soda. Use of full strength or with an equal quantity of water. This solution will stain clothing upon which it happens to fall, as well as the skin. The stains are easily removed, however, by a weak solution of oxalic acid.

If these solutions are carefully prepared and faithfully used from the onset of the disease, the results will be exceedingly satisfactory. They can be obtained of any druggist, and can be readily prepared at home if the materials are at hand. It is important that every family should have the materials for one or two of the preparations constantly on hand in readiness for use without delay when occasion may require.

There is no known means by which the growth and development of germs may be more effectually checked than by the use of

Cold.—Cold applications should be made to the throat, externally, and the patient should be allowed to hold small bits of ice in the mouth and to swallow them occasionally. The best mode of application is to apply to the throat compresses composed of several folds of linen or cotton—lannel may be used when necessary—between the folds of which are placed small bits of ice, or small quantities of snow. The intensity of the cold may be regulated by the quantity of ice or snow used. When the patient cannot bear so great a degree of cold, compresses may be applied wrung out of cold or iced water. The compress must be large enough to cover the throat and extend well around the sides of the throat.

To guard against too prolonged lowering of the temperature and circulation of the part affected, once an hour or two the cold compress should be removed and the throat fomented for ten to twenty minutes, by means of flannels wrung out of water as hot as can be borne by the patient. The fomentations should be renewed every four or five minutes until three or four applications have been made. Hot fomentations, thoroughly applied, have all the good results of blisters, with none of their ill effects.

Hot Vapor.—To alleviate the suffering due to difficulty in breathing and swallowing, and to facilitate the removal of the false membrane, also requires the application of proper remedies. The hot applications already described greatly aid in securing these results; but there is no single remedy so efficient as the inhalation of hot vapor. It is not necessary that the vapor should be medicated, although such volatile disinfectants as chlorine and carbolic acid may be added in very small proportions with benefit. The important thing is that the vapor should be as hot as can be borne by the patient without discomfort. A temperature of 110 deg. to 120 deg. will be borne without difficulty by most patients. This remedy soon affords the patient so much relief that even little children manifest a very great appreciation of it. The warm vapor acts like a poultice in relieving the swelling, soreness and spasm, and in facilitating the separation of the false membrane. In cases of croupous diphtheria, especially when the larynx is involved, this remedy is almost the sole reliance for saving the patient's life.

Different modes of applying this remedy have been suggested. It is of the greatest importance that it be done thoroughly. A very good plan is to attach a rubber tube to the nose of the tea kettle. A tin tube can be readily made by a tinner if rubber can not be obtained. As the steam is generating, let the patient hold one end of the tube to his mouth and inhale the warm vapor as freely as he can.

No attempts should ever be made at the forcible removal of the membrane. If it is torn off, the mucous membrane is left sore and often raw, or bare. When removed thus another membrane is sure to form.

When the membrane has ceased to form, but fomentations should be assiduously applied to the throat in addition to the inhalation of warm vapor, which should be continuous at least fifteen minutes in each half hour.

When the nasal cavity is obstructed by false membrane, thorough syringing should be resorted to, the solution consisting of equal parts of good vinegar and warm water. The syringing should be continued fifteen or twenty minutes at a time, and renewed at brief intervals until the membrane is softened and comes away in pieces. Usually very great relief may be given the patient by this measure.

GENERIC TREATMENT.

For subduing the fever no remedy equals water in antipileptic effects. In general, the febrile action accompanying diphtheria does not rise so high as in most other febrile diseases; yet this symptom is one of no small importance. Unless the patient is sinking in collapse, the fever usually rises in proportion to the severity of the local affection. On the other hand, it will be found by those who will give those points particular attention that the local affection will become less intense in its activity when the fever is controlled by treatment. As before remarked no remedy excels water for this purpose. It may be applied in several ways with equally good effects. Both the graduated full bath and the wet sheet pack may be employed when the fever is high; but tepid sponging, with the application of large compresses applied about the trunk, after being wrung out of cold or tepid water, are generally sufficient to control the temperature in this disease, and are much more easily administered, also giving the patient much less inconvenience than the more heroic measures. They are also the advantage that they are less likely to be abused so as to harm the patient. These measures should be employed with greater or less frequency according to the height of the fever. When the fever rises high, with usual symptoms of great thirst, dryness of lips and skin, hot and flushed face and skin, full, rapid pulse, apply sponge bath every half hour and change compress once in ten or fifteen minutes until the fever abates.

At the outset of the disease, when the patient complains of chilly sensations, a warm blanket pack, given by wringing a woolen sheet out of water a little above blood heat and wrapping it snugly about the patient, will be found a very excellent remedy, not only for the chilliness, but also for the muscular soreness, which is also a frequent symptom of the onset of the disease.

Nourishment.—For sustaining the patient, too great reliance is put by many in the large use of iron and frequent feeding. We have never seen sufficient evidence of the utility of these methods to convince us of their efficiency. Others use stimulants in great quantities, which we believe to be productive of more harm than good. What the patient needs is nutrition, not stimulation. If overcrowded with food, and plied with aliment at too frequent intervals, the nutritive apparatus will have no time for the elaboration of food, and no time for