

## Statehood

### Idaho

The U.S. senate and house have both passed the bill admitting Idaho and without question she will come in on this Fourth of July.

There is a possibility of Wyoming also coming in at the same time as the agreement on a small amendment is all that now intervenes to her entrance upon statehood--Yakima Herald, July 3, 1890.

### Forty Three Stars

Idaho was admitted to statehood on the third of July and Wyoming would also have come in at the same time had the bill, which was passed, engrossed and signed, been adopted with the amendment of the house.

The senate passed the Wyoming bill by a party vote of 29 to 18. This action was for no other purpose than to strengthen the republicans in the upper branch of congress and to hold that power as an unqualified negative on national legislation against any adverse popular uprising for years to come.

Idaho and Wyoming are favored by the senate because they are republican while Arizona and New Mexico, better qualified for statehood by population, area and wealth, are knocking fruitlessly at the doors of congress because the senate has branded them as unqualified on account of their tendencies. This is a bold way of aggrandizing power--Yakima Herald, July 10, 1890.

## Territories

After the admission of the two Dakotas, Washington and Montana, there will still be five territories that will be candidates for admission.

Four of these have at some time formulated constitutions that have been left to season. Two of these, Idaho and Wyoming, are now engaged in revamping constitutions. The third one, New Mexico is about to engage in the same work. The territories and their estimated populations: Arizona 50,000; Idaho 100,000; New Mexico 100,000; Utah, 210,000; Wyoming 80,000. Yakima Herald, W.T. Sept. 19, 1889.

## Territories

Now that several territories are on their way to a place in the union of states, their vote becomes a matter of interest as the likelihood of becoming republican or democratic states is to be determined therefrom.

At the recent election Dakota chose a republican delegate to congress by a vote of 70,215 to 40,746. The vote of North Dakota was: Republican 25,310 ; democratic 15,701. That of South Dakota was Republican 44,905, Democratic 24,445. In 1884 the republican vote was 71,799 and the democratic 15,128. The population is estimated at 600,000.

Arizona territory elected a democratic delegate by a vote of 7,686 to 3,852. In 1884 the democratic vote was 5595 and the republican 6748. The vote of Arizona shows no material increase. The population is estimated at 95,000.

Idaho elected a republican delegate by 8151 to 6404. In 1884 the republican vote was 761 and the democratic 1547. The population is 105,260 as taken by a census in 1888.

Montana elected a republican delegate by a small majority. The exact returns have not been received. In 1884 the republican vote was 13,385 and the democratic 13,584. The democratic majority was 3718 in 1886. The population is estimated at 140,000.

New Mexico re-elected her democratic delegate by a small majority. In 1884 this delegate was elected by 12,271 to 9930. The population is estimated at 175,000.

Utah elected a Mormon delegate by 10,127 to 3484 cast for an anti-Mormon. In 1884 the Mormon vote was 23,239 and the anti-Mormon vote was 4,098. Population estimated at 210,000.

Washington elected a republican delegate by a vote of 20,291 to 18,920. In 1884 the republican vote was 20,847 and the democratic 20,905.

Wyoming elected a republican delegate by 10,451 to 7,557. In 1884 the democratic delegate was elected by 7,225 to 5,586. The population is estimated at 85,000.

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### Montana

Montana was admitted to statehood on Friday, November 8 and Governor Elect Joseph K. Toole was inaugurated at 2 o'clock that afternoon. By the throwing out of democratic votes the legislature was made republican. The democrats of course protested and carried the matter to the courts, and pending the hearing of the contest, the republican canvassing board met, counted the votes, leaving out an entire precinct that was strongly democratic, sent the returns to the president and adjourned sine die. Two days afterward the court rendered a decision that the votes of the condemned precinct should be counted but there was then no territorial board to make the returns to.

President Harrison, knowing the situation, admitted the territory and thus it came into the union a republican state by gross fraud-  
Yakima Herald, W.T. North Yakima, November 14, 1889.