

THE TELLER.
LEWISTON, NORTH IDAHO.
SATURDAY, APRIL 20th, 1878.
Constitutional Convention.

We have not received sufficient data of the returns of the election of delegates in Washington to the constitutional convention, to fully and fairly form an opinion as to the sentiment of the people upon the question, hence we can only surmise the wish of the people upon the question. The vote of the people authorizing the calling of a convention, though not large, yet of the votes cast the majority was large, and hence it amounted to full instructions to the Legislature to make provision for such a convention and said Legislature fulfilled their trust as we have reason to believe in good faith. We think the number of delegates to be chosen, should have been larger in order to have all classes of the people and all locations fully represented. But the question of economy, which has seemed to enter largely into the legislation of Washington, no doubt entered as a reason for this limited number. After the passage of the act authorizing the convention, the press of Washington with one or two exceptions hailed the passage of the act with favor, and we believe that portion of the press west of the Cascades continued to endorse the policy up to the day of the election of delegates. The *Union*, *Statesman*, *News* and *Gazette* east of the mountains, for some time expressed faith and hope in the convention. But for some unaccountable reason unknown to us, the few issues before the election, gave great evidence of apathy, and the *Statesman* in its issue the week before the election counselled voters to stay away from the polls. But the *Watchman* from the first doubted the ability of Washington to maintain a state government. A short time before the election the *Union* sounded the question of the counties of Walla Walla and Columbia going to Oregon, and strongly intimated its sentiment in favor of the Oregon annexation. This was done upon the revival of the question in Congress by Senator Mitchell, of Oregon. The position of both the editors of *Union* and *Statesman* have long been known as favoring this move, and so long as there seemed to be hope of accomplishing the same, they seemed to adhere to this programme. Whether this revival of the question by Mitchell had anything to do with the course lately pursued by those journals in relation to the Washington state convention, we are not authorized to say. The old love for Oregon may have had something to do with the question of a state government for Washington. The courtesy shown by the Washington Legislature in embracing North Idaho and inviting a delegate from here, we could not help but appreciate, and our position is that which makes us seek the state government and oppose the lopping off of the counties of Walla Walla and Columbia to Oregon. The Sound people also never will consent to this loss of Walla Walla and Columbia counties. No portion of Eastern Washington save these two counties will ever give their consent to this loss, and unless there has been a very great change in public sentiment of those two counties during the last two years, not one-fifth of the people of those two counties will ever consent to going to Oregon, so long as there is hope of Washington becoming a state within the next twenty years. Basing our estimates upon what we know of the sentiment of the people in those two counties, when the question was mooted in 1873 and '74, we are safe in saying that not one-tenth of the people wanted then to go to Oregon under any circumstances and conditions, and so far as we know the question has not been publicly agitated since that time, so as to call forth an expression, and yet to a sane man it does not seem that the objections lately urged to the convention by the Walla Walla press have been such as to furnish reasonable grounds for the

apathy of the people apparent in the late election of delegates. They are trivial and partisan and not such as ought in the least to undermine the efforts of the people of Washington to perfect a state constitution embodying the genius and principles suited to a great and prosperous state, and in harmony with our great character of liberties, the constitution of the United States. Further developments of the result of the late election, will doubtless show more of the inner workings that have influenced the people in this matter, meantime we of North Idaho will watch with interest. We have shown our hand and we are disposed to play it in earnest and to win.

Letter From Warrens.
WARRENS, March, '78.
FRIEND LELAND: The month of March has been exceptionally mild here and the snow has almost entirely disappeared along the creek. The season bids fair to be early, but short, owing to the slight amount of snow on the mountains. Pack trains are expected to be in by the middle of May, but if they wait for each other to break the road, there is no likelihood of any supplies coming in so long as there is any road breaking to be done. If the packers would combine and divide the trouble and expense of opening the road they could easily make the trip now and be well repaid for their efforts. The upper bridge on Secesh creek is broken down at one end so that if neglected until high water, it will be entirely swept away. It could be repaired immediately at a moderate outlay, compared with the cost of building an entirely new bridge.

Speculating as to the future of the camp and looking at the facts square and fairly, it is evident that the days of the miner with simply pick, pan and shovel as capital are about over. The placers are fast passing into the hands of chisellers, with the exception of such ground as requires considerable capital to open and work. Prospecting has developed no new ground of such extent as to give new life to the camp, for so long a time that the individual fitting out for a prospecting trip, must take his own chance entirely. The truth is the region has been pretty thoroughly prospected and the result has been that the richest ground has been in and tributaries to Meadow creek. Most of the show ground in this tract has been worked out, or sold to chisellers, and there remains only the Big Meadows, on which to depend for great results in the future so far as the placers are concerned. But to obtain the millions that all believe to be contained in this deposit, capital is required. The amount is variously estimated at from twenty to fifty thousand dollars, which will be required to open the ground. Furthermore no company could be induced to invest the requisite amount until it obtained sufficient ground to warrant their outlay. It has been claimed that there were parties enough interested in the possession of the Meadows at present to properly open and work the ground, if they would effect a combination among themselves for the purpose. Out side of this comes the quartz interest of the camp. The hopes of the quartz men are again somewhat raised by the appearance of an agent of parties who have leased the Rescue. The general disposition of those interested is to favor any move of this work, but they have been disappointed so many times in their expectations that something was to be done that they should look forward rather anxiously for some visible proof that the parties mean business. That there is an abundance of good quartz in Warrens, no one who has been there and seen it can dispute, and whenever the cost of working it can be reduced to approximate the cost of working rock elsewhere, there appears to be no reason why scores of ledges now lying practically worthless, will not yield a handsome return to those having the energy to work them. The great drawback to the prosperity of the camp is and must of necessity be sometime, be its inaccessibility, but it is not to be expected that a road will be built until developments in the camp warrant the outlay. Therefore those who are the pioneers must work at great disadvantage, and it should be borne in mind by those with whom they have to deal, that although they may prove the property upon which they work to be valuable, that very fact enhances nearly as much the value of all other property in camp.

The Convention Election.

The most inexperienced politician did not expect a full vote to be cast for delegates to the Constitutional Convention. Many conspired to make the total number of votes cast much less than the lowest estimate. Notwithstanding the fact that the returns of the election in 1876 showed quite a majority in favor of calling a Constitutional Convention, we have good reason to believe that it was not a fair expression of the will of the people. The law provides that the ballots should be "for Constitution" or "against Constitution." The ballots were printed with the word "Constitution" on the bottom, the voter being supposed to write the word "for" or "against" as he desired. There can be no doubt that a very large number of the voters had simply the printed word "Constitution" on them, nor can there be a reasonable doubt of the truth of the supposition that the election judges who favored the project counted all such votes as being cast for the Constitution. This supposition caused many people to refrain from voting for delegates. Many people thought they were called upon to vote for a State government and refrained from voting because they did not want one. There was but one "regular ticket" in the field. At first it was proposed to run a non-partisan, best-man ticket, but the politicians would not allow that to be done. The Republicans put up a full ticket, but the Democrats, for the first time in their history, refrained from nominating. At a late hour two or three Democrats were announced as candidates, but in so quiet a manner that only a few people knew any one was running, or who they were. The press throughout the territory took no interest in the matter, and so far as we were able to observe the candidates took less. No meetings were held in this portion of the territory and but a very few were held on Puget Sound.

So far as we have been able to learn polls were opened in only four of the ten precincts of this county, the total vote cast being less than 150. The city of Walla Walla is divided into two election precincts. In one precinct 51 votes were cast, in the other 54. Of the 54 polled in North Walla Walla but 13 had the names of delegates on them. The rest bore the simple legend "no subsidy." Polls were opened in two precincts in Columbia county and the vote cast was very light, outside of Dayton. Returns from the Sound have not been received, but there is no reason to think that they did but little better "over there." The people having in this unmistakable manner given evidence of their lack of interest in the proposal to form a State out of Washington Territory, we suggest to the delegates elected that they would delegate pleasure to the people, if they would meet long enough to adopt a memorial asking Congress to pass a bill enabling the territories to elect their own officers, and then adjourn sine die.

Land Taken.

We learn that the country above Lewiston, on the south side of Snake river, is about all taken up where there is a chance to obtain water readily. The hill land is being located too, but there is much of that kind still vacant. There is some valuable land to the right of the road leading to Mt. Idaho, and outside of the reservation. The reservation, however, embraces a great portion of the most valuable land along the foot hills of the Craig mountain. A great deal of this land, above Lewiston in the direction named, has been taken since December last. — *W. W. Union.*

We have no south side of Snake river above Lewiston till we arrive above Old's Ferry. Between said ferry and Lewiston the river runs nearly north and south. On the Lewiston side (east side,) of said river and south of Lewiston extending to Craig's mountain there is a large body of excellent land, not yet taken which lies outside the reservation. Many claims have been taken since last December, but not one twentieth of the original vacant land. Send along your land settlers.

N. P. R. Extension.

The *Oregonian* thinks there is yet some hope of the extension of the North Pacific grant by Congress, upon a basis that will be acceptable to the company. It gathers this hope from the fact that the House bill as reported is acceptable, and from the further fact that up on the Senate committee reporting the Mitchell bill, which was not acceptable to the company, Senator Windom presented in substance the House bill and moved its reference to another committee which was carried. Time will develop things. We hope for the construction of a road.

Assailing North Idaho.

A nondescript who signs himself "A Missionary" appears in the *Waisburg Times* arraigning the people of North Idaho as greedy, because they want the protection of the troops against Indian aggressions and uprisings, and cites an article which the *TELLER* copied from the *Avalanche*, headed with an expression made by Hon. Phil Cleary in a letter to the *Avalanche*, which expression is as follows: "Unless the government gives us protection, God help North Idaho." *Missionary* says he knows this man Cleary, and then says "I purpose explaining the difficulty. In the first place the almighty dollar is at the bottom. There is a small portion of agricultural land in the Spokane country, near the confluence of that river with the Columbia, and another small portion near Colville, another near Mt. Idaho, etc. Now these poor devils can not get rich raising grain unless the government protection is granted. That is unless Uncle Sam establishes a military post for their especial benefit. The truth is the few settlers desire a market at exorbitant prices for their products." Now we say this *Missionary* is a fraud. The sections of country where he claims these greedy people dwell is all in Washington territory save Mt. Idaho, and yet he charges all this greediness to the people of Idaho, by ironically demanding that the government establish at least seventy five military posts in Idaho territory." Now the people of Mt. Idaho last year lost the greater portion of their crops, and much of their stock, and many of their lives by the murderous Indians, and all the families were compelled to abandon their homes for safety, and for up for the period of eight weeks during the war, and they have some good reason to ask for protection. Phil Cleary whom *Missionary* says he knows, is not a producer of grain or vegetables, but a miner and of course has no farm products to sell, but when these are at high price, he has to pay more for such as he and his men consume. Hence the almighty dollar argument could not have induced him to make known his apprehensions. *Missionary* evinces that he knows nothing of the subject upon which he writes, and further that he is a malicious villifier of a people that he knows not of. The public can rest assured of one thing, and that is that *Missionary* will never venture out and make a settlement on the frontier of this Indian country. His cowardice would keep every hair on his head standing on end, with fear of the red skins. So long as he is surrounded with a dense population too numerous to invite Indian raids, he will be brave enough to assail the motives of the men who are exposed with a flourish of governmental economy.

DIED.

In East Portland, April 12th, S. J. Louis, youngest daughter of Alex and Mary J. Fox, aged 9 years, 7 months and 20 days. Funeral from the residence of the family in Holladay's addition, this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend. Lewiston, Idaho and Victoria, B. C. papers copy. — *Oregonian.*

SCHOOL OPENS

—AT—
GRANGEVILLE,
May 6th, 1878.

IN GRANGEVILLE HALL, COMMON & Higher branches taught. Normal class drill 1 1/2 teachers with lectures on Theory and practice if desired. Musical department.

IN CHARGE OF

MISS REINHARDT.

Organ furnished. Parents desiring a pleasant retreat during the hot summer months can thus secure educational advantages for their children.

For further particulars address
J. D. FLENNER, Principal.

Dissolution Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore existing between J. Kleisner and C. L. Williams is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be carried on by J. Kleisner at the old stand on Montgomery street. All debts due the late firm will be collected by J. Kleisner and all demands against said firm be paid by said J. Kleisner. C. L. WILLIAMS.
Lewiston April 19th, 1878.

JOHN P. VOLLMER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE
OF ALL KINDS.

MERCHANDISE
OF ALL KINDS.
A General Assortment
OF
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
Groceries, Crockery,
AND GLASSWARE.
Cutlery, Tobacco
Miners' Goods
Etc., Etc.,

LEWISTON BAKERY
MONTGOMERY STREET,
LEWISTON, I. T.
BREAD, PIES AND CAKES; ALSO
Cakes, Confectionery, Liqueurs and Cigars.
S. Wildenbaker has purchased all the
interest of Conrad Wintch in the above business
and will hereafter be business in the name
S. WILDENBAKER. 18-19 23-17

CITY MEAT MARKET
CUSTOMERS WILL FIND THAT
from 2 doors East of J. P. Voller's
those who favor us with a call will find the
supply only the best articles of meats, and
kinds of sausages at a REASONABLE PRICE.
J. KLEISNER, Proprietor.
14-17

LIVERY STABLE
M. NOLAND & W. A. CALDWELL
PROPRIETORS.
AT THE OLD STAND FORMERLY KEPT
by H. Crites, on the north side of B Street.
LEWISTON, NORTH IDAHO
—
GENERAL FEED, SALES
AND
LIVERY BUSINESS
Old and new Patrons are invited,
will find the management
"Not So Coarse"

Local Advertisements.
A. DAMAS
Dealer in general
MERCHANDISE.
Forwarding and Commission.
LEWISTON I. T.
Constantly on hand the most complete stock
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE
IN THE TERRITORY.
BEING AGENT FOR MANY OF THE
Business of goods that I offer for sale, and
other lines having been bought at the
Lowest Cash Price,
From first hand in SAN FRANCISCO and
EAST.
I Am Prepared To
OFFER UNEQUAL BARGAINS
To Buyers.
GRAINS AND SUITABLE FARM PRO-
duce, taken at the highest market price.
BAIRD BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF THE
FLORENCE, WARRENS AND
ELK CITY
EXPRESS.
Transacting business with WASHINGTON, PACIFIC
COAST & OREGON, Express. Also carrying the
S. Mail from Lewiston to the above named
places, and intermediate points.
Always Supplied With The Best
Of horses, coaches and "accommodating"
whips. NEVER FAILING TO GO THROUGH
ON TIME.
TRANSPORTATION OF
PASSENGERS, TREASURE
COLLECTIONS, ORDERS, &c.,
MADE A SPECIALTY, AND ANY
all business entrusted to them will
attended to promptly. We are making
weekly trips to and from Lewiston, I. T.,
Stages. Leaving Lewiston at 4 o'clock A. M.
on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and leaving Mt.
Idaho at 7 o'clock A. M., on Mondays &
Thursdays of each week. Making weekly
trips with the mining camps, Elk City,
Florence and Warrens.
The best of references given if required.
1-17
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