

# LEWISTON TELLER.

LEWISTON, NORTH IDAHO, FRIDAY JULY 5th. 1878.

NO. 38.

## THE TELLER.

Published Every Friday Evening.  
—BY—  
A. LELAND & SON,  
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LEWISTON I. T.

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ONZO LELAND. CHAS. F. LELAND.

Arrival and Departure of Mails to and from Lewiston, I. T.  
Mail from Walla Walla and intermediate points, Leaves daily, (Sundays excepted), at 7 P. M. Arrives daily, (Sundays excepted), at 11 P. M.

Mail from Mt. Idaho, Florence, Warrens, City and Slate Creek. Leaves Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Arrives Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 P. M.  
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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF IDAHO.  
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Governor.....M. Prayman  
Secretary.....R. A. Sidebottom  
Treasurer.....Witcher  
Attorney.....John Hutton  
Recorder.....J. Perrault  
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District.....M. E. Hollister  
District.....A. L. Richardson  
District.....Geo. Ainslie  
District.....H. E. Prickett  
District Attorney.....F. E. Ensign

Judges of the 1st and 2d districts assemble at the capital on the first day in January in each year, and constitute the Supreme Court of the Territory. The Judge of the 2d district as Chief Justice, and 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:  
Idaho District.....Wm. H. Chandler  
Lewiston District.....John B. Miller  
James Stout

NEZ PERCE COUNTY OFFICIALS:  
Judge.....D. J. Warner  
Auditor & Recorder.....Ezra Baird  
Treasurer.....Thos. Hudson  
Assessor.....A. Binard  
County Commissioners.....J. W. Northrup  
.....N. B. Holbrook  
.....Wm. Erving  
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SHOSHONE COUNTY OFFICIALS:  
Judge.....D. L. Elliott  
Auditor & Recorder.....John Malloy  
Treasurer.....W. B. Yanis  
Assessor.....M. Maule  
County Commissioners.....C. F. Brown  
.....P. Gaffney  
.....R. M. G. Bradley  
.....D. H. Jaume

IDAHO COUNTY OFFICIALS:  
Judge.....A. Shuway  
Auditor & Recorder.....C. W. Case  
Treasurer.....B. F. Morris  
Assessor.....F. O'Grier  
County Commissioners.....K. W. White  
.....G. Dempster  
.....J. S. Fockler

[FROM OUR EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENT.]  
Proceedings of the Constitutional Convention now in Session in Walla Walla, W. T.

JUNE 25th.  
Convention met at 9 A. M. Roll call. Journal read and approved.

Mr. Dennison from committee No. 1, reported legislative articles which was laid upon table and ordered printed.  
Mr. Stewart from committee No. 2, reported article on the executive which was laid upon the table and ordered printed.

Mr. Emery from committee on engrossment reported the articles on preamble, distribution of powers and boundaries as duly engrossed.

On motion of Larrabee the preamble was re-submitted to committee No. 3.  
Mr. Eldridge gave notice that on tomorrow he would move to change rule 18, so that an article could be amended by a two-thirds vote at any stage of the proceedings instead of by a unanimous consent.

A motion to adjourn was lost.  
The article on amendments was taken from the table and read a first and second time and on motion of Mr. Lacy was considered in committee of the whole, Mr. Eldridge in the chair. After due consideration in committee they arose and reported back the article on amendments with amendments, which was adopted and the article ordered to be engrossed.

The article on declaration of rights was taken from table, read first and second time and referred to committee of the whole, Mr. Eldridge in the chair. After consideration till the hour of 12 M., committee arose reported progress and asked leave to sit again, and leave was granted.

On motion convention took a recess till 2 P. M.  
Afternoon. Convention met at 2 P. M., and went into committee of the whole for the further consideration of the declaration of rights. At 5 P. M., committee arose and reported that they had not concluded their labors and asked leave to sit again, leave was granted, and on motion convention adjourned.

JUNE 26th.  
Convention met at 9 A. M. Roll call. Journal read and approved. Mr. Stewart from committee No. 2, reported articles, administration and officers. On motion laid upon table and ordered printed.

Mr. Dennison from special committee on resolution declaring delegate from Idaho, entitled to the right of voting in the convention by virtue of his election by the people of the three northern counties of Idaho, back without recommendation, motion to lay the resolution on the table and make it the special order for to-morrow was lost. Mr. Bradshaw rose to a point of order. The President ruled the point of order not well taken. The question then re-carried upon the adoption of the resolution, the discussion upon which occupied the convention till the hour of 12 M., and convention then took a recess till 2 P. M.

Afternoon. Convention met and after roll call received the discussion of the resolution and continued till late in the afternoon, and then was voted upon with the following result: Ayes—Henry and Hanna, 2. Noes—Andrews, Bradshaw, Dennison, Eldridge, Emery, Gilmore, Larrabee, Lacy, O'dell, Stewart, Wait and Mr. President, 12; absent, George, 1. So the resolution was lost.

Mr. President presented a communication from Gen. Sprague relative to further appropriations for the improvement of Snake river, which was laid upon the table to be hereafter taken up for consideration of the convention.

Mr. Eldridge made his motion to amend the 18th rule, which was adopted and the amendment was made.  
On motion convention adjourned.

THURSDAY June 27th.  
Convention met at 9 A. M. Roll call.

Journal read and approved.  
On motion of O'dell communication of Gen. Sprague's was taken from the table and considered in convention, and a committee of three consisting of O'dell, Henry and Bradshaw was appointed to draft a memorial to Congress for an increased appropriation for the improvement of Snake river, as suggested by the communication before the convention.

On motion convention went into committee of the whole on bill of rights, Eldridge in the chair, and continued in session till 12 M., then arose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again. Leave was granted. Convention then took a recess till 2 P. M.

Afternoon. The convention met at the appointed hour, resolved itself in committee of the whole on declaration of rights, Eldridge in the chair, and so continued until 5 P. M., then arose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again, and leave was granted, and convention adjourned.

JUNE 28th.  
Convention met at 8 A. M. Roll call. Journal read and approved.

Convention then went into committee of the whole on declaration of rights, Eldridge in the chair, and continued in session till the hour of noon, then arose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again, which was granted. Convention then took a recess till 2 P. M.

Afternoon. Convention assembled at the hour, went into committee again on subject before them, and after a short time arose and reported back the article declaration of rights with amendments and recommendation that they be adopted. The report was then laid upon the table and ordered printed.

Then convention again went into committee on executive. Mr. Lacy in the chair. After deliberation in committee, committee arose, reported back executive with amendments, with a recommendation that they be adopted. The amendments were adopted and article ordered to be engrossed for third reading.

Convention then adjourned till 2 P. M., on Saturday, June 29th.

JUNE 29th.  
Convention met at 2 P. M. Roll call. Journal read and approved.

Mr. Dennison offered separate articles to be submitted with constitution on female suffrage, and moved that they be referred to committee No. 3. Mr. Larrabee moved that they be laid upon the table and ordered printed.

Convention then went into committee on the legislative article. Mr. Stewart in the chair, and so continued till 5 P. M., then arose and reported progress and leave was granted for them to sit again. Convention adjourned.

Indian Outrage.  
DEADWOOD, June 26.—Last Sunday the Indians made their first demonstration of hostility of the season by firing upon citizens of Deadwood who were on a hunting trip near the Redwater, thirty miles from here. The men had killed an antelope and were fastening it on ponies when two shots were fired and struck in close proximity to them. They quickly dropped their antelope and made their escape, followed by several more shots from the hostiles, five of whom were in view. Yesterday the three men made their appearance in Galena City, at Bear Buttes, and reported that a band of about fifteen Indians had run them in. Gen. Bradley and command are in the vicinity of Redwater, and will doubtless soon come in contact with some of the roaming bands of hostiles.

A Palpitating Heart.  
Very often persons have a palpitating heart after eating, or the food sours on the stomach. The sides tremble, there is difficulty in breathing, headache, dizziness, nervousness, bad breath, irritable temper, loss of strength, if any of these symptoms exist you may conclude you are dyspeptic, or, that your liver is out of order. The gastric juice of the stomach for the purpose of dissolving the food has become so weak, consequently the food ferments giving rise to the distressing symptoms above mentioned. We must first make the gastric juice strong enough to take hold of the food and dissolve it soon as it reaches the stomach. WHITE'S PATENT Flower taken before or soon after eating, before fermentation commences, cures all such cases. Ask your druggist, J. Q. Moxley for it. Price, 25 cts and 75 cts. \*2-25-4 mo.

Moses and his Band.  
FORT SIMCOX, W. T., June 18th, 1878.  
TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN.

Having just returned from the camp of Chief Moses, to whom I was bearer of dispatches from Gen. Howard and Mr. Wilbur, I will give the readers of your paper a short account of my visit. Many in the country are fearful of an outbreak of Moses Indians upon the whites and anything coming direct from him in regard to his mind on the subject of fighting will be of peculiar interest to the settlers on the outskirts of this upper country.

I left Fort Simcox on the 12th of June, and have just arrived here again to-day, the 18th. I found Moses about sixty miles from Priest's rapids and about ten miles from the Columbia upon the Winatchie river. He was there on a visit to his people, his own home being about 25 miles up the Columbia on the other side.

I found the Indians in somewhat a perturbed state of mind, owing to certain rumors in regard to the soldiers under Gen. Howard coming to force them into some kind of terms. Their ideas were very vague, and the minds were in suspense, not knowing exactly what to expect.

They had heard of Gen. Howard going up the Columbia with troops, and had not learned of the trouble with the Bannocks; hence the movements of the troops were a mystery to Moses and his people. Gen. Howard had a set day to meet Moses at the Spokane Falls, and the Indians were apprehensive that there was being a trap set to take them by surprise.

I found that Moses was glad to meet me and to learn that I had a communication from Gen. Howard. He expressed himself as much relieved to learn that Gen. Howard was going to fight the Bannocks and Snakes, and had no intention to interfere with him. He said he had no intention to fight—did not want to fight—would not fight unless an attempt was made to force him away from his lands. In order to inform his people, he immediately sent out runners to tell them that Gen. Howard was after other hostile Indians, and had none but peaceable intentions towards Moses and his people.

Moses said: "I know the consequences of the war with the whites as well as any one. We might kill a good many whites, and many of us should be killed, but in the end we should be beaten." He expressed himself as opposed to going upon the Yakima reservation; said he would never go there, that he wished to be free from treaty obligation; he had not sold his land to the government. In fact it had never been sold. He wanted to live with peace between his people and the whites and wanted to remain on his own land where he was, as the country was only good for stock raising.

He stated that a number of Palouse and Nez Perces Indians had come down to him and attempted to incite his people to war with the whites, and had got some of his people excited on the subject, but he sent them away telling them he had enough trouble without their making him more with his people.

He said: "I am here as a prisoner or like a prisoner, and am watching my people to see that they do nothing wrong."

He had great respect for Gen. Howard and would meet the General at any point he might designate when he gets through his campaign. He further stated that he felt no doubt that when his people and Gen. Howard met in council they would be able to set all matters in dispute in an amicable manner. He thought the white people should not be alarmed as he had no bad intentions towards them.

During my stay at Moses's camp an Indian with whom I am acquainted took me aside stated to me that the Indians up there were all prepared to fight in case of emergency; they had plenty of guns and ammunition, and plenty to eat. They had no intention of fighting if they were undisturbed, but that if an attempt was made to remove them they would fight to a man.

From all that I can see and learn, I am fully convinced that Moses wishes to avoid war. He said to me: "I want to see my women and children grow up in peace." I charged him to not believe flying rumors, but to always wait until he should get news from proper authority; that there was no intention on the part of the government to deal unfairly with him in any respect.

I am satisfied that the best course for the white settlers to pursue is to treat Moses squarely and not allow him to feel all the time that they are suspect-

ing him of doing mischief. He feels very sensitive to such suspicions and the treatment he receives in consequence. He says there are so many stories afloat about his going to fight that he can't act as he would otherwise. He feels afraid some one might shoot him down if he should go out among the whites much. The whites noticing that he stays away more than formerly, attribute it to bad feeling. Each being suspicious of the other, the fact has much tendency to cause the trouble both desire to avert.

Both parties need to pay less attention to unfounded rumors and be more open and frank. CHAS. R. MCKAY,  
Include North Idaho.

The Legislature of the Territory of Washington has repeatedly memorialized Congress to annex to us the counties of Idaho, Shoshone and Nez Perce, which constitute that portion of Idaho Territory known as North Idaho. The inhabitants of those counties have at various times importuned Congress to annex them to Washington Territory. There is no question that the union of Northern Idaho and Washington is desired by the inhabitants of both. When the Legislature of Washington invited the counties of Northern Idaho to send a delegate to the Constitutional Convention now in session in this city, and provided for paying his expenses, it simply carried out the wish of the people. When those counties went to the trouble and expense of choosing a delegate, they unmistakably expressed their desire to form part of the proposed State. We do not think there is much force in the objection urged to the proposal to include Northern Idaho within the boundaries of the new State; "that there is no precedent for including more country than there is already within the bounds of the Territory." There are plenty of precedents for making the boundaries of a new State less than the limits of the Territory, out of which it was made. Suppose Congress was petitioned to pass an enabling act before the attempt was made to form a State, would it be competent and proper for the people of North Idaho to unite with us in the petition? The answer must be an unqualified yes. That position being correct, we ask why is it any more improper, any less legal, to frame a Constitution for a State which shall include North Idaho and Washington Territory, and with it petition Congress for admission into the Union?

The naked question of including North Idaho in the limits of the State of Washington, was after sharp debate, decided in the affirmative. But during the process of framing the Constitution it will frequently "come up again." It is to be hoped that all parts of the Constitution will be so framed as to include North Idaho within its scope. The people of Eastern Washington and North Idaho expect it to be so made. If their wishes in this matter are disregarded, without a better reason than we have yet heard advanced, we believe it will prove fatal to the present State project.

A political consideration might be urged in this matter. Congress bids fair to be Democratic for years. The counties of Idaho, Shoshone and Nez Perce, at the last election cast 458 Democratic and 285 Republican votes. Add this Democratic vote to this Territory and it would come so near equalizing things, that a Democratic Congress would have little to fear by our admission into the Union.—W. W. Union.

Wanted a Man to "Sit with Sal."  
[From the Virginia Chronicle.]  
Yesterday afternoon a green looking couple, evidently newly married, called at the photograph gallery of Beals & Waterhouse and wanted their pictures taken. Just as Mr. Beals got his plate ready the man pulled him aside and wanted to ask him a favor. "I was told in Carson you took the best pictures in the state. Now, you see Sal and I got hitched down there last Monday; now, you see, her folks go a good deal on style, and they live in the states. They never saw me, and if I send my mug back east they'll be dead agin me sure. I'm a darned sight better than I look, and when people know me they vote me a brick. Now, what I want is to get some good lookin' man to sit with Sal for a picture. Will you stand in? She's willin'. Them big whiskers of your's will catch 'em sure and create harmony. You look like a solid capitalist, and they'd take me for a petty larceny thief." Mr. Beals enjoyed the idea immensely, and sat with Sal for a picture, which will doubtless carry joy into the household of the eastern relatives in a week or so.

SADDLERY,  
GREAT BARGAINS  
—IN—  
SADDLES AND HARNESS  
—AT—

T. S. BILLINGS  
MONTGOMERY STREET,  
LEWISTON, I. T.

IMPORTER & MANUFACTURER  
—OF THE BEST—  
SADDLES and HARNESS,  
WHIPS, SPURS, CURRYCOMBS,  
BRIDLE BITS, STIRRUPS and  
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CARRIAGE TRIMMING  
Done on short notice.  
REPAIRING OF ARTICLES IN HIS LINE.

ALL SALES and ALL WORK at LOW PRICES. Fully to go ELSEWHERE to PURCHASE.  
April 13th, 1878, st.

Montgomery Street, Lewiston.  
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GREATLY REDUCED IN PRICES.

HARDWARE  
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DONE AT LIVING RATES  
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Workman Like Manner By  
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Including HORSE SHOEING, REPAIRING and IRONING of WAGONS, SHARPENING PLOWS and REPAIRING FARMING MACHINERY and TOOLS.  
MILL MACHINERY,  
And all other work of the trade.  
OPPOSITE LUNA STABLE,  
LEWISTON, I. T.

April 13th, 1878, st.

CITY HOTEL,  
LEWISTON, NORTH IDAHO.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW LOCATED in the above named hotel, and having thoroughly  
REMODELED IT,  
can assure patrons the  
VERY BEST OF  
ACCOMMODATIONS AFFORDED  
IN THE CITY.

The rooms are conveniently arranged and completely renovated, and open to accommodate the public in style not surpassed in Lewiston.  
A Bar is attached where the choicest Liquors and Cigars can be obtained.

A. BITTNER,  
Proprietor.

business you can engage in. \$5 to \$20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth \$5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address Stronox & Co., Portland, Maine. \*2-29-ly.