

THE TELLER.

LEWISTON, NORTH IDAHO.

FRIDAY.....SEPTEMBER 6th 1878.

Murder will out.

It has puzzled some to know why the editor of the Walla Walla Statesman has seen fit to malign the purpose of the members of the late Constitutional Convention, even before they assembled, to speak disparagingly of their acts while together, to belittle and besmear them since their adjournment, and counsel opposition to a Constitution for the State of Washington. He never has so far as we have seen advanced any logical reasons for this opposition. In former years he has been identified with the movement to dismember Washington Territory and carry the counties of Walla Walla and Columbia to the State of Oregon. In this matter he was acting in the interest of Oregon and adversely to the interests of the people of Washington, and especially adversely to the interests of the counties named. On two or three occasions meetings of the people of those counties have been held and resolutions almost unanimously adopted in opposition to this going to Oregon. Since which time he has been comparatively silent in his paper upon the question. Prominent members of the O. S. N. Co. in the winter of 1874, sent letters to sundry parties in those counties urging an effort to have those counties go to Oregon. The Seattle Dispatch now charges the editor of the Statesman as being the advocate and exponent of the O. S. N. Company, and uses the following language:

"Our amiable and estimable friend Newell, who believes that the management of that portion of the Territory lying south of the Columbia river belongs exclusively to the O. S. N. Co., and that he is the Viceroys of that company for that province, fulminates the following dire threat upon us poor clam eaters, who he has always regarded as outside barbarians, not loyal to his sovereign."

His opposition to everything and everybody existing on Puget Sound is abundantly manifested in his paper. The Dispatch then quotes the following language used by Newell, which is fully significant of his continued adherence to the Oregon scheme; and his convictions and purposes to endeavor to cut loose from the Sound and go to Oregon. Mark Newell's language:

"We are compelled to give them notice, that unless honesty, fair dealings are hereafter adopted, Walla Walla county will make another move to cut loose from the clam eaters, for the purpose of being annexed to Oregon, where we properly belong."

Here is an instance of a man seeking to sway public sentiment, living in Washington Territory, which is fast assuming a position to become a great and powerful State, and at the same time threatening to dismember and cripple that Territory to enrich the State of Oregon, not because the people of his county want the change, not because it can be shown that it would be to the interest of that people to have the change, but simply because he has taken umbrage at some acts, of some politicians on the Sound whom he thinks have not dealt fairly and honestly with his county. The trick is Newell is wedded to Oregon, is an enemy to Washington Territory or the greater part of it, that part which he does not hope to carry with him to Oregon. Whether or not he is a paid and pensioned publisher by those in Oregon who covet Walla Walla and Columbia counties, we know not, certainly his position is a strange one, if it be voluntary and not the product of bribery and pelf. Consider it in any light we may, no man who has Washington Territory, the good of its people at heart, or who ever indulges the hope that she can be made a State, can receive the counsels of such a journalist except with great distrust. His alliance with the Democratic party, ought not and will not screen him. In fact his affinities with the Democrats of Washington are terrible mixed. None of them love or respect him. There are a few who seem to fear his vicious pen, and beyond that his influence to control public sentiment may be counted for naught. That people must be serfs who would be governed by his arbitrary and vindictive counsels. Wedded dur-

ing a long life to principles of revenge towards his enemies, captious, selfish and uncompromising with those who would be otherwise his friends, constantly snarling and growling, as a journalist he is like the upas tree emitting moral and political poison wherever his influence extends. We do not think his threats will intimidate the people of the Sound or be of sufficient force to warp the people of his own county and induce them to cut their own throat by favoring the scheme of going to Oregon to avoid making Washington a State.

Objections Urged.

The Columbia Chronicle is now under the editorial charge of M. W. Mitchell, who in a leader under the head of "The State of Washington," makes sensible replies to two objections urged by the Boise Statesman against the absorbing by the new State, of three northern counties of Idaho. The first of the Statesman's objections as put by the Chronicle (for we never receive the Statesman) is "On the ground of the doubtful policy of the government to cut off our Territory to add to another." It is answered by saying that the government cut off from Washington Territory to make Idaho, and it is equally right that the government should now restore it back again. The other objection is that it should not "be cut off without the consent of the balance of Idaho Territory." The answer to this is that there is no identity of interest between north and south Idaho while there is between north Idaho and Washington Territory, and that the people of these northern counties prefer to belong where their commercial and social interests ally them. The Statesman is on a stern chase when it pursues the people of this section on this question, and the distance between it and them will continue to widen rapidly. It is without argument to sustain its position.

Advocate not Oppose.

The Boise Statesman objects to incorporating the three counties forming northern Idaho in the proposed State of Washington, because Idaho would thereby lose an extensive section of country which is being rapidly settled by industrious farmers who can be made to pay taxes, to be used in governing the sparsely settled mining region of that Territory. The settlers in the three counties understand the situation, and are unanimously in favor of the change. Did the Statesman ever study over the idea that by incorporating the three counties, the chances for adding the Senators and Congressmen from another Pacific coast State, with power to demand the aid of the general government in opening the Columbia, the building of the P. D. & S. L. R. R. and kindred enterprises of more benefit to the rest of Idaho than could the taxes collected in the three counties during the next hundred years, would be very greatly advanced? We trow not. The Statesman is too able a sheet to advocate the selfish doctrine it has suggested. Its editors should see the vast advantages which would insure to the balance of the Territory by the admission of the proposed State of Washington, and seeing these should help to accomplish the end arrived at. — Union.

A Startling Rumor.

Mr. V. H. Pease, who came over from Placerville last evening, informs us that a Chinaman arrived there yesterday morning from Bonanza City. He reported that the place had been attacked by about two hundred Indians but was so badly scared no particulars could be obtained from him. Our latest news from that section brought by white men is that a large number of Indians had followed the Deadwood trail to a point near Cape Horn, which is thirty miles this side of Bonanza City. It may be that the report is too true, and the place captured, which would be an easy matter for even a small force, as a good many of the men of that town were out after the band that passed near Round valley a few days ago, taking with them most of the improved arms. — Idaho World, Aug. 30th.

Scared Away from Oregon.

Col. T. E. Hogg, of Oregon, who went to Europe some months ago to stir up immigration to Oregon, passed through this city to-day, homeward bound, and reported that the prospects for European immigration to his State are very poor, as those who had intended to go to Oregon have abandoned the idea, as they have been scared by the Indian troubles, and therefore he gave up his efforts in that direction. — Ex.

Complimentary Resolutions.

V. S. Anderson, Esq., of Alturas county, has sent us a copy of the resolutions passed by the members of the Supreme Court bar, relating to Judge Hollister, who is about to retire from the bench of Idaho, with the request that we publish the same, which we do cheerfully:

Resolved, That in the voluntary retirement of Hon. M. E. Hollister from the Supreme Bench, and as Judge of this Judicial District, the people, not only of this Judicial District, but of the whole Territory, lose one of their best friends and one of the most faithful guardians of their rights and interests, as they are thereby deprived of the services of an able and upright Judge, one learned in the law, incorruptible, fearless and impartial in the discharge of his official duties, and against whose character and conduct, both public and private, the breath of suspicion or distrust dare not be raised.

Resolved, That while we deplore our loss in the retirement of Judge Hollister from the bench, we cannot but recognize the fact that there is and always must be a limit fixed by the laws of nature to human endurance; and after the eminent services rendered by our honored and revered Chief Justice, not only in the fields of jurisprudence as a lawyer and as a Judge upon the bench, but in high, honorable and responsible official positions, under our National Government, and as an upright, honest man, and a Christian gentleman, we hope and sincerely trust that retiring as he does from public life full of years and of honors, a merciful and allwise Providence may accord to him many years of rest and happiness ere he be summoned as we all must be, to enter an appearance in that higher court of law and equity, supreme above all earthly tribunals.

Resolved, That knowing our honored Chief Justice as we do, and after nearly 8 years service by him on the Supreme Bench of this Territory, we have read with indignation and disgust an article published in the newspapers, purporting to have emanated from a correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, who signs himself "H. V. Bradford," wherein Judge Hollister is charged with belonging to a "corrupt plundering ring" in this Territory.

Words are inadequate in which to express our detestation and contempt of the base slanderer and villain, who thus attempts to injure and blacken the character of one, "the latches of whose shoes he is not worthy to unloose." We denounce this tramp "Bradford," who is the author of this slander and libel, as a wilful liar and a scoundrel who is unknown to our people and our Territory, and hope that the press publishing the slander will retract the same by giving publicity to this our refutation and denial thereof, as embodied in these proceedings.

Resolved, That in the retirement of Judge Hollister from the bench we, the members of this Bar, lose not only an able, upright and honorable presiding officer, but one who by his uniform courtesy, kindness and forbearance to and with us, has by both precept and example endeared himself to us and impressed upon us our duties and responsibilities as members of our honored profession—and assure him that he carries with him the love and esteem of the members of the Bar of our Territory who, one and all, sincerely hope and trust that in his retirement from the arduous duties of our profession to private life, he may find and enjoy that sense of peace, quiet, contentment and happiness that comes from an assured consciousness of a life well spent.

Resolved, That with the consent of this court these proceeding and resolutions be entered upon the records of the court and that the Clerk thereof deliver a true and certified copy of the same under seal to Hon. M. E. Hollister.

The Situation.

The effect of the campaign against the Indians this Summer has resulted in the killing of but very few Indians, and the greatest part of those reported killed were killed by Umatilla Indians. The troops have done a great deal of marching and counter marching in many instances at rapid rates, yet the Indians have generally managed to keep a little in advance of them, so as to be out of reach of soldiers bullets. Several hundred of the unarmed, and old Indians, squaws and children tired of keeping pace in the flight with the athletic warriors, have given themselves up as prisoners. The remainder are scattered into small bands over a vast country, and seem to retain their hostility and spirit for murder, and in scattered position are in a condition to become more dangerous and deadly foes than when massed together. The numerous recent murders of prominent citizens show this.

Gov. Brayman on the Indian Question.

From a letter received in this city from Gov. Brayman, we are permitted to copy the following:

"I counsel moderation and caution, I merely mean that our people ought not to injure non-combatants, so as to make neutral Indians unfriendly, and should not provoke a fight with hostiles, until there is a chance of standing up to it. To fire upon Indians, under such disadvantages, as compels us to run away from them, only brings destruction upon exposed settlements and families.

As to the returning Nez Perces of last years massacres, it is quite natural that our people who have suffered from their murders and depredations, should shoot them on sight. For it must be understood that they shall not be permitted to return to the scenes of their crimes unpunished. They made themselves outlaws, and must so remain until atonement is made. It is now the purpose of the civil authorities to assist and try in the courts under indictment, all who can be identified and taken. This will be best when practicable. It will stand in place of a moral sense to the savages, by reminding them that killing women and children, and unoffending citizens, is not war, but murder—not heroism, but crime. When they hung sixty of the Minnesota savages at one drop, they did more to prevent future outrage than was done when Joseph and his murderers were taken to Ft. Leavenworth, and elegantly housed, and clothed, and feasted, and made the objects of endless admiring attentions. For, there have been no massacres in Minnesota since that effective lesson; while the Indians of Idaho, doubtless encouraged by the pleasant example and experience of the Nez Perces, have sought fame and feasts of fat things through the same means. If the government can separate the races, very well; but if they must live together, there must be but one law for both. That keen sense of justice which is inherent, among even the roughest of our border populations, demand this. When the law fails its retentions and becomes so evidently one-sided, the law of retaliation and self preservation comes in—a "higher law" which cannot be stayed. When the administration of law fails, anarchy and violence begin. When education, the prison and the halter cease to do their office, confusion, the knife and the bullet take their place. That is to say, that if our humanitarians do not want white men to shoot Indians, they must prevent Indians scalping white women and children, and that if our government does not punish Indian murderers by proper processes under the law, the victims of the wrong will, in their own rough way, exact the penalty."

The Constitution of Washington.

The Oregonian of the 31st, ult., has an article on the Constitution of Washington, in which it says:

"It would be uncaudid to say that the Constitution is altogether without merit. It has, in fact, some very good provisions. Many of the articles appear to have been carefully studied, and there is a judicious distribution of powers and responsibilities."

It claims that the people of the Territory seem to be indifferent upon the question, that the Constitution "has no active support on the part of the press," "but some very earnest opposition."

These are facts and cannot be denied. Whether or not between this and the time of voting on the instrument, there will be a revival of interest upon the subject it is difficult to determine. We have seen but two papers in Washington that oppose outright, the Statesman and the Tacoma Times, both of which are in the interests of the monopolies of the Territory. The apathy of the balance of the press is culpable and cannot be well accounted for, except that they are waiting to be prompted by the action of the people themselves, instead of endeavoring to elucidate the advantages and disadvantages of the State government so as to well inform the masses of the people. The Oregonian cites some objections to the instrument itself, but does not urge them as fatal or very material. This journal admits that "under this Constitution, if it be adopted, the cost of State government will not be

extravagant." This of itself does away with the most valid objection to a State government that we have heard urged against the policy.

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Tax Notice. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Territorial and County taxes for the year A. D. 1878, are due and payable, and that the laws in regard to their collection will be strictly enforced. EZRA BAIRD, Sheriff and Ex-officio Tax Collector. Lewiston, I. T., August 26th, 1878. 46-3-w.

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