LEWISTON TELLER.

VOL. 3. LEWISTON, NORTH IDAHO, FRIDAY OCTOBER 25th 1878. NO. 2.

THE TELLER.

Published Every Friday Evening.

—BY—

A. LELAND & SON,

MONTGOMERY STREET

LEWISTON I T.

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Good clean wheat, good butter, predelivered at Lewiston, will be received in payment for subscriptions at Lewiston cash rates at time of delivery

ALONZO LELAND. CHAS., F. LELAND.

Arrival and Departure of Mails to and from Lewiston, I. T.

To and from Walla Walla and intermediate points. Leaves daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8, A. M. Arrives daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7, P. M.

To and from Mt. Idaho, Florence, Warrens, Elk City and Slate Creek. Leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 A. M., arrives at 7 P. M

To and from Pine Grove and intermediate points. Leaves Mondays and Thursdays at 6, A. M. Arrives Wednesdays and Saturday at 7, P. M.

To and from Pierce City. Leaves Mondays at 7, A. M. Arrive Saturdays at 5, P. M.

To and from Colfax. Leaves Saturdays at 6 A. M. Arrives Fridays at 7, P. M.

To and from Wallowa. Leaves Wednesdays at 6 A. M., arrives Saturdays at 7 P. M.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

OF IDAHO.

Delegate in Congress	S. S. Fenn
Governor	M. Brayman
Secretary	R. A. Sidebottom
Marshal	Chase
U. S. Attorney	Norman Buck
Treasurer	John Huntoon
Controller	J. Perrault

JUDGES CLERKS & DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

1st District	John Clark
Clerk	H. Squier
District Attorney	J. W. Poe
2nd District	M. E. Hollister
Clerk	A. L. Richardson
District Attorney	Geo. Ainsle
3d District	H. E. Prickett
Clerk	
District Attorney	F. E. Ensign

The Judges of the 1st 2nd and 3d districts assemble at the capital on the first Monday in January in each year, and constitute the Supreme Court of the Territory, with the Judge of the 2nd 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:

Surveyor Gen	Wm. H. Chandler

IDAHO DISTRICT

Register	John B. Miller
Receiver	James Stout

LEWISTON DISTRICT.

Register	J. M. Howe
Receiver	R. J. Monroe

NORTH IDAHO COUNTY OFFICIALS:

NEZ PERCE CO.

Probate Judge	D. J. Warner
Sheriff	Ezra Baird
Auditor & Recorder	Thos. Hudson
Treasurer	A. Binnard
Assessor	J. W. Northrup
County Commissioners	N. B. Holbrook
	Wm. Ewing
	J. M. Curry

SHOSHONE COUNTY.

Probate Judge	D. L. Elliott
Sheriff	John Malloy
Auditor & Recorder	W. B. Yantis
Treasurer	M. Maulie
Assessor	C. F. Brown
County Commissioners	P. Gaffney.
	R. McG Bradley
	D. H. Jaume.

IDAHO COUNTY.

Probate Judge	A. Shumway
Sheriff	C. W. Case
Auditor & Recorder	B. F. Morris
Treasurer	F. Oliver
Assessor	K. W. White
County Commissioners	
	Geo. Dempster
	J. S. Fockler

How Stands the State Constitution on the Sound.

Many have asked how the Constitution is received by the people of the Sound. To this we have been unable to give a clear and decisive answer only from general principles, such as that the Sound people took a deep interest in the State movement, in calling for a convention, in electing delegates to serve in the convention, in sending some of their best men as such delegates both Democrats and Republicans, and in the further fact that we had not seen but one journal published on the Sound since the Constitution has come before the people, that opposed that instrument and that was the *N. P. Times*, recently started in the interest of the monopoly power of the Sound, and its chief ground of objection urged against it, was its provision to not exempt corporations from taxation and compelling them to pay debts due to laborers, and compelling church property to pay its proportion of expenses for the protection it seeks from the government that protects it. From these data we have inferred and declared that we believed the Sound people would generally, without distinction of party, vote for the adoption of the Constitution. By last Saturday's mail we receieed the *Pacific Tribune*, an independent paper published at Seattle, of date October 10th. This paper is an old and influential paper on the Sound, now on its eighteenth year of publication, and ought to be posted as to the status of this Constitutional question. This paper has the following very gratifying confirmation of our belief in relation to the purpose of the people to adopt the Constitution:

A State Constitution has been drafted, and will beyond question be unanimously adopted by the people at the forthcoming election. They have, moreover, pronounced themselves already emphatically in favor of this movement, and the candidate who would receive from their hands the gift of so important an office, as Delegate, must come out squarely and unequivocally in favor of its adoption. A strong effort has been made to make this purely a party issue; but it is not and cannot become such. The Democrats are as firmly united on the question of a State government as the Republicans. In every district they voted for their respective candidates to the Constitutional convention, and elected seven out of the fifteen delegates sent to Walla Walla. These delegates took as active a part in every way in framing the Constitution as the Republicans. The question of party issues was never raised there; and why should an attempt be made to raise it now. Our sole object is to have a Constitution adapted to the conditions of our people irrespective of party considerations; one that will be accepted by Congress; and, moreover, a Delegate elected who will earnestly urge its acceptance upon that body. So far as we have observed the only paper on the Sound that has taken a course hostile to the State movement is the *Times*, a Republican journal. Aside from this organ the press of the Sound are all united on this all important question, irrespective of party affiliations.

So much for the prospect on the Sound. The delegates from the river counties in the Constitutional convention assured us that the people there wanted the State government, and while it may be possible that some of the Oregon monopolies who are operating along the river may be able to draw off some votes, yet we think a majority vote there will ratify the Constitution. Such was the opinion of their delegates at the time the Constitution was framed, and such has been the opinion they have recently expressed to us by letter. Now we come to that portion east of the mountains. The only paper east of the mountains that opposes is the Walla Walla *Statesman*, another monopoly organ. Its opposition has never assumed any other shape than personal spleen against members of the convention who framed the instrument, and a bitter enmity exhibited towards the people of the Sound. How far the voting population east of the mountains can be swayed by such objections we are unable to say. For the honor and intelligence of the voters themselves we should hope not very far. One or two other journals have been quite on the fence in the matter, or been disposed to suffer the people to use their own judgement without expressing the opinions the publishers themselves entertained upon the question. Other journals have expressed unqualified opinions in favor of adopting the present Constitution and a State government. The *Gazette*, which has a wide circulation, has claimed that the present Constitution was fully equal in merit to any one of the thirty-eight Constitutions adopted by other States, and strongly urged its adoption by the people. A gentleman of intelligence who has recently paid a visit to many parts of the counties of Whitman, Columbia and Walla Walla, and who says he took special pains to enquire of the people whom he met in the different localities, what was the general opinion upon the Constitution and the general purpose in regard to adopting it, and he informed us that in the counties of Columbia and Whitman he found no opposition, but a manifest determination to vote for the Constitution. In Walla Walla city he found some opposition, and more indifference upon the question. But even there he was of the opinion that a majority would vote for the Constitution.

Now for the three counties of Idaho. So far as we can learn there is no opposition. If any there be, it has failed to make itself so public as to attract our notice. Both Democrats and Republicans alike seem to be in earnest for adopting the Constitution by their votes. Both parties in all the counties have their tickets for general and county officers printed with the Constitution and Separate Article vote appended at the bottom. The commissioners have appointed the same judges and clerks of the election, that were appointed for the Territorial officers, the voting is to be done at the same time and places, so that the voter will need cast but one ballot for officers and on Constitution, and before the count the judges and clerks will only have to sever the Constitution questions from the balance of each ticket, and canvass each separately, and make separate returns to the separate tribunals provided for each. While we do not pretend to know what the exact result may be of the Constitution vote of the three counties of Idaho, yet we feel confident that a full vote will be polled upon the question as will be polled upon the question of officers, and that nine-tenths of that vote will be for adoption of the Constitution. We are in some doubt about a full vote of our people being at the polls on election day, for the reason that there is but little interest manifested in regard to which of the nominees for Delegate in Congress shall be elected, as our people feel that we have but little to hope from either of the nominees upon the questions that are of the most vital importance to our people.

OVER PAY.—A committee appointed by the Oregon Legislature have examined the printing accounts for the last two years, and report that the State printer has been over paid to the term of about $10,000. This excess ought to have well supported a good printing establishment. Oregon officers have a strange way of handling State funds. Such leaks in the Treasury of any government would soon bankrupt any State if not stopped.

SOME PUMPKINS.—Mr. J. T. Moss, who lives on the Walla Walla river two miles and a half above Milton, has grown on his farm twenty pumpkins averageing 100 pounds a piece. Next year he expects to grow some as large as a hogshead. They are called the Mammoth pumpkin, and make excellent pies.—*Ex.*

The Proposed New Reservation.

In a former issue we made a brief protest against the proposed arrangement entered into by Gen. Howard and Chief Moses by which it was fixed, so far as those worthy Chiefs could fix it, that nearly all of Stevens county, and a large part of Yakima county, including both banks of the Columbia river from the mouth of the Yakima river to and including the mouth of the Spokane, as also the left bank of the Yakima river from its mouth to Yakima City, including the whole of the intervening land forming the peninsula of the two rivers from their junction to that place, intending that this large central area shall be set apart forever for a reservation for the exclusive use of Chief Moses and his followers.

Cotemporaneously with the above the late retiring Governor of Oregon—Chadwick—recommended to the Legislature of Oregon to memoralize Congress that inasmuch as Oregon had for many years experienced great trouble from the Indians within her borders; therefore, the said savages should be transferred to some point in Washington Territory and kept on reservations there.

This was neighborly and clever on the part of the retiring Governor, but unless his former constituents looked upon his suggestion differently from us, of Washington Territory, he would not get that degree of appreciation he sought.

For the good of the Indians themselves, for the good of the white people of the Territory, and in the interests of humanity and civilization we enter an energetic protest against this whole business.

The principle of special reservations for the Indian is a fraud in itself, and discreditable to the government and people of the United States, but the quartering of these reckless savages upon an unwilling people, and often upon the fairest lands, is a crime, and Congress is as responsible for the murders and robberies which certainly and always follow, as is the owner of a mad bull which he turns into the streets, for all the mischief and damage the mad beast perpetrates. We do not, however, believe that Congress can be induced to enlarge these areas of crime and butchery, which a mistaken humanity has forced upon the government, under the fear of raising and improving the Indian morally and physically and otherwise.

We call upon the citizens of Yakima and of Stevens counties to assemble en masse in town meetings and conventions and denounce the intended outrage which Howard's *pseudo* philanthropy and Moses' truculency are attempting to fasten upon them.

You might as well build a Chinese wall from Fort Simcoe to the mouth of the Spokane and thence on the right bank of the Columbia towards and on to the headwaters of the Wenachee and thence along the summit of the Cascade range to Simcoe, for that is the modest boundary Howard asks for these miserable savages.

Look at the map, trace the present boundaries of the Yakima reservation, from below Mount Adams to and including the right bank of the Yakima, following for a long distance, and then think of Moses and his hordes owning and controlling the left bank of the same river from its mouth to Yakima City, not only that, but owning and controlling both banks of the magnificent Columbia from the mouth of the Yakima, and including the mouth of the Spokane, and if your indignation be not aroused you are made of milder material than the average christian of these localities.

In our view, the whole theory of reservations is wrong. The Indians should be made full or at least *quasi* citizens and given any moderate amount of land in severalty with full power of alienation and then treated as other people, fostered and protected when doing well and punished as white people are when they do wrong.

What would be thought if one of the European governments upon the butchery by a lawless mob of the inoffending people of any part of their Territory instead of hanging or beheading the miscreants, should enter into negotiations with the murderers, and after a little scolding entreat them to go off and do so no more, making them a special settlement, giving them presents, etc.

Such an arrangement would be the scorn of christiandom, and what better is and has been the policy and practice of this great government. And what do we deserve but the execration of mankind for our weak and wicked disregard of the rights of our common humanity in all our treatment of the Indians.

It won't do to tell us they are "the wards of the nation" and deserve special protection, it is not true. If it even was true, it has been for eighty years an abominable falsehood—an historical lie. The country is ours by conquest and the Indians have no rights not common to the people of all conquered countries—the right to life and protection when they do wrong.

The Indians must be treated as individuals, not as masses of men with imperial rights within our border. We must have one common right for all men living in one common country, and we demand that our representatives look to the protection of the white man, against the mawkish sensibilities of the misnamed humanitarians who, whatever their motive, really keep the Indian in lasting and ridiculous tutelage for the benefit of thieving Indian rings, and speculating politicians trading upon philanthropic credulity of the people.—*N. P. Times.*

We concur in the above.

Favors.

If you want to be happy never ask a favor. Give as many as you can, and if any are freely offered, it is not necessary to be too proud to take them, but never ask for, or stand waiting for any. Who ever asked a favor at the right time? To be refused is a woful stab to one's pride. It is even worse than to have a favor granted hesitatingly. We suppose that out of a hundred who petition for the least thing—if it be even an hour of time—ninety nine wish with burning cheeks and aching hearts they had not done so. Don't ask favors of your nearest friend. Do everything for yourself until you drop, and then if any one picks you up, let it be of his own free choice, not from any groan you utter. But while you can stand, be a soldier. Eat your own crust rather than feast on another's dainty meals; drink cold water rather than another's wine. The world is full of people asking favors, and people tire of granting them. Love or tenderness should never be put aside, when its full hands are stretched towards you; but as few love, so few are tender; a favor asked is apt to be a millstone around your neck, even if you gain the thing you want by the asking. As you cast your bread on the water and it returns, so will the favor you ask, if unwillingly granted, come back to you when you least expect or desire. Favors conceded upon solicitation are never repaid. They are more costly in the end than overdue usurers' bills.—*Ex.*

Extra Liability to Malarial Infection.

Persons whose blood is thin, digestion weak and liver sluggish, are extra-liable to the attacks of malarial disease. The most trifling exposure may, under such conditions, infect a system which, if healthy, would resist the miasmatic taint. The only way to secure immunity from malaria in localities where it is prevalent, is to tone and regulate the system, by improvened weakened degestion, enriching the blood, and giving a wholesome impetus to biliary secretion. These results are accomplished by nothing so effectively as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which long experience has proved to be the most reliable safeguard against fever and ague and kindred disorders, as well as the best remedy for them. The Bitters are, moreover, an excellent invigorant of the organs of urination, and an active depurent, eliminating from the blood those acrid impurities which originate rheumatic ailments.

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SOLDIER'S Additional Homestead Scrip can be located without settlement, upon any government lands subject to entry by Homestead or Pre-emption, and is the only paper that can be located without settlement on such lands. To all who desire to purchase I will sell the only first class of such paper offered at $3 25 per acre for 80s and 120s; $3 75 per acre for 40s; fractions at special rates. Deed can issue same day of location. Patent is issued to party holding the receipt. No other can supply a deed for the lands located direct from the original claimant to whom the scrip was issued, and as much of that class is now on the market, would advise caution in purchasing. Buy that only which will stand the strictest scrutiny and is guaranteed to the purchaser. The other class of Additional Homesteads known by its dealers "floats" can be supplied at $2 30 to $2 85 per acre. The class I sell can not be sold at any such rate, and I will pay to any one in this section who is the original claimant, and desires to dispose of the same, $2 90 per acre, and in addition pay all fees. Do not fail to see my agents and investigate this matter fully, as this is the only way to become convinced of the purity of the scrip offered, and its advantage in making location. My agent at Walla Walla is

M. C. MOORE, ESQ.,

To whom any wanting scrip may apply.

D. H. TALBOT,

General Land, Scrip and warrant broker,

SIOUX CITY, IOWA

I can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. v2-n29-1y.

A. DAMAS

Dealer in general

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Forwarding and Commission.

LEWISTON I. T.

Constantly on hand the most complete stock of

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE

IN THE TERRITORY.

BEING AGENT FOR MANY OF THE lines 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 PRODUCE, taken at the highest market price. 26-tf

CITY MEAT MARKET.

CUSTOMERS WILL FIND THAT I am 2 doors East of J. P. Vollmer's and those who favor me with a call will find that I supply only the best article of meats, and all kinds of sausages at a REASONABLE PRICE.

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M. NOLAND & W. A. CALDWELL,

PROPRIETORS.

AT THE OLD STAND FORMERLY KEPT by H. Crites, on the north side of E Street,

LEWISTON, NORTH IDAHO.

GENERAL FEED, SALE

AND

LIVERY BUSINESS.

Old and new Patrons are invited, who will find the management

"Not So Coarse." 1-tf

FOR SALE.

TOWN LOTS

IN MULKEY'S ADDITION

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS CAUSED TO be surveyed into blocks and lots, a portion of his land on the flat east of the school house, and within the limits of the city of Lewiston, which he offers for sale. The survey embraces 6 blocks, containing 52 full lots 100x50, and 8 fractional lots. The tract is bound on the north by Montgomery street, and on the west by the Mount Idaho road.

For particulars, price and terms of payment enquire of WESLEY MULKY,

31-tf On the premises

LEWISTON BAKERY,

MONTGOMERY STREET,

LEWISTON, I. T.

BREAD, PIES AND CAKES; ALSO GROceries Confectionary, Liquors and Cigars.

S. Wildenthaler has purchased all the interest of Conrad Wintsch in the above business and will hereafter do business in the name of S. WILDENTHALER. 18-tf 23-tf.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING,

Montgomery Street,

OPPOSITE ROWLEY'S TIN STORE,

By Mrs. C. L. STEVENS.

Hats, Bonnets, Paterns,

And Trimmings of all kinds, and a general assortment of

MILLINERY

and Ladies furnishing goods for sale at reasonable price.

Lewiston, May 24th, 1878. 32-1y.