

Taxes.
A great deal has been said about the taxes should the Territory become a State, but those who complain must admit that the increased value of property will more than offset the increased expenses of the State government. As a State, capital will come in for investment, when it will not do so as a Territory. The amount paid to officials, upon which there is a good deal of harping, will be a hundred fold paid in appropriations from the general government, which will never be given while a Territory. Oregon was in, about the same condition as this Territory when she was admitted, and she immediately took an upward stride. Capital has flowed in without stint, her resources are being developed, and her people are prospering as they never would have done under a Territorial government, and none of whom would exchange their State government, with all its debts, land frauds and official stealing, for that of a Territory. Washington as a State need never be in the position of Oregon, in the matter of debts and corruption, but can by becoming a State soon take its rank alongside of it in prosperity and wealth.—Olympia Transcript.

NASBY AS A NATIONAL.
He Works for the Rights of Man, and Establishes a National Lodge—The Down-Trodden Rise "Again"—Their Oppressors and the Result.

I felt it incumbent on me to go to Factoryville, a village hard by, and establish a lodge of the National Lodge of the Kerney kind. Factoryville was established by a company of Massachusetts disturbers, which invaded the sacred soil for the purpose of manufacturing iron, which is found there in great quantities; and they have a mill, into which about a hundred men have been employed. The price of iron has gone down, these grasping monopolists had the audacity to ask the suffering laborers to reduce their wages, given the frivolous pretext that, as the price of iron had gone down, also they could afford to work for a trifle less. By most of the men owned their own houses, which they had saved, and was comfortably fixed, they could get away, and had to endure the unjust exactions of the grind-captains. And ex collectibns wuz difficult, and they didn't get their wages with the regularity of former years, they murmured some, which I felt it my duty to improve. They needed a leader, for none of em knew how much they wuz sufferin till I went and told em.

I had a tolerably easy time of it. I made em two speeches in which I showed em they wuz groanin under a tyranny compared with wich the sufferin of the Rooshun wuz nothin, and that they wud never hev their own till they organized and crushed their oppressors. I showed em that wuz they wantid wuz to crush out capital, and be themselves their own rulers. It wuzn't hard to do, and the second night I organized a seckshun. I labored the entire force of the factory, and the next mornin they marched in a body to the mill and demanded their heaven-given rites. The bloated employers tried to reason with em, and tried to show em that they wuz payin all they could afford to, in the present deprest condishun of things, and that they wuz gittin now ez much ez they wuz before, when the cost of livin wuz taken into account. They had the impudence to tell em that if they wud hev to shet up the mills, and one of em told the men that if they wud assom the mortgages, ez well ez the biznis, he wud be perfectly willing to relinquish it then and there.

The workmen would hev yielded, but I have made em a speech which whooped it up agin. They became infuriated and moved on the works. In less than a minit, they had guttid it, in five minits it wuz in flames, and in a half hour it wuz in ashes, and the men firmly but determinedly moved off. The first battle for the rights of man had bin fought in Factoryville, and the first victory of labor over capital in Kentucky had bin achieved.

The men wuz jubilant and I congratulated em. We adjourned to the grocery and poured out libashens of sod-corn whiskey over our triumph.

Things wuz boomn' for a day or two. Finally the men began to get sober and went home to their families. I notice by the close of the third day an ominous in the demeanor toward me.

"Is the busnes goin' to bill agin?" they asked one of another.

"I rather think not," wuz the answer. "The fact is, all they hed wuz investid in them mills, and that is gone. They hain't got nothin to build wif."

"Then where are we goin to git work?" That staggered em. They loafed about in a listless way, for a day or two, but they didn't enthuse very much. Invitations to take enthuse began to be comfortably infrequent, and there seems to be a disposition towards me that I don't like.

"Yoo see," sed one of em, "that we hev succeedid in gettin our rites. We have crushed capital. It is very crush-

ed. We never saw a more complete crushin-out of capital than this. But we can't see where we hev made anythin by it to any alarmin extent. We hev busted capital effectually, and we hev bustid ourselves just ez effectually. The meat barl is low, the flour is gone, and we hain't got no work. Yoo showed us how to bust capital; now spose yoo kindly show us how to git more, and hev it better organized."

"Hev yoo no aspirashens for a higher and better life?" I replied. "Do yoo want to continyo to grovel at the feet of yoor oppressors? Hev yoo no pride?" "We hed pride," wuz the answer to this slave, "but that vanishes. We have stumicks wich is allus with us. What yoo want to do is to git out of this seckshun in just three minits, or we'll ornament a tree wif yoo."

I left about. I hed the inishashun money in my pocket and a snot in close that I resced from the burin mill and absentminded forgot to ask who owned em. I didn't do as well as Kerney, but it served my purpos.

I shel go back tho, and see if I can't reorganize em on the optimistic currency noshun, and make good Nashnels us em. There are a lot of nowin mashens in that vicinity that need burnin, and there are a dozen or more places that strikes and sich can be organized in. The rites uv man must be established in Kentucky.

TELEGRAMS.

The Congressional Indian Commission.
OMAHA, Oct. 21.—The joint congressional committee to investigate the feasibility of the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the military department, left today for the west in a special car. The committee is composed of Senators Alvin Saunders, of Neb., chairman, T. C. McCree, A. R. Boone, of Ky., C. E. Hooker, of Miss., C. H. Stewart, of Minn., and Major Charles Flanagan, of Wash., secretary. Accompanying them are H. J. Caldwell and S. Newton Baker, photographers, Mrs. Fannie B. Ward, of Wash., Mrs. Alvin Saunders, Mrs. A. Burley, Mrs. John A. Harbath, of Omaha, Miss Mary Boone, of Ky., Miss Wolf, Col. and G. E. Hooker, Jr. The committee will stop two days in Utah and investigate how the Mormons treat the Indians and then proceed to San Francisco, where they will examine Generals Howard and Miles, and other officers and persons acquainted with Indian affairs on the Pacific coast.

[They had better come up to north Idaho and do a little investigation.]—Ed.

The Indian Troubles of the Middle West.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—At a late hour to-night the military headquarters received several interesting documents bearing on the Cheyenne Indian troubles. The first is from Gen. Pope, who reports that the force of cavalry is too small to attend to the seceders, and that all the military are poorly armed with carbines as against Indian rifles. The cavalry are kept busy at Forts Sill and Reno. He urges that more forces are essential to securing peace on the border. At the Cheyenne Indian agency he learns that there is an enormous deficiency in Indian supplies, as shown by the report of John D. Mills, agent at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency. The latter says the primary cause of the Cheyennes leaving the reservation is that the daily ration promised them of one and a half pounds beef, half a pound of flour or corn, and four pounds of coffee, eight pounds of sugar and three pounds of beans to each 100 rations, have only been partially issued, supplies received insufficient. None of the stock and aid in building houses which was promised has been afforded them. Another cause of the defection was that they objected to the manner of serving out their rations. The northern Cheyennes first withdrew, and all efforts to induce them to return peaceably have been unavailing. Gen. Pope suggests that the Indian commissioner may, in the light of these facts, find it necessary to modify his view of affairs, at the agency. Ben Clark, an old scout, reports that he has information that fifteen Cheyennes have been killed in encounters with the troops, and that the seceders intend to work north and to propose a peaceful settlement in Fort Kehoe, but if this is not permitted will join Sitting Bull.

Land Office Decisions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The commissioner of the general land office, in the course of a decision refusing the application of certain parties to be allowed to relocate the American Hill quartz mine, announces the following new and important rulings, which are intended to prevent the success of a large class of "jumpers": 1. A mining claim is not subject to relocation subsequent to its entry. 2. A failure to perform labor or make improvements required by section 2,324, revised statutes, between the date of entry and delivery of patent, does not work forfeiture of the rights acquired by entry, nor demand its cancellation, when such failure is brought to the attention of the land office, by such relocation or otherwise. 3. The annual expenditures named in section 2,324 are

required to support the possessory title only. 4. The objections from third parties which, by the last clause of section 2,325, may be heard, relate only to the conditions of the purchase and not to those of possession.

October returns to the department of agriculture place the average condition of the corn crop at 96, and increase of four over the September average, which brings the figures up to those of August. The average condition is 3 per cent less than in October, 1877. As the acreage has been but slightly enlarged, this difference may be taken as a fair indication of the prospective yield. The output of the crop will not vary largely from 1,300,000,000 bushels. October returns do not materially change the statistical aspects of the wheat crop. The yield on the whole will be in advance of last year. From present indications it will exceed 400,000,000 bushels. Oats, a preliminary estimate, based upon October returns, indicates a yield somewhat larger than even the very fine crop of 1877.

A Southern Gentleman's Tribute to the North.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 21.—John F. House, in accepting the congressional nomination from Democrats of the sixth district, predicted that the next political contest would be free from sectional hatred. He said, "I cannot, fellow citizens, find it in my heart to indulge in feelings of malice towards the people of the north, when I witness their magnanimous and generous conduct towards the southern people. I feel like pulling off my hat and standing in awe in their presence. Greater than the victory of Appomattox is the victory won by the people of the north in their noble and generous contributions to the stricken and suffering south. Upon that fated field the south surrendered her sword; within the shadow of the dark wing of the pestilence, besides the new-made graves of her heroes, sons and daughters, with bowed head, and tearful eyes she extends her hand and surrenders her heart to the generous and magnanimous north; God's own hand has bridged the bloody chasm. Let not ambition of man seek to reopen the wounds and to rekindle the embers of national strife.

SALER, Oregon, Oct. 18.—9 P. M.—Both houses have adjourned at 10 o'clock to-night. A joint committee will sit for ninety days to examine the books and accounts of State officers since 1865. The Senate amended to that date instead of 1870.

The committee will be constituted as follows: Senators, Thompson and Ross; Representatives, Galloway, Thompson and White.

[The following is the joint resolution passed in relation to the duties and powers of this committee:

Resolved by the House, the Senate concurring: That the joint committee appointed under H. R. 10,385, be and they are hereby empowered to examine into and report upon the management and transactions of the various departments of the State government and the La Grande land office, from September 1, 1870, to September 1, 1878, except the office of State Printer, and for such purpose they are empowered to send for persons and papers, administer oaths and do all things necessary to such examination. Said committee is empowered to sit after the adjournment of the Legislature and may make their report to the Governor of the State. Provided the committee shall receive \$3 per day for time actually employed, not to exceed 90 days. Provided further, that the Governor be authorized to have 250 copies of the report printed, and that a copy be forwarded to each member of the Legislature and to each State officer.

STATE CONSTITUTION.—While traveling about this and Stevens counties for the last two weeks, we had an opportunity of learning how the people regarded the State Constitution, and found them almost unanimously in favor of adopting it. The people express themselves satisfied with this Constitution, and those features of it which are so offensive to corrupt speculators make it popular with the masses. Eastern Washington will adopt it by a large majority.

—Palouse Gazette.

Lewiston Wholesale Prices.

Cr. Sugar per lb	15 1/2
No 1. Island "	14 1/2
No 2. " "	13 1/2
No 1. C. R. Coffee, per lb	25
No 2. " "	22 1/2
No 1. China Rice "	10
Dried Apples "	12 1/2
Coarse salt, per 100 lb	3 50
Fine "	4 50
Liverpool "	4 00
Nails, per keg	\$6 50 to 7 25
Calico, per bolt, per yard	8
Cabos "	11
" "	10
Illes Martin " "	17
Wheat, per bushel	50 to 70
Potatoes per lb	35
Butter "	35
Eggs per doz.	25

BEST business you can engage in. \$5 to \$20 per day made by 25¢ broker of either sex, right in your own locality. Particulars and samples worth \$5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address STIMSON & Co., Portland, Maine. v2-a29-ly.

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THE LARGEST

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PRICES LOW

REASONABLE GOODS

JUST IMPORTED.

THE FINEST LINE OF

DRY GOODS

—EVER OFFERED IN THE—

LEWISTON MARKET.

LADIES CANNOT FAIL OF BEING SUITED.

OUR DRESS GOODS

CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

GENTS AND BOYS

CLOTHING

BOTH FOR UNDER AND OVERWEAR.

HARDWARE

—OF EVERY—

DESCRIPTION

AND OF THE BEST QUALITY.

FAMILY GROCERIES

Of every variety.

LIQUORS and CIGARS

OF THE BEST BRANDS.

CARPENTERS,

BLACKSMITHS &

MINER'S TOOLS.

COUNTRY TRADERS

Cannot do better than to call and examine our stock and prices.

IF YOU DON'T SEE WHAT YOU

WANT ASK FOR IT.

Orders from abroad promptly filled and with as much fidelity as though the purchases were present.

we are assured that we can meet the wants of the purchasing public.

CALL AND SEE US AND MAKE

KNOWN YOUR WANTS.

LOEWENBERG BROS.,

LEWISTON, I. T.

April 13th, 1878.

J. Alexander's Column.

LOOK HERE!

AND

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

J. ALEXANDER.

Has Bought Goods this Season

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And will sell as cheap as can be

bought any-where East

of the Cas-

cades.

HIS GOODS ARE FIRST CLASS.

His stock consists in part of

GENT'S & BOYS' CLOTHING,

Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes,

Hats & Caps,

LADIES & GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

HOSIERY

Of every description.

Carpets,

Oil Cloths,

Mattings,

FANCY NOTIONS,

GROCERIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Wall Paper,

Paints and Oils,

Crockery,

Queensware,

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

Of the best brands.

OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE.

And was selected with a special re-

ference to the

DEMANDS

—OF THE—

LEWISTON & COUNTRY

MARKET in this SECTION.

And they are now offered at the

lowest rates. Don't send

East to purchase

cheaper or bet-

ter, for it

will be

useless.

We will take Farmers,

WHEAT,

OATS,

BARLEY,

BUTTER & EGGS

In exchange for goods at fair market

rates.

Go Away Without Purchasing,

cheap.

COME AND EXAMINE

And you will surely not

The goods you need.

NO FURTHER USE

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AND

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Of every description.

WE BOUGHT LOW, PAID

FREIGHTS AND WILL

SELL LOW FOR

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TENSIVE and best STOCK

IN THE CITY

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In CLOTHING, DRY G

Groceries

We can't be excell

The BEST of

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Crockery and Glass w

SMELT HARDWARE,

IRON AND STEEL

STOVE AND TIN

CORDAGE,

CARPETING, MA

HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

FOR

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You can't miss the ARTICL

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April 13th, 1878.