

# LEWISTON TELLER.

LEWISTON, NORTH IDAHO, FRIDAY NOVEMBER 29th 1878.

NO. 7.

THE TELLER.

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

Terms of Subscription, at Cash Rates.  
Copy per Year.....\$3 00  
Six Months.....2 00  
Two Months.....1 00  
Number.....25  
Payment in all cases demanded. All publications discontinued when time of subscription expires.

Advertisements Reduced. In Col: Square (1 inch in column) 1 insertion \$2 00  
Subsequent insertions.....1 00  
Additional insertion.....3 00  
Squares one insertion.....4 00  
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Half yearly and quarterly advertisements more than four squares inserted special contract.  
Personal and Artisans' Cards of one or more, per quarter.....5 00  
In local column (except voluntary).....25  
For less than.....1 00  
Advertisements and resolutions per line insertion.....10

Special Advertising Rates, in Col: Loss, Sheriff's Sales and all other notices per inch first insertion.....\$2 00  
Subsequent insertion.....1 00  
Transient advertisements and notices payment demanded, all others payable quarterly.

A clean wheat, good butter, preferred from Lewiston, will be received in payment of subscriptions at Lewiston cash rates at time every.

W. LELAND, CHAS. F. LELAND,  
Editor and Proprietor of Lewiston, I. T.

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

Mail from Walla Walla and intermediate City and State Creek. Leaves daily, (Sundays excepted), at 8 A. M. Arrives daily, (Sundays excepted), at 7 P. M.

Mail from Mt. Idaho, Florence, Warrens, City and State Creek. Leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 9 A. M., arrives at 7 P. M.

Mail from Pine Grove and intermediate City. Leaves Mondays and Thursdays at 7 A. M. Arrives Wednesdays and Saturdays at 7 P. M.

Mail from Pierce City. Leaves Mondays at 8 A. M. Arrives Saturdays at 5 P. M.

Mail from Colfax. Leaves Saturdays at 8 A. M. Arrives Fridays at 7 P. M.

Mail from Wallowa. Leaves Wednesdays at 8 A. M. Arrives Saturdays at 7 P. M.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF IDAHO.

U. S. Senator.....S. S. Fenn  
U. S. Representative.....M. Brayman  
U. S. Marshal.....R. A. Sidebottom  
County Clerk.....Chase  
County Attorney.....Norman Buck  
County Auditor.....John Huntton  
County Treasurer.....J. Perreault

CLERKS & DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.  
District Attorney.....John Clark  
District Attorney.....H. Squier  
District Attorney.....M. E. Hollister  
District Attorney.....A. L. Richardson  
District Attorney.....Geo. Ainslie  
District Attorney.....H. B. Prickett  
District Attorney.....F. E. Unsign

Judges of the 1st and 2nd districts assemble at the capital on the first of January in each year, and continue in session until the first of the Supreme Court of the Territory.  
Judge of the 2nd district as Chief Justice, and A. L. Richardson as Clerk.  
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  
Idaho District.....John B. Miller  
Idaho District.....James Stout

LEWISTON DISTRICT:  
Idaho District.....J. M. Howe  
Idaho District.....R. J. Monroe

IDAHO COUNTY OFFICIALS:  
Idaho County.....Wm. Ewing  
Idaho County.....J. M. Curry

SHEPHERD COUNTY:  
Idaho County.....D. L. Elliott  
Idaho County.....John Malloy  
Idaho County.....W. B. Yantis  
Idaho County.....M. Maulie  
Idaho County.....C. F. Browne  
Idaho County.....P. Gaffney  
Idaho County.....R. M. G. Bradley  
Idaho County.....D. H. Jaume

IDAHO COUNTY:  
Idaho County.....A. Shumway  
Idaho County.....C. W. Case  
Idaho County.....B. F. Morris  
Idaho County.....F. Oliver  
Idaho County.....K. W. White

Idaho County.....Geo. Dempster  
Idaho County.....J. S. Fockler

A Principle and Exception.

In the Constitutional Convention of California regulations have been proposed authorizing the exercise of reasonable legislative control over railroads. These propositions have been met by an open letter from President Stanford, of the Central Pacific Company, who argues at great length against the right, justice and policy of such regulations. The railroad system of California is controlled by this company, which, with the Union Pacific, also monopolizes the traffic across the continent. Hence the Central Pacific managers consider the proposition leveled altogether at themselves.

On general principles it is true that there should be no legislative restrictions upon business enterprise. Capital should have free opportunity to engage in any undertaking, without being subjected to burden or molestation. If men venture their money in enterprises, great or small, they ought to have a chance to get all the results to which their industry, intrepidity and foresight entitled them. Competition may, in general, be trusted to regulate these things to the advantage of the public.

But here is a very difficult case. The Central Pacific Company did not build with private capital the roads they control. The main line was built by money from the treasury of the United States, and other lines have been built by money which should have been refunded to the government, but has been withheld. Other vast sums have been applied to the private uses of the managers. They control an enormous property which has been created wholly by the bounty of the country. When, therefore, Mr. Stanford says that, "if the control of railroads is to be taken from those who build them and who are entitled to the fruits of their industry, as other individuals engaged in other callings are, then railroad building must cease, or else the State itself must assume their construction and operation," he is not in this case talking to the point; for these roads were not built in the way he describes. And since they were built out of the public funds it is the duty of a legislative authority which represents the interests of the people to check and curb the rapacity of a monopoly, made so powerful by the millions bestowed by government. But in this case Congress rather than State legislators ought to act. And if there ever shall be a Congress which is capable of rising above the corrupt influences exercised by these mighty corporations, it will provide such regulations for these roads as will reduce the profit of their managers to something like reasonable limits and relieve the country of an enormous oppression.—Oregonian.

You can see a hole in the ladder of California because she is a powerful rival against the interests of Oregon, but you cannot see any in railroad monopolies in Washington so long as those monopolies bring water to your mill, and hence you oppose our Constitutional railroad provisions. What is the difference in the principle governing public control of railroads, whether the government grants lands for right of way and which can be sold for money, or whether the government grants them money from the treasury. Your logic is spurious and will not bear the test.

Vote for Delegate in Washington.

The following are the majorities for delegate in Washington territory, as far as heard from:

Counties	Caton	Brentz
Columbia.....	47	137
Walla Walla.....	137	129
Whitman.....	84	188
Clark.....	80	60
Klickitat.....	60	70
Thurston.....	70	93
Pierce.....	64	60
Cowlitz.....	70	70
Snohomish.....	70	294
King.....	93	64
Whatcom.....	60	60
Wahkiakum.....	60	32
Mason.....	2	70
Chlam.....	167	33
Lewis.....	20	20
Jefferson.....	79	79
Pacific.....	130	130
Skamania.....	17	130
Chehalis.....	17	130
Kitsap.....	17	130
Island.....	17	130
Stevens.....	130	130

Brentz' majority, 1,425

Yakima and San Juan counties are to hear from which will probably increase Brentz' majority to 1,500.

"How much did you say this butter was?" "Seventeen cents, sir." "Where on earth have the other two gone? I can only smell fifteen."

Rebuked.

The merited rebuke which the Northern Pacific Railroad Company has received at the hands of the people, if the last vote may be judged as the result of their feelings, should teach the lesson that the rights of a community cannot be trampled upon with impunity. It has trodden on the rights of the people until the latter have no confidence in it nor in its promises. The last attempt to get its nefarious plans bolstered up by an endorsement from the people has totally failed, and it stands to-day in the attitude of hostility to the best interests of the territory. The principal objects appear to have been to have the vote of the territory endorse its demand for an unlimited extension of time, for building the railroad, and to defeat the people's desire for the territory to become a state. On both of these questions it has lost the day, and it should learn something from the lesson. The people of the territory desire a railroad across the Cascades, but they see little prospect of it being built by the Northern Pacific while that company demands an unlimited length of time for its construction. Its hostility to the constitution and its failure to relinquish lands withdrawn all show the same treacherous line of policy which has followed since the company first set foot in the territory; and unless the company acts more honestly and fairly than it ever has done it need never expect much aid from the people of the north-west.—O. Transcript.

The Transcript takes courage from the late vote, and the Tribune should do the same.

Rainfall.

From a map publisher of Chicago we have a chart representing the differences and amount of rainfall in various parts of the United States. Owing to the vast extent of our country and the number, altitude and direction of its mountain chains we have great varieties of climate, both as respects temperature and humidity; hence we find the rainfall varying from four inches in portions of the great interior basin between the Rocky mountains and the Sierra to as much as 80 inches on portions of the upper Pacific slopes. In the Mississippi valley there is much difference of rainfall, Minnesota having only about 24 inches, including the estimate for melted snow, while Missouri receives 44 inches and Tennessee and northern Mississippi still more. Taken generally the eastern side of the Mississippi valley receives more rain than the western. The gauge at Denver, Colorado, shows an average of but 12 inches a year. The entire Atlantic coast is well watered, and the precipitation is on the whole very evenly distributed, ranging from 36 to 48 inches. Prof. Arnold Guyot, who has supplied in Johnson's cyclopaedia the principal articles relating to physical geography and climate remarks that "The amount of rain on the Pacific coast increases northward, and the regime of winter rains goes far beyond its natural limits on that side of the continent, while in the east the amount of rain decreases toward the north according to the natural law. This remarkable anomaly in the rains of the southern states is explained by the vast indentation forming the Gulf of Mexico, which like a great boiler supplies the return trade winds that prevail throughout the Summer with a large amount of vapor." Our high mountain chains on the Pacific slope, running parallel for thousands of miles with the coast line, exert a special influence on rainfall even more remarkable. To this influence mainly we owe the humidity that assures the annual fertility of our soil.—Oregonian.

Gold and Silver.

New York Tribune prints an abstract from Director Linderman's forthcoming report, which estimates the gold and silver product of the year as follows:

	Gold	Silver
California.....	\$15,260,676	\$ 2,373,389
Nevada.....	19,546,512	28,130,350
Colorado.....	3,367,404	5,394,940
Montana.....	3,269,511	1,669,635
Idaho.....	1,150,000	2,200,000
Utah.....	382,000	5,208,000
Arizona.....	500,000	3,000,000
New Mexico.....	175,000	500,000
Oregon.....	1,000,000	100,000
Washington.....	300,000	250
Dakota.....	3,000,000	.....
Lake Superior.....	.....	100,000
North Carolina.....	.....	100,000
Georgia.....	100,000	.....
Other sources.....	25,000	25,000
Total.....	\$47,226,107	\$46,726,314

Oregonian.

Stop My Paper.

How to make a newspaper that will please everybody is one of those conundrums impossible of solution. The world is composed of all sorts of people, of all sorts of tastes, of all standards of opinion, all shades of intellectual thought, all kinds of religious belief, all sorts of national prejudices, all degrees of superstition. What is one man's meat is another man's poison. A journal is never of uniform excellence—good last week, bad this, better next. The poem or story in prose that will please a young girl or a romantic boy will not suit the dignified paternal-familias, who delights in solid facts and in the inexorable logic of figures that never lie. If there be in it too much of fun, it does not suit the sedate and grave. If it be too solid and severe, it does not please the gay and thoughtless. If it does not explain all the complicated diplomatic questions and elucidate all the subtle points of international complication, it is incomplete. If it does not grapple with every abuse and boldly endeavor to reform the world, there are philanthropists who will criticize. If it does not contain all the news and all sensations of the world, it is imperfect. Now a paper is like an individual, it has its peculiarities. We have acquaintances who are not altogether clever fellows, not always companionable, and yet we should not altogether dispense with them because of their idiosyncrasies. They are variable in mood, pleasant to-day, disagreeable to-morrow. Not infrequently they would with their wit, or sting in malice, yet on the general average they are worth holding on to. We have some friends who are specialists, and bore us with their own ideas. Some are stupid, but genial. It takes all sorts of traits to form a character, all sorts of people to form a world, all sorts of actors to play a piece. One's best friend is grouchy in the morning, and good natured after dinner. He is in an amiable mood at one time and in a devilish humor at another; he is flush and generous or he is short and mean; he is dyspeptic and ill-natured or he is at ease with himself and all mankind—he is a splendid good fellow. So with the newspapers—each has its character, each its peculiarities. They are to be estimated as one estimates an acquaintance. They are to be endured, put up with, and at times avoided. Sometimes we "shake" a friend, and we have a right to "shake" a newspaper. Sometimes we cut a friend dead, and ignore his existence. So at times the newspaper should be treated. As one is not justified in dropping an acquaintance unless he becomes utterly unbearable, so we ought to hang on to our newspaper until it commits some unpardonable offense, and then it ought to be kicked. Our friend may differ with us in opinion, but he must do it courteously; so must a newspaper. Our friend may bore us at times; so may a paper. Our friend may be dull and uninteresting; so may a newspaper. We have written all this nonsense just for the opportunity to say that a person who stops his paper because it contains opinions with which he is not in accord is an ass.—Argonaut.

Railroad Over the Cascades.

It is rumored, and confidentially believed, that Chief Engineer Roberts has fully sustained the report made last March from the railroad office here in reference to the road over the Cascade range.

It is even said he makes the cost of the road a little less than the sum named by Col. Bluff in his report last March. This must be highly gratifying to the latter, and no less so to Mr. Clark, who was in immediate charge of the party conducting the barometrical reconnaissance.

There is a rumor also that two parties have it in contemplation to bid for the whole work between Orting and the mouth of Snake river, 250 miles.—N. P. Times.

Solid Merit Will Tell.

For all the bitter opposition of jealous rivals, no better illustration could be had of this fact than the immense sale already attained by the great Throat and Lung Remedy, Dr. Aug. Kaiser's German Elixir. For the cure of Coughs and Bronchial Affections it is truly wonderful, even those suffering from Consumption in advanced stages find great relief, and numbers of patients have found, to their delight, not only relief but cure. It being perfectly harmless, makes it at once popular with mothers, who of all others have felt the necessity of such a medicine. The genuine bears the Prussian Coat of Arms, the facsimile signature of Dr. Aug. Kaiser, and has his name blown on every 75 cent bottle. A trial size may be had at the Drug Store of J. Q. Moxley, for 25 cents. 3-7-78.

Stability.

The Washington Standard has the following on the close of its eighteenth volume. Its success speaks well for the energy and persistency of its conductor. We well remember when Mr. Murphy began his printer's life as a devil in the office of the Democratic Standard in Portland in 1854. Long may he wave:

The Standard to-day closes its eighteenth volume, without having experienced a single break in its publication or a change of the auspices under which it was begun. During eighteen years the same mental power has controlled its utterances and the same willing hands have directed the leaden messengers which have left their impress on the printed page. When the Standard was first unfurled we had just entered manhood's estate, with the star of Hope shining brightly in the firmament; to-day our pathway lies on the decline of the mountain, still it flaunts as proudly and the beacon shines as brightly from afar.

Eighteen years! What a volume of history they contain! What wonderful changes have occurred, in that time in our town, in the territory, in the Nation, in the history of the world! How many reputations have been made and how many blasted! How many of the loved and the great have gone to their last resting-place, leaving but the incense of worthy acts to perpetuate their memory!

But we must not stop to moralize. Duty calls, and we must awaken from day-dreams to perform our part in the great drama of Life. Next week we shall begin Volume Nineteen, just as earnestly, just as enthusiastically, and with as much confidence and hope, as we began Volume one and endeavor to illustrate the truth of the song.

"We're just as young as we used to be."

The Saddest News of All.

Our Dalles exchanges bring us the sad tidings that our old and esteemed friend Fred. Liebe is no more. He was a prominent, wholesome merchant at The Dalles. None knew him but to love him, and he was prosperous, but something was wrong with poor Liebe, for, says the Inland Empire, he committed suicide. "He left his house at an early hour and his watch and purse were left lying on the table. His non-appearance at the store led to a search by his employees, which resulted in the finding of his remains in the river at the foot of Court street, cold in death. The terrible news soon reached the ears of his wife, who was near her confinement, and brought on premature labor, from the effect of which she and her baby both died. A gloom has pervaded the entire community ever since the facts became known, for Fred. Liebe was the personification of broad humanity and a bounty which knew no limitation." He was our friend for many years, but what could have prompted him to take his own life? God alone knows. Side by side in newly made graves rest father and mother with the tiny baby sleeping between them. May they rest in peace.—Watchman.

A Riot.

Last Wednesday as the new boat John Gates, in charge of Capt. Baughman, arrived at Wallula, the deck hands with one accord quit, declaring that no man should load the boat as long as that man was in command. A great commotion ensued, and a special train came up that night after the sheriff and a posse to quell the little riot, if it is proper to call it such. The train struck a horse on the track, causing Conductor J. McAulay to fall between two cars receiving injuries from which he will never recover. Deputy Sheriff Thompson, with fourteen men, hastened to the scene of trouble the same night, restored order, had the boat loaded, and by 5 o'clock yesterday morning it started down the river. Three men, claiming to be ringleaders, were arrested and are now in jail.—W. W. Watchman.

LANDS ALONG THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.—NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Minneapolis letters state that more than eight thousand 160-acre farms have been taken up along the line of the Northern Pacific railway, and last year nearly as many. Nearly the whole valley along the railroad is a continuous wheat field. It is claimed that wheat raised in the valley commands higher prices than any grown on American soil.

A. DAMAS

Dealer in general  
MERCHANDISE.

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 PRO-  
duce, taken at the highest market price.

CITY

MEAT MARKET.

CUSTOMERS WILL FIND THAT I  
can 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 sausage at a REASONABLE PRICE.  
J. KREISSER,  
Proprietor.

LIVERY STABLE,  
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."  
1-7

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 bounded on the  
north by Montgomery street, and on the west  
by the Mount Idaho road.  
For particulars, price and terms of pay-  
ment enquire of  
WESLEY MULKEY,  
On the premises

LEWISTON  
BAKERY,  
MONTGOMERY STREET,  
LEWISTON, I. T.

BREAD, PIES AND CAKES; ALSO GRO-  
ceries Confectionery, Liquors and Cigars.

W. W. WILDLINGER has purchased all the in-  
terest of Conrad Winstach in the above business  
and will hereafter do business in the name of  
S. WILDINGER. 18-7 23-78

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING,  
Montgomery Street,  
OPPOSITE ROWLEY'S TIN STORE,  
By Mrs. C. L. STEVENS.

Hats, Bonnets, Patterns,  
And Trimmings of all kinds, and a general  
assortment of

MILLINERY  
and Ladies furnishing goods for sale at reason-  
able prices.  
Lewiston, May 24th, 1878. 32-1y.