LEWISTON TELLER.

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THE TELLER.

Published Every Friday Evening.

—BY—

A. LELAND & SON,

MONTGOMERY STREET

LEWISTON I T.

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ood clean wheat, good butter, prodelivered s at Lewiston, will be received in payment ubscriptions at Lewiston cash rates at time elivery

ONZO LELAND. CHAS., F. LELAND.

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

o and from Walla Walla and intermediate nts. Leaves daily, (Sundays excepted,) at . M. Arrives daily, (Sundays excepted,) , P. M.

o and from Mt. Idaho, Florence, Warrens, City and Slate Creek. Leaves daily ndays excepted) at 3 A. M., arrives at 7 P. M

o and from Pine Grove and intermediate nts. Leaves Mondays and Thursdays at 6, M. Arrives Wednesdays and Saturday at 7, M.

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

o and from Colfax. Leaves Saturdays at . M. Arrives Fridays at 7, P. M.

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

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istrict	H. E. Prickett
ict Attorney	F. E. Ensign

e Judges of the 1st 2nd and 3d dis- assemble at the capital on the first day in January in each year, and con- te the Supreme Court of the Territory, the Judge of the 2nd district as Chief ice, and A. L. Richardson as Clerk.

e Judicial Districts and the times and es of holding Courts in each are desig- d by the Supreme Court when in ses- and are liable to change each year.

LAND OFFICES:

veyor Gen	Wm. H. Chandler

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iver	James Stout

LEWISTON DISTRICT.

ister	J. M. Howe
iver	R. J. Monroe

TH IDAHO COUNTY OFFICIALS:

NEZ PERCE CO.

ate Judge	D. J. Warner
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nty Commissioners	N. B. Holbrook
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nty Commissioners	
	Geo. Dempster
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Letter from Uniontown.

UNIONTOWN,
WHITMAN CO. W. T., Nov. 29, 1878.

ED. TELLER:—This place is situated on the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 7, township 12, north of range 46 east, at the junction of the Colfax with the Spokane and Paradise road; also the terminus of the Steptoe road, which was recently laid out. It is about eight miles to the river by this road, and ten miles from here to Lewiston.

This is a beautiful town site, surrounded by a gentle undulating country, which is fast developing through the energies of its industrious inhabitants, and with another year's immigration like the past not an acre can be found vacant. There is a school in the immediate vicinity, which is carried on from six to nine months in the year; also a debating society, with a goodly number of active participants, and much interest is manifested by both old and young. The debating society and school will both be transferred here ere long. This place, being accessible to the river from three or four different places, none so distant that a person cannot make a trip to the river and return in a day, and well supplied with educarional instructions, renders it a desirable place for new-comers to locate.

This town comprises a mercantile establishment, owned by Mr. Woodworth, with a large and well assorted stock of goods, a blacksmith shop, with two fires, a wagon shop, a saloon not yet open, a drug store in course of erection, owned by Dr. Romine, a physician of ability. Lumber is on the ground to erect a large and commodious Catholic church, the building will, however, be deferred until Spring, to enable the lumber to dry.

Stewart Hanna will open a saddle and harness shop the ensuing Spring.

A tin and hardware store is sorely needed.

We are in need of a grist mill here, having to resort to Lewiston, Colfax or Almota for our flour, thereby consuming much unnecessary time. If proper steps were taken a large amount of grain would be subscribed out of the coming crop to any capitalist who would erect a steam grist mill, as there is no available water power.

Lots command a ready sale at lucrative figures. A large number have been disposed of. Among the purchasers is Wm. A. Mix, son of Judge Mix, of Walla Walla. Whether he designs opening a law office we are unable to say.

Very respectfully, yours, E. E.

No. of Chinese in America.

According to the last census taken by the national authorities, there were 62,736 natives of China in the United States. Of these 48,823 were in California, 4,260 in Idaho, 3,326 in Oregon, 3,143 in Nevada, 1,943 in Montana, 445 in Utah, and 234 in Washington. California had 77 per cent., or a little more than three-fourths reported in the census. This enumeration was made in June, 1870. The *Alta*, after adding 58,835 who have come since the census, and deducting 15,000 for deaths, infers that there are now about 101,000 Chinese in the United States. This estimate is probably somewhat too high, because it takes no account of those who have returned to China, and the number of these is not inconsiderable. —*Oregonian.*

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-tf.

The Indian Question.

By dispatches in our columns it will be seen the Indian question is assuming a disagreeable form and indicates that the Indian troubles east of the mountains are not yet ended. The Indian department proposes to carry out the scheme projected some time since of making a Botany Bay of our territory by removing the Umatillas, Klamaths, Bannocks and other scattering tribes on the Yakima reservation, and thus assist in complicating the evils of the Indian system. At the same time the Indians in that locality are ready to commence hostilities again, and even now are committing depredations at every opportunity. The whites, exasperated at the action of the Government in dealing with the savages, too often retaliate, and the prospects now are that there will be a general uprising of the Indians next summer. The whites can hardly be blamed for trying to protect themselves, especially when the Government refuses or neglects to do it, and fails to enforce efficient measures for the general safety of the settlers who are continually at the mercy of these lawless and bloodthirsty renegades. These hostiles who participated in the troubles last summer should be sent to a distance, as the Nez Perces have been, and after murdering the citizens and plundering the settlements they never should be allowed to return unmolested to their old haunts where they can prepare themselves for another campaign when Spring opens or an opportunity occurs. To bring the balance of these tribes together and quarter them in the valleys of Eastern Washington will be another bid for them to prepare for an early war on the citizens of our territory. The Government may just as well bid the people leave that whole country as it intends to make within those borders a home for the bands of savages who are the murderers of their friends and neighbors, or, if they chose not to depart then they must risk their lives in defense of their families and their homes; for to remain in the country under such circumstances would be to risk a cruel and revolting death at the hands of a bloodthirsty and relentless foe. We fear there will be terrible times in that region next Summer, and it is to be hoped that the Government will not act rashly in adopting such a grossly unjust and unwise proposition as the one recommended by the commissioner. It is singular that after so many years of fearful experience that our Government cannot adopt a proper system in dealing with the Indians. The English find no trouble, and our Government need not if it adopted a similar system; but hordes of swindling agents, contractors and hangers-on now make their living by this manner of treating the Indians; and the difficulties are increased and perpetuated by the efforts of this horde of vampires more than by anything else, except it be the mistaken efforts to Christianize the savages. Every effort to make Christians of the Indians has in the end usually resulted in hostilities with the whites, sooner or later, and has only benefited a few white ghouls, who live off the Government through this means.—*O. Transcript.*

We are sorry that you draw so gloomy a picture for us, but we cannot now say that it will not prove true in the history of the next season.

One Pulls the Horns and the Other the Tail.

"Mr. Fenn can make himself 'the beloved' of North Idaho, by annexing the three counties to Washington this Winter. Do it sir!—*Walla Walla Union.*"

Mr Fenn is the representative of the people of the whole Territory, and not of a minority of the people thereof. Four-fifths of the people of Idaho are opposed to the annexation of any portion of their domain to Washington, and Mr. Fenn, whatever may be his own predilections is bound to respect the wishes of a majority of his constituents.—*Avalanche.*

The *Union* urges Fenn to immortalize himself by annexing North Idaho to Washington, while the *Avalanche* holds over him the rod of the people of South Idaho. You need give yourself no fears about Mr. Fenn. So far as he can he will favor the admission of Washington as a state with the boundaries as defined in the Constitution recently adopted, and in this respect he will milk the cow you are quarrelling about.

Railway Prospect.

The differences which have existed for several years between the Northern Pacific and St. Paul and Pacific railroads in Minnesota have at last been amicably settled. There has been a contest between them over a certain part of their respective land grants, and a rivalry as to local trade which has been injurious to both. All this is now fully adjusted, and the two companies are not to encroach by lateral lines on each other's territory. The Northern Pacific also gets a great advantage by a lease of tracks and depots of the St. Paul and Pacific from St. Paul to Suck Rapids, for a term of ninety-nine years. These adjustments terminate a controversy which has been quite embarrassing to the Northern Pacific. The St. Paul *Pioneer Press* of the 20th November speaks of the arrangements as a most important incident in giving new strength to this company, which, it observes, will now be free by its disentanglement from local conflicts in Minnesota, to work out its great mission of extending its continental highway to the Pacific.

Referring also to the fact that another section of 200 miles of the Northern Pacific from Bismarck to the Yellowstone is to be built next year, the same journal adds the statement that the company "has been placed upon such a solid footing of commercial credit by its large earnings for two or three years past that it is enabled to command all the money necessary to complete this section, and its wealthy stockholders are themselves abundantly able from their own resources or credit to supply the needed funds. And they have concluded to go on and build this additional two hundred miles without waiting for any congressional extension of their time—relying upon the decision of the United States supreme court that the grant is valid until a declaration of forfeiture is made by Congress or by the judicial department of the government. This, it is certain, will never be done, and in this faith the company is going on to prosecute the construction of their great highway—in the full confidence that within five years they will reach the Pacific coast."

These statements confirming fully what has been learned from other sources, give additional assurance that the prospects of the Northern Pacific are improving rapidly, and that reasonable expectation may be entertained that, in spite of all efforts against the enterprise in and out of Congress, this great highway will yet be laid across the continent, even if it receives no further aid through legislation. It will soon be more apparent than ever that this enterprise is the one upon which the great northwest must mainly rely for railway connections. So far as Oregon is concerned, the state has suffered greatly by the refusal to accept the bill offered last session, under which the company would have agreed to build on the south side of the Columbia river, and to furnish and put in operation a certain number of miles of road on the Pacific division each year. Senator Mitchell's operations defeated an offer we are not likely to have again. Unfortunately Oregon's connection and relations with the road will now be a matter of uncertainty. Standing on the original grant, the company will now be likely to take the route on the north side of the Columbia river, or directly over the mountains from Puget Sound. While *The Oregonian* regrets this situation, it is its duty nevertheless to point out the probable fact. It has foreseen this during the whole contest of the past year, and therefore has been the more anxious that a course be pursued at Washington which would protect and advance the interests of Oregon.—*Oregonian.*

A Sad Picture.

A terrible story of famine and pestilence is told by the New York *Evening Post's* correspondent in Rio Janiero. A district in Brazil, equal in extent to New England, the Middle Atlantic states, West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana combined, has been without rain since July, 1876. The brooks, springs, and wells long ago dried up. Even the river beds have now become dusty channels. The cattle, of which there were vast herds, have died of thirst. The people, perishing for food and water, have fled from their homes, many of them dying—sometimes whole families together—before reaching a place of refuge. Those of them who escaped have overcrowded the cities of refuge so greatly as, in some cases, to multiply the population by five, and they are now herded together in the open streets, living like swine upon scanty rations issued by the Government and upon such refuse as they can gather in the gutters. Well nigh naked and utterly debased by their sufferings, they live in bestial immorality, not scrupling even to resort to cannibalism in some instances, while smallpox, yellow fever, dysentery and some other diseases are sweeping them away by thousands. As if to leave no element of wretchedness out of the account, they are the victims of the most brutal ill treatment at the hands of the police and soldiers, and, worse still, at the hands of vile speculators, who make trade of these wretches woes. The picture which the correspondent presents is scarcely matched in its ghastliness even by the old records of the Oriental plague, and the story is the more distressing by reason of the fact that the people were peaceful herdsmen and planters, cultivators of the soil, whose homes have been made desolate by a cause which could neither be foreseen nor provided against. Their woes are not those of men who have chosen a life of crime, but those of an industrious agricultural people, afflicted first with drought, then with famine, then with pestilence, and finally with that loss of moral sense which brutalizes men into criminals without choice of their wills. Until now this terrible story has not been told in this country. We have known only that in parts of Brazil the rainy season has failed, but we have not hitherto dreamed that such a famine as this afflicted so vast a territory.

Be Loyal to your Local Paper.

We know of no impropriety less justifiable than the causeless finding fault with one's local paper. We do not propose difficulties under which a newspaper is prepared, nor do we intend to lay down rules by which one may judge whether or not a paper is worth the patronage of its constituents. One thing is certain, the world would be a dreadful dreary place were the local newspapers suddenly to die. The American people, we verily believe would actually become wild if all the newspapers should cease publication for a twelvemonth. There are many thousand newspapers in the land, but by no means as many as there will be fifty years hence. The damp, fresh sheet laid daily or weekly at your doors give you the world in miniature. You read its comely columns and feel the pulsations of the mighty mass of humanity and become *en ruporte* with all its movements. Some people are all too prone to depreciate their own local papers and magnify the merits of out-of-town newspapers. As a rule the local newspaper is as good a newspaper as the community in which it is published will support. Occasionally we find cities and villages which are not properly taken care of by their papers, but in this day of fierce competition there are those always standing ready with the requisite brains and capital to fill wants "long felt," and if people will subscribe and pay for a paper they can always be accommodated with a prime article. We do not respect a person who either himself speaks or permits others to speak slightingly of a local newspaper. Citizens have a slight obligation in this matter as well as publishers. It is their duty to be loyal to the press, and to sustain it in all that it does which is not prejudicial to the best interest of the community.—*N. Y. Times.*

Behavior in Company.

Leigh Richmond gave the following excellent advice to his daughters: "Be cheerful, but not gigglers. Be serious, but not dull. Be communicative, but not forward. Be kind, but not servile. Beware of silly, thoughtless speeches, although you may forget them, others will not. Remember God's eye in every company. Beware of levity and familiarity with young men; a modest reserve, without affectation, is the only safe path. Court and encourage conversation with those who are truly serious and conversable; do not go into valuable company without endeavoring to improve by the intercourse permitted to you. Nothing is more unbecoming, when one part of a company is engaged in profitable conversation, that another part should be trifling, gigling and talking comparative nonsense to each other.—*Ex.*

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 HARNESS TRIMMINGS

FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE TRIMMING

Done on short notice.

REPAIRING OF ARTICLES IN HIS LINE

ALL SALES and *ALL WORK* at *LOW PRICES.* Folly to go *ELSEWHERE* to *PURCHASE.*

April 13th, 1878, tf.

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 PRODUCE, taken at the highest market price. 26-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 MULKEY.

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 22-tf.

J. K. VINCENT,

AUCTIONEER,

LEWISTON, I. T.

ALL BUSINESS ATTENDED TO Promptly and Faithfully. 1-tf

ALONZO LELAND,

Attorney-at-Law,

LEWISTON, IDAHO TERRITORY.

Will practice in all the Courts of North Idaho, and also the Supreme Court. Also Commissioner of Deeds for Washington Territory in and for Idaho Territory.

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. v2-229-1y.