

LEWISTON TELLER.

VOL. 3.

LEWISTON, NORTH IDAHO, FRIDAY DECEMBER 27th 1878.

NO. 11.

THE TELLER.

Published Every Friday Evening.

—BY—
A. LELAND & SON,
MONTGOMERY STREET
LEWISTON I. T.

Terms of Subscription, at Cash Rates.

Single Copy per Year.....\$3 00
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All transient advertisements and notices payment demanded, all others payable quarterly.
Good clean wheat, good butter, pre-delivered to 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 6 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 Saturdays 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 Wallawa. Leaves Wednesdays at 6 A. M., arrives Saturdays at 7 P. M.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF IDAHO.

Delegate in Congress.....S. S. Fenn
Governor.....M. M. Brannan
Secretary.....B. A. Sidebottom
Marshal.....Chase
U. S. Attorney.....Norman Buck
Treasurer.....John Hinton
Comptroller.....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. Ainslie
3rd District.....H. E. Prickett
Clerk.....F. E. Esig
District Attorney.....F. E. Esig
The Judges of the 1st 2nd and 3rd 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.....G. F. Gaffner
.....R. M. G. 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

Status in Yakima County.

The Seattle Post of the 13th inst. has the following:

A private letter received in this city yesterday from persons in the Yakima country states that the inhabitants there who can will leave during the winter. The writer, a lady, sends to arrange for coming to Seattle. She says others will come if they can. The road across the mountains is closed for the winter, and the only hope of escape is by way of the Columbia river.

The lady writes that 150 armed Indians recently joined Moses in a body. Small parties are continually gathering in, and they make no secret of their intention of taking the war path in March. At that time the roads will be almost impassable, and but few of the settlers can hope to escape.

The people feel very bitter towards the government for its neglect to provide for their safety. They expect no relief until after the outbreak, when they suppose the government will pursue the murderous Indians and place them on a reservation, that they may prepare for another massacre, or war, as government officers persist in calling this wholesale butchery. Moses offers to return the stock stolen from the settlers for \$15 per head.

The settlers accuse the people of Seattle of selling the Indians arms and ammunition, and say that is the only kind of aid they expect from this quarter. The outlook is very gloomy, and men who have lived in that country for seventeen years are preparing to send their families to places of safety. The criminal neglect of the government to protect the lives and property of the people there will greatly retard the development and prosperity of that rich section of country. After the Indians kill the people and destroy their homes and property, the settlers suppose the government will send an army there at great expense. A small fraction of the amount of money needed for that purpose would, if expended at the proper time and with ordinary judgment, save the lives of loyal and taxpaying citizens.

Sophistry too Apparent.

The following is from the Olympia Transcript. The Walla Walla paper alluded to in the article is the Union, whose reasoning we have heretofore dissected:

One of the finest hair-splitting problems in mathematics was recently given out by the Northern Pacific railroad organ at New Tacoma, in reference to the vote upon the constitution in the late election, which was so ridiculously absurd that we did not suppose that any sane man, much less an editor, would be deceived by it or be induced to credit it as worthy of notice; but we find one of the Walla Walla papers reiterating the same statement. It gives the vote for delegate and also that for the constitution, then takes the difference between these votes and adds it to the vote against the constitution, by which it reduces the majority to only one hundred and thirty-eight. By the same reasoning, and with just as much right, it may be claimed that all those who did not vote on the constitution at all were in favor of it, which number added to those who voted for it would make a majority of over 9,000 for the constitution. The 3,000 or more voters who expressed no opinion on this question could, without violating the rules of logic, be considered as favoring or giving assent thereto, whereas they would have given expression to their opposition by voting against it; but this manner of figuring for the purpose of throwing discredit upon the popular movement to secure for our territory a state government is dishonest, and if the opponents of the movement cannot find a better argument, they should quietly subside and not continue to make fools of themselves.

Lowered him a Peck.

He stood in front of the post office, laying it down like a Philadelphia lawyer and showing the ear-marks of arrogance and "brass." "Who are you, any way?" asked a modest old farmer who listened to him for some time. "I," answered the stranger, as he pointed with a grand flourish at his booted shirt, "I am a self-made man." "That's all right then," continued the farmer. "If 'Godlemighty' had done it, he'd regret it, and if I had a done it, I wouldn't brag on the job." Here ended the first lesson.—Watchman.

Indian Troubles Ahead.

A telegram in yesterday's Statesman from Wallula contained news of an alarming character. If it be true, as stated, that Moses at the head of his warriors has taken the war path, the situation assumes a formidable aspect, and the near future is fraught with impending disaster. An Indian war at this time will result in incalculable injury to the country, the blighting effects of which will remain for years, and the era of prosperity now about to dawn upon us will be indefinitely postponed. The evils that follow cannot be magnified—for they will hang about us like a pestilential vapor, poisoning and destroying the seeds of that brilliant career which at this time appears so near at hand. We want peace. But it must not be had at the expense of the white man; his interests are paramount to the insolent claims of the Indians. A permanent peace can be only secured in one way. The Indians must be made to feel the strong arm of the Government; they must be taught the white man has some rights that even an Indian ought to be compelled to respect. The history of the settlement of the United States is the record of continuous Indian wars. The whites and their red brethren had never lived together in peace and concord. Between them there has been an "irrepressible conflict." With the one it has been murder, and with the other extermination. What has taken place in other communities will surely be repeated here. It is a settled fact that the Indian and the white man cannot both occupy the same country. One must go; and from the days of Plymouth to the present the red man has been compelled to retreat. Realizing this, the Government has been derelict in its duty in not having settled the problem before. Sooner or later it must be disposed of, and experience has demonstrated that there is but one way, and that extermination. All other means have failed, and it is too late to renew the worn out experiments of a century ago, when Penn sought to mollify his red brethren with a cheap article of calico, coupled with a desire to impart religious instruction. When war is inaugurated, a force sufficient to be sent into the field, so that at the end of the campaign there will be no more occasion for future alarms. Let the blow when struck be decisive; and one blow should be all that is necessary. Gen. Howard should demand an increased force; and, obtaining it, place the entire army under his command immediately into the field. He should be prepared for every emergency, and so distribute his forces that the enemy cannot escape. The Indians must be whipped into subjection, and we believe this is the accepted time.

Warm Spring Indians.

Captain John Smith, who has been the Indian Agent at the Warm Spring Reservation for the last 14 years, came down to Vancouver on Saturday. He was called there by General Howard to assist in disposing of the band of Warm Spring Indians now prisoners at Fort Vancouver. After full consultation it was determined to have Hiack-en-y's wife and children brought down here, when they will be sent to the Indian Territory, to be headed with Joseph and his Nez Perces. This chief has heretofore given the authorities much trouble; is high spirited and brooks no control—in fact, never could be controlled in the least by the authorities, and in view of the expected trouble it was deemed advisable to thoroughly dispose of him. The remainder of the band will be sent back under guard to the Warm Spring Reservation. The Warm Spring Indians on the reservation held a council a few days ago and resolved to support the authorities, and fight for them if there should be trouble with any Indians next Summer.—P. Standard

Lewiston Wholesale Prices.

Cr. Sugar per lb	\$15
No. 1 Island "	14
No. 2 "	11
No. 1 C. R. Coffee, per lb	25
No. 2 "	22
No. 1 China Rice "	10
Dried Apples "	12
" Peaches "	10
Course salt, per 100 lb	15
Fine "	4 50
Liverpool "	4 00
Nails, per keg	\$6 50 to 7 25
Calico, per bolt, per yard	8
Chest A. "	10
" W. "	10
Ela. Mealin "	17
Wheat, per bushel	\$2 to 3
Potatoes per lb	3
Butter "	50
Eggs per doz.	75

Position of the Northern Pacific.

President Wright, in reply to an article in the New York Herald, thus declares the programme of his company: "The company considers itself able to build the road with its own resources, including the land grant already made to it, and it asks no more. The privilege of doing this, and thereby furnishing a competing line to the Pacific, is the only prayer the stockholders of the reorganized northern road have ever made to Congress. These stockholders are very numerous and reside in almost every neighborhood throughout the Union. There are 1,492 of them in your own state of New York, and 2,482 in Pennsylvania. They had bought Northern Pacific bonds in open market. These were subsequently converted into preferred stock, and the money of these stockholders, to the amount of over \$2,000,000 cash, has gone into the enterprise, and is still there. As they desire now only the privilege of completing a national work, with their own credit and capital, on the terms upon which they originally invested, their proposition does not seem unreasonable. I repeat, they seek no subsidy, but only a limited guarantee against confiscation. They have merely petitioned Congress that the grant, upon the faith of which they invested their money, shall not be resumed for a certain reasonable period of time. Such a resumption, under the circumstances, would be most cruel and unjust, and would serve no public good."

Indian Troubles.

The telegram in yesterday's Statesman relative to the hostile stand taken by chief Moses has induced Gen. Forsythe to take the field with such available forces as he has at his command, the column consisting of four companies of cavalry, viz: Company B, Captain Jackson; Co. D, Lieut. Boutelle; Co. K, Capt. Bendire, and Co. M, Capt. Harris. Everything being in readiness the command proceeded at an early hour to take up its march for the depot, Dr. Baker having placed his railroad at the disposal of the military. On arriving at Wallula the command will proceed with all possible dispatch to Priest Rapids, the steamer *Almeta* being employed for that purpose. The expedition is accompanied by Mr. Pambrum, who goes in the capacity of a guide. In this connection it may be well to state that Gen. Forsythe regards the reports thus far received as very much exaggerated, and does not think he will encounter any serious difficulty. It is to be hoped this will prove the case.

P. S.—Since writing the above we learn that the order directing the troops to proceed by rail to Wallula has been countermanded. The expedition will march to that point, it having deemed it advisable to mount the command.

LATER.—Orders from Gen. Howard have been received countermanding the order for the movement of troops. Gen. Howard states that he is satisfied that the reports of Indian troubles are groundless, and for that reason no necessity exists for the presence of troops in the field. Moses, he is assured, is bent on peaceful pursuits, and that that distinguished red man has no appetite for war and its accompanying hardships. We hope so.—Statesman.

The Transfer.

Rex, the Washington correspondent of the Statesman of date Dec. 5, has the following:
General Sherman and Quartermaster Gen. Meigs yesterday gave their opinion at length on the subject of the Indian bureau transfer. Gen. Meigs is an officer of experience and sense, and has the confidence of Congress to as great an extent, perhaps, as any other man living. His opinion will have great weight. He thinks the transfer will be beneficial to both races. Gen. Sherman favors it also. The proposed change is certainly growing in favor, especially since Secretary Schurz says it is impossible for his department to take care of the Indians without a great deal more money and without saddling upon the country a new and numerous class of office holders. It is safe to predict that government money will not be spent as loosely in the next few years as in the past, and that the Secretary will soon be laughed at who proposes to increase the already absurdly large number of officials.

A rising young lawyer says, he would rather be a door keeper at the house of the Lord during the holidays than wait upon Moses just now. The whole fraternity is willing to do likewise.—Watchman

The Telegraph Line.

The Dayton News says: Lieut. Craig informs us that he has just completed a careful inspection of the country over which the line is to be constructed. There are two routes. One is through Marengo, Pomeroy, Pataha City, etc.; the other is up nearer the timber on the mountains. To select the former, or stage route, is very desirable for the reason that the line, when down, can be more readily repaired, and it would benefit the neighborhood and towns through which it will run. But it is considerably longer than the other route, and it will cost more to get the poles. Some of the prominent citizens of Marengo, Pomeroy, Pataha City, etc., we understand have proposed to haul the poles if the government will cut them—an offer which Lieut. Craig will probably accept. The citizens of all the towns on the routes will stand in their own light;—they will act in a suicidal manner if they do not bestir themselves and do all in their power to secure the construction of the line through their section of the country.

Citizens of Lewiston have expressed themselves as ready to do their share to aid this enterprise, if their assistance is needed.

Bad Management.

From all indications the northern Pacific Railroad Company will attempt a different mode of procedure to obtain from Congress an extension of time for building their road and at the same time hold their great franchise. Lately, sympathetic appeals have been put forth in various ways, all of which are intended to help the company carry out its plans in the winter campaign in Congress. The people of this Territory desire direct communication between Puget Sound and the country east of the Cascade mountains, and no extension of time unless the road is quickly built will satisfy them. Give the company an extension of time without exacting when the road shall be built and the road will not be finished in our lifetime, and its grant of lands will be held either from market or else at extortionate rates. The Columbia river will continue to be the main line of communication between here and the eastern country, and the advancement of the whole territory will be retarded. This, however, is only in keeping with the general management of the company since its first organization. Had the company selected a terminus on Puget Sound, instead of going to Kalama, and then built its road across the Cascades instead of building from Kalama to the Sound, it would now, with the means used on the road, and on its Puget Sound coal road have reached the Walla Walla country, and its income would have built the road to the Rocky mountains as fast as it could have been put down. No road in the world today would have been paying better. But its greed for lands and subsidies, with its general mismanagement, has made the use of its means on this coast almost a worthless expenditure, and we have yet to see that its managers are learning anything by the lesson.—O. Transcript.

The Hancock War.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Senator Grover to-day introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a commission to examine and report upon the expenses incurred by the Territories of Washington and Idaho and by the State of Oregon, and by the citizens thereof in the suppression of Indian hostilities during the Spring and Summer of 1878.—Tel to W. W. Statesman.

What of the expenses of the Idaho war of 1877?

Something for the New Year.

The world renowned success of Hostetter's Bitters, and their continued popularity for a quarter of a century as a stomachic, is scarcely more wonderful than the welcome that greets the annual appearance of Hostetter's Almanac. This valuable medical treatise is published by Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., under their own immediate supervision, employing 80 hands in that department. Ten cylinder printing presses, 8 folding machines, 5 job presses, &c., are running about eleven months in the year on this work, and the issue of same for 1879 will not be less than ten millions, printed in the English, German, French, Welsh, Norwegian, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish languages. Refer to a copy of it for valuable and interesting reading concerning health, and numerous testimonials as to the efficacy of Hostetter's Bitters, amusement, varied information, astronomical calculations and chronological items, &c., which can be depended on for correctness. The Almanac for 1879 can be obtained free of cost, from druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the country. n8-4w

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, &c.

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.

26-4f

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

31-4f

LEWISTON

BAKERY,

MONTGOMERY STREET,

LEWISTON, I. T.

BREAD, PIES AND CAKES; ALSO GRO-

ceries, Confectionary, Liquors and Cigars.

W. S. Willenthaler has purchased all the in-

terest of Conrad Wintch in the above business

and will hereafter do business in the name of

W. S. WILLENTHALER. 18-4f 23-4f

J. K. VINCENT,

AUCTIONEER,

LEWISTON, I. T.

ALL BUSINESS ATTENDED TO

Promptly and Faithfully. 1-4f

ALONZO LELAND,

Attorney-at-Law,

LEWISTON, IDAHO TERRITORY.

Will practice in all the Courts of North Idaho,

and also the Supreme Court. Also Commission-

er 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