THE TELLER.

VOL. 1. LEWISTON, NORTH IDAHO, SATURDAY DECEMBER 16. 1876. NO. 9.

THE TELLER.

Published Every Saturday

—BY—

A. LELAND & SON,

MONTGOMERY STREET

LEWISTON I. T.

Terms of Subscription, at Coin Rates.

SINGLE COPY PER YEAR	$3 00
" " SIX MONTHS	2 00
" " TWO MONTHS	1 00
Single Number	25

Prepayment in all cases demanded. All papers discontinued when time of subscription has expired.

Legal Advertisements, In Coin:

Sheriff's Sale	$20 00
District Court Summons	25 00
Justice's Summons	12 00
Probate Notice	15 00

Business Advertisements In Coin:

One Column (14 in.,) per mo.	$30 00
One-half (7 in.,) "	20 00
One-fourth (4 in.,) "	13 00
One-eighth (2 in.,) "	8 00
Single insertion of 1 in.	3 00
Each additional inch	75
Professional and business Cards of one sqaure or less, per quarter	7 50

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

ALONZO LELAND. CHAS., F. LELAND.

D. J. WARNER,

City Recorder And JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

OFFICE MONTGOMERY STREET,

LEWISTON, I. T. 1-tf

ALONZO LELAND,

Attorney-at-Law,

LEWISTON, IDAHO TERRITORY.

Will practice in all the Courts of North Idaho, and also the Supreme Court. [1-tf]

W. G. LANGFORD,

Attorney-at-Law.

LEWISTON, I. T.,

Will practice in all the Courts in Idaho and Washington Territories. 1-tf

H. W. STAINTON,

Physician and Surgeon,

LEWISTON, I. T,

Office and Residence—Montgomery Street Head of Fourth. 1-tf

A. GILMAN

IS AT HIS

OLD SAMPLE ROOMS

HEAD OF MAIN STREET.

LEWISTON, I. T.

JAMES McCORMICK.

OFFERS HIS SERVICES AS

STOCK HUNTER,

ON REASONABLE TERMS. HIS EXperience and extensive knowledge of the ranges of stock in the vicinity of Lewiston gives him advantages in the business posessed by but few if any other persons.

Enquire at Coburn & Wardwell's, Lewiston, I. T. 1-tf

BLACKSMITHING

BY

J. W. BENJAMINE & D. JOHNSON.

LEWISTON I. T.

All general work in their line at rates to suit the times. 1-tf

LOEWENBERG BROS.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

LEWISTON, IDAHO.

HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND A large and complete stock of

Dry Goods, Clothing,
Boots and Shoes, Groceries
Crockery, Hardware,
Liquors, Cigars,
Etc., Etc.,

TO WHICH WE CALL THE ATTENTION of the public. Knowing well the wants of the people, we have endeavored to fill our store with a stock of goods that will meet their requirements.

GOODS OF THE BEST QUALITY AND

Prices Very Low.

1-tf LOEWENBERG BROS.

JOHN P. VOLLMER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

MERCHANDISE

OF ALL KINDS.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY Goods, Clothing, Groceries, Crockery and Glassware, Cutlery, Tobacco, Miners' Goods, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Lewiston, I. T., Oct., 21, 1876. 1-tf

JACKSON'S

Wonderful Oil.

Cures Rheumatism, strains, ear and toothache.

HORSE OINTMENTS,

For sweeny, strains, old sores etc.,

VINCENT'S patent liquid soap for glass, paint, etc. Liquid harness wash, also BED BUG ERADICATOR AND VARNISH, all manufactured by

J. K. VINCENT.

He also cures bunions, corns and warts. He will sell any of the above mixtures in large or small quantities. Call and see him at Lewiston I. T. If not satisfied no pay required. 1--tf

LUNA STABLE,

C Street, Between 3d and 4th.

LEWISTON, I. T.

Feed, Livery & Sale Stable.

Hyou Muck-a-Muck and no Airs

Stock Taken to Ranch.

N. B. HOLBROOK.
1-tf Proprietor.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Brief Review of the Silver Market for Four Hundred Years.

The following review of the silver market for several centuries, we have collated after some research, from several modern historians, especially Draper.

Adam Smith, in his *Wealth of Nations*, shows that the value of silver had remained stationary for long previously to the middle of the fourteenth century, but from that time to the beginning of the sixteenth, it exhibited an extraordinary rise. Its purchasing power, as measured by the price of wheat, fully doubled. This enhancement continued until about 1570. Several causes were probably concerned in producing it. The extensive commerce of Upper Italy with Asiatic countries occasioned an unceasing drain. As far back as the time of the first Cæsars it had been recognized that the silver of Europe steadily found its way to India. Moreover, the interior commercial activity, which was beginning to pervade all Europe, required a large amount of coin.

But the same author shows that in the next seventy years (1570—1640), a very important change occurred. The value of silver declined to about one-third or one-fourth, the minimum being reached about 1636. There can be no doubt that this was due to the large supplies furnished by the North and South American mines. From that time there was again witnessed another rise, which continued well marked throughout the following century. These conclusions, though for the most part deducted from English history, hold good, there is reason to suppose, for Europe generally.

The American yield of silver was, at this time, greater than that of gold. Before the discovery of America, the value of fine gold to fine silver was regulated in the different mints of Europe in the proportion of one to 10 or 12. Gradually the proportion changed, and in the seventeenth century, it was as one to 15. The relative value of silver was therefore decreasing. The annual importations of silver into Spain and Portugal, were in the middle of the last century, somewhat over a million pounds weight; of gold it was about fifty thousand pounds weight. However, it is to be remarked, that data have not yet been adduced for the determination of those estimater with certainty. Humbolt supposed that from the conquest of Mexico in 1521 until 1803, the total value of the silver thus produced, was about two thousand millions of dollars($2,000,000,000), but this is probably an under estimate.

These oscillations in the relative value of silver and gold still continue. It has been affirmed that California and Australia yielded more gold in ten years than all the rest of the world from 1492 to 1848, that is in 356 years. The effect of this excessive gold production, has been to change in many countries the relation of the two metals. Thus in France, up to 1850, gold was merchandise and silver currency; then gold became currency and silver merchandise. In Holland, Belgium and Spain, gold has been demonetized. Probably another reversal of the relative position of the two metals will shortly occur, when the great silver deposits of the United States are vigorously worked. The silver mines of Mexico, which had given an annual yield of twenty millions up to 1807, has increased their supply to forty millions in 1856. Such variations in the intrinsic value of gold ought to be steadily borne in mind by American statesmen, in view of the condition under which a large portion of the national debt, occasioned by the civil war, was contracted. The purchasing power of gold is undergoing a decline.—*S. F. Stock Exchange.*

FROM a silver mine in Southern Utah petrified wood is being taken in which chloride of silver is contained, worth nearly $1,000 to the ton. The formation is sandstone out of which horn-silver is taken. The remarkable part of the foregoing is the evidence that the disposition of the silver was made subsequently to the inclosure of the wood in the sand that afterwards became the sandstone.—*Salinas City Index.*

The real object of education is to give children resources that will endure as long as life shall last; habits that time will ameliorate, not destroy; occupation that will render sickness tolerable, solitude pleasant, age venerable, life more dignified and useful, and death less terrible.—*Sidney Smith.*

CASUALTY AT THE BAR.

ASTORIA, Dec. 3.—The steam tug Gen. Canby returning from Shoalwater Bay yesterday, while crossing the Columbia river bar at about 1 P. M. was struck by a breaker, knocking her on her beam ends, bursting her doors and windows in, filling her cabin and engine room with water and putting out her fires. The water in rushing through her cabin swept a little two-year-old daughter of Mrs. J. W. Jordan, passenger, of South Bend, out through the cabin window and overboard, and it was never seen afterwards. A child of Sidney Smith was caught while being washed out through another window. Ed. Callahan, a deck hand, was washed overboard, and after getting several yards away found a rope tangled around his foot, and catching it with his hands, drew himself on board again. The hawser and every line but one, as well as the compass, starboard anchor, cookstove and all provisions were swept out and carried away. As soon as possible, Captain Whitcomb set the jib, which put her head seaward. In attempting to set her mainsail it was washed overboard and lost. The ebb tide and east wind then drove her out to sea. At about 10 P. M., when ten miles off the bar, she fell in with the bark Whistler, from San Francisco, which had been lying off the bar when the Canby started to cross. and, seeing her in distress, followed her out, and going alongside, took her passengers and kept her in tow until noon to-day, when the bar tug Astoria towed her into this port. The damage to the Canby is about $500. Owing to heavy weather off shore, the bar has been unusually rough for the past three days.—*Oregonian.*

SILVER MINES.

Parties continue to come and go, and although the excitement has somewhat subsided, the discoverers of the great silver bonanza on Camp creek, are just as well satisfied now that they have a rich silver mine as they were when the first assay was made.

A number of gentlemen from San Francisco—mining experts apparently—have gone out to examine the mines. This looks rather significant: the supposition is that they have been sent here by some of the large capitalists, who had assays made of the "stuff," sent them from here, and finding it rich, have sent scientific men up here to examine the mine, to be sure the "stuff" assayed was not "doctored." These men are very suspicious and will not invest their money unless they know everything is on the "square."

From what we know of the matter we believe it is a "big thing" and that eventually will be the making of the country. We may be deceived, but we don't think so.—*Mountaineer.*

SERENADERS VICTIMIZED.

Serenaders are often made victims of practical jokes. A good story reaches us of a party of serenaders—three young men—who concluded to serenade a gentleman and wife residing on D street. The trio of musicians halted in front of the gentleman's house and proceeded to render, with great pathos and tenderness, the familiar ballad, "The Old Home is Not What it used to be." The gentleman (who was in bed at the time) arose, and going to the door, acknowledged the compliment by thanking the party. To further show his gratitude and appreciation (?) the gentleman set a bottle down on the steps, and remarking "that was all he had to offer them" retired from the scene and closed the door. Visions of "Old Bourbon," or "Cutter's Best," flashed across the minds of the serenaders, and no time was lost in testing the contents of the mysterious bottle. As the bottle passed from lip to lip an exclamation of surprise and disappointment was heard and the liquid was hastily and forcibly ejected from the mouth of each. It was *water*. The party retired in good order.—*Oregonian.*

CHANGE OF TIME.—During the past week the stages of the Northwestern Stage Company have been placed on Winter time between this place and Boise and The Dalles. From Boise to the railroad the stages are running on Summer time, and it is the intention of the Company to keep to that time, if possible, during the Winter. The time from here to either Winnemucca or Kelton is now six days. This information is derived from Assistant Superintendent A. H. Boomer.—*W. W. Union.*