

THE TELLER.

LEWISTON, NORTH IDAHO.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 17 1877.

A BRIDGE.

It may appear to some that the project of a bridge across the Clearwater river some where near Lewiston is a premature matter for the serious consideration of the people. But we take the position that easy and convenient access to and from a place from every quarter is one of the essentials for the growth and prosperity of the place, and that where a town has but few means of access and those attended with difficulty, it will expense the business and prosperity of that town will necessarily be reduced to narrow limits. We have ever regarded Lewiston as by natural location occupying one of the best sites for a thriving interior town east of the Cascade mountains. In this opinion we have met with scores of intelligent and far-sighted men who concurred, and yet Lewiston, though the oldest town in Idaho has apparently been of the slowest growth. This leads us to the conclusion that good natural location is not all that is required to build up and give permanent prosperity to a town, but the people in their individual and aggregate capacity have much to do with its prosperity. They must do something in the shape of inducements for support from abroad, and one of the best inducements is to construct as many and as good thoroughfares of access to it, from the inhabited country as are sufficient for the easy convenience of those who live around it. Lewiston has not done this and she suffers by this neglect and other towns are springing up in other localities of far less natural advantages and absorbing the population and business which otherwise would flow to us. Out of the five roads leading out of the place to any important distance, only two are free, and one of these was made free within the last three years. These lead to Camas Prairie and the mining camps east, and to the mining camp of Oro Fino, and both of these have toll, ferry and bridges near their eastern termini; though not in this county. The two routes to the lower country are both obstructed by toll ferries, and the one to the large and rich agricultural country north of us which is rapidly being populated has also a toll ferry, to which every man who visits us from those localities must pay tribute, and that a heavy one during each year if his visits are frequent. These ferries have served a good purpose during our infancy when our body politic was not only small but wanting in permanency, and the men of private means who projected them and accommodated the transient public for hire are justly entitled to commendation for that early enterprise. But things have greatly changed and are constantly changing, and our community is far becoming more fixed and permanent and the true interest of the people and their economy now require free transit to and fro over these routes, especially that to the northern country. How can this be achieved? We say by a bridge built at the expense of the county and made free, across the Clearwater river. But say some the county is too poor. We suggest that the county might appropriate enough money in one two

three and more years, the whole to be paid inside of ten years, and levy special tax each year to meet the payment of these bonds as they become due. In that method the burden of its construction would not only fall upon those who are now residents of the county but also upon those who come after, and enjoy the benefits of the bridge. Wellington and what more do they amount imagine that the increased business that such a provision would produce would more than compensate the taxpayers and memorials heretofore alluded to? Humbly nothing. But a point is gained. The department acts upon their suggestions, and the Indian Commissioner issued instructions to the Agent at Lapwai to take the initiative step towards bringing the Indians up on the reservation. It not only covers the Walla Walla but all the Nez Perces who are residing off the reservation. It still does not leave the agent authorized to have the military to bring them there by compulsion without further instructions. But the plain inference of the letter, based as it is upon the recommendations of the commission is that the further instruction will say "give these outlaws the benefit of the military arm of the government till they obey the treaty stipulations." We say again to that and so will every man among us who is worthy of a place upon the said territory.

COME TO IT AT LAST.

Either the Indian Department has no respect whatever for the advice and suggestions of Indian Agents on the Lapwai reservation, or else the advice and suggestions of these agents from time to time since the treaty of 1867 have been contrary to the policy of forcibly placing the renegade bands of the Nez Perces upon the reservation if they decline to come voluntarily there. Certain it is that the Lewiston Journal as far back as 1868 urged this policy as the echo of the sentiment of the people living upon the lands ceded by said treaty to the government. Again the Signal, published at Lewiston, at the time of the threatening attitude of the Walla Walla in 1873, repeated the recommendations of this policy and claimed that no other could be adapted and carried out successfully under that treaty, and that all temporizing delays were only operating to the disadvantage of the government and the people living on the ceded territory. Several petitions of the said people and memorials of the Idaho Legislature representing this policy and the necessity for its adoption, have hitherto in years past been forwarded to Washington. But still dalliance was the policy of the government officers, and not until there was an Indian killed in the Wallowa valley, by the whites, causing fresh insolence and arrogance from these Indian outlaws, making the presence of troops necessary to preserve peace there, did the government take sufficient notice of our condition to do anything in the premises towards carrying out this provision of the treaty, and then, under the supposition that Joseph and his band had a right to the Wallowa valley and that the Indians had been badly treated by the settlers there, they appointed a grand commission of five persons to come from Washington and investigate, and report. When that commission was here they at first were so prejudiced in favor of the Indians that they only slowly imbibed the situation. But after the Indians themselves had personally insulted one of their number, light began to dawn upon them. THE TELLER told them when in session that no other than the compulsory policy would answer. But we have reason to believe that had Joseph been willing to resell to the government the Wallowa valley, that the commission would have made a treaty of reparation. But Joseph

shamed them, was defiant to them and would not treat at all, and they left crest fallen and disappointed and at first were not disposed to suffer the public to know their defeat. But the facts leaked out and THE TELLER published them. They have since made their representations to the department at Washington and what more do they amount to, than the facts long ago shown to the department by the petitioners and memorials heretofore alluded to? Humbly nothing. But a point is gained. The department acts upon their suggestions, and the Indian Commissioner issued instructions to the Agent at Lapwai to take the initiative step towards bringing the Indians up on the reservation. It not only covers the Walla Walla but all the Nez Perces who are residing off the reservation. It still does not leave the agent authorized to have the military to bring them there by compulsion without further instructions. But the plain inference of the letter, based as it is upon the recommendations of the commission is that the further instruction will say "give these outlaws the benefit of the military arm of the government till they obey the treaty stipulations." We say again to that and so will every man among us who is worthy of a place upon the said territory.

FIVE-DAY WAR IN ARIZONA.

The Portland Standard publishes dispatches from Tucson, Arizona, stating that the Apaches are killing and plundering settlers in Southern Arizona. Ten were killed in Sonora Valley on the 4th inst., and the work is still going on. Gov. Safford has sent a message to the Legislator regarding depredations and murders committed, and dwelling on the insufficient manner in which the military operations are being conducted. He expresses a fear that under the present condition of affairs Southeastern Arizona must be abandoned by the settlers, and the success of the hostiles is liable to induce an outbreak among the reservation Indians, resulting in a general war.

ROUGH ON THE DEMOCRATS.—Reidpath says that the colored women of South Carolina have resolved that there shall be no more democratic babies born in that state, and that they intend to keep the resolve.

SUMMONS.

TERRITORY OF IDAHO,
County of Nez Perce, ss
In the Probate Court of Nez Perce County
Idaho Territory,
Createin & Binnard Plaintiffs, vs. Curry &
Phinney Defendants.

To Samuel Phinney & W. A. Curry.

IN THE NAME OF THE PEOPLE OF THE United States in the Territory of Idaho you are hereby notified that there is now on file in the office of the Probate Court of the County of Nez Perce in the Territory of Idaho, the complaint of Grostein & Binnard, demanding of you judgment for the sum of \$88 50 one hundred dollars with interest upon the sum of \$88 50 one hundred dollars from the twenty-fourth day of August 1876, upon the following cause of action: Upon a promissory note given by you for the sum of \$88 50 one hundred dollars gold coin with interest of 1% and 1/2 per cent per month, and upon merchandise sold and delivered to you on 25 Aug 1876 for dollars and costs of this action. And that unless you appear and answer to said complaint within ten days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service, judgment will be taken against you according to prayer of complainant.

In testimony whereof, I D. J. Warner have hereunto set my hand and affixed

SEAL | the seal of said court at Lewiston
| this 7th day of February A.D. 1877.

D. J. WARNER
Probate Judge and Clerk of the Probate Court.

JASPER RAND, Sheriff.

BAIRD BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF THE

FLORENCE, WARRENS AND
ELK CITY

EXPRESS,

Transacting business with WELLS, FAR-
GO & CO'S, Express. Also carrying the U.
S. Mail, from Lewiston to the above named
places, and intermediate points.

Always Supplied With The Best

Of Horses, coaches and "Accommodating
whips." Never failing to Go Through
on Time.

TRANSPORTATION OF PASSENGERS, TREASURE COLLECTIONS, CLOTERS &c.

MADAM'S SPECIALTY, AND ANY AND
ALL BUSINESS ENTRUSTED TO THEM WILL BE
ATTENDED TO PROMPTLY. WE ARE MAKING SEMI
WEEKLY TRIPS TO AND FROM LEWISTON, I. T., WITH
STAGES, LEAVING LEWISTON AT 4 O'CLOCK A. M., ON
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND LEAVING MOUNT
IDAHO AT 7 O'CLOCK A. M., ON MONDAYS AND
THURSDAYS OF EACH WEEK. MAKING WEEKLY CON-
NECTIONS WITH THE MINING CAMPS, ELK CITY,
FLORENCE AND WARRENS.

The best of references given if required.

BAIRD BROS.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GENERAL MATERIAL MERCANTILE

LEWISTON, I. T., 13-
Ranch For Sale.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF ILL HEALTH
which compels me to leave the place, I offer
for sale for cash, my farm situated five miles
from Lewiston on the bank of the Clearwater
river. This farm contains 177 acres of land
with certificate for a patent from the United
States. Twenty-five acres under cultivation
with about 300 bearing fruit trees of every variety
on the place, with small house and barn on
the premises. This place is well situated for stock
raising of all kinds, having a wide range, there
being no neighbors within two miles. It is an
excellent place for a milk and dairy ranch. I
offer for sale also all my stamping implements,
my household and kitchen furniture, also about
40 head of good breed, also \$60 bushels of
grain, 20 cords of wood and 2,000 feet of lumber,
and fifty tons of cattle feed. The place
contains 8 acres under fence enclosing a good
spring of water to be used as a calf pasture. It
is commanding for obtaining drift wood for all
domestic purposes. The above property will be
sold cheap for cash for the reasons named above.
Please call and examine the premises.

FRANCIS EVARRA.

Lewiston, Feb. 24 1877. — 16-
SUMMONS.

TERRITORY OF IDAHO,
County of Nez Perce, ss
In the Probate Court of Nez Perce County
Idaho Territory,
Levi Ankney, plaintiff, vs. W. A. Curry, defendant.

To William A. Curry.

IN THE NAME OF THE PEOPLE OF THE United States in the Territory of Idaho, you are hereby notified that there is now on file in the office of the Probate Court of the said Territory, in county of Nez Perce, the complaint of Levi Ankney wherein he demands judgement against you upon a certain promissory note for the sum of one hundred and eleven fifty one hundredths dollars principal and interest due. And for further sum of \$15 Fifteen dollars due upon an account of Jasper Rand, and by him assigned to the plaintiff, and for costs of the action. And that unless you appear and answer to said complaint within ten days after the service hereof, if served within Nez Perce county, and within twenty days if served out of said county but within said Judicial District, and within forty days if served out of said District exclusive of the day of service, judgement will be taken against you by default.

In testimony whereof, I D. J. Warner, Judge
of Probate Court, have hereunto set
my hand and affixed the seal of said court
at Lewiston this 22nd day of
Jan. A. D. 1877.

D. J. WARNER,
Probate Judge.