

J. M. SHEPHERD, EDITOR. BAKER CITY, JULY 23, 1873. THE BEDROCK DEMOCRAT Has the Largest Circulation of any Paper Published in Eastern Oregon. OFFICIAL PAPER For the Counties of Baker and Grant.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS. We are in receipt of a private letter from Hon. L. L. McArthur, in which he informs us that he cannot, under any circumstances, accept the nomination for Congress.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. At a meeting of the Democratic Central Committee for Baker County, Oregon, held at the Court House, at Baker City, Oregon, on the 19th day of July, 1873, the following proceedings were had, to-wit:

On motion, it was ordered that L. B. Ison act as Secretary of the Committee. On motion, it was ordered that a Convention be holden at the Court House, at Baker City, Oregon, on the 6th day of August, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Democratic State Convention to be holden at Portland, Oregon, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate for Congress.

On motion, it was recommended that the Primary Meetings be held in the several precincts, on the Second day of August, A. D. 1873, at one o'clock, P. M., as follows: Humboldt precinct at N. Savage's; Clarks Creek at A. Frunk's Brewery; Rye Valley at Blaine's Hotel; Shasta precinct at Recorder's office; Easton precinct at Harmer's House; Wingville at the School House; Burnt River at Weatherby's Ranch; Fort Sumpter at Young's Shop; Pocatontas precinct at School house; Auburn at Scofield's Store; North Powder at Sol. Coles; Baker City at the Court House; Pleasant Valley at J. L. Cantor's Stone House at Stone House; Conner's Creek at Dailey's Hotel.

On motion, it is ordered that the apportionment of Delegates be as follows: One for the precinct; and one for each 25 votes cast for member of Congress, at the last election, and one for each fraction under 25 votes. The several precincts being entitled to delegates as follows: Humboldt, 26 votes, 3 delegates; Clarks Creek, 57 4; Rye Valley, 19 2; Shasta, 102 6; Easton, 28 3; Wingville, 42 3; Burnt River, 12 2; Pocatontas, 51 4; Auburn, 34 3; North Powder, 30 3; Baker City, 130 7; Stone House, 13 2; Conner's Creek, 1 1; Pleasant Valley, 1 1; Fort Sumpter, 1 1.

On motion, it was recommended that all persons who will pledge themselves to vote the Democratic ticket at the ensuing election, to be holden October 12, 1873, be allowed to vote for delegates in the Primaries. On motion, the Committee adjourned until August 6, 1873, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Dated Baker City, July 19, 1873. C. G. CHANDLER, A. H. BROWN, J. W. WISDOM, Committee. L. B. Ison, Secretary.

The Boise Statesman says: "Mr. McDougall's farewell lecture, Monday night, was numerously attended as usual, and the gentleman was listened to in his stirring remarks, with eager attention. Mr. McDougall is a zealous worker in the cause of temperance, is far over average as a lecturer, and has a style peculiarly his own. He can always rest assured of a full house when he holds forth in Boise City."

Hon. J. H. SLATER.—In another column will be found a letter from Hon. J. H. Slater, in which he places himself right before the people of Oregon. We hope our readers will read the letter carefully.

The Memphis policemen are trying to get a "back salary grab."—They have not been paid off for five months.

The Yreka Journal of the 16th, says: Col. Lewis, who intended to act as counsel for Capt. Jack and other Modocs, arrived too late, having reached Klamath about fifteen minutes before the Court adjourned. It is rumored that Captain Jack, Sconchin and Boston Charley were convicted, though nothing definite is known, as the finding was privately sealed and sent on to Washington. It is very likely these worthies will swing. It was also supposed that the Lost River murderers would be turned over to the civil authorities. Those who acted as scouts were the meanest of the lot and have only saved their necks by aiding the Government and turning State's evidence.

John Parker, of Linn Co., has returned from Ochoco, and is another witness against the claims to richness of the mines over there. He says that when he left the water had about given out, and the miners were much discouraged at the future prospects of "the diggings." It is probable they will shortly be abandoned.

Senator elect Hipple, of this State, has, it is said, agreed to abide by the decision of his friends whether, in view of the charges made against him, it is advisable for him to resign or not. The Republicans of the State admit that his influence as a Senator will be weakened by the recent disclosures, but the Legislature will not meet again in two years and they do not like the idea of giving the appointment of Hipple's successor to a Democratic Governor.

On inquiry it is ascertained that with the exception of ten or twelve members of the House, whose election is contested, and perhaps three or four more, every member of the 43rd Congress, including a number who returned their back pay, have drawn their salaries at the new rate of \$7,500 per annum. Nothing further than the mention of this fact can be asked as a proof that there will and can be no prospect of any sincere effort being made to restore the old rate of compensation.

An amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania is proposed, enabling persons to dispute the validity of any putative act of Assembly alleged to be tainted by fraud, bribery, or any undue means, either in procuring its passage, or in getting the signature of the Governor.

The recent extraordinary session of the Montana Legislature, amended and remodeled the election law in such a way as to give the right of voting to women of foreign birth under certain specified circumstances, while the same privilege is denied native born women.

In Massachusetts the opponents of the Prohibitory Liquor Law have formed a secret political organization which extends through the State, the object being to influence the next election, and, if possible, elect a Legislature that will repeal or modify the law.

A Galveston paper asserts that the repeal of the State Police law in Texas has given an impetus to crime and lawlessness from which inoffensive and peaceable blacks are the greatest sufferers.

In the Ohio Constitutional Convention, a proposition to so amend the constitution as to prohibit the Legislature from passing usury laws has been indefinitely postponed.

Gov. Davis has gladdened the hearts of the school teachers of Texas, long unpaid, by a proclamation calling upon them to forward their claims for salary to the Comptroller for settlement in compliance with the new law of the State.

Gov. Woodson, of Missouri, has appointed Hon. W. B. Napton to fill until the meeting of the Legislature, the vacancy upon the Supreme Bench in that State, caused by the death of Judge Ewing.

Both Secretary Richardson and Senator Boutwell are of the opinion that General Butler will be nominated by the Republican party for Governor of Massachusetts.

The leading Democratic paper in New Hampshire nominates for its ticket in 1876: Winfield Scott Hancock for President and William H. Groesbeck for Vice President.

Ex-Gov. Haight, of California, says he is not a candidate for United States Senator, but it is thought that if the honor were thrust upon him he would meekly bear the burden. Ex-Congressman Jas. G. Blair (R) of Missouri, too, has made a long speech defending himself for voting

Salary increase bill, and justifying the whole proceedings. Both Houses of the Connecticut Legislature have elected Elisha Carpenter Judge of the Supreme Court of that State for the term of eight years.

An ignorant colored man was recently elected school director in Marshall Co., Ill., "as a joke," but he now refuses to give up the office.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has refused an injunction asked by parties opposed to the annexation of Brookline to Boston.

PAY UP.—Those of our subscribers who are in arrears for subscription to the DEMOCRAT, will confer a favor on us by settling the amount as soon as possible; and those owing for advertising will please walk up to the Captain's office and settle. We are in want of money to meet our obligations which fall due on the first of August. We do not like to dun our customers, and would not now do so, were it not that necessity compels us to the act. It is one year since we became connected with the DEMOCRAT, and this our first call for money and hope that it may be the last.

Our subscription list embraces over Seven Hundred names, and we are pleased to say that the most of our subscribers have already paid up and that we are satisfied those who are behind, will do so as soon as they see this notice. We have nothing to do with the accounts with the office before the first of last August. We take anything our farmers have, in their line, in payment for subscription to the DEMOCRAT.

BOISE CITY, IDAHO, July 19, 1873. EDITOR DEMOCRAT.—By a slip of the pen or an error on part of the printer, the word "chinaman" is printed in my communication of the 12th inst. instead of "passengers."—The sentence should read "Dr. N. and two passengers inside." The two passengers being through Emigrants to the West I do not wish to misrepresent them, and therefore ask you to make the amends for me. Yours, &c., WM. B. MORRIS, Supt.

Owing to a mistake in reading the manuscript of the communication referred to above, the word "gobbled" was used instead of "garbled," at the commencement of the letter.

Letter from Hon. J. H. Slater. LA GRANDE, July 14th, 1873. T. H. Cann:

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 10th inst. has been received and the contents considered. You say that, "you have a good many friends in the valley, but a question has lately been raised as to the BACK PAY VOTED LAST CONGRESS. We know that you voted against that bill, but we have not heard whether you stated your account upon the back pay allowance or by the old mileage. Many of our old Democrats say they will never vote for a man who has taken back pay. Democrats think you ought to state your account on the old mileage allowance at once if you have not done so." Recognizing the right of the people to criticize all my acts connected with my recent public position, I shall give the facts which relate to my compensation as member of the 42d Congress to the press. Not, however, in the way of defense or explanation, but as a means of information to friends throughout the State. My enemies may make the most of it. I have nothing to conceal or keep back with reference to this matter.

My compensation accounts were long since closed and settled under the law as it stood at the time of settlement, as they could not be closed and settled under any other. Under which law I received \$220 less than, according to precedent and rule, I was fairly entitled to under the law displaced by the salary increase, and my aggregate compensation was less than received by any former representative or delegate from Oregon, who served a full term, since 1856. I speak from recollection, not having the figures before me. Mr. Smith's, I believe, is the next lowest.

The new bill passed within a day or so of the close of Congress the committees on mileage of the respective Houses had reported the mileage of members, and in most cases it had been drawn, which, in the final settlement of their account, was reckoned as so much paid upon the increased pay. The House committee at the first session at first settled my mileage at the rate of \$5,220 for the Congress of three sessions, which was in accordance with every precedent from the Pacific slope, but subsequently, for some reason, arbitrarily reduced it to a rate of 3,900, a reduction of 1,320 for the Congress. I called for a re-hearing and brought before the committee a letter from Hon. Geo. H. Williams, the affidavits of W. W. Chapman, Harvey Meacham, (now deceased) the resident upon the Blue Mountains, at Lee's Encampment, and Thos. O'Brien, who had been stage agent at this place for near two years, to the effect that the

usual course of travel from here to the Eastern States was by way of Portland and San Francisco, first allowed by the committee, and I also had a certified statement of the mileage of our Senators and of Congressman Smith, but all to no purpose.—I was a Democrat, a majority of the committee were Republicans and they proposed to retrench expenses.

Thus matters stood when the salary increase was sprung upon Congress. When the roll call was made three of this committee responded aye, one nay, and one did not vote, while I voted nay, although in effect that vote was to keep the amount of my compensation as fixed by the committee, being unwilling to rectify myself by voting \$1,600,000, from the treasury of the United States, considering that the adjustment of my private account had nothing whatever to do with the vote I ought to cast on a measure of that kind under the oath I had taken at the opening of Congress. I claim no credit for the act, it was simply a duty I had covenanted with the people to perform, to which I should have been recreant had I allowed private gain to interfere. The measure became a law, having passed both Houses and received the President's signature.—Under this law I was entitled to draw \$1,100 more than I could have drawn under the ruling of the committee on mileage. I know of no reason in law or morals why I should not receive this part of the emoluments of the office under the circumstances I have named. I have drawn and received for it, and I am unable to see why my compensation should be less than former members of Congress from Oregon or less than her Senators serving in the other end of the capital for the same Congress. To have placed this amount beyond my own control or that of my heirs or legal representatives hereafter it would have been necessary for me to draw it and then pay it over to the conscious fund of the United States. This I have not seen proper to do, and do not now or hereafter intend to do, not even to secure the privilege of making a race for a seat in the 43rd Congress. I am not insensible to the good opinion of the people of the State of Oregon, and especially of my fellow Democrats, on the contrary, I have, at all times sought to merit it; but in the aspirations I have had to merit and receive such good opinion, I have ever sought to avoid acting the hypocrite and will not now act the demagogue. I challenge the most rigorous scrutiny into my public acts and votes, the record is made up, I am satisfied with it, and am willing to stand or fall by it. I have every confidence that in every point it will be most fully vindicated by the people of Oregon.

It may not be amiss here to refer to the action of Congress in past years in regard to the compensation of its members. There has been frequent legislation upon this subject and in every instance the change has been made to apply to the Congress passing it. I believe there is not a single exception to this rule.—The pay of members has been several times increased and once decreased. By the act of August 16th, 1856, the compensation of Congressmen was raised from \$8 per day to \$3,000 per year and was applied to that Congress, dating back to March 4th, 1855, almost eighteen months, and the back pay was received by every member. On the 28th of July, 1866, the salary was again raised from \$3,000 to \$5,000 and applied to that Congress, dating back to March 4th, 1865, but the act also provided that "nothing herein contained shall effect the mileage accounts already occurred under existing laws." The law also provided that thereafter mileage should be 20 cents a mile going to and returning from the seat of government. The mileage accounts which were so carefully exempted from the operation of this bill, was computed under the act of January 22d, 1818, and is as follows: "Eight dollars for every twenty miles of estimated distance by the most usual road from his place of residence, to the seat of Congress, at the commencement and end of every session and meeting," just double present mileage. Every Senator and member of Congress, so far as I know, received this back pay, and among them was Hon. Geo. H. Williams and J. W. Nesmith, of Oregon. The mileage of the entire Pacific delegation was then, and until the first session of the 41st Congress, computed by way of the Isthmus, making about \$5,000, or over, mileage for each session of Congress saying nothing of constructive mileage then allowed and accepted.

In conclusion let me say that I owe you an apology for the apparent tone of this letter. It might be supposed that I considered your letter of an unfriendly character, — such is not the case, I know that your letter was prompted by the most friendly feeling, and I sincerely thank you for the good will you have manifested toward me in this matter, and also for the opportunity of making the statements herein contained. I was already advised that this matter was being industriously worked up by certain parties to my detriment. Hoping that the statements I have made will furnish all the data my friends may need to counteract and defeat the machinations of those who are unfriendly, I am

Very Truly Yours, JAS. H. SLATER.

THE County Exhibits were received too late for publication this week; they will appear next.

OUR UNION LETTER. UNION, Ogn., July 20th, 1873. EDITOR DEMOCRAT.—The weather in this section during the latter part of last week was very warm, the mercury indicating 96 deg. above zero on Friday, in the shade, and late in the evening 101 deg. in the sun.—The heavy rains during the first of the week was a detriment to many of the farmers, as it fell a vast amount of grain that is not likely to raise.

Some of the fruit trees in these parts have been broken to the ground by their enormous loads of fruit, and those that are standing are bowing equal to the weeping willow, many of the limbs resting on the ground, while the apples are not yet over one fourth grown.

Pears are doing better this year than usual—and the thrifty and healthy appearance of peach trees is very encouraging to those having young peach orchards. New potatoes and peas have been in use for a week or two past, and vegetables, generally, are doing well. Corn, since the recent rains, and warm weather, looks fresher and healthier than it usually does at this season of the year.

More Anon, JO. GNOMON. For the BEDROCK DEMOCRAT. FRIENDSHIP. BY L. H. WELLS.

Emplanted in the moral heart of man are many noble qualities that characterize him as a superior, intelligent being. Among the attributes no one has as much influence for weal or for woe on human happiness and destiny, as Friendship. Without this one quality life is a arid desert, with it life is a beautiful valley, redolent with the odor of sweet flowers, and whose pearly streams ever glisten in the gorgeous sunlight of philanthropy.

Friendship is the endearment, or the estimation that one individual possesses for another. We may divide Friendship into two different classes—false and true. False friendship is essentially dissimulation and corruptness of design; while true friendship is purely unselfish esteem, with honorable intentions. False friendship is commonly used as a garb to conceal real intentions. It has caused much misery, and blasted many fortunes, and nowhere has its black and hideous head remained unseen.

True friendship is the main pillar and superstructure of Christianity, and source of all human happiness. Histories pages contain numerous instances of friendly devotion. Many ancient writers have given the subject due consideration. It formed the subject of some of Cicero's and Plato's sublimest reflections.

Let us recall the errand from his wanderings from the pathway of duty and rectitude, and energize his whole being with love for himself, humanity and zealous adoration of God. Thus, in gaining friends we render ourselves happy as well as others. Friendship is a perfume that cannot be shed on the heads of others without a few drops falling on our own. Friendship has deteriorated from its ancient standard. Modern times have furnished no striking examples of friendly devotion, but ancient periods are replete with them, and these actions have spread a glorious refulgence over the pages of history.

While perusing the history of Greece what a grand and sublime exhibition of true friendship is presented in the biography of Epaminondas and Pelopidas. The interest of the one was always identified with that of the other, and what contributed to the welfare of one was rejoiced in by the other. It was through this triumverate and friendly combination of intellectual power that Thebes was emancipated from the yoke of the tyrant of Sparta.

How few know what the word Friendship means, and what a friend is. They pass through the vicissitudes of earthly being with the twilight of gloom continually shading their faces. Friends are like stars that bedeck the firmament of our being, or like, if I may be allowed the expression, flowers that bloom around and perfume the atmosphere we breathe. False friends are like ephemeral meteors that are for a moment, and then are not. True friendship is like unto a beautiful lake whose waters are occasionally disturbed, and then only for the time being.

WE call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Gaines & Bowman to be found in another column. They have the reputation of being good workmen.

STRAWBERRIES.—Mrs. J. H. Parker and Miss Mollie White will please receive the thanks of the editor and devil of the DEMOCRAT office, for their kind remembrance of the printers by the presentation of a bountiful supply of delicious strawberries and cream. It gladdens the heart of the printers to have favors of this kind bestowed upon them.

Died. At the residence of J. D. Carroll, near Union, Ogn., on Saturday, July 19th, 1873, Mrs. Coloma Carroll, formerly Miss Coloma Benson.

JAS. W. VIRTUE, BAKER CITY, OREGON, BROKER AND ASSAYER DEALER In Gold Dust, AND— GOLD AND SILVER BARS, EXCHANGE OF GREENBACKS. Office—First door north Odd Fellow's Hall [n49v2t1]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Blacksmithing AND WAGON MAKING. Messrs. Gaines & Bowman Respectfully inform the Citizens of Baker City, and surrounding country, that they have purchased the BLACKSMITH & WAGON SHOP recently owned by F. Schlund, and are now ready to attend to all work in their line. They are both practical workmen, directly from the East, and come prepared to do Blacksmithing, Wagon Making and Buggy Repairing in the most approved manner, and at moderate prices. All work done to order, and satisfaction guaranteed. HORSE-SHOEING A Specialty with them. Give us a call. GAINES & BOWMAN. Baker City, July 21, 1873.—n11t

Keq Saloon. "PAP" LEVENS has opened a KEG SALOON In connection with his SAMPLE ROOM, where none but the best of Liquors, Cigars, &c., Will be kept. He has had all of his Bar Liquors examined by Physicians, and they have pronounced all fit for Medicinal Purposes, And he will keep none other in his Kegs, for Retail. He sells no poison to customers, and will not have Drunk men about his premises. His Keg Saloon is quiet and retired, and no gambling allowed. n11t

List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office at Baker City, July 10th, A. D. 1873, which if not called for within 30 days will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Person calling for any of the following letters, will please say they are addressed to: Anderson A. Arnold David, Alberson S. Axtell A. B. Auburn John, Adm Wm. Allen J. C. Abbott Eliz., Assail Ault, Bruner W. Brassfield, T. Byers, W. Bo John, Banc Kead, Carter T. J. Cashman John, Crofford W. Cor Jessie, Countess W. H. Donahue M. Dishaw John, Dearly Susan, Ealou C. G. Edgerton P. Fausworth T. Farnum Samuel 2 Folansby Peabody M. Gale Wm. 2 Greaves F. T. 2 Gayton Samuel, Gilchrist David, Hendricks E. Hartly Wm. H. 2 Hager James, Hobbs William, Hayton F. H. 2 Holiday J. M. Hnes John, Haldesty Phillip, 2 Ingalls E. B. Johnson J. W. Jayne C. W. Jarvis J. J. Keiser John S. Kirkpatrick O. Leeper J. A. Lently Wm. Lawrence B. M. Moor Francis, May George, Merwin Arthur P. Munsell G. W. Masterson G. Midgworth Wm. Meacham J. E. Miller Alfred, McIndoch James, Miller Charles, McCorhan Sanford Newman A. M. Newlin Nancy, Nygwith O. P. Packwood Wm. H. 2 Powers J. O. 5 Patterson James, Pollock C. M. Privett Robertson, Pearson Benjamin, Richard G. Russell Lydia, Richards David, Rhodes Elmas, Roberts R. F. Hambo Charles, Ealing A. Rogers Frank, Snelson Spruce, Street John, Savage, J. L. 2 Stedman Preston, Smith Wm. P. Slaty Frank, Sturgill S. A. Stokes Wm. Sheppard, Leonard, Stewart J. Sheff Francis O. Speelman Nancy Travillian John C. Tobins, Warren H. 1 Tonson Peter, Thatcher Daniel, Vanblect Edwin B. Williams Nancy, Webber George E. Wilkenson Wm. Webb M. R. Wirtz, R. E. Weed Hampton.

Administrators Notice. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed administrator of the Estate of Andrew Caris, deceased, of Baker County, Oregon, and that all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby notified to present the same to me in Canyon City, with proper vouchers within six months from the date of this notice. Canyon City, Oregon, July 1st, 1873. PETER W. CARIS, Administrator.

Pay Up and Save Cost. JOHN EPPINGER hereby notifies all those indebted to him, that he has sold out his Meat Market, and that they must come forward immediately and settle their accounts either by Cash or Note, or they will have to pay Cost. I am determined to settle my business. Baker City, June 4, 1873.—n4t

Stone Cutting and Building. Messrs. Roberts & Nelson would respectfully inform the people of Baker City, and vicinity, that they are prepared to build foundations for houses, cellars, sidewalks, as well as larger structures, and will attend to any work of this kind at all times.