

Rock Democrat.

J. M. SHEPHERD, EDITOR.

BAKER CITY, AUG. 6, 1873.

THE BEDROCK DEMOCRAT
Has the Largest Circulation of any
Paper Published in Eastern Oregon.

OFFICIAL PAPER
For the Counties of
Baker and Grant.

CORRESPONDENCE from all portions of
Eastern Oregon is solicited for the DEMOCRAT.
All communications, to receive attention,
must be accompanied by a responsible name.
Personal communications will be charged
as special advertisements.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

To-day the delegates from the different precincts of the county meet at this city to choose delegates to the State Convention, to nominate a candidate for Congress. We are satisfied delegates will be chosen who will faithfully represent the wishes of the convention in the advocacy of the claims of an Eastern Oregon man as the candidate for Congress; this is right and proper, and in accordance with the wishes of the whole people of this section of the State. But while our preferences may be in favor of a man from this section, his defeat in convention will not cause any falling off in the Democratic vote of Eastern Oregon. The Democrats of Baker, Grant, Union, Umatilla and Wasco counties are Democrats from principle and not for the spoils, and are satisfied that the Democratic State Convention will do, as it is in its judgment, that which may seem best, and if we do not get our man, we will adopt whoever is nominated, and work for his success as faithfully as though Judge McArthur or Hon. J. H. Slater had received the nomination.

Eastern Oregon has interests at stake that make our people anxious that the Congressman should reside east of the Cascades, as then they feel satisfied he would speak and work for our pet measures from actual experience, and might thereby be able to accomplish more towards the advancement of the interests of this portion of the State than a man could who only understands our actual necessities from hearsay. The Democrats of Eastern Oregon make war upon no good Democrat, and will give any one who is nominated the same majority that would be given to their favorite candidate.

We are permitted to make an extract from a letter from Hon. J. W. Nesmith, from which it will be seen that he is only anxious for the success and prosperity of Democratic principles and party, and that he will do all in his power for the success of the nominee of the Democratic State Convention. The letter is as follows:

DIXIE, POLK CO. OGN., July 25, 1873.
MY DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 18th inst., reached me last night. In relation to the matter of running for Congress, I have no anxiety upon the subject. Friends have asked me if I would permit the use of my name by the Convention. I have replied that if the party thought it best to give me the nomination I would accept, and do the best in my power to carry the State, but in the event that the Convention saw proper to confer that honor upon some other Democrat, I should have no complaints to make, and would do all in my power to secure his election. I have no war to make upon any aspirant for the position, and shall be quite as well satisfied if some other man receives the nomination as though it was conferred upon myself. The times are propitious for the success of the Democracy in this State; we shall require harmony and union among ourselves to defeat the common enemy, and I hope that all our friends will bend their energies in that direction rather than weaken our strength by stirring up animosities among ourselves.

While I am not insensible or indifferent to the kindness of Democratic friends who have expressed a preference for myself, I am quite indifferent as to the result of the action of the Convention so far as it may affect my personal promotion or interest.

Very truly yours,

J. W. NESMITH.

The resources of the Chicago University are between \$600,000 to \$700,000, chiefly in real estate, donated by Stephen A. Douglas, its founder.

The New Hampshire State Prison yielded a net profit of \$20,000 last year.

BAKER CITY.

It has been some time since we have had anything to say about the future prospects of Baker City; and we think that a short article at this time will not come amiss. We write of things as we know them to be and not from hearsay or supposition.

Baker City is situated at the south east, or upper end of Powder River Valley, and is the farthest point east or southeast that a town can be built in Oregon. It is fifty miles from this point to Snake River—the boundary line between this State and the Territory of Idaho. Powder River Valley is a large and beautiful body of agricultural and growing land, and is susceptible of being densely populated, and the whole of the valley is necessarily tributary to Baker City, as it is the most and only eligible locality where a town or city can be built. The country for sixty or seventy miles around is interspersed with beautiful valleys which are all valuable as agricultural lands, and the hills and mountains constitute the best grazing lands in Oregon or on the Pacific Coast.

The whole of the country is well watered, and the mountains abound with an abundance of the finest timber. The mines are both placer and quartz, and are rich; the placer mines are still being worked with profit to the miners—but work upon the quartz ledges has only just been commenced. The quartz ledges, as far as they have been developed, have proved themselves to be as rich and inexhaustible as any on the Coast—and are as easily worked—our great need is capital to properly work them.

The climate of this section of Oregon is healthy and invigorating—it makes no difference how hot and sultry the day may be, the evenings, nights and mornings are bracing and invigorating. We first came to Powder River Valley in the summer of 1862, and do not remember to have experienced but a few nights that a person did not covet the friendly aid of at least one pair of blankets to make them sleep comfortable. Baker City is the entrepot of Eastern Oregon, and, by nature, is the depot from which supplies for all this section of country must be drawn. It is situated on the west bank of Powder River, about seven miles from where the River breaks from its mountain fastness. From all parts of our city snow is to be seen the whole year round, and from this cause the water coursing in plentiful and varied directions through our Valley is always pure, cool and healthy, and filled with the finest of fish, and as you approach the mountains the trout fishing becomes excellent.

Baker City contains from 1000 to 1200 inhabitants. The town site is susceptible of being thoroughly irrigated, and can be treed and beautified so as to make it a perfect bower of beautiful shade trees, and the Garden City of Eastern Oregon.

Great Fire in Portland.

By telegraph on Monday morning we received the news of the total destruction, by fire, of twenty one blocks in the city of Portland, on the morning of the 2nd of August.—The fire extended on First, Second and Third Streets, from Jefferson to Yamhill, including twenty one blocks, without leaving one house standing. The loss is estimated at \$1,500,000. Two thousand five hundred people are left without a roof over their heads. The St. Charles Hotel on Jefferson Street was considerably damaged by fire, but the building was saved. The fire commenced at 2 o'clock in the morning and was not entirely under control and subdued until six o'clock in the afternoon. This is the second large fire in Portland within the past nine months, and is a heavy drawback to the prospects of that city. This latter fire was not in the main business portion of the city, or the loss in property would have been a great deal larger than it is.

THE DOME OF THE CAPITOL.—The most ambitious structure in America is the dome of the Capitol at Washington. It is a hollow sphere of iron of eight million pounds weight, and is one hundred and eight feet higher than the Washington Monument in Baltimore. Sixty eight feet higher than Bunker Hill Monument, and twenty three feet higher than the Trinity Church steeple at New York.

California claims an Indian population of 20,000, of whom about one half know how to play "seven" up.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, July 21st, 1873.
A National Need.

If there is any one thing needed now more than another by the people of the United States it is a newspaper at the National Capital that will keep them fully informed on the administration of their affairs by the principal officers of the several departments of the public service.—There is a good deal of prating all over the country about the power of the press, the pen being mightier than the sword, &c., &c., but it can't be that many of those who talk in that way are in earnest, or they would not allow the seat of government to be without such a paper as I have just described. When the integrity of the Union was threatened by the sword, the might of that weapon was recognized, the danger from it was at once comprehended, and millions of dollars and hundreds of thousands of men were hurried to Washington to avert the dreaded calamity; but now, when the encroachments by the administration upon the rights of the States and the liberties of the people are steadily subverting the fundamental principles of self government, when men are appointed to important offices, and public affairs are administered, with primal reference to securing a life lease of the presidency to the present incumbent; when wealthy corporations, dishonest officers in the executive departments and a corrupt majority in the federal legislature systematically and successfully combine to oppress the people by overtaxation, and unscrupulously transfer the proceeds to their own pockets—now, when only traitors to Americanism, who must also be zealous third term men, can secure the ear and influence of the executive, there there is not a single paper at the capital to give to the people of the United States a faithful daily record of the official deeds and misdeeds of their agents. The three daily papers here are simply month pieces of Grant and his followers, and do not even endeavor to ascertain the truth on any matter which involves the ability or reputation of the president or any public officer with whom he is known to have close personal relations, but only what statements said officials chose to have put forth. I would not be understood to hold the capacity and energy of the editors of these sheets at a low estimate. Many of them would be considered valuable acquisitions by the best newspapers in the country, but they have little or no opportunity here to show what they can do, because the proprietors have chosen to pursue a course which places the very existence of their papers from day to day at the mercy of the administration. This is not the case with the Star, which could live comfortably without government patronage, but whose proprietors cannot resist the temptation to enrich themselves by intellectual prostitution. Neither the Chronicle nor the Republican, however, could pay expenses for a single week, deprived of official advertisements. It is a matter of astonishment to me, sometimes how, with all these drawbacks, the staffs of these papers contrive to make them so readable. It is, indeed, a misfortune to the country that they are so interesting, for, besides their local circulation, they go, every day, literally crammed with plausible falsehoods, to the four quarters of the Union, to thousands of exchanges and subscribers, and after having been read by government clerks are mailed home by them to their respective States by hundreds. I really do not see how any intelligent opponent of the administration, who really believes in the might of the pen and the power of the press, can fail to see that the best interests of the country require that there should be a "square" paper established here to ferret out and expose corruption, and to counteract the baneful influence of Grant's mendacious sheets, and that the sooner such a paper is started the better. The third term men are working now, and so should we be. It won't do for us to commence raising troops after they shall have a trained and well equipped army in the field.

The Patrons of Husbandry.—Removal of its Headquarters to Washington. The business of the National Grange has assumed such vast proportions that it can no longer be conveniently transacted at the residence in Georgetown, of Mr. O. H. Kelly, the Secretary; and Past Master Wm. Saunders, Chairman of the Executive Committee, has, therefore, leased

ed a large building on Louisiana avenue, in Washington, which will be the future headquarters of the order. Dispensations for new granges are being received at the rate of from twenty to seventy five per day.—About fifty packages, containing dispensations, manuals, &c., are forwarded by express, daily, and this does not include hundreds of communications sent out in the mails.—Since the 1st instant about 350 subordinate granges have been organized, making the total number of granges in operation, up to date, over 4,700, with an aggregate membership of about 350,000. The order seems to be growing most rapidly in the State of Iowa, which now has 1,750 granges, against 1,690 two weeks since, and in Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska and Wisconsin. In response to requests from different States, several additional general deputies have recently been sent out by the National Grange to organize subordinate granges. There are at present State granges in Arkansas, California, Illinois, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont and Wisconsin.

Has the new Order a political Feature?

The Patrons of Husbandry is not a political organization, in the popular acceptance of those words.—The members of the order are not professional office seekers, but belong, for the most part, to that class of our population who have labored hard all their lives, alike during the long days of July and August, on the shadeless prairie, under a burning sun, and in the cutting winds and relentless snow storms of the blood-freezing northern mid winter, not only for themselves and their families, but to support in idleness and dissipation at Long Branch, Saratoga and a thousand other places, and on European tours, the wives and families of credit mobiler swindlers,—salary grabbers, middlemen, professional politicians and other drones and sharpers whose labors do not add an iota to either the material or intellectual wealth of the nation, but who fatten on the labor of the producer. No, the order is not a political one. But if legislatures, State or Federal, shall enact or fail to repeal laws unjust to the farmers, and shall side with their oppressors, and if unrighteous judges shall continue to render decisions that unjustly discriminate against the farmers—decisions not based upon the right as God gives honest seekers to see it in this 19th century, but upon palpable and self evident wrongs, called by the lawyers "precedents"—why then it is reasonable to suppose that the men and women of this large, intelligent and powerful order will look after their interests precisely as other people do; and as this is a country of law, it is difficult to see how they can get their grievances redressed in any other way than by sending to all the legislative bodies in the country, men who will do them justice, and by securing the appointment of judges who will be grateful to God for the Light of To day, and be guided by it rather than by the Darkness of the Past.

A. F. B.

OUR WESTON LETTER.

WESTON, OGN. Aug 1st, 1873.

MR. EDITOR:—There is but little news from a town like Weston, at present. The weather has been intensely hot for the last few days,—but is more moderate to day. The farmers are all very busy and consequently but few people are to be seen in town, save those who have pressing business, and then their stay is very short. There is a very large amount of grain to take care of and harvesting is in full blast.—There is at present, within a radius of six miles of Weston, five headers besides the reapers and mowers,—which are kept constantly running, and I was told by a farmer to day that it would require three weeks yet to cut our great crops of 1873.

On the 28th of July two hundred and fifty U. S. Infantry, under the command of Col. Mason, arrived here and encamped near the School House. They were weary and footsore after their long march from the lava beds. They rested here from 1 o'clock in the afternoon until about four next morning. It being vacation, they were, by the kindness of the Directors, allowed the use of the school room, for the purpose of writing; and it was pleasing to see so many of these hardy Sons of Mars embracing so favorable an opportunity

ity of writing letters, perhaps, to the dear ones at home. Their destination is Forts Walla Walla and Stevens. On yesterday four companies of Cavalry passed through town enroute for Fort Walla Walla.

I see you have had a meeting of the Democratic Committee of Baker Co. It is time for us to do something. Slater for Congress! LARRY.

Some Utah papers assert, as a reason why Salt Lake city does not improve in size and population, that the Mormons who originally held the real estate, and still hold a greater portion of it, refuse to dispose of lots at any price to persons not believers in the Mormon faith.

A sea serpent has appeared in Lake Ontario, near the mouth of the Twenty Mile Creek. The fishermen in that neighborhood are much exercised about. They describe it as about fifty feet long, with a head like a dog. Whatever the monster may be, there seems to be no doubt about its visit, as several responsible persons vouch for it.

Eighteen Norwegians, belonging to the German Arctic Navigation Company's service, who were left on one of the Spitzbergen group of islands, were found dead by the party which went to their relief.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BAKER CITY ACADEMY.

The Fall Term of the Baker City Academy will begin on the 1st day of September, 1873, under the supervision of

S. P. BARRETT, A. M.,

Principal; assisted by

Mrs. BARRETT, as Preceptress.

The Directors feel warranted in saying that our School will fully maintain its present high reputation under its present management, and every effort will be made to render full satisfaction to our patrons.

Terms:

Primary Department, per Quarter, \$10 00
Preparatory and Academic, " 15 00
Latin, Extra, 3 50
French, Extra, 6 00
Other Higher Branches in proportion.
Tuition Invariably in ADVANCE.

A. H. BROWN, President.

Wm. F. McCrory, Sec'y. n13tf

\$25,000!!
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,
And \$5,000 In

GOLD COIN,

TO BE DISTRIBUTED AT THE
City of Lewiston, Idaho Territory, by
Grand Gift Enterprise. The Real Estate is
composed of part of the Southwest quarter of
Section No. 29, Township No. 7, North of
Range 36 East, adjoining the flourishing city
of Walla Walla, Washington Territory. The
Distribution to take place at Lewiston on the

First day of November, 1873.

Five Thousand (5,000) Tickets will be sold at Five Dollars each. Five Hundred and Fifty-nine (559) Prizes in Real Estate and Gold Coin. ONE chance in every NINE to get a prize.
The Capital Prize is a large, new and well finished two-story dwelling house, containing fourteen rooms, with fire places and marble mantles, wood shed, cellar and out houses complete, and twenty acres of land fenced and improved, with plenty of water and over 4,000 feet of water pipe for irrigating; over two hundred bearing fruit trees, consisting of apples, pears, peaches, plums and cherries, of the finest varieties; also a large variety of bearing grape vines; about one acre of land is planted with the finest variety of strawberries, all bearing; and several hundred of the choicest blackberries, currants and gooseberries; and a large and varied selection of ornamental trees, flowering shrubs and vines. This property cost the proprietor about Nine Thousand Five Hundred Dollars.

This Valuable Property is the First

Prize Offered at \$75,000
1 Prize \$1,000 Gold Coin is \$1,000
1 Prize \$500 gold coin is 500
1 Prize \$250 gold coin is 250
1 Prize \$100 gold coin is 100
2 Prizes \$50 gold coin is 100
250 Town Lots in Elmer's Addition to Walla Walla, W. T., \$50 each, 12,500
2 Prizes \$5 gold coin is 50
300 Prizes \$10 gold coin is 3,000

Making a Grand Total of \$25,000.
A list of the drawn numbers will be sent to each person who has remitted to us, immediately after the drawing. Coin Prizes will be sent by express to persons winning them. Deeds for Real Estate will be sent to the winners by mail, registered, free of charge.
The drawing will take place under the management of a Committee to be appointed by the ticket holders.

5,000 Tickets; \$5 Each.

PLAN OF DRAWING:
The numbers from 1 to 5,000, corresponding with the number of Tickets, will be placed in one wheel, and 659 numbers, corresponding with the number of Prizes will be in a second wheel. The wheels are then revolved and a number drawn from the wheel of numbers, and at the same time a number is drawn from the other wheel; the number and prize drawn out are exhibited to the audience and registered by the Secretaries. Prize being placed against the number drawn. This operation is repeated until all the Prize numbers are drawn out.

Reference is made by permission to the following: General James McAniff, late Sheriff of Walla Walla county; Hon. F. P. Dugan, Thomas Quinn, Esq., and Hon. B. L. Shartstein, Attorney-at-Law; all of Walla Walla, W. T.
Persons residing at a distance can rest assured their interests are as well protected as though they were present and personally superintended the management.

Good and Responsible Agents Wanted Everywhere!

Money can be sent in Registered Letters, Postoffice money orders, Drafts or by Express. Bankers are admitted to sell.
Address, JOHN BREAKEY,
Baker City, Idaho Territory.
Agent for sale of Tickets at Baker City, n12td J. B. GARDNER.

JAS. W. VIRTUE,

BAKER CITY, OREGON,

BROKER AND ASSAYER

DEALER

In Gold Dust,

—AND—

GOLD AND SILVER BARS,

—ALSO—

EXCHANGE AND GREENBACKS.

Office—First door north Odd Fellow's Hall
[n49v2tf]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Steam Washer, or Woman's Friend.

Steam has long been known as the most powerful agent in removing dirt, grease and stains from clothing and bleaching them white. Paper makers have for many years used steam in cleaning and bleaching their rags, and they succeed in making, by its agency, the filthiest pickings from the gutter perfectly pure and white. Until the invention of the

Steam Washer, or Woman's Friend.

although often attempted, no method had been discovered of applying steam directly to the clothing, which could be used in a profitable manner for domestic purposes. The Woman's Friend washes without dirt. It will do the washing of an ordinary dress in thirty minutes to an hour. The Steam Washer is superior to all other devices for the following reasons:

1st. It does its own work, thereby saving a large portion of the time usually wasted by a family.

2d. It uses much less soap than is required by any other method.

3d. It requires no attention while the process of cleaning is going on. A lady can do her washing while she is having her breakfast and doing up the breakfast dishes.

4th. Clothing wears double the time, washed in this Washer, that it will washed by machine, or by hand labor, or a wash board.

5th. Lace curtains, and all fine fabrics, washed in a superior manner, as it will full them as machine or hand-rubbing does. All fabrics, from the finest lace to a bed sheet, can be washed perfectly, and with ease, without the rubbing-board.

It is truly a Labor & Clothes

Saving Invention.

For further particulars address,
MANNING & MITCHELL,
Baker City, Oregon.

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Statement

Of the Financial Condition of Baker

County, Oregon, for the Year 1872,

Commencing July 1st, A. D. 1872,

and ending July 1st, 1873.

Amount of property assessed for the year 1872.....\$85,271 00
Am't of County tax levied 1872, 10,905 42
Supt. Common Schools account 1872, 1,890 54
Am't of Contingent tax levied 1872, 1,890 54
Am't of State tax levied 1872.....1,001 00

Amount of tax collected from July 1st, 1872, to July 1st, 1873, on above assessment: County tax levied.....\$13,985 41
Amount of County tax collected, 11,447 10

Delinquent.....\$2,538 31

Amount of School tax levied.....\$1,890 54

Amount of School tax collected, 1,125 30

Delinquent.....\$765 24

Amount of Contingent tax levied \$1,890 54

Amount of " tax collected 1,121 30

Delinquent.....\$769 24

Amount of State tax levied, 1872 \$4,171 40

Amount of State tax collected, 3,370 30

Delinquent.....\$801 10

Amount of expenditures from July 1, 1872,

to July 1, 1873:

County Clerk's account.....\$1,800 00

Criminal account.....213 45

Supt. Common Schools account 213 45

County Judge's account.....800 00

County Commissioners account 211 75

Jail account.....1,737 50

Miscellaneous account.....1,072 00

Assessor's account.....509 37

Treasurer's account.....655 35

Pauper's account.....2,292 00

Sheriff's account.....94 00

Coroner's account.....1,468 40

Circuit Court account.....601 35

Justices of the Peace account.....1,300 00

Road account.....798 40

Election account.....798 40

Total expenditures for the year \$14,741 50

Amount of County receipts from all sources for the year ending July 1, 1873.....15,600 10

Leaving a total of.....\$778 60

of receipts in excess of the expenditures

Amount of contingent tax levied \$1,890 54

Amount contingent tax collected 1,121 30

Amount contingent tax expended 769 24

Expenses of the County for the year July 1, 1873.....\$14,741 50

Amount of interest paid on Co. Orders from September 7, 1870, to July 1, 1873.....1,200 00

Amount of County indebtedness, July 1, 1872.....13,000 00

Total of expenditures, interest paid and outstanding indebtedness.....\$29,981 50

Amount of receipts and orders cancelled from July 1, 1872, to July 1, 1873.....15,600 10

Cash in hands of County Treasurer, County fund.....1,180 70

Cash in hands of County Treasurer, contingent fund.....\$12,460 80

Cash in hands of County Treasurer, contingent fund.....975 96

Amount County indebtedness, July 1, 1873.....\$13,087 34

State of Oregon, } SS.

County of Baker, } I, Luther B. Ison, County Clerk of said

Baker County, Oregon, do hereby certify

that the foregoing Statement of the Expenditures and Receipts of Baker County, Oregon, is correct, and is a true Exhibit of the

Financial Affairs of said County, for the year commencing July 1, A. D. 1872, and

ending July 1, 1873.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and the Seal of the County, at Baker City, Oregon, this 21st day of July, A. D. 1873.

LUTHER B. ISON,
County Clerk.

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