

Bedrock Democrat.

J. M. SHEPHERD, EDITOR.

BAKER CITY, JANUARY 14, 1874.

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

OFFICIAL PAPER
For the Counties of
Baker and Grant.

DUTY OF CITIZENS.

The voters of this County will soon be again permitted to assert their dominion by calling primary meetings for the purpose of selecting their stewards to perform a delegated duty in the County Conventions, and it clearly behooves what may be termed the lay members of our Commonwealth to study their action in thus steering the wheel of political fortune.

Much of your ultimate security as citizens hinges upon the prudence and caution employed in assuming the charge; neglect on the part of the subversive is the key that opens the Pandora's Box of political sculdugery—the wily wiret insinuates himself into the confidence of his dupes, attends as the moving spirit, and waltzes off, fraught with overwhelming conceit.

Perhaps there never was a more propitious period in our civil history for the extermination of all political clans and cliques than the present campaign. Extinguish the reeking system, so long in vogue, of wire pulling, button holding, whiskey guzzling and their attendant virtues, and for once in the name of Pure Power let the toiling machines speak and spread themselves.

Let the lazy lobbyist for once be reserved and the people on an equal eminence struggle for the persimmons.

Myriads of persons whose home-made honesty is out of date, if in place, would do much to check the polluting tendency of our democratic government—indeed there is no instance where the people can more emphatically proclaim their sovereign will than in the County Primaries, the result of their course here is like the pebble dropped in mid-ocean whose tiny tribute to the towering tide is marked upon the distant shores. The Primaries select their delegates to the County Convention, and that Convention chooses the delegates to the State Convention, which nominates the State ticket, and thus becomes an important element in our political warfare. It has become an axiom firmly established that he who has witnessed or indulged in the political machinations of the age has lost that boon of happiness—confidence in the integrity and honor of man—men's competency and fitness for the garb of distinction is measured by their advancement made in the black arts of deception and first class lying.

It is not our design nor desire to charge the people with being wilful participants in this corrupt finesse, but so from their chronic habit of neglecting to make hay while the sun shines.

Now is the pruning time. Bestow a little reflection upon the subject, that when you do act you may do so advisedly. Act upon your own untrammelled judgment. Select from your neighbors such of them as you can rely upon in every contest between right and wrong. Hew your own timber and construct your own building.

In every County there is what's known as a corrupt clan and oft 'tis seen there are many stalled at the public crib, whose increasing appetites and love of ease prompts them to bountifully feather their own nests—they are afforded time, place and opportunity to cultivate a popular swag, a sinless tone, a seductive fascinating style of converse, and the greedy grin of a "genus de bilk."

But these persons have pruned themselves in this manner to adapt themselves to the trials of martyrdom, which must be considered, for a soldier won't work, he'll sell his clothes first.

George H. Williams has written a letter to the President requesting him to withdraw his name for the office of Chief Justice. A sensible request.

Tweed threatens to write his autobiography. When this is done and Kellogg, Durrell, Boss Shepherd and Pinchback write theirs, we shall no longer have cause to envy the English in the possession of Newgate literature.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29th, 1873.
A New Gambling Den.

A heterogeneous collection of men here, some poor devils who have not a dollar in the world and want to get rich without working, some few rich men who want to get richer, others pecuniarily interested in the success of the Board of Public Works, and anxious, therefore, that its certificates of indebtedness, of which they are large holders, shall be made to appear valuable, at home and abroad by fictitious sales—these, with a sprinkling of respectable innocents and really good but vain men who seize every opportunity to get their names in print, have organized an association which they call

"The Washington Stock Exchange."

A great effort is being made by this "Exchange" to give character throughout the country to some of the stocks which have their origin in the immense debt created by the Board of Public Works with the sanction of the President, but in flagrant, wilful, insolent and criminal violation of the law of Congress. The "ring" seeks to make it appear abroad that said stocks are popular at the Washington stock board, because its members know, from personal daily intercourse with senators and representatives, that Congress will again appropriate the money of the people of the United States to pay the illegally incurred debt of the District.

Of course, no prudent man, seeking an investment of the few hundreds or thousands he may have saved, will touch this class of stocks. At any rate, he will not base his estimate of their real value upon the published quotations of the Washington stock board. Congress will certainly not appropriate all that will be asked for by the Board of Public Works, and may appropriate nothing. While hundreds of people all over the country are suffering for food, clothing and shelter, members will not dare to face their constituents after having appropriated millions of dollars for the payment of a debt contracted, without authority of law, for the mere ornamentation of the District of Columbia for the gratification of the wealthy members of the "ring." But there are some imprudent men; and these will be bitten. That's what the game is played for. These sales, so-called, are mere bets, and often "put up jobs." They afford no clue to the intrinsic value of the property pretended to be sold. Better for a professional or business man, or a mechanic to play faro once a week than to dabble in stocks.

A New and Useful Invention.
The street lamps in one quarter of Washington are now lighted by electricity. All along K street, more than a mile long, hundreds of people gather nightly, to witness the ignition. In less than a second, all the lamps on one side of the street are instantaneously lighted up. There seems to be no doubt that the invention is useful and practicable, and that it will be generally adopted. I do not know the names of the patentees or their agents.

Tom Nast.
The caricaturist of Harper's Weekly, was brought on here, last week, by a political organization started a few years ago by the managers of the deceased Freedmen's Bureau, and composed chiefly of office holders, fellows who are after an office, and other keen chaps who keep their weather eye open, look out for Number One, and are in for chances, generally. Under the auspices of this organization, known here as the Young Men's Christian Association, Nast appeared at Lincoln Hall. Nast is a failure as a lecturer. He is coarse and conceited—talks too much of himself. He told the "young christians," substantially, that he did more in the last presidential campaign, than all of them put together, or "any other man," to elect their candidate—that his cartoons did the business, especially among the negroes, the citizens of foreign birth, and the illiterate element of our native white population; because, although many of them cannot read English, they can all read pictures. There's a good deal in that. But, on the whole, Nast was a failure; and so thought the audience. The "young christians" won't bring him on again.

Cutting Down Estimates.
The several Executive Departments are busy preparing for Congress revised estimates, setting forth in detail what expenses for the current year, and for the next fiscal year, can be reduced without serious

detriment to the public service.—Each Bureau Chief is perfectly willing that the running expenses of every office except his own shall be cut down; but he thinks the government will come to a stand still if the number of his clerks is reduced or their salaries are lowered, or if his estimates for books, stationery, postage &c., are cut down. The Committee on Appropriations, however, insists that there can be a considerable reduction effected in the clerical force of the government. And so there can. In most of the Bureaus of the Treasury, for example, there are as many clerks now employed as in 1865 and 1866, when the great bulk of the accounts of the war was in process of settlement. In one bureau the number of employees is now one hundred greater than in 1866, although the work has fallen off at least one half. It is useless to expect that the heads of the bureaus will call attention, themselves, to the surplus force in their offices.—They naturally wish to magnify their positions, and have a numerous retinue of subordinates about them. Besides, from long association with their employees, they feel that it would be an unfriendly act to recommend the discharge of any of them; so, as the law authorizes a certain number of deputies, clerks and messengers to be employed, Chief of Bureaus go on, year after year, making regard to whether there is anything for them to do or not. A thorough inquiry by a committee of Congress is the only thing that will discover what relation the work done in the several Department bears to the number of persons paid for doing it.

But it is proper to remark, in this connection, that federal officeholders in Washington are nearly unanimous in the opinion that all estimates for works of utility, beyond the limits of the District of Columbia, should be cut down to the lowest possible figures, and there is reason to believe that the Washington "ring" has already induced some members of the Committee on Appropriations to favor cutting down the \$10,000,000 in the estimates for necessary work on public buildings in several States, including even such essentials as lighthouses, to \$3,000,000, that there may be a better show for it, the "ring," to get a few millions more for the "improvement" of its own real estate in Washington.

A. F. B.

OUR WESTON LETTER.

WESTON, Ogn., Jan. 9th, 1874.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Since my last communication Old Time has shook out another link, and we have all booked our names for another year. As it is always in order to talk about the weather, I would say from the first to the 15th of December the weather was very cold for this country, the mercury at times being as low as eight degrees below zero.—Since that time the weather has been fine, with the exception of one snow storm. But there is no snow at present except in the mountains, and the farmers hereabouts are plowing and making other preparations for the Spring crop. The roads are in good condition for traveling, as the Chinook winds have about dried up the mud.

A short time before the coming in of the New Year, the measles paid our town an unceremonious and perhaps unseasonable visit, and still lingers among us. It may be said, however, in mitigation, that it has dealt very gently with both young and old, and up to the time of writing there has been no deaths from it in this vicinity.

We received the first Portland papers since the blockade of the Columbia yesterday, but as the eastern papers have come regular we have not suffered for news to any alarming extent. We may look now for important Congressional news.—Perhaps the most important bill before the House at the present time is the one introduced by our Representative, Hon. J. W. Nesmith, for the transfer of the Indian tribes to the Department of War. If this bill should become a law it will virtually do away with Indian Agencies, Indian Rings and Peace Commissions, and will place the noble red man where he legitimately belongs and that is under Uncle Sam's guns. The passage of such a law would be of great advantage to the settlers along the frontiers, and certainly a great saving to the Government in money, but as it would run counter to the policy of a corrupt Administration it is not very likely that it will ever go through the House or Senate.

Yours Respectfully,
LARRY.

OUR RYE VALLEY LETTER.

RYE VALLEY, Jan. 4th, 1873.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Since I wrote you last the weather has changed for the better, with the New Year old Sol has showed his face, although everything is covered with snow, it is warm and pleasant. There is no work being done at present. Snow-shoeing, sleigh riding and dancing are the kind of work we do, as you see we do not lack for amusement.—On last Tuesday morning the Rev. Mr. Powell preached here, and on Wednesday the citizens of this place turned out in full force to attend the New Year's ball at Mormon Basin.—In crossing the divide we found considerable snow, but with the aid of our shovels we made the trip in safety. I am requested by the citizens of this valley to tender their thanks to the Rev. Mr. Powell for the assistance he rendered them in crossing the mountain. May his life be long and happy, and his efforts to convert us sinners successful, is the wish of all as well as your humble servant. We reached the Basin about the middle of the afternoon, and found the boys right side up with care. In the early part of the evening we listened to a sermon from the Rev. Mr. Powell, which was a good one, after which we adjourned to the ball room and "tripped the light fantastic toe" till 6 o'clock in the morning. The music by Mr. Joe Frisco was good. Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. and Mrs. Clatner for the trouble to make us all comfortable; the supper was cooked by Mrs. Clatner and her fair daughter, and to say it was good is not doing it justice, for it was number one. If there is a whole soul set of men in the world they live in Mormon Basin. They done all they could to make us feel at home, and they succeeded in making us think we had struck the jolliest set of boys in Oregon. May their shadows never grow less. Amelia City was well represented, and the talk is now that Mr. and Mrs. McDaniel propose giving a ball, on the 22nd of February, at Amelia City.—It is bound to be a success, Mr. Editor, for we have no failures in this part of the country. May I be there to see.

JOE.

LATE NEWS.

CORINNE, Utah, Jan. 3rd.
Col. Chapman, President of the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad, has located the eastern terminus of the road at Corinne. The Utah, Idaho and Montana road is adopted, and is to be identical with the Oregon road forty or one hundred miles. Leading men of Oneida County, Idaho, Corinne and Malad City, have agreed to grade and tie fifty miles of road. Col. Chapman starts for Washington in the morning.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4th.
Friends of the Castelar Government in congressional and executive circles regard the recent events in Spain as likely to delay the promised reforms in the Antilles, and to prevent such negotiations through General Cushing as would tend to the pacification of Cuba and its ports, and at the same time protect American interests in Cuban waters from arrogance and outrage.

Castelar in his message to the Cortes presents an encouraging account of the state of affairs, but recommends perfect union of sentiments at home as necessary to final success. In regard to the relations of Spain with the United States he says, while war has been averted the principles of international law have been upheld. Subsequently in the Cortes the Deputies on two votes gained a majority of 20 against President Castelar, whereupon Gen. Pavia, a friend of Castelar, at once occupied the palace of the Cortes and other public buildings with 14,000 troops, dissolved the Cortes and summoned the most eminent of all parties to form a Government. There was much excitement at Madrid, bloodshed. Castelar resigned, and a new ministry has been formed, with Serrano at its head.

Cartagena was assaulted on Jan. 4th, and a fierce battle was fought, the result of which was not known in London up to the 4th.

The river Danube is closed by ice. It is stated that the House Committee on Appropriations despair of cutting the estimates down more than \$20,000,000.

Rumor says the nomination of Williams, as Chief Justice, will be confirmed.

Economy in all the appropriation bills is said to be the order of the day in the House Committee on Appropriations at Washington.

Mexico claims that under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo the United States owes her citizens \$27,000,000 for damages caused by Indian raids from our country. The United States denies the claim, and it has been referred to Thornton, British Minister at Washington, to decide.

Rufus Hatch, the managing director of the Pacific Mail Steamship

Company, states that all the relations between his company and the Pacific railway are at an end.

Schooner Elida, from Coos Bay for San Francisco, with nineteen passengers and the crew, is thought to have been lost at sea.

The execution of Isaac Weaver took place at Red Bluff, Cal., Jan. 3rd.

As an instance of the economy which is manifested by the Radical party, the Tribune says the "President draws his salary at the rate of \$50,000 a year—the double pay.—Seventy five thousand dollars was appropriated in addition to this for White House expenses, making in all \$125,000 in one year." All this extravagance is indulged in while the treasury is bankrupt, and the people are asked for increased taxes to the tune of \$42,000,000. And yet the voters are asked to keep the Republican party in power because it will insure stability and insure economy!

Undoubtedly this is the last year in which the Radicals can rely on their two thirds majority in the Senate. During the ensuing year 22 Senators will be elected, and this will make a decided if not a radical change in the complexion of that body. Democrats will certainly be elected from West Virginia, Texas and Tennessee, and probably from Wisconsin and other States. These are all Democratic gains, consequently the great Radical majority has but a short time to live. In fact they now have but forty nine members, while the Democrats have nineteen and the Liberals five, and if the latter should combine, our radical friends would need Pinchback's vote to make up their two thirds.

There is a fitness in all things, except in the way men are assigned to Committees in Congress. Sprague, of the Senate, and Townsend, of the House, the one from Rhode Island and the other from Pennsylvania, are Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, and both of them together can't tell the difference between a township and a section of land.

Schooner Charles Cook, from Demerara for Boston, went ashore near Cape Henry, and four of the crew drowned.

St. Louis now proposes to widen her principal streets at a very heavy expense. It has always been a mystery to us how two St. Louis women could put their feet down in any one street at the same time.

About nine tenths of the farmers of Daviess county, Mo., can't pay their taxes, and the other tenth won't. The tax collector has been perforated with rifle balls and sprinkled with bird shot until his corporosity resembles a sieve.

One of the most glaring facts, and one to which the Radical organs are particular not to refer to, is that 22 Republicans in the Senate and thirty Republicans in the House have been made chairmen of committees, and every man of them voted for the salary grab, drew it, and holds on to it like grim death.

Butler announces that he will make it hot for newspaper correspondents this winter. Our recollection is that Colfax once undertook that contract, but that the impressive "Mack" cooked the goose of that "christian statesman" to an elegant degree of brownness.

Some months since a western editor asked "if one woman in fifty filled the lower half of her lungs with air." Since that time he has had the fortune to acquire an able bodied mother in law, and is now prepared to take the affirmative of the proposition against all comers.

The King of the Fiji Islands is waging war against the rebels of his dominions. He is not troubled with provisions, as he eats them as fast as they are captured, and if their appetites hold out, the rebellion, together with the rebels, will undoubtedly disappear—down their throats.

Thomas Dugan fell dead at Portsmouth, Ohio, while counting his money. People can't be too particular about doing this. We have attempted to count ours several times since we read the above, but have never been able to get beyond thirteen cents, until the cold chills began to run down the chair's legs, and we subsided.

A farmer out in Missouri spent \$9,000 to find out that there was not a lake of coal oil under his farm, as he dreamed there was. He don't go much on dreams since then.

Cincinnati has again made good her claim to be called the porkopolis of America. She has slaughtered 415,000 hogs since the 1st of November, and still the squeal of the porker is heard.

Jonathan Whoop has been married fourteen years, and sixteen children daily gather round the festive board at his mansion. If any body can whoop over him, we would like to see the man.

Sixty ambitious citizens of Kansas want to be United States Senator.

NOTICE TO ALL PERSONS.

Boyd's Pre-emption Entry and United States Townsite of Baker City, set down for Patent. The Final decision of Commissioner Drummond against R. A. Pierce and State of Oregon, and in favor of Boyd's Pre-emption Entry for the Northeast quarter of Southeast quarter, and West half of Southeast quarter of Section 17, Township 9, S. R. 40 East, 120 acres. Also, in favor of United States Townsite on Southeast quarter of Southeast quarter of Section 17, Township 9, S. R. 40 East, 40 acres, was made on September 15, 1873, and entered on Records of United States Land office at Washington, Book 102, Page 110, and Patent was ordered to issue to said Boyd for said 120 acres, and to Pre-emption Lot entries of said Townsite.

J. M. BOYD.

January 13, 1874-35tf

JAS. W. VIRTUE,

BAKER CITY, OREGON,

BROKER AND ASSAYER

DEALER

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—AND—

GOLD AND SILVER BARS,

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Eureka, Concerto, Orchestra and Grands.

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NOTICE TO ALL PERSONS.
You are hereby notified that all Lands purchased of J. M. Boyd, in the Southern Quarter of Section Seventeen, in Town Nine South and Forty East, commonly known as Baker City, and Boyd's Addition, and which is situated in Baker County, Oregon, (if said Boyd has not first secured the title of the undersigned to the same), will be forfeited, and will be taken from you without any pay or reward for improvements. Beware!
ROYAL A. PIERCE.
Chicago, Ill., Dec. 8, 1873. n34tf

Postponement!

4th Grand Gift Concert!
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

Public Library of Kentucky.

OVER A MILLION IN BANK!!

Success Assured!

A FULL DRAWING CERTAIN ON

Tuesday, 31st of March, Next.

In order to meet the general wish and expectation of the public and the ticket holders, for the full payment of the magnificent prizes announced for the Fourth Grand Gift Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky, the management have determined to postpone the Concert and Drawing until

Tuesday, the 31st of March, 1874.

They have realized

Over A Million of Dollars,

And have a great many agents to hear from. No doubt is entertained of the sale of every ticket before the drawing, but whether all are sold or not the Concert and Drawing will positively and unequivocally take place on the day now fixed, and if any remain unsold they will be canceled and the prizes will be reduced in proportion to the unsold tickets.

Only 50,000 Tickets have been issued and \$12,000 Cash Gifts.

\$1,500,000

will be distributed among the ticket holders. The tickets are printed in coupons, of tenths, and all fractional parts will be represented in the drawing just as whole tickets are.

LIST OF GIFTS:
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT, \$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT, 100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT, 50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT, 25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT, 10,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT, 5,000
10 Cash Gifts, \$10,000 each, 100,000
30 Cash Gifts, 5,000 each, 150,000
50 Cash Gifts, 1,000 each, 50,000
80 Cash Gifts, 500 each, 40,000
100 Cash Gifts, 400 each, 40,000
150 Cash Gifts, 300 each, 45,000
250 Cash Gifts, 200 each, 50,000
325 Cash Gifts, 100 each, 32,000
11,000 Cash Gifts, 50 each, 550,000

Total 12,000 Gifts, All Cash, Amounting to \$1,500,000

The chances for a gift are as one to five.

PRICES OF TICKETS:
Whole tickets, \$50; Half, \$25; Tenth, or each coupon, \$5; Eleven Whole Tickets for \$50; 22½ Tickets for \$1,000; 113 Whole Tickets for \$5,000; 227 Whole Tickets for \$10,000. No discount on less than \$50 worth of Tickets.

The Fourth Gift Concert will be conducted in all respects, like the three which have already been given, and full particulars may be learned from circulars which will be sent from this office to all who apply for them.

Orders for tickets and applications for agencies will be attended to in the order they are received, and it is hoped they will be sent in promptly that there may be no disappointment or delay in filling all. Liberal terms are given to those who buy to sell again. All agents are peremptorily required to settle up their accounts and return all unsold tickets by the 20th of March.

Agent Public Library Kentucky, and Manager Gift Concert, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.
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