

Bedrock Democrat.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One square or less, one insertion..... \$2 50
Each additional insertion..... 1 00
One square three months..... 6 00
Business Advertisements by the month—
Quarter column..... 25 00
Half column..... 10 00
One column..... 15 00
Ten per cent. additional on advertisements to which a special position is guaranteed.
The space of one inch, up and down the column, constitutes a square.
N. B.—All debts due this office are payable in Coin, unless otherwise expressly agreed.

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 special advertisements.

S. M. PETTENGL & CO., 10 State Street, Boston, 37 Park Row, New York, and 70 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring advertisements for the BEDROCK DEMOCRAT, in the above cities, and are authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

JOB WORK.
We are now prepared to do all kinds of JOB WORK on short notice and at reasonable rates.
N. B.—All Job Work MUST BE PAID FOR ON DELIVERY.

UNION NURSERY,
H. J. GEER, Proprietor.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD respectfully call the attention of FARMERS and FRUIT GROWERS to my extensive and varied assortment of Fruit Trees and Shrubbory, both useful and ornamental, for which I will sell low for "MONISH."
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
Address, H. J. GEER, Union County, Oregon.
n17ly

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

L. O. STERNES, T. C. HYDE,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

Sterns & Hyde,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
BAKER CITY, OREGON.

L. O. STERNES will attend the Courts of the Fifth Judicial District, and of Idaho and Washington Territories.
Water Rights and Mining Litigation a SPECIALTY.
Collections promptly attended to.
June 18, 1873. n6y

ANDREW J. LAWRENCE,
Attorney-at-Law,
BAKER CITY, OREGON.

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS of the State.
Baker City, Sept. 1, 1873. n17y.

I. D. HAINES,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Baker city, Oregon. n14f

J. M. SHEPHERD,
Attorney-at-Law,
BAKER CITY, OREGON.

S. V. KNOX,
Attorney at Law,
(And Notary Public.)
WESTON, OREGON.
Will practice in the Courts of this State and Washington Territory.
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO LAND Business, and Collections. n13tf

JOSEPH H. SHINN,
Notary Public

Conveyancer,
Will attend to Conveyancing and making ABSTRACTS OF TITLE.
Baker City, Sept. 11, 1872. n18tf

E. W. REYNOLDS,
NOTARY PUBLIC

DEPUTY U. S. MARSHAL,
Office with John Brattain, Three Doors South of BEDROCK DEMOCRAT office, on side of the Street.
Baker City, Sept. 3, 1873. n17m4

Dr. E. P. Tierney,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BAKER CITY, OREGON.
RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE CITIZENS of Eastern Oregon that he has located in Baker City, and gives strict attention to his Profession.
Office opposite the corner Drug Store.
Private Residence, next door to the Catholic Church.
Baker City, Nov. 5, 1872. n26tf

T. N. Snow, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
BAKER CITY, OREGON.
OFFICE—At the City Drug Store.
MEDICAL EXAMINER
For the New York Life Insurance Co. n13tf

Mrs. R. C. Shepherd
IS AGENT FOR
Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines.
Baker City, Dec. 1, 1872. n30tf

Lumber—New Saw Mill.

McCORD AND SONS HAVE their New Saw Mill in complete running order, and it is doing the best work. It is located at
Pocahontas,
Where they are prepared to fill all bills for Lumber at short notice, and at as

Reasonable Prices
As any other Mill in the county. Orders or Bills for Lumber can be left at the Blacksmith Shop of McCord Brothers, in Baker City, and they will be promptly filled.
McCord & Sons.
November 11, 1873. n27tf

BUSINESS NOTICES.

J. P. Atwood, M. D.
(Graduate of the Medical Department of the Willamette University.)
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
n23] BAKER CITY, OREGON. [1f

DRS. PRICE & NEWSOM,

DENTISTS,
Have permanently located in BAKER CITY, OREGON, and are prepared to operate in all branches of the DENTAL PROFESSION.
All work Warranted. Office One Door below the CITY DRUG STORE.
Baker City, Oregon. n7y

DR. D. D. STEPHENSON,
RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE CITIZENS of Baker City and vicinity that he will soon be with them again prepared to do all kinds of
Dental Work,
in the most substantial manner.
Baker City, March 12, 1873. n44f

J. B. GARDNER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
ESTABLISHED IN BAKER CITY IN 1867,
Keeps constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of
WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY,
and is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business.
Waltham and Elgin Watches at Factory prices [1f

Western Hotel.
MAIN STREET, BAKER CITY.
REID & FLETCHER, Prop'r.
THIS HOUSE has been enlarged and refitted, and is now the best Hotel on the Umatilla and Idaho stage route.
Stages leave this House for above and below, and also for Clark's Creek Eldorado, Gem City and Sparta.
Connected with the Hotel will be found a first class
SALOON!
Liquors, Wines and Cigars of the best quality. Phelan's Improved Billiard Tables all in good order.
N. B.—Those indebted to either the Hotel or Saloon are requested to appear at the Captain's office and settle. n6v3tf

COSMOPOLITAN SALOON.
WILLIAM CONSTABLE WOULD respectfully inform the Public that he has opened the
Cosmopolitan Saloon,
Corner of Front Street and Court Avenue, opposite Virtue's Bank, where he will be pleased to see and wait upon his friends and the Public generally. His
BAR
is supplied with the very best of every thing in his line. He has a Fine Billiard Table for the use of his customers. n32tf

R. M'INTOSH.
Respectfully offers his services to the Public in the capacity of
CARPENTER, HOUSE-BUILDER,
JOINER AND
Cabinet-Maker.
All kinds and every
DESCRIPTION
Of Work in Wood neatly and promptly done.
Baker City, Jan. 1, 1873. [1f

LIVERY STABLE
GRIER & KELLOGG
Having completed their New Stable, have now the finest and best regulated
Livery Stable
In Eastern Oregon,
Where they will carry on the Livery Business in all its branches.
STOCK BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Baker City, Nov. 13, 1872. n13tf

PAY UP!!
ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO A. H. Brown are respectfully requested to come forward and settle their accounts, either by Cash or note, immediately.
A word to the wise is sufficient.
Baker City, March 26, 1873. n46tf

New Drug Store.

M'KINNEY & BOYD,
Opposite Odd Fellows' Hall, Main Street, BAKER CITY, OREGON,
Would respectfully inform the public that they have recently received a well-selected and fresh Stock of
Drugs,
Chemicals,
Paints, Oils,
Perfumeries,
Patent Medicines,
Soaps,
Wines,
Brandy,
Whiskies and
Cordials,
For Medicinal purposes. Family Medicines carefully prepared. Prescriptions accurately compounded, at all hours of the day or night. Give us a call. [1f

DR. YOUK CHU,
Chinese Physician,
Has located permanently in
BAKER CITY,
And can be found at J. W. Cleaver's Old Cabinet Shop, which he has fitted up as an Office and Apothecary Store.
All diseases incident to the Human Family can be cured by this Physician.
Particular attention paid to cases given up as incurable by other Physicians.
DR. YOUK CHU.
Baker City, Sept. 8, 1873. n18m35

Proclamation.
WHEREAS, UNDER THE ACT of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, entitled "An Act to Protect Litigants," Approved October 24, 1870, the BEDROCK DEMOCRAT, a newspaper published at Baker City, Baker County, Oregon, has been designated to publish the Legal and Judicial Advertisements for the counties of Baker and Grant, in Oregon; and whereas, the Proprietor of said BEDROCK DEMOCRAT has filed with the County Clerks of said Counties written stipulations accepting the conditions of said Act, together with Bonds, approved as the law directs, with proper returns and notices thereof to this office, according to law. NOW, Therefore, the BEDROCK DEMOCRAT is hereby proclaimed to be appointed and confirmed as the medium through which all Legal and Judicial advertisements for the counties of Baker and Grant shall be published, for the period authorized by law.
Done at the City of Salem, this 27th day of February, A. D. 1873.
[STATE SEAL.] L. F. GROVER, Governor.
S. F. CHADWICK, Secretary of State. n44f

Lime! Lime! Lime!
Roberts & Nelson have on hand Lime of good quality, and will sell at low rates.
Orders from a distance solicited.

PORTLAND ADVERTISEMENTS.
MILLARD & VAN SCHUYVER,
89 Front and 40 First street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
IMPORTERS and WHOLESALE DEALERS in Foreign and Domestic Liquors.—Also,
Doors, Windows, and Blinds For Sale. [1f
A. P. HOTALING, } { E. C. LORD, }
San Francisco, } } Portland.

A. P. Hotaling & Co.
Sole Agents for the
J. H. Cutter Old Bourbon Whisky,
And Importers of
Fine Wines and Liquors,
431 Jackson Street, San Francisco, AND
25 FRONT STREET, PORTLAND, n46tf Oregon.

DIMITT'S
COUGH
BALSAM!
IS THE NEWEST, THE CHEAPEST and the BEST thing in market for all diseases of the Lungs and Throat
DAVIS & SCHUYLER,
Portland, Oregon, Wholesale Agents.
Oct. 29, 1873. n25m33

S. J. M'CORMICK,
Importer and Dealer in
Books, Stationery, Toys, Music And NEWSPAPERS,
FRANKLIN BOOK-STORE AND SANTA CLAUS' Headquarters, Fire-proof
Brick Building, 105 Front street, Portland, n17 Oregon. [1f

DR. J. R. CARDWELL,
Dentist
DENTAL ROOMS, No. 89, First street, Portland, Oregon. The late and improved styles of work at reduced rates. Nitrous oxide for the painless extraction of teeth. [n29tf

W. H. WATKINS, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE, Odd Fellows' Building. Residence, corner of Main and Park streets, Portland, Oregon. [Special attention to diseases of the Eye and Ear. n29

BEDROCK DEMOCRAT.

The BEDROCK DEMOCRAT has more BONA FIDE, paying subscribers in Baker County, than has any other two papers published in the State. We put no man's name on our subscription list unless we have orders so to do. [1f

Second Edition.

For the benefit of subscribers in certain localities, we issue a second edition of the DEMOCRAT on every Monday morning, which contains all the news of importance received at this city up to Saturday noon.

Look at the Supplement for first rate miscellaneous reading matter.

PAY UP.

We have a heavy payment to make on the first of February, and therefore are compelled to ask those who are indebted to us, either on subscription or advertising, to either bring or send the amount they are owing us immediately. What is coming to us we have earned by hard labor, and now we are in pressing need of the money. We are getting new material and must have the money to pay for it.

Wallowa Valley Settlements.

The following important letter was written by Governor Grover to the Secretary of the Interior at its date and forwarded to Washington at the time of the report of the Commission appointed by the Interior Department to assess the value of the improvements of settlers in Wallowa Valley, with a view of vacating that valley for Joseph's band of Indians. We ask a careful perusal of this letter by our readers, as it sets forth the whole subject in a clear light:

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, SALEM, July 21st, 1873.
HON. COLUMBUS DELANO, Secretary of the Interior:

SIR—I beg leave to call your attention to the very grave and important question now pending before your Department touching the subject of vacating the Wallowa Valley, in Union County, Oregon, for the purpose of securing the same to Joseph's band of Nez Perce Indians, and to submit the following views thereon for your consideration.
On and prior to the 11th day of June, 1855, the Nez Perce tribe of Indians occupied lands lying partly in Oregon and partly in Washington Territory between the Cascade and Bitter Root Mountains. On said 11th day of June, 1855, the said tribe, by their chief, head men and delegates, numbering fifty eight officials, made and concluded a treaty of peace and boundaries with the United States. Isaac I. Stevens acting on behalf of the United States for Washington Territory, and Joel Palmer for Oregon. By said treaty the Nez Perces ceded and relinquished to the United States all their right, title and interest in and to all territory before that time claimed and occupied by them, except a certain tract described therein, specifically reserved from the ceded lands, as a general reservation, for the use and occupancy of said tribe, and for friendly tribes and bands of Indians in Washington Territory. This general reservation embraced lands lying in part in Oregon, including Wallowa (Woll-low-ho) valley.

On the 9th day of June, 1864, a supplementary and amendatory treaty was concluded between the said Nez Perce tribe and the United States; the former being represented by fifty one chiefs, head men and delegates, and the latter by Calvin H. Hale, Charles Hutchins and S. D. Howe, as Commissioners specially delegated.
By the latter treaty the Nez Perce tribe agreed to relinquish, and did relinquish to the United States all the lands reserved by the treaty of 1855 excepting a certain specified tract designated as "a home, and for the sole use and occupancy of said tribe." By this amendatory treaty the Nez Perce tribe relinquished to the United States all the territory embraced in the reservation created by the treaty of 1855, which lay within the boundaries of the State of Oregon, including the said Wallowa valley; so that on and after said 9th day of June, 1863, the Nez Perce tribe did not lawfully hold or occupy any lands within the State of Oregon.—Joseph's band of Nez Perce Indians were, in the treaty council for 1855, and Joseph signed the treaty. Their action recognized the tribal resolutions of their band, and bound all the persons and territory described therein. The reservation named became the common property of the whole tribe. Joseph and his band acknowledged these conclusions also by accepting the benefits of the treaty of 1855. But Joseph refused to acknowledge the treaty of 1865, while a large majority of the chiefs and head men of the Nez Perce tribe signed the same. Joseph died in 1871, and his sons claim the land which was relinquished to the United States in 1863, including Wallowa Valley. This claim is based on the idea that the band which they represent were not bound by the treaty of 1863.

The United States had established the policy of treating with the Indians as tribes and nations. This policy was predicted on the necessary fact that organized action by the tribe or nation binds the whole body and all of its members. The treaty of 1865, is the organized action of the Nez Perce tribe, in relation to land in which the whole tribe had a common interest. If the Government shall admit that one sub chief, out of more than fifty joined in council, can by refusing his signature, or absenting himself, defeat the operation of a treaty, the policy of making treaties would be valueless and but few treaties would be binding. For there exists hardly a treaty with Indians west of the Rocky Mountains in which all the sub chiefs and head men joined, and against which they have not positively protested. If we draw our conclusions from the former practice of the Government, or from assimilated cases of foreign treaties, it must be admitted that the treaty of 1863 bound all the Nez Perces and extinguished the Indian title to all lands previously occupied by that tribe lying within the State of Oregon.

Acting upon this conclusion, by order of the General Land Office, bearing date May 28, 1867, the public lands in Wallowa Valley and vicinity were directed to be surveyed and opened for settlement. The surveys made under this order amounted to eleven townships, which were approved May 9, 1868. From time to time since that period citizens of this State have become settlers upon these lands to such an extent, as I am informed, that eighty seven farms have been located and preemption and homestead claims have been filed thereto in the U. S. Land Office at La Grande.
Upon this statement of facts, I urge that the Indian title to the lands occupied by these settlers has been doubly extinguished. First, by treaty, and second, by force of law. As the Indians have only a right of occupancy, and the United States have the legal title, subject to occupancy, and with an absolute and exclusive right to extinguish the Indian title of occupancy, either by purchase, conquest, or by legal enactment, it would follow that if the treaty of 1863 did not completely extinguish the Indian title to the lands in question, the acts of the Government in surveying the Wallowa Valley and opening the same for settlement and the consequent occupancy of the same by settlers under the provisions of the several acts of Congress affecting such lands, and the recognition of these claims by the local Land Office of the United States, would work a complete extinguishment of the Indian title by operation of law, as far as the occupied lands are concerned.
There are other Chiefs and head men of the Nez Perces, who did not sign the treaty of 1863, and who have refused and still do refuse to acknowledge its binding force. If the Government shall in this instance accede to the demands of Joseph's band and create a new reservation for them, or shall admit in their favor the nullity of the treaty of 1863 as far as they are concerned, a score of like demands from other discontented bands connected with other neighboring tribes, under treaties negotiated in a similar way, will be immediately pressed upon the attention of the Indian Bureau. I am thoroughly persuaded that if the proposed surrender of the Wallowa valley, and the adjacent regions, to these Indians be now consummated as demanded, the measure, if it works as a special pacification in this instance, will cause a general dissatisfaction, not only with the Nez Perces, but with all neighboring tribes living under treaty relations, and this character of work will have to be entered upon and carried out; as to all.

The declaration made by Congress March 3rd, 1871, that "hereafter no Indian nation or tribe within the territory of the United States shall be acknowledged or recognized as an independent nation, tribe, or power, with whom the United States may contract by treaty," appears to me to relieve the Department from entangling itself with an effort to reform past treaties, as such, and to leave the Indian Office unembarrassed to adopt such policy as will subserve the best interests of both whites and Indians, without submitting its judgment to the caprices of untutored savages.
In addition to what I have urged against reestablishing any part of the Nez Perce Indians in Oregon on grounds growing out of this particular case, I would respectfully press upon your consideration the general

policy of the Government heretofore, steadily pursued, of removing as expeditiously as circumstances would permit of all Indians from the confines of the new States, in order to give them the opportunity of early settlement and development, and to make way for civilization. This State has already much of its best soil withheld from being occupied by an industrial population, in favor of Indians.
The region of country in Eastern Oregon, not now settled, and to which the Wallowa Valley is the key, is greater in area than the State of Massachusetts. It is this section of our State, which is now occupied by enterprising white families, should be remanded to its aboriginal character, and the families should be removed to make rooming ground for nomadic savages, a very serious check will have been given to the growth of our frontier settlements, and to the spirit of our frontier people in their efforts to reclaim the wilderness and make it fruitful of civilized life.
There is abundant room for Joseph's band on the present Nez Perce Reservation, and the tribe desire to have this band observe the treaty of 1863. I learn that young Joseph does not object to going on the reservation at this time, but that certain leading spirits of his band do object, for the reason that by so doing they would have to abandon some of their nomadic habits and haunts. The very objection which they make is a strong reason why they should be required to do so; for no beneficial influence can be exerted by agents and missionaries among the Indians while they maintain their aboriginal habits. JOSEPH'S BAND DO NOT DESIRE WALLOWA VALLEY FOR A RESERVATION AND FOR A HOME. I understand that they will not accept it on condition that they shall occupy it as such. The reason of this is obvious; they can have better land and a more congenial climate at a location which has been tendered them upon the Nez Perce reservation. This small band wish the possession of this large section of Oregon simply for room to gratify a wild, roaming disposition, and not for a home.
There are but seventy two warriors of this band. The white settlers in the Wallowa country number eighty seven. There are also in the Wallowa Valley two incorporated companies, the Wallowa Road and Bridge Co., and the Prairie Creek Ditch Company. The improvements of these settlers and companies have been assessed, as I am informed, by commissioners appointed under the direction of your department, to the amount of \$67,800.
Considering that the demands of Joseph's band was made during the period of the apparently successful resistance of the Modoc outlaws against the treaty stipulations with the Klamaths, and that now the Modocs are subdued, it will doubtless be much less expensive to the Government and much more consistent with its general Indian policy, to induce Joseph's band by peaceable means to make their home on the Nez Perce reservation, than to purchase the rights of white settlers now in the Wallowa Valley. The people of this State have uniformly recognized the boundaries of legally defined Indian reservations, and have abstained from attempting to establish settlements thereon. In all instances of various difficulties between settlers and Indians on our frontier, since the reservation system has been extended to Oregon, hostilities have resulted rather from Indians refusing to confine themselves to their treaty limits than from any attempt of the settlers to encroach upon reservations. This was the case with the Yakimas in 1855, who killed three miners outside of their treaty limits, and then murdered Indian Agent Bolea, who visited them to remonstrate against their perfidy.—This was the case last autumn with the Modocs, and is now the case with Joseph's band, in the light in which the treaty of 1863 has heretofore been held by the general Government and by the people of Oregon.
I believe the facts will sustain me in saying that at all times and under all circumstances our frontier settlers have been as well disposed toward the Indians, and as moderate and forbearing as those of any other frontier, and as much so as the people of any other State would be under like circumstances.
Urgently pressing upon your careful consideration the peculiar features of this subject, and on behalf the interests of this State and of the settlers in Wallowa Valley and vicinity, asking that the preliminary steps taken for the vacation of said valley for the purpose of creating a reservation for Indians may be rescinded,
I have the honor to be
Your obt' servant,
L. F. GROVER,
Governor of Oregon.

Chicago boasts of eighty miles of wooden pavements. If all her block-heads had been used for pavements, she would now have eight hundred.