

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.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., 10 State Street, Boston, 37 Park Row, New York, and 701 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. n31f

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. GIER, Proprietor.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD respectfully call the attention of **FARMERS AND FRUIT GROWERS** to my extensive and varied assortment of **Fruit Trees and Shrubby,** both useful and ornamental, for which I will sell low for "MONTHS."

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
Address, H. J. GIER,
Care, Union County,
Oregon.
n17ly

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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

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

L. O. STERN 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. n11f

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. n18tf

JOSEPH H. SHINN,
Notary Public

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

E. W. REYNOLDS,
NOTARY PUBLIC

AND
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

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
n18tf

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

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. n1f

BAKER CITY MARKET.

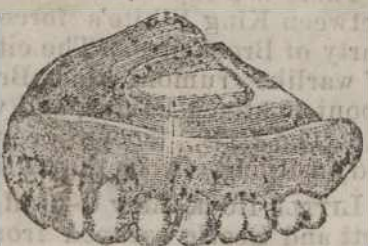
John Eppinger Respectfully informs the citizens of Baker City that has re-opened the
BAKER CITY MARKET,
Where, at all times, he will be prepared to furnish his customers with the **BEST OF MEAT.**
Of all kinds, at most reasonable prices.
Baker City, April 11, 1874. n49tf

Bedrock Democrat.

VOL. 5.

BAKER CITY, BAKER COUNTY, OREGON, MAY 13, 1874.

NO. 1.

BUSINESS NOTICES.**DRS. PRICE & NEWSON,****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 be-
low the CITY DRUG STORE.
Baker City, Oregon. n7y

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
n31 Prices [tf]

Western Hotel.

MAIN STREET, BAKER CITY.
REID & FLETCHER, Prop'rs.

THIS HOUSE has been enlarged and re-
fitted, and is now the best Hotel on the
Umatilla and Idaho stage route.

Singles leave this House for above and be-
low, 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

Bohna & McCord's**SALOON,**

AT THE OLD STAND OF
Bamberger & Frank,
BAKER CITY, OREGON.

Bohna & McCord Respectfully
inform the Citizens of Baker City
and the Public generally, that they have
opened a New

SALOON,

Where will always be found the very best

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Also
One of the Finest and Best

Billiard Tables

To be found in the City. "Fred" and "Bob"
will be pleased at all times to have their
friends give them a call.

BOHNA & MCCORD.
Baker City, Feb. 10, 1874. n40tf

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.
Baker City, Dec. 17, 1873. n32tf

Kastner & Lachner

PROPRIETORS OF THE

BAKER CITY BREWERY,

On the East side of Powder River,
BAKER CITY, OREGON.

April 29, 1874. n51y

PORTLAND ADVERTISEMENTS.**S. J. M'CORMICK,**

Importer and Dealer In

Books, Stationary, Toys, Music And**NEWSPAPERS,**

FRANKLIN BOOK-STORE AND SANTA CLAUS'
Headquarters, Fire-proof

Brick Building, 105 Front street, Portland,
n17 Oregon. [tf]

DR. J. R. CARDWELL,**Dentist**

DENTAL ROOMS, No. 89, First street,
Portland, Oregon. The late and im-
proved styles of work at reduced rates. Ni-
trogen oxide for the painless extraction of
teeth. n29tf

W. H. WATKINS, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE, Odd Fellows' Building. Resi-
dence, corner of Main and Park streets,
Portland, Oregon. [tf] 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 pub-
lished in the State. We put no man's name
on our subscription list unless we have orders
so to do. n1

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.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The following platform of princi-
ples was adopted by the Democratic
State Convention at Albany:

1. We declare our unfaltering devotion to
the Constitution of the United States and to
the Union of the States thereby established,
and we affirm that the people of the several
States have the sole and exclusive right of
governing themselves as free, sovereign and
independent States, subject only to the limita-
tion of the Constitution, and that all powers
not herein expressly granted to the Na-
tional Government, are reserved to the
States respectively, and we deny the right of
the Federal Government, through the treaty
power, to permanently domicile Mongolians
with in any State without the consent of the
Legislature thereof.

2. We affirm that the greatest danger
with which we are now threatened, is the
corruption and extravagance which exists in
high official places, and we do declare as the
cardinal principle of our future political ac-
tion, that retrenchment, economy and re-
form are imperatively demanded in all the
departments of the government, Federal as well
as State and Municipal, and we hereby pro-
claim ourselves the uncompromising foes of
the salary-grab law ring politicians and land
monopolists, whoever they may be and
wherever they may be found, whether they
are in or out of office, and we appeal to hon-
est men everywhere, without regard to past
party affiliations, to join us in branding, as
they deserve, these corrupt leaders, as they
position, has justly brought upon itself the
condemnation of the American people.

3. The present Federal Administration,
by its utter inability to comprehend the dig-
nity or responsibilities of the duties with
which it is charged, by its devotion to per-
sonal and partisan interests, by its weak and
inconsistent management of the national af-
fairs, by its unwarrantable interference
with the local self government of the people
—by its support of the corrupt governments
which it has imposed by its power upon sev-
eral States of the Union, by its complicity
with corrupt practices and scandals in var-
ious quarters, and by its appointment of
notoriously incompetent men to high official
positions, has justly brought upon itself the
condemnation of the American people.

4. That the persistent interference by
Federal officials in local elections, and the
use of large sums of money to defeat the
voice of the people through the ballot box,
deserve and receives our severest condemna-
tion.

5. That corporations are the creations of
law, their franchises and privileges are granted
to subserve the public interests, and
when these are used, not to subserve the ob-
ject of their creation, but for purposes of
oppression and extortion, we declare it to be
the right and duty of the legislature to control
such corporations.

6. That we favor speedy return to specie
payments, just and equal taxation for sup-
port of Federal and State governments, and
that we are opposed to all discrimination in
the assessments of Federal revenue for the
purposes of protection.

7. That we are in favor of free trade and
direct taxation.

8. That the free navigation and improve-
ment of the Columbia River, the construction
of a breakwater at Port Orford, the improve-
ment of the Coquille and Willamette rivers,
and the construction of the Portland, Dalles
and Salt Lake Railroad, are improvements
demanded by the commercial interests of
this State, and that the Federal Government
ought by all proper means to assist
these measures; that we are in favor of the
bill now before Congress, generally known as
the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Rail-
road bill, and we also favor the early com-
pletion of the Oregon and California Rail-
road to the southern boundary of the State.

9. That we disapprove all measures in the
interests of capitalists and monopolies against
labor, believing that distinctness, if distinc-
tions be made, should be in favor of the
laboring class who constitute the mass of our
citizens, the producers of the wealth and
prosperity of our country. We therefore ap-
prove of the declared principles, and sym-
patize with the avowed object of the organiza-
tion known as the Patrons of Husbandry,
and with those of all other orders having for
their object retrenchment and reform in
public affairs, and the social advancement of
the people; that we are opposed to a mono-
poly in the publication and sale of books used
in the common schools of this State, and we
are in favor of amending the existing laws
in relation to such, so as to take away from
the publishers of the Pacific Coast series of
readers and spellers the special privileges in
relation thereto which they now enjoy.

10. That the act relating to the fees of
sheriffs and clerks ought to be so amended
either by making such offices salaried, or by
reducing the fees now attached to the same,
as shall make the compensation received by
such officers a fair remuneration and not
anything more for the services required of them.
That the Constitution be so amended that all
printing for the State after the expiration of
the term of the State Printer in office, when
such amendment is passed, shall be provided
for by letting the same to the lowest re-
sponsible bidder.

11. That the only legitimate object of
government is the protection of its citizens
in their lives, liberty and property, and the
pursuit of happiness; that to accomplish
this end direct means only should be resorted
to; that the good resulting from a depart-
ure from this rule is temporary, the evil last-
ing. We are, therefore, opposed to the
State engaging in the purchase, leasing or
speculating in property of any kind, except
such only as is necessary for conducting the
ordinary functions of the Government.

12. That we favor the immediate con-
struction of a good and serviceable wagon
road along the south bank of the Columbia
river, from the mouth of Sandy river to the
Dalles.

13. That the compensation of all officers
should be only such as will be a just remu-
neration for their services.

14. That we are in favor of Congressional
aid for the construction of the Portland,
Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad, and for con-
tinuing the Oregon Central Railroad from
St. Joseph to Junction City.

Second Edition.

Look at the Supplement for first
rate miscellaneous reading matter.

RIGHT OF PRECEDENCE.

The following article we find in
the Sacramento Union of April 27th.
It is a very unjust criticism on the
Portland, Dalles & Salt Lake Rail-
road, and makes an unwarrantable
attack upon vital and important in-
terests of the citizens of the whole
State of Oregon. We feel satisfied
that the writer of the article never
thoroughly read or studied the bill
in aid of the Portland, Dalles and
Salt Lake Railroad or he would not
have made the unjust and illiberal
charges he has. If the Union will
look the matter up in a fair and un-
prejudiced manner it will see that
the Government is not actually giv-
ing any subsidy to this road but is
actually making a contract with all
the advantages on the side of the
Government. But it appears that
nearly all the papers of California
are so prejudiced against Oregon,
and anything that will advance her
interests, that they cannot see any
measure introduced into Congress
but what they must attack it. We
were in hopes the Union was above
such petty prejudices, and would
deal fairly with the people and State
of Oregon. The Union says:

"Hurlbut in the House, and Win-
dom in the Senate, has each reported
for the committee. He represents
in favor of Government aid to a sys-
tem of cheap transportation. Win-
dom's covers the widest extent and
will cost the most. Hurlbut's relates
to a work of great interest to our
neighbors of Oregon, and proposes
only a tax of interest upon \$8,000
per mile. But this \$8,000 is an en-
tering wedge which would, if grant-
ed, almost surely end in an exten-
sion of the loan or grant—all these
loans of credit to railway corpora-
tions are substantially grants—to
three or four times as much. Their
road once well started, the Oregonians
and the Union Pacific people,
making common cause with the Rock
Island and Chicago and Northwest-
ern, would have not much difficulty
in making Congress believe that
they have just as good a right to
\$24,000 or \$32,000 per mile as the U.
P. or the C. P.

The point we make is that there is
a subject in relation to the Pacific
railways now before the country for
investigation and final judgment,
that ought to be accorded prece-
dence of action by both Houses over
these propositions for the expendi-
ture of more money out of the treas-
ury in aid of railway corporations.—
We allude to the trial of the case
against the Credit Mobilier of the
Union Pacific in the United States
courts, and to the investigation be-
gun by Luntrell into the venalities
of the Central Pacific and its Con-
tract and Finance Company. Be-
fore either House of Congress takes
any step in favor of aiding in the
construction of new railways, it
ought to be fully informed and to
inform the country officially of what
use has been made of the aids already
granted and loaned to the Union
and Central Pacific, and of all the
outrages and rascalities enacted and
executed by these corporations; of
their swindles upon private stock-
holders; their frauds and attempted
frauds on the Government, the am't
of interest so far paid by the United
States on the bonds loaned these
companies, and why the companies
have not paid it; the probability that
the loan will never be paid back by
the companies, nor the one twenti-
eth part of it, either in principal or
interest, and the frauds which have
made this wrong possible.

It is quite sure that all the roads
aided by the United States by grants
and loans, as it is proposed to aid
this Dalles and Salt Lake Road and
the lines of cheap transportation rec-
ommended by Windom in his report,
will make common cause with these
Credit Mobilier and Contract and Fi-
nance beggars; and that all will have
a like interest in wronging the
hand that gives, and tyrannizing
over the people in their rates of
transportation. It is not less dem-
onstrable that if the companies al-
ready in existence, and with their
roads in operation, can obstruct in-
vestigation in Congress and the
courts, and prevent legislation to
bring the delinquent Directors to
justice, a dozen more companies ad-
ded, will find it still easier to do
all of these things and to defy the legal
ly constituted powers of the Govern-
ment. Before the House or Senate
takes one step in advance of what is
recommended by the reports of its
committees in these premises, the
investigation that has been begun by
Luntrell, in the House of Represent-
atives, ought to be pushed to a con-
clusion and made as thorough as
possible, and the resources of the

United States Courts should be ex-
hausted on the case instituted
against the Credit Mobilier ring.—
From this present Congress little
more than evasion and whitewashing
is to be expected. The country must
look to the next one for solid work.
It must make sure that the work will
be done in good faith and thorough-
ness by seeing to it that none but
honest men, and the ablest of that
class, shall be elected to the House
at the coming Autumn elections.—
Much will depend upon what Cali-
fornia shall do. We have four mem-
bers to elect. If care is taken by the
Taxpayers' party to nominate good
and true anti monopoly candidates
in each district, and to elect them,
the work will have been half accom-
plished. If we allow the Central Pa-
cific to elect its men, the cause of the
country against these plunderers
will be irretrievably lost."

LATE NEWS.

LITTLE ROCK, May 1.—The situa-
tion here is practically unchanged.
Brooks still occupies the State House
with about 500 men, while Baxter is
at the Anthony House with 800. The
United States troops continue to oc-
cupy a position between them. Gen.
Fagan, an ex Confederate, assumes
command of Brooks' forces in the
State, and calls on his old comrades
to rally to his standard. Both par-
ties appear to be waiting for definite
news from Washington.

Col. White's account to Baxter of
the fight near Pine Bluff yesterday,
is that some two hundred men gath-
ered for Brooks near New Gascony,
and being unable to secure transpor-
tation to Little Rock they began
plundering the citizens, when White
asked and obtained leave from Gen.
Newton, Baxter's commander in chief,
to disperse them. He went with a
force of 90 men into Jefferson coun-
ty, where he found them and sent
three officers to command them to
disperse. As the officers came in
range they were fired upon, when
White ordered an advance, and a
fight ensued, resulting in killing
nine and wounding twenty of Brook's
men and the capture of two of their
leaders and eighty two men, the rest
dispersing. White had seven men
wounded and three horses killed.—
He paroled the prisoners, except
the two leaders—Murphy and Van
Desante.

The Gazette's Pine Bluff special
to night gives essentially the same
account as the above, except that it
places the casualties at six killed and
wounded of White's party, and
twelve wounded of Brooks' men. It
is said that similar bands are in Jeffer-
son and Arkansas counties and
White has been ordered to disperse
them.

Brooks, one of the Governors of
Arkansas, telegraphs to the Presi-
dent to-day that King White, whose
command was yesterday reported as
having had a fight near Pine Bluff, is
engaged in pillaging the country in
that vicinity, but that otherwise, the
State is peaceable, and that he
(Brooks) has refrained from send-
ing out troops in order to avoid a
conflict.

DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE.

The Louisville, Ky., Ledger, in
speaking of the Democratic party,
says: "In view of the slipshod drift
of politics for the past decade and a
half, during which time temporary
and collateral questions have been
allowed to usurp the place of funda-
mental doctrinal divisions in making
up the campaign issue, it is well to
order a halt and take a survey of the
field. Under the system of govern-
ment established by the constitution
as it came to us from the fathers, and
as interpreted by Jefferson, the father
and founder of the Democratic
party, if faithfully adhered to it is
impossible that there should be any
fiction in its operation.

All the troubles which have befall-
en us have grown out of a disregard
of the true theory of the govern-
ment, and an undue prominence given
to incidental matters. For exam-
ple, few can be found at this day who
will deny that slavery, if not the
prime cause, was at least the occasion,
of the late civil war. This came of
abnormal and undue prominence
which the question was allowed to
assume. For this there is no denying
that Democrats were largely respon-
sible. By an adherence to the gen-
ine doctrine of the Democratic par-
ty, this would never have been, for
that doctrine left the subject of slav-
ery, as other matters of local concern
to be determined by each State for
itself in its own way.

From the foundation of the Con-
federation, there existed a party at
war with this doctrine of absolute
local independence and State sov-
ereignty. They were the Federalists
of the Adams school, who contended
for supreme power in all questions
in the Federal government; and who
gave practical direction to their the-
ory in the Alien and Sedition laws—
out of which grew the celebrated
Kentucky and Virginia resolutions
of 1798-99, about which so much is
said and written in these days, and
of which so little is known. Upon

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, \$8.00
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.

these resolutions the friends of a
strict construction of the Federal
Constitution, the preservation of the
reserved rights of the States, and the
maintenance of the checks and bal-
ances of our system, organized, and
built the Democratic party.

For more than fifty years—so long
as the party made prominent these
great fundamental principles in its
appeals to the people—the party
maintained its hold upon the confi-
dence of the masses, held possession
of the government, and gave to the
republic a career of prosperity,
growth, grandeur and glory unex-
ampled in the history of the nations
of the earth. During all this time
the Centralists were alive and active.
They assumed various names, and
put themselves forward under vari-
ous pretexts and guises—but all the
while keeping in view the one pur-
pose of destroying the independence
of the States, and by centralizing all
authority at Washington, building
up a New Nation. They resorted to
numerous devices to withdraw the
Democratic phalanx from the special
defence of the very citadel of its power
—the sovereignty of the States and
the delegated limited authority of
the General Government. For half
a century they failed. At least they
found a joint in the harness through
which a lance was pierced. They
attacked the institution of slavery,
though more than one half the Dem-
ocrats of the country were anti slav-
ery men per se, yet regarding the
slaveholder as vested with the title
to his property, which was guaranteed
to him by the Constitution, and es-
teeming the subject one of purely lo-
cal concern, with which the General
Government had nothing to do, the
great mass of the party sturdily op-
posed the schemes of the anti-slavery
agitators. By artfully playing upon
the passions and prejudices of the
people; by continued and persistent
agitation, and studied yet adroit
methods of exciting the indignation
of the whole people of the slavehold-
ing States, these centralizing schem-
ers managed to brew a storm of
passion, in the frenzy of which this
local and collateral question was al-
lowed to assume national and para-
mount political importance. The
rest need not be recounted. Slavery
died in the conflict. But Slavery
was a local and individual concern.
Its existence or non-existence
did not, in any degree, affect the
nature and structure of our Govern-
ment. The great matter of concern
for the people is, whether with the
destruction of slavery—by violent,
unlawful and unnatural means, as it
was accomplished—the fabric of our
Constitutional Union has not been
destroyed as well? It is certain that,
under the ruling of the party in
power, during and since the war, the
States have no rights, the Constitu-
tion imposes no limitations on Fed-
eral power, and the central authority
is omnipotent.

Is this to be conceded as the set-
tled policy—to be "accepted" as "an
accomplished fact"? If so then the
revolution is complete, and the mis-
sion of the Democratic party is ended.
For one, we are not disposed to make
the concession. We have faith that
the people are with us; that the so-
ber second thought has done its
work, and that the faith of the early
Adams, is in store for their success-
ors now in possession of the Gov-
ernment.

This faith is founded, however, in
the confidence that Democrats, by
the experience of the past fifteen
years, have learned wisdom, and
will no longer give heed to those
who tempt them to subordinate ques-
tion of principle to dodges of expedi-
ency fundamental truths to ephemer-
al matters of administrative policy.

If the Democracy of the country
will reassert the true and genuine
doctrine upon which the party rests,
and stands boldly and firmly by
them, compromising nothing, yield-
ing nothing that in any degree weak-
ens the sovereignty of the States,
the absolute right of each State to
manage its own affairs in its own way,
subject only to the powers specifi-
cally granted to there common agent,
the Federal Government, by the
Constitution, which is the compact
of union—we say, if the Democracy
will persevere this course, certain
and sweeping triumph is assured. Fifteen
years of rule by the centralists have
served to startle the people, and
they now realize the despotism to
which, under them, the country is
rapidly tending.