

# 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, 15.00  
 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 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.

**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. GELER, Proprietor.

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

SEND FOR CATALOGUE, Address, H. J. GELER, Cove, Union County, Oregon, n17y

**PROFESSIONAL CARDS.**

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

**Sterns & Hyde,** Attorneys and Counselors at Law, BAKER CITY, OREGON.  
 L. O. STERNS 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. n17y

**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 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. n13tf

**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. n17y

**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

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

**J. B. GARDNER,** Watches For Sale.



**WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,** ESTABLISHED IN BAKER CITY IN 1867. Keeps constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of

**WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY,** and is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business.

Waltham and Elgin Watches at Factory n8] Prices [tf.

**Western Hotel.** MAIN STREET, BAKER CITY.

**REID & FLETCHER, Prop'r.**

**THIS HOUSE** has been enlarged and re-fitted, and is now the best Hotel on the Umahiti 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. n5v3tf.

**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.

**BAKERY.** They have re-opened the bakery in connection with their Saloon, and are prepared to fill all orders in this line, at short notice, and at prices to suit the times. The Bakery is under the care of Mr. LLELL.

**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. at

**ONE BIT** A Drink. 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 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

**Sewing Machines—A Grover & Baker, and a Florence, both new and the very best—for sale. For particulars, enquire at this office.** n50tf

**J. P. Atwood, M. D.** (Graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons New York and of the Medical Department of the Willamette University.)

**PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,** Terms cash, or no patronage solicited. Office one door north of City Drug Store. n23] BAKER CITY, OREGON. [tf

**RAIL ROAD HOUSE.** CLEMENT & SICORD, Proprietors, Baker City, Oregon.

**The Proprietors** respectfully inform the Public that they have purchased the Baker City Hotel, and have fitted it up as a First Class Hotel, where they will be found at all times ready to attend to the wants of the

**Hungry and Weary,** In a manner that will give satisfaction. The Table will be supplied with the best the **MARKET WILL AFFORD.**

Give us a call, and then you can judge of our ability and capacity to please our customers. n51tf **CLEMENT & SICORD.**

**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. n5

**LIVERY STABLE** MESSRS. KILBURN & PERKINS

Respectfully inform the Citizens of Baker City and County, and the Public generally, that they have purchased the

**Livery Stable** Formerly kept by John Eppinger, and that they are prepared to furnish customers with the best of

**Single or Double Turn-outs,** Either night or day, with or without drivers, at the very lowest rates. First class Saddle Horses on hand. Horses boarded and the best of care bestowed. We keep nothing but the best of Stock and Buggies.

Our stable is at the upper end of Main Street, Baker City, Oregon. Come and see us. Everybody, and we will do our best to please you. KILBURN & PERKINS. February 10, 1874. n40tf

**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

**Blacksmithing AND WAGON MAKING.** In all the Various Branches carried on by the Undersigned, at his shop, at the

**Head of Main Street, BAKER CITY, OREGON.** I will do as good work, at as reasonable Prices, as any other Shop in the Country. S. B. MCCORD, Baker City, Feb. 10, 1874. n40tf

**S. A. GAINES. GEO. J. BOWMAN.** **GAINES & BOWMAN,** Blacksmiths AND **Manufacturers of Buggies & Wagons.** WE ARE GETTING OUR TIMBER direct from St. Louis, Mo., and none but the very best is Purchased, and we are therefore prepared to Warrant all our work. We are now fully prepared to complete any **Buggies or Wagons** On short notice, and we can say we have the Very Best of Workmen in our employ. Every one wanting a Buggy or Wagon will save time and money by giving us a call and examining our work for themselves. **Horse-shoeing.** Special attention is paid to Horse Shoeing. All repair work done on short notice. We are thankful for past Patronage, and still solicit a continuance. GAINES & BOWMAN. Baker City, March 11, 1874. n44tf

**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

**NOTICE.**—Hereafter no certificate of publication for Legal Notices will be issued from this office until the Printer's Fee is paid.

## ORATION

DELIVERED BY THEODORE T. GEER, AT

**Union, the County Seat of Union County, Oregon,** JULY 4th, 1874.

**LADIES, GENTLEMEN, FELLOW CITIZENS:**—In compliance with a kind invitation extended to me by the citizens of this place, it devolves upon me today to stand in the place usually filled by those who are termed "Fourth of July Orators; but owing to the limited time allotted to me for this purpose I will make no attempt to deliver an oration, but will occupy the time in recalling fresh to our memories the causes which led to the designation of the Fourth of July as the accepted anniversary of American Independence. This I shall do in simply a conversational manner—deeply regretting that the task did not fall to the lot of some one of the many of our citizens who are much able to perform it. But the ways of Providence are now, as they ever have been, mysteriously unfathomable, and, therefore, like a true mar yr, I will resign myself to my fate with all possible composure.

The object of these annual reunions of American citizens should be to revive in our minds the incidents connected with the Revolutionary struggle, the hardships encountered and obstacles subdued; to study the nature of our Government, and the duty we owe to it as citizens; and to reap that benefit which is sure to accrue from the social conversation and pleasant associations of neighbors, friends and citizens. And I conceive that too much of this day, which is at once the pride of adults, and the gala day of children, is devoted to long and uninteresting speeches, to the exclusion of that which would be much more productive of interest, good feeling and pastime. Indeed, the Oration bears to a Fourth of July Celebration the same relation that a sermon does to religious worship. On one occasion Rev. Henry Ward Beecher asked a friend to define the nature of a sermon, when he received the somewhat pithy response that "a sermon is that part of divine service which has the least to do with the worship of God." So the oration, on an occasion of this kind, is that part of the festivities which has the least to do with the celebration of American Independence.

And this leads to a consideration of the manner in which we usually conduct our national celebrations—A great deal has been said against our mode of commemorating our National Birthday; and every now and then, in the newspapers we run across a volcanic ebullition from some captious critic, whose fault finding disposition overshadows his love of country, disparaging the spontaneous and unrestrained manner in which the American people are wont to welcome the day on which the light of personal freedom first illuminated their pathway.—These chronic fault finders, while they are always ready to raise senseless objections to everything as they find it, are never ready with either a remedy or a substitute. In a lecture recently delivered in Salem by Rev. P. S. Knight, a lecturer of some note in that city, he compared our mode of celebrating the Fourth of July with the spirit manifested at an Indian scalp dance, only he accorded to the Indians the predominance of order, gracefulness and behavior. He said:

"What tendency, for example, has the booming of cannon on the Fourth of July, other than to keep alive the memory of the thunder and slaughter of the battle field? What is the military parade with its marching, beating of drums, firing of platoons, and mimic bayonet charges, but a higher development of the barbarian war dance? What tendency is there in any of these to foster the love of country and the higher sentiments of patriotism? We might even ask to what extent those noisy demonstrations actually crowd out the rational and humanizing elements that should among civilized men form the chief attraction of such a day?"

It must strike every candid person that this criticism is both harsh and unpatriotic; and that the sentiment is absolutely disgraceful. We must not on the Fourth of July indulge in any patriotic demonstrations lest we should be reluctantly reminded of the deeds of valor and matchless achievements of our Revolutionary fathers, which alone made the day worth celebrating at all. When I see a man who is so exuberantly circumspet led he may do something to ruffle his pious nature, I am forcibly reminded of the story of the boy who, when a circus came to the town where he lived, asked his mother if he could go, and received the reply, "Oh no, my son, you can't go to the circus, but if you are a good boy until noon you may go out on the hill and see your grandmother's grave."

Suppose the firing of cannon does serve to awaken in our minds the recollection of enemies slain, and victories won; of the defeat of our national foes and victory of our country's defenders, are these recollections nothing but "a higher development of the barbarian war dance?"

What! Must we banish from our minds those features which have a tendency to keep alive in our mind the unparalleled heroism and unquenchable patriotism of Washington, Putnam, and the undaunted host who constituted the primitive American Army? Must we exclude from our demonstrations on our ever welcome national anniversary those modes of patriotic demonstrations which were regarded by our ancestry as eminently worthy of the occasion? It will be an evil day for this government when the above extract shall embody the sentiments of the mass of its citizens; when they shall be so sensitive as to the particular manner in which they manifest their patriotic impulses that they will fear to give them unrestrained expression lest some one whose pride of ancestry is greater than his hope of posterity, may discover therein a similarity to the "barbarian war-dance."

If those practices which picture to my mind the sorrowful spectacle of Gen. Washington with his reduced, starving, but not mutinous army as it lay encamped in gloomy Valley Forge in the winter of 1777; or which gladden my memory with the glorious victory at Saratoga where Washington, Gates and Dwight, assisted by the victorious hosts of freedom, hurled our country's invaders into disastrous defeat and crowned the Stars and Stripes with glorious victory; or which cause my heart to swell with pride as I reflect on the matchless bravery of Gen. Greene, the immortal Hero of the Carolinas; or in the unequalled love of liberty which prompted the gallant La Fayette to leave country and friends that tyranny and despotism might not gain a foothold on the American Continent—I say if those practices of our national celebration which bring these events to my memory be foreign to civilization, and akin to barbarism, then I bid a cheerful farewell to civilization, and welcome barbarism gladly. And as long as I am permitted to enjoy the blessings of this free and Independent government, may "our country's natal morn" ever be welcomed by the hoarse belching of the cannon's mouth until our beautiful valleys are vocal with the gladsome shout, and our majestic mountains reciprocate the joyful tidings that the nation's sons are still grateful for the blessings given by the patriot sires of '76.

Another feature of our national celebrations is the indispensable "oration," without which celebrations would be failures, patriotism a mockery, and the Government a myth. The oration always serves to make the children impatient, creates an appetite for the listener, and gives the "orator" an opportunity to vent his personal spleen at the glorious American Eagle. It is somewhat remarkable with what untiring pertinacity they will follow him into the isolated haunts and there deliberately wreak revenge for some imaginary wrong. They will say that the American Eagle is the proudest ornithological biped that triumphantly rides the clouds, and his dazzling plumage, as he majestically soars under the refulgent rays of the noon day sun, just beneath the veil invisible, shines like burnished silver, while his taunting shouts of victorious superiority, prompted by the consciousness of being the emblematic personification of this glorious Republic, were wafted on the summer breeze into the remotest recesses of infinite eternity, and finally culminated by resounding against the Throne Eternal! But alas! Our patriotic, though indifferent, "orators" usually leave him there to make his return trip as best he may; and as he hopes around in deserted places, with his half fledged wings fluttering by his side, Despair is written on his once glorious beak.

For conduct of this kind men of my profession should be solemnly reprimanded, and, as far as my influence goes, it shall be done. To thus inhumanly treat an offenseless bird is a direct insult to the American Government, which it represents. I have also noticed another remarkable circumstance and that is, that is, that I have never yet seen—during the delivery of a Fourth of July Oration—a person who seemed inclined to fall into the embrace of somnolent Morpheus, as is the case in the delivery of other addresses, but the reason of this is obvious. A person's dreams are liable to be of the nature of the subject last on their mind, and to pretend to dream with the subject of a Fourth of July Oration on ones' mind, is simply inviting an aggravated attack of delirious nightmare.

There are a great many other features of our celebrations, both important and pleasant, which to foreigners who have been reared under the restricting influences of monarchical governments, have very little

significance; but to we Americans, who fully comprehend the nature of the efforts required to found our Government, they are fraught with a world of meaning.

It is well on occasions of this kind, as indeed on all other proper occasions, for us to bear in mind the causes which led to the Revolution, that we may better appreciate the devotion to liberty which animated the hearts of those who conducted it to a successful termination, and gave to us a Government, the most perfect yet made; and as a brief review of those causes, with incidents connected with them, cannot but prove both interesting and beneficial, I will devote a short time to their consideration.

The first action of the British Government which aroused suspicion and alarm among the colonists, was the power claimed by the crown to alter or revoke their charters without their consent. This, however, was submitted to without any attempt at resistance by force, as were a great many other severe restrictions in their liberties. So early as 1636, about a century and a half before the first gun of the American Revolution was fired, the Plymouth Colony declared by its Legislature that, "no taxes should be imposed but by the consent of the body of freemen, or their representatives." It was at this date that the subject of "Taxation without representation" became one of general complaint and controversy, and when we remember that not until 1775 was any armed resistance made, we can grasp some kind of an idea of the unshaken determination which impelled them to pledge their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred homes, to the establishment of their personal freedom. Another action of the British Government which roused the determined opposition of the colonists, was the passage of the famous "stamp act" of 1765 providing that agreements in writing in daily use were to be null and void "unless executed on a paper or parchment stamped with a specific duty." This incited them to measures of more unrelenting resistance than any thing yet inflicted upon them; the people congregated in public meetings and the whole country arose as one man. The Legislature of Virginia, which was in session at the time, passed a series of resolutions, introduced by that intrepid and eloquent patriot Patrick Henry declaring that "the taxation of the people by themselves or their chosen representatives" was their "exclusive right." Similar resolutions were passed by several colonies. A Congress of the several colonies was held which passed a declaration of rights and grievances declaring among other things that "the colonists are entitled to all the inherent rights and liberties of his Majesty's natural born subjects within the kingdom of Great Britain."

They also addressed a petition to the King and one to both houses of Parliament which were so imbued with the spirit of genuine patriotism and of dignified remonstrance that at the next assembling of Parliament two years later, the tyrannical stamp act was stricken from the English statutes.

It was in advocacy of resistance to this stamp act that noble hearted Patrick Henry made the famous declaration: "Caesar had his Brutus; Charles I. his Cromwell, and George the Third may profit by their example. If this be treason, MAKE THE MOST OF IT!"

Great Britain however, determined to not relinquish her tyrannical measures of taxation immediately passed a bill imposing duties on several articles imported by the colonists, including tea, suspended the Legislature power of the New York assembly, and established a board of trade in the colonies, independent of colonial legislation. These enactments were met by the colonists with the same spirit of resistance as before.

These were stirring events to those most deeply interested and were followed by similar ones including the famous Boston Tea Party when a party of men disguised as Indians boarded several vessels loaded with tea, and in the presence of thousands of spectators, broke open three hundred and forty two chests, and emptied their contents into Boston Harbor.

Thus the condition of the colonists grew from bad to worse, until, in 1775 having no hope for reconciliation, and being surcharged with the determination to resist oppression and outrage, calmly resolved if no other alternation were left them to take up the gauntlet with their mother country and become willing martyrs in the cause of liberty.

History furnishes no instance of an oppressed people yielding to the amount of oppression and despotism power with the same calm demeanor and pathetic remonstrance that characterized the American people prior to the Revolution, and the patriotism displayed, and the uncompromising suffering bones, stand as a monument to the world.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)