

TO DELINQUENTS!

We have a large number of subscribers names on our books who have not paid one cent for their paper for the past two years. To all such we will here say that if they do not call and settle their accounts within thirty days that they will find them in the hands of an attorney for collection. We must have money to meet our engagements, and those who owe us must settle up. We are in earnest. We hate to dun our customers, but necessity compels us to do so. Pay up and save cost.

THE RAILROAD.

On Tuesday evening, July 21st, Hon. J. W. Nesmith was serenaded at Portland, on which occasion he gave a short history of his stewardship as our Representative in Congress. In speaking of the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad, he said:

"First of all, then, I endeavored to accomplish what I regard as a measure of the greatest importance to you as citizens of Portland and of this State. I allude to the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad. [Cheers.] In behalf of this I employed my best endeavors. Having been in Congress before, having voted, uniformly, for appropriations for those great enterprises, the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads, and having been a member of a committee which had to do with those great public works, I was in a measure committed to the support of this project.

Now, in considering this subject, it should be borne in mind that Oregon is the only State not reached by a continuous line of railway from Washington City. There is great need, then, of the construction of this new line. I saw it an early day before there were a hundred white men in the Willamette Valley, having been on this very ground before a stick of timber had been erected—before a white man had camped on the site of your beautiful city. From those early days the process of development had been slow; but I have witnessed it all. I have waited patiently for thirty three years to see this State, so salubrious in climate, so rich and varied in its resources take that rank to which she is destined. When I went to Washington last Fall, I found that little had been done in your interest.

In the early part of the session I introduced some bills. Soon after, I received a letter from Col. Chapman, urging the importance of this measure—the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad. Eventually, the bill now pending was introduced—in the Senate by Mr. Mitchell, in the House by myself. I notice that the papers have universally spoken of this as "Mr. Mitchell's bill." While I do not wish to detract from the just dues of any one, it is but simply justice to say that it is Col. Chapman's bill. He drew it up, enforced it upon the attention of Congress, labored for it with indefatigable zeal, and to him must be ascribed a goodly portion of the credit which was attached to it. (Applause.)

It is true, fellow citizens, that my relations, socially and politically, with a portion, at least, of the delegation from Oregon had been of a peculiar character. On my arrival in Washington, I met Senator Mitchell, I thought that, in order to properly represent the State of Oregon, and to further her interests, there should be some kind of an understanding between us. He agreed with me in this, and a treaty was held. This treaty provided that in all business matters appertaining to this State and people, we should work together in harmony. To that extent there were to be kindly relations between us. So far as I know Senator Mitchell has observed that treaty. I know I have.

So the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad bill, as I have said,

was drawn up by Col. Chapman, introduced in the Senate by Mr. Mitchell, in the House by myself. I would like to have you understand that this House of Representatives consists of three hundred members, each having a pet measure. It is a vast mob, all the members of which are endeavoring to obtain the floor at the same time. In such a body it is almost impossible to obtain a hearing. A great part of the House work is done in committee. I went before the committee having this bill in charge and did all I could to secure a favorable report. I represented to them the vastness of the country through which the road was to pass; its remoteness; the necessity of having railroad communication with the East. I showed to them that it passed through a country six times as large as New England; that the building of the road would settle the vexed Indian question, and give us a direct commercial route which would bring your metropolis much nearer to China than is San Francisco. Knowing the people, the climate and the wants of the country, I urged upon the Committee the overshadowing importance of giving to us this line of railroad. And I believe I did all that could be done before that committee.

I secured a favorable report.—That, fellow citizens, is a great point gained. The bill is now on the calendar of Congress, ready to be taken up at the next session. And while I am neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, I believe the bill will pass at the next session; that the road will be constructed under it, and that you will very soon be able to pass to New York in one half the time now consumed. But I have no time to elaborate on these matters.—My record is before you. I look up on it not without a certain degree of confidence.

As to the construction of the road under the provisions of this bill, I have no personal knowledge. I am neither a capitalist, nor have I at any time been concerned in rail way building. But I am informed by gentlemen who are in every way qualified to judge, that the road can and will be built under the bill.—Having confidence in their judgment, I feel reasonably certain that in three years you will have a continuous line of railway from this city to New York. [Applause.] As to the services before committees, in justice to the delegation from Oregon, I desire to say that were a unit, and worked in harmony. Col. Kelly, who is a Senator from this State, did all he could to aid in the passage of the bill. Your fellow citizen, Col. Chapman, is entitled to much credit—perhaps more than any member of the delegation. He worked with an indefatigable ardor and persistence which certainly deserved better success. It was understood that the bill was to pass the Senate first, because that would give it an impetus which would largely assist in its passage through the other House of Congress. You all know that in the West there had arisen a strong prejudice—proper enough, perhaps—against subsidies of this nature.—I allude to this because it operated against this particular measure.—Many members desired to wait until after the Fall elections. But the bill didn't get through the Senate, and so they were not called upon to vote on it.

It will be seen from the above that there is a fair prospect for the early passage of the bill upon the reassembling of Congress. The passage of this bill, and the building of the road will be the dawn of good times in Eastern Oregon and the adjoining Territories.

PROGRESS TOWARD REPUDIATION.

The New York Sun gives the following facts in relation to the doctrine of Repudiation which seems to be gaining ground in the South:

"Some months ago we called attention to a fact which was not generally known, but which we regarded as of some significance, and this was, that one of the members of Congress from North Carolina was elected to the seat which he now holds mainly because it was well understood in his district that he was an avowed advocate of the policy of repudiating the public debt. We did not intend to intimate that his views on this subject would give him influence in Congress; but thought it a fact worthy of notice that a man should be chosen to a place in the legislative department of the Federal Government simply because he is

not in favor of paying the debts of that Government.

"We have since adverted from time to time to facts coming to our knowledge through trustworthy sources in different parts of the South, all tending to show that a very powerful repudiation sentiment is developing itself in nearly all the Southern States, and that whenever this question shall assume a shape for decision at the polls, it will be found that the negro vote throughout the South will be given almost unanimously in favor of repudiation. We have heretofore given the grounds for these opinions and daily have new reasons to believe them well founded.

"It can very easily be seen that a Southern man who was a Confederate during the war, and since has been the victim of carpet bag and scalawag rapacity until he finds himself reduced to distressful expedients to keep his lands from being sold by the sheriff, while his taxes are constantly increasing, should easily bring himself to a view of the subject which would render it entirely honorable in his own eyes to oppose any further taxation of his impoverished estate, either for the payment of bonds issued to carry on the late war, or for the payment of other bonds issued for the especial benefit of the State and county official robbers who have plundered the reconstructed States since the cessation of war in the open field. It is very easy to understand how a white voter thus situated should find himself willing to look with entire indifference upon the losses of those who hold both descriptions of these bonds, if he should ascertain that it was not likely that he would ever again be taxed in any form to pay either class of the debts we have mentioned.

"Neither will it be difficult for any one who has had personal experience of the characteristics of the Southern negro, before and after emancipation, to understand that when Sambo, having gone through the novel experiences attendant upon the first days of freedom, having enjoyed the felicity of going about wherever he chose without troubling himself with the formality of a pass, and last and best of all, having exercised the freedman's privilege of ballot, which he could not read, to elect perhaps two or three of the worth less white trash to one of his own color to office where they were all sure to steal everything within their reach—we say that anyone acquainted with colored human nature in the South can easily understand how one of these new born freemen, and suddenly awaking to the fact that he had no meal nor bacon in the house, nor an house, the little place he had bought having been sold for taxes, nor any money, nor any credit, nor any body to provide for him, should naturally go to his former master, whom he has still always looked up to for advice and assistance in trouble, and as invariably voted against according to orders "from de L-a-gue," to inquire the reasons for such hard times.

"Having looked at the whole situation from this point of view we can imagine Sambo standing with his old hat twirling in his fingers, and his eyeballs rolling in unison with the last, anxiously awaiting the explanation of the unsatisfactory condition of affairs and the still more unpleasant prospect of the future. And when Sambo's preceptor in political economy begins to enlighten him on the question of taxes, a light flashes upon the perception of the ducky investigator, who, with a distinct recollection of his own confiscated cabin and patch of land, is made an instant convert to the doctrine of repudiation. And he is going to stick to that doctrine too, no matter what "de League" says.

"We do not suppose that any one will have any difficulty in understanding how readily the Southern white of secession antecedents, or the Southern negro voter in a state of incipient starvation, may be led to adopt the easy doctrine of repudiation of public indebtedness as a relief from the pressure of private want. But what shall we think when we see a noted Republican, such as Col. Isaac B. Hawkins, who fought in the Union army all through the rebellion, and who afterwards served as Representative in Congress from Tennessee for six years, delivering a public speech in Paris, Tenn., in which he advocates the repudiation of both National and State debts? We can only think that it affords a new indication that in the immediate

future the repudiation question is to hold an important place, and may complicate political movements in a most unexpected manner. We may also add that this dangerous repudiation question could not possibly have obtruded itself into politics had not a national Administration of unparalleled profligacy by its excesses and violations of honesty so debauched the public conscience as to open the way for any outrageous violation of the public faith of which it is possible to conceive."

How Beecher will come out.

Brooklyn dispatches of July 16th, report that the Beecher Investigating Committee held an important meeting last night, the results of which are kept secret. The Eagle this afternoon says enough, however, is known to warrant the assertion that the crisis of the Beecher-Tilton is now reached; that the so called very worst is known, and that it is nothing but what explanation and apology would fully atone for. Beecher will come out of his furnace of affliction with his character like gold many times refined. Beecher is at present on his farm, at Peekskill. Tilton is at his home, on Willow Creek, engaged in preparing his case for presentation to the Committee. Mrs. Tilton is living at Stenbecker's Hotel, Coney Island.

The Hartford Times says the Rev. Dr. Bacon, of New Haven, exhibits no abatement of his desire to see his brother, Beecher, thoroughly flattened out and hung up to dry. It was to Bacon that Tilton's letter of exposure was addressed; and it now transpires that Dr. Bacon told Dr. Buddington, of Brooklyn, last week, after Tilton's letter appeared, that "if Plymouth Church did not reply within twenty four hours, by a suit for libel in behalf of its pastor, it would have no case upon which it could stand before the Christian world." He also said that, if Tilton had not published the letter, he (Bacon) should have done so!

On last Fourth of July the people of several of our Eastern cities and towns received severe lessons on the subject of barring fire crackers on the public streets. In Pontiac, Ill., a fire, set by exploding fire crackers, destroyed \$200,000 worth of property. In Alleghany City over one hundred houses were burned down from the same cause; at Patterson, New Jersey, the Yearance Van Riper House, a pre Revolutionary relic, was burned to the ground; in Brooklyn, N. Y., the residence of Mr. No-dine was burned, and his little five year old boy in it—five hundred thousand dollars and one life paid in a hurry for exploding fire crackers, and thirty four States to hear from

The King of Persia once ordered his vizier to make out a list of all the fools in his dominions. He did so, and put his Majesty's name at the head. The King asked him why, to which he immediately answered: "Because you entrusted a load of ruypees to men you don't know, to buy horses for you a thousand miles off, and who'll never come back." "Ay, but suppose they come back?"—"Then I shall erase your name and insert theirs."

According to the Cornell Times, five misses are practicing rowing in that University. They ought to beat any crew in the world, for at the start they have gone five miles—each miss being as good as a mile.

Gen. Francis M. Cockrell, who served in the Confederate army, is a prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Missouri.

"O Lord! thou knowest," prayed a Connecticut deacon, "that I am afflicted with a most impious and ungrateful son. Thou knowest that he will swear and lie and steal and do all sinful things. Thou knowest that on the last Sabbath day he was seen walking down the principal street in the village, with his hands in his pockets, whistling the following ungodly tune"—and the congregation were astounded to hear language so blasphemous, and so unchristian, from the deacon's pursed up lips.

Would it astonish you to learn that the earth is a hollow spherical shell, with an inner concave surface similar to the convex, and inhabited by a crude class of people, and that once long this inner world will be discovered and explored by people from the outside world? At least a Western geologist says it is so and will be so.

New York, July 22.—Beecher in a card gives a most solemn and emphatic denial of the truth of the specific charges made by Tilton in his published statement. Mr. Tilton will apply for a divorce.

An Albany young gent was last Sunday night quoting poetry to a pretty Gospel Ridge girl in the front yard, when out from behind the house rushed a bull terrier and made a grab for the broadest part of the ardent lover's pantaloons. That dog only got a small piece of cloth as the poet flew through the gate, but it is thought that the "old man" who "sicked" him on is sorry the canine didn't get a better hold.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE!

C. H. MACK, Dentist, OFFICE NEXT DOOR TO RAILROAD HOUSE, Will remain a short time only. Call early. Baker City, July 29th, 1874. n12tf.

Assess r's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Equalization for Baker County, will meet at the Court House, in Baker City, on Monday, the 31st day of August, 1874, to examine and correct all Assessment Lists. All persons are hereby notified to have their lists completed before that time, or they will be assessed in the office. W. M. QUINN, Assessor, By R. C. GORGE, Deputy, Baker City, Oregon, July 29, 1874. n12n15

Statement

OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF BAKER COUNTY, OREGON, FOR THE YEAR 1873, COMMENCING JULY 1ST, 1873, AND ENDING JULY 1ST, 1874:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes items like Amount of property assessed for the year 1873, Amount County tax levied, Amount State tax levied, etc.

Amount expended and for what purpose from July 1st, 1873, to July 1st, 1874:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes items like Clerk's account for the year, Criminal account, School Superintendent's account, etc.

Total amt expended for the year \$15,811 74

Total amount of receipts from all sources for the year 1873, 14,734 74

Amount of county funds in hands of County Treasurer, 1,599 90

Amount of receipts for year, and funds in hands of the County Treasurer, July 1st, 1874, \$16,334 64

Amount expended, \$10,084 74

Balance in favor of County fund, \$6,249 90

Amount of County indebtedness, July 1st, 1873, \$12,078 25

Balance in favor of county funds, 952 90

Amount of County indebtedness, July 1st, 1874, \$11,125 35

State of Oregon, ss: County of Baker, I, Luther B. Ison, County Clerk in and for said County and State, do hereby certify that the foregoing Statement of the Expenditures and Receipts of Baker County, Oregon, is correct, and is a true exhibit of the receipts and expenditures of said County for the year commencing July 1st, 1873, and ending July 1st, 1874.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court, this July 24th, A. D., 1874.

LUTHER B. ISON, County Clerk. n12n15 Baker County, Oregon.

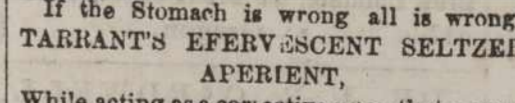
Dissolution Notice.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm name of S. Ottenheimer & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by S. Ottenheimer, who will collect all debts due us, and pay all debts against the late firm. Baker City, July 14, 1874.

S. OTTENHEIMER, A. I. BLOCH.

All persons indebted to S. Ottenheimer & Co. are respectfully requested to settle up at once.

S. OTTENHEIMER, n11tf Successor to Ottenheimer & Co.



If the Stomach is wrong all is wrong. TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER WATER.

While acting as a corrective upon that organ, gently expels all morbid matter from the alimentary canal, and imparts a healthful activity to the sluggish liver. For sale by the whole drug trade.

1 of the Celebrated Standard 1 Organs—new—for sale. For particulars enquire at this office. n50tf

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all those who are in arrears with the Academy Company for tuition, to call on Mr. W. F. McCrary, at the Post Office, and settle their accounts, and save COST. Baker City, April 9, 1874. A. H. BROWN, President. n49t6

JAS. W. VIRTUE, BAKER CITY, OREGON. BROKER AND ASSAYER DEALER In Gold Dust, AND GOLD AND SILVER BARS, ALSO EXCHANGE OF GREENBACKS.

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

If Farmers and others do not furnish us hay, grain, &c., when we notify them of our wants, we must have money to pay for the same. We want the pay for our labor and intend to have it, even if we have to make cost on those indebted to us. We are tired of begging and pleading for what is due us.

THE BEDROCK DEMOCRAT, The Old, Reliable and Well Established DEMOCRATIC PAPER OF Eastern Oregon,

Can and will furnish more good reading matter and reliable Local and Foreign news, than any other paper in Oregon, Now is the time to subscribe.

You are certain to get your paper and magazines, and need have no fears of either of them giving out or dying before the end of the year. THE BEDROCK DEMOCRAT now has a larger paying subscription list than any other two papers published in

EASTERN OREGON, and is constantly and rapidly increasing in circulation, and is the best Advertising Medium

East of the Cascade Mountains. It is the Live, Peoples' Paper—it is owned by the people of Oregon—and works for the interests of the People, the Democratic Party, and of Eastern Oregon.

HOTEL RESTAURANT as FRANCE, JOSEPH MANAUDAS, Proprietor, BAKER CITY, OREGON.

THE PROPRIETOR HAS Bought the Hotel restaurant, next door to the Post Office, formerly kept by Stord & Whitecomb, and has fitted the same up in the best style as a Hotel, on the French Restaurant style. He is prepared to accommodate the Public, and is determined to give the best satisfaction.

The House is open from five o'clock in the morning until twelve at night, during which time customers will be supplied with the best of everything to be had in the

MARKET. Baker City, July 4, 1874. n10tf

KEARNEY'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU The only known remedy for BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

And a positive remedy for GOUT, GRAVEL, STRICTURES, DIABETES, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, DROPSY, Non-retention or Inconvenience of Urine, Irritation, inflammation or Obstruction of the BLADDER and KIDNEYS, SPERMATORRHOEA, Leucorrhoea or Whites, Disease of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the bladder, Coliculus or Calculi or uric acid Deposits and Mucus or Pusy Discharges.

KEARNEY'S Extract Buchu Permanently Cures all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys and Dropsical Swellings, Existing in Men, Women and Children, NO MATTER WHAT THE AGE!

Prof. Steele says: "One bottle of Kearney's Fluid Extract Buchu is worth more than all other BUCHU combined."

Price, One Dollar per Bottle, or Six Bottles for Five Dollars.

Depot, 104 Duane St., New York. A Physician in attendance to answer correspondence and give advice gratis.

Send stamp for Pamphlets, free. Crane & Brignam, Wholesale Agents, San Francisco, Cal.

To The Nervous and Debilitated OF BOTH SEXES. No Charge for Advice and Consultation.

Dr. J. B. DYOTT, graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, author of several valuable works, can be consulted on all diseases of the Sexual or Urinary Organs, (which he has made an especial study) either in male or female, no matter from what cause originating or how long standing. A practice of 30 years enables him to treat diseases with success. Utmost guarantee.—Charges reasonable. Those at a distance can forward letter describing symptoms and enclosing stamp to prepay postage.

Send for the Guide to Health. Price, 10c. Physician and Surgeon, 104 Duane St., N. Y. January 21, 1874-ly

NOTICE. ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY forbidden to credit or harbor my wife Mauida Parker on my account, as I will not be responsible for debts of her contracting, as she has left my bed and board without my cause or provocation. Baker City, June 28, 1874. n50ll WENLEY PARKER.