

# Bedrock Democrat.

J. M. SHEPHERD, EDITOR.

Baker City, Sept. 16, 1874.

THE BEDROCK DEMOCRAT  
as the Largest Circulation of any  
Paper Published in Eastern Oregon.  
Circulation 1,050 copies.

OFFICIAL PAPER  
For the Counties of  
Baker and Grant.

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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.

## IDAHO POLITICS.

We see by the Idaho Statesman of a late date that the two political parties in Idaho are making active preparations for the political contest that is to come off in that Territory in November next. There is to be a Delegate to Congress, all the members of the Legislature, and county officers elected. The people of Oregon, and especially we of Eastern Oregon, feel considerable interest in the choice they make for the office of Delegate to Congress; the interests of Eastern Oregon and Southern Idaho are almost identical, and what will inure to the benefit of one will be of advantage to the other, therefore we want to see a good and sound man elected as their Delegate, and we think no better can be found in the Territory than their present Delegate, Hon. John Hailey. We hope and believe if the unanimous nomination of the Democratic Convention of that Territory is offered him that he will, for another term at least, accept the position at the hands of the people, which he has so nobly and worthily filled since he has accepted the position of Delegate, it would almost be a public calamity for him not to do so.

In the nomination of candidates for County officers the Democracy should be careful to select their best men, and thereby secure harmony in their Conventions which will insure them success at the election. It is not safe for the people to trust men in office who maintain and support the corruptions of the Grant Administration, for if they uphold the thieving and corruptions as practiced by that Administration the people have no guarantee but what they will practice the same in their County official capacity. Above all let there be no sectional strife or personal splits in their Conventions—go into the contest united and then success for the whole ticket is certain.—In Ada, Boise and Owyhee Counties the Democracy have seen and now feel the wrong that has been done through personal splits in the party, which we hope will be a lesson and warning to them in the future.

We speak in relation to these matters because we are well acquainted with the people of these sections of Idaho, and feel a deep interest in the success and prosperity of our Democratic friends there, politically; and situated as we are just across the line, and they having no Democratic paper in the Territory, we hope to be excused if we have a little to say in aid and support of the Democracy in Idaho. And here we would say to our friends there we will take it as a great favor if they will call on us when they have anything of importance to lay before the public. They will find the DEMOCRAT ready and willing to help them in their coming fight with the common enemy. Our list of subscribers in Southern Idaho is now large, but to increase it we will send the DEMOCRAT from now until after the election in November for fifty cents for single subscribers; clubs of ten for four dollars, and clubs of twenty, seven dollars—money in all cases to accompany order. Let the Democrats of every precinct in Southern Idaho make up a club of ten or twenty.

## The Railway Subsidy.

The Oregonian, in speaking of the Portland, Dalles & Salt Lake Railroad, says:

"A call is published for a meeting to be held next Saturday evening for the purpose of expressing the sense of the people of this county on the subject of aid by the Legislature to the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake railway enterprise. There ought to be a good turnout. The members of the Legislature, to be representatives of the people, should be informed of the wishes of the people.

The matter of giving assistance to this greatly needed enterprise is probably the most important matter that will come before the Legislature. It has a double importance.—The enterprise itself is one which, if pushed on to completion; would be of incalculable benefit to the State; while the question of imposing any burden of this nature upon the people of the State is one that cannot be lightly passed over at this time. Add to this the constitutional limitations upon the power of the Legislature in relation to subjects of the nature of this one, and the importance as well as the difficulties of the question will be very apparent.

The Legislature about to convene, if it live up to the pledges upon which its members were elected, will be preeminently an economical body; for all three of the parties went before the country at the June election upon platforms the main planks of which were promises of reform and retrenchment. But parsimony is not economy; nor is retrogression reform. Penny wisdom is often pound folly.

The Board of Trade, at its meeting last Monday evening, adopted the report of the Committee, recommending the granting of aid by the Legislature, upon certain conditions.—This is the expression of the principal merchants and business men on the subject, and should have weight with those who have to act in the premises. The condition upon which the Board recommended the aid to be given, is certainly prudent. The aid asked from the State would prove entirely inadequate to secure the construction of the road, without further aid from Congress. Money expended in the enterprise without the Congressional subsidy would be money wasted. The Legislature should be careful in granting assistance, to provide, by sufficient conditions, against the wasteful expenditure of the money. It is saying nothing against the integrity or capacity of the gentlemen who are to handle the funds of the road—who ever those gentlemen may be—to say they are liable to make such injudicious use of the funds as other railway builders have made of moneys belonging to the enterprises they represent. The people at large ought in no event be required to bear the losses occasioned by want of judgment in the expenditure of the moneys raised to build the road. All these matters require to be carefully guarded, and should not be overlooked in the general anxiety for the road.

P. D. & S. L. R. R.—The Mountaineer says: "The people of Portland, it seems, have at last awakened to the fact that the building of the Portland Dalles & Salt Lake Railroad is going to be, when completed, a big thing for their city.—We notice by the papers that a mass meeting was called to meet this Saturday evening, signed by nearly all the business men of that city, the principal object being to get an expression of the sentiments of the people with reference to the action of the Legislature upon this important subject.

There is going to be an effort made to have the State assume the payment of the interest on \$1,000,000 of the railroad company's bonds. This, it is thought, will be sufficient to enable the Company to make beginning and to show the people who are to be benefited are willing to lend their assistance.

We are satisfied that the members of the Legislature from this county will favor such a bill, providing, upon examination, the find it is in accordance with the Constitution of the State.

The sentiments of the people of this county are in favor of the building of the railroad, and they, no doubt, will do all within their power to help the enterprise along to a successful completion.

The C. R. T. Co.—The Mountaineer says. "The many friends of the Columbia River Transportation Co. will be pleased to learn that the contract between Mr. Z. F. Moody and the O. S. N. Co., in relation to carrying the U. S. Mail between this place and Portland, has been decided in favor of Mr. Moody. This insures to the people competition on the Columbia River for at least four years, by which time we expect to see the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad completed and in successful running order.

We believe it is the intention of the Company to bring the steamer

Otter up here as soon as they can procure, or build, a suitable boat for the lower river. We cannot expect the Company to make many improvements before next Spring.

As far as we are able to learn they are doing exceedingly well at present and everything is working satisfactorily.

The Otter will soon be ready for service, when the Teaser will be able to arrive here from one to three hours sooner than at present."

## HOW ABOUT BUTLER?

The daily Sacramento Union says, it seems to be a difficult matter for the Republicans in Massachusetts to properly dispose of General Butler. His is a restless spirit, and he is continually in the way of the best concocted political arrangements that have been made by other. It seems to be a settled affair that the Republicans cannot do without the Butler men. In this emergency the Worcester Gazette advises the anti Butler Republicans to make the first advances towards harmony in the party, and it does this, it says, "from our independent standpoint." We are not sure that General Butler, who is known to have a will of his own, and generally does his own planning, will be ready to fall in with the terms that his old opponents may propose. He will do pretty much as he thinks best, in view of his own political prospects and those of his friends in office.—In former days he was noted for his strong Democratic proclivities, and he has not exhibited in his political record any very remarkable attachment to the party policy or favorite projects of Republican leaders. He is something like a comet, rather disposed to go it alone, and blaze away in his own peculiar sphere.—He was not particularly pleased with the result of the Republican State Convention last year, where his peculiar claims were ignored and his opponent secured the desired nomination. He was partially avenged by selecting and getting appointed by the President, against the wishes and protest of leading Republicans in Massachusetts, his favorite for the Collectorship of Boston, a position which commands a widespread influence. In the politics of the old Bay State in the ensuing canvass, Butler will be very likely to take a part, which will result, as has the opposition to the long reigning party in Vermont at the recent election, in a large reducing of the Republican majority. As has been the case in that State the probability is that the voters in Massachusetts will be found on election day more refractory and more disposed to vote irregularly than they have been for a score of years. Butler will take advantage of this state of things, this change of public sentiment, and will endeavor to ride on the wave of the people's power to new popularity.—The chief fear to be anticipated from him is that he will seek to get in favor with the reform party for his own particular benefit. His characteristics are pretty well set forth in the following picture, as painted by the Worcester Gazette, the journal above referred to:

"Nobody can crush Butler down permanently. Nobody can keep him out of Massachusetts politics as long as he remains in the United States; and, even in Vienna or St. Petersburg, he could only be prevented from interfering by stopping the mails and cutting the ocean cable.—At the same time his influence is now and always has been exaggerated; and, while he is never to be despised as a weak enemy, we believe it unwise to let fear of possibilities modify all political measures. At present Butler is under a cloud. It is his nature and his temperament, not to speak of his general course, to be constantly placing himself under adverse influences. If he is left alone, there can be no doubt he will continue to prove his own worst enemy.

At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Trade, of Portland, held at the Merchants Exchange, Ankeny's building, the committee on the P. D. & S. L. R. R. made the following report:

The committee appointed to consider the expediency and practicability of granting additional State aid to assist in the construction of the Portland, Dalles & S. L. R. R. beg to report as follows:

That "the one thing needful" to lift this State out of its present condition of stagnation is a large increase of its population.

That without this increase, business of all kinds will continue in a depressed condition, the establishment of manufactories will be impracticable and the burden of taxes will bear heavily on the few for many years to come.

That the construction of a railway

connecting Oregon with the Eastern States is the only practical means of relieving this State from its present isolation, and of rapidly acquiring population.

That the experience of all the Western States during the past nine years gathered from public statistics, is that the population has increased from one hundred to nine hundred per cent. shortly after the introduction of railways—one State, that of Kansas, having increased from ten thousand to one hundred thousand the bulk of whom had gone there in five years.

That your Committee, while they are in favor of any railway that may give the desired Eastern connection, are of the opinion that the construction of the Portland, Dalles & S. L. R. R. would benefit a larger portion of Oregon and be more to the direct interest of this community than of any other line contemplated.

That in view of the vital importance of this connection they would earnestly recommend that substantial State aid be granted to assist in the construction of this road, believing that the increased wealth and population which this railway would create would tend to lessen the amount of individual taxation and be of great and substantial benefit to the whole State.

Next among the advantages to be derived from the introduction of this railway would be a large and permanent increase of population, an influx of capital, the successful establishment of manufactories, a constant supply of skilled farm labor, an enhanced value of land throughout the State, and a material reduction of individual taxation.

Your Committee therefore recommend that the Legislature, as a measure of the first importance, should so modify the act passed at the last session, granting the swamp lands and the five per cent. fund in aid of the construction of certain sections of the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad that the consideration for the work to be performed by said company may be available as the work progresses, not exceeding in the aggregate after the work is completed the sum of \$50,000 per annum, nor for a longer period than twenty years (provided that the Congressional aid now asked for be granted), and that the State should appropriate a sufficient sum of money to defray the preliminary expenses of prosecuting this enterprise, and that the Legislature should be petitioned to this effect.

EDWIN RUSSELL,  
PH. C. SCHUYLER,  
H. C. LEONARD.

Mr. Schuyler moved the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the report be adopted by this Board, and that the Secretary be instructed to frame a memorial to the Legislative Assembly over the seal of the Board, embodying the report submitted, and that the several members for Multnomah County be invited to give their hearty support to any bill that may be introduced this session giving aid to the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad on the conditions named in the report.

## LATE NEWS.

WINNEMUCA, Nev. Sept. 8.—Capt. Bledsoe, messenger for Wells, Fargo & Co., from Winnemucca to Boise City, Idaho, arrived in town this morning with two prisoners, Frank Fulford and Frank Johnson who are supposed to be the parties who robbed the Baker City stage last winter near Baker City. They are indicted in Baker County, Oregon, and are in jail here waiting for the proper papers to be made out to take them back to Oregon.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 8.—A dispatch from Bismarck says: A party of fifty men will leave Bismarck in about thirty days for the Black Hills. The party will be composed of experienced miners and hunters who not only know the color of gold and the habits of Indians, but are sharp enough to evade the military, and who, once in the hills, can live as red men live, and, consequently, will not bother themselves with supplies to any great extent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The answer of Beecher to the complaint of Tilton was received to day by Beecher's attorneys, and was at once served on plaintiff, together with notice of the trial at the term of Court beginning on the third Monday in September. Defendant answers to the complaint first, that each and every allegation in said complaint contained—except that plaintiff and Miss Elizabeth Richards were married Oct. 2, 1855 and lived together as husband and wife up to 1874—is utterly false. Second, that defendant never had at any time or at any place, unchaste or improper relation with the wife of plaintiff, never attempted or sought to have any such relations.

WASHINGTON, September 8.—Since the declaration of General Sheridan that no one be allowed to visit the Black Hills region without authority from the Interior Department, that Department has been in receipt of a large number of letters asking permission to go there. Acting Secretary of the Interior Cowan has written a reply to Governor Pennington, of Dakota, which is furnished for publication as a reply to all similar communications, in which he cites the provisions of the treaty of April, 1868, with the Sioux, by which the Black Hills country was guaranteed to them, the boundaries of which are as follows: Commencing on the east bank of the Missouri River where the 46th parallel of north latitude intersects the same; thence across the said river, and along the northern line of Nebraska, to the one hundred and fourth degree of longitude west from Greenwich; thence north to a point where the 46th parallel of north latitude intersects the same; thence due east along said parallel to the place of beginning. The Secretary says the only power to alter this provision is that which made the treaty, and then it must be done with the consent of the Indians.

The late exploring expedition of General Custer was merely a military reconnaissance of the country for the purpose of ascertaining the best location, if in future it should become necessary to establish a military post.

CHICAGO, September 8.—Lieutenant General Sheridan received a dispatch from General Pope, containing a report from Colonel Miles, from the camp on Red River, August 31st, via Fort Dodge, of a decisive battle with about 500 confederates and hostile Indians the day before. Colonel Miles' command had been in pursuit of those Indians for ten days, over a terribly rocky and almost impassable country, before they could be brought to a stand. The route was strewn with their stores, which they had thrown away to aid their flight. The troops fought splendidly and the victory was complete. Thirteen were killed and many wounded. The casualties to the troops were three badly wounded. Colonel Miles command was, at the date of the dispatch, 103 miles from the base of supplies, and their supplies would be exhausted about the 15th. General Pope had ordered a supply train sent, which will reach them before that date.

MOKELUMNE HILL, Cal., Sept. 5.—The fire destroyed the greater portion of the town. Loss, \$173,000. The great heat assisted by a strong wind, made it a matter of impossibility to save the property. The fire broke out in Chinatown about 2 P. M. Friday, the 2nd inst., and notwithstanding the prompt response of the citizens to the cry of fire and the sound of firebells, in a few minutes gained such headway from combustible material surrounding the starting place, and coupled with the very intense heat, nearly ruined this beautiful town. The fire spread with terrible rapidity northeast and south involving in the ruins many business places and numerous private residences.

CHICAGO, September 9.—A Washington special says it is rumored that the Democratic Executive Committee are in consultation with leading Southern Democrats with a view of calling a convention somewhere in the South to disclaim all sympathy on the part of the Democrats with the recent outrages. Such men as Jeff. Davis, General Forrest and Governor Brown are mentioned in this connection.

MEMPHIS, September 9.—Governor Brown is here for the purpose of obtaining an additional detective force to discover the murderers of the negro prisoner taken from Trenton jail. Nelson McGehee, one of the prisoners taken from the jail at the time, and the acknowledged leader of the negroes in their organization has written a letter to his wife from Hickman, Ky. From this fact it is believed the other nine escaped likewise, as no trace of their bodies has ever been found. The grand jury at Trenton are using every exertion Governor Brown says, to ascertain who the men were who took the prisoners out and murdered some of them.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., September 8.—It is rumored here that General A. W. Campbell, one of the most prominent lawyers of Tennessee, has been retained at a fee of \$30,000 to defend certain parties in an expected trial in the event they are arrested. General Campbell has been heard to remark that there are two sides to the question, and that when the facts are known, husbands, fathers and brothers, throughout the country, North and South, whose blood would curdle at the thought of their wives, daughters and sister being held and coerced to the embrace of the black, lustful brutes, will regret this sheet iron thunder which they imagine the occasion has justified.

NEW YORK September 9.—Charles Disner was arrested last night for selling his daughter, aged 13 years, to Peter Halleck, keeper of a disreputable house. Halleck was arrested while taking the girl to his house. Disner is said to have disposed of two other daughters in the same way.

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 9.—The Union's correspondent from Ures, Sonora, August 16th, has the following: More Apaches, more killing, wounding, robbing and plundering than at any time for a year. On the 10th inst some Apaches attacked and killed three men who were gathering acorns near La Casta. The Prefect sent a hundred men in pursuit who found the bodies of two of the victims. The band numbered 30 Indians. The trail was followed to near the frontier. It is believed the Indians are from the Arizona Reservation. From Montezuma, on the 11th, reports are continued of depredations by Apaches. The Governor sent Jesus Coeslanto with 100 men of the National Guard after them; the result is not yet known. The Police Commission of Opor says a band of Apaches passed by La Cruz De Canadas with a large number of stolen animals. The same reports from Pivepa and Noche Buena. Lieut. Ferguson, who was

after some Apaches who committed a robbery at Bajo Di Pali. He reported that their trail passed a line near Monument at Guadalajara, and though he was close to the marauders he had to come to a halt. He says the owners of the animals intend visiting Arizona and taking their property wherever found. The people of the District of Montezuma where the Apaches are the worst, are greatly enraged at the U. S. Government for allowing reservation Apaches to cross into our State to plunder and murder with impunity. The murdering parties are well dressed and better armed than the Mexicans and are tracked coming into and going out of this State.

It was "darling Gworge" when a bridal couple left Omaha; it was "dear George" at Chicago; at Detroit it was "George"; and when they reached Niagara Falls it was "Say, you."

A California newspaper chronicles the fact that a defuncting country treasurer from that State has "turned up" in one of the Fiji Islands, where he has a plantation and a flock of native wives.

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Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that

in pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Baker County, Ore., made on the 10th day of Sept., 1874, in the matter of the Estate of James Toltman, deceased, the undersigned, administrator of said Estate, will sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder for cash, in Gold coin, and subject to confirmation by said Court, on

Friday, the 3d of November,

1874, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, at the Court House Door, in Baker City, Baker County, Oregon, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said intestate at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest in that said Estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired either than or in addition to that of the said intestate, at the time of his death, in and to all that lot, piece or parcel of land lying and being situate in Pioneer Mining District, Baker County, Oregon, on unsurveyed lands, and described as follows, to wit: An undivided one third interest in and to parcel No. 1, of Mineral Placer Claim No. 50, and also an undivided one third interest in and to parcel No. 2, of Mineral Placer Claim No. 50, for which application has been made to the United States for a Patent by said intestate, James Toltman and Alexander Winnig and Michael Moutte.

Dated September 10, 1874.

PETER BASCHE,

Administrator.

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Umatilla, Aug. 5, 1874. n13n24.