

Bedrock Democrat.

VOL. 5. BAKER CITY, BAKER COUNTY, OREGON, OCTOBER 7, 1874. NO. 22.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square or less, one insertion	52 50
Each additional insertion	4 00
Business Advertisements by the month	5 00
Quarter column	16 00
Half column	10 00
One column	16 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. PETTENIGILL & 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.

GOVERNORS' MESSAGE.
[Concluded from last week.]
Representative from Clatsop County.
The people of Clatsop County have elected a Representative to the present Assembly without authority of the last General Apportionment law. It is claimed, in this case, that the County was districted with Tillamook County in the election of a Representative, while she was entitled, under the rates established in the late apportionment law, to a Representative. Justice should be done in the premises.

Penitentiary.
I call your special attention to the interesting and lucid report of the Superintendent of the Penitentiary. All the detailed workings of this institution are set forth with care and faithfulness.
Our State Prison, during the past four years, has been brought up to a much higher standard of discipline and productive industry than was at first anticipated. Four years ago the State was without a tenable prison. The prison grounds were unimproved and undrained. Portions of the premises, having been subject to overflow, and remaining at seasons wet were unhealthy. The prison farm, consisting of one hundred and fifty seven acres, has been drained, cleared of brush and worthless trees, fenced and reduced to cultivation. A new prison has been built, complete in all appointments, and so substantially constructed that it will stand for centuries.

A water power of immense capacity has been created almost wholly by the employment of prison labor, the value of which in the future employment of mechanical prison industry can hardly be estimated. This waterpower can hardly be estimated. This power has been so thoroughly and scientifically constructed that it is not liable to future damage by flood or time; The canal is of earth work of uniform grade through a clay subsoil. It crosses but one depression requiring a culver, which is passed upon an arch of masonry, the uniform earth embankments being kept up. The old wooden prison buildings have been utilized as workshops.

The efficient management of the Superintendent, Wm. H. Watkins, Esq., is worthy of high commendation. The care of the health and morals of the prisoners, the success shown in securing to the State cheerful and productive labor, the evident progress made in reformatory discipline all prove the competent and faithful public officer.

The subject of reform has a broader bearing and a wider interest than is generally supposed. Many become interested in its progress and look upon the result with the single view of its effects upon the unfortunate prisoner alone. But the welfare of the State is affected in several aspects of the case. Society must receive to its bosom all discharged convicts. Do they come as person capable of beginning new lives and of becoming industrious citizens? Or do they come as hardened criminals to return again to a life of crime? If the former, the State gains a productive member of its body, not to be a public expense, but to assist in bearing the common burden. If the latter, the released convict again becomes a prey upon society and his road leads back to prison, there to be a tax upon the State.

In leading prisons, in the older States where special measures of reform have not yet been adopted, the proportion of discharged convicts, who return to prison life, is stated to be from seventy to ninety per cent. during the last four years in our Penitentiary the proportion of returns has not reached four per cent. The exact number of discharged prisoners, during that period, has been one hundred and seventy nine, and the number who after discharge have been convicted of crime and sentenced, have been but six.

but one female inmate of our State Prison, and that of the one hundred and thirteen convicts now in our Penitentiary, not one is a woman.

I join in the recommendation of the Superintendent's report, and desire to call attention to that portion of the report which refers to leasing convict labor. The time has arrived when action must be taken upon this subject. After years of trial in the older States the system now adopted in the best regulated prisons is that of leasing to contractors the labor of the prisoners, in numbers to suit the classes of business in which they are to be employed, at a certain per diem rate, the State furnishing shops for mechanical labor with the power, and the main line of shafting connected with the power, the State reserving its control of the prisoners and their support and discipline.

no important, manufacturing interest can be established at the Penitentiary by contract for labor unless there is a special authority of law for long time contracts.

Many other branches of manufactures mentioned in the Superintendent's report can at once be introduced in case continued leases of labor be authorized.

The compensation of the Superintendent is without doubt low, when taken into consideration the valuable and responsible services performed by him.

The reports of the Penitentiary Building Commissioners, showing the accounts of the final completion of the buildings and the expenditure of the appropriation, accompanies the Superintendent's report; also the report of the Prison Chaplain, Dr. C. H. Hall, and of the Prison Librarian, Dr. E. R. Fiske. These gentlemen have labored for the good of the prisoners devotedly and without compensation, in the true missionary spirit. The suggestions in their reports are worthy of consideration by the Assembly.

Under the care of the Prison Physician, Dr. A. M. Belt, whose report also accompanies that of the Superintendent, the health of the prison has been remarkably good. The Physician says: "The prisoners have been nearly exempt from the evil effects of solitary vices that are so common in prisons. This is due largely to the excellent rules of the institution, securing wholesome diet and regularity of labor, exercise and rest."

It is befitting here that I pay tribute to the memory of one who, from the establishment of the Penitentiary at the seat of Government to the time of his death (which occurred since your last meeting), was its voluntary chaplain. The Rev. Alvan F. Waller, one of the earliest missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Oregon, for more than thirty years witnessed the progress of this new community—first colony; then the Provisional Government; then the organization of the Territorial form under the United States; and afterward the State. Through all the stages of successive development he has left the impress of a strong mind and a ceaseless energy upon the landmarks of our progress.

He took the greatest interest in and gave most valuable assistance to the later efforts at prison reform. In the words of the Superintendent's report, "He visited the prison through sunshine and storm alike—the prisoners during health and sickness, and followed their remains to their last resting place, giving them the benefits of Christian sepulture without pay or expected earthly reward. He rests well whose work is well done."

Hospital for the Insane
The report of the Superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane is herewith submitted. Dr. J. C. Hawthorne the Superintendent, has been connected with the care of the insane in this State ever since the first establishment of a State Asylum, twelve years ago.

The institution during the past two years has been conducted with the same care and humane treatment and with equal success in the recovery of unfortunate sufferers from insanity. The whole number of patients now in the hospital is 193 public and two private. Of these 104 are males and 85 are females. The report is full and instructive, and is worthy of careful consideration. It is but justice to the Superintendent to say that his management of this institution is a high credit to Oregon. The contract for last year has expired and it will be the duty of the Legislature to make further provision for keeping our insane.

In making new engagements it will hardly be necessary to suggest that a spirit of enlightened humanity should assist in the disposal of the subject.

The report of the Visiting Physician, Dr. Andrew D. Ellis, replete with interesting details, is also submitted.

The Modoc Indian War.
On the 1st of December, 1872, the country was startled by the news that the Modoc Indians belonging to the Klamath Indian Agency had risen in arms and fallen upon the unprotected

and unsuspecting settlements on Lost River, and had, on the 29th and 30th of November, ruthlessly murdered 18 unoffending citizens, pillaged their property, and committed their dwellings to flames. There were no available troops within scoring distance of the scattered and dismayed neighborhoods of the Lake Basin. By telegram the Governor was petitioned for immediate relief and protection. The duty of the moment seemed imperative, and orders were at once given for the mounting of a company of mounted volunteers in Jackson County, and J. E. Ross was commissioned as Brigadier General of the First Brigade of the Oregon Militia, and directed to move at once to the scene of distress to report what force was required, and to do what humanity and the duty of the State demanded. This force reached the field of the massacre eight days before any other military assistance arrived, and engaged itself in burying the dead and in offices of mercy to the survivors.

This was the initiation of the Oregon Volunteer Service in the Modoc Indian war of 1872 and 1873, which, during the checkered fortunes of Indian hostilities in Southern Oregon during those years, employed five companies in all.

At the last session of Congress our delegation there procured the passage of an Act virtually assuming the expenses of the State incurred in this service; and during the month of July last, Inspector General J. A. Hardie, of the United States Army, under instructions of the Secretary of War, visited Oregon to examine and report upon the accounts engendered in the support of these volunteer troops.

There are good grounds for expecting that a favorable report will be made. The whole amount of the first and second services, as reported to General Schofield, is \$130,728 00. I think it but just that those who have mustered into military service at a time of emergency, and have furnished property for such service should have guarantee of the State for their compensation.

I desire especially to present the case of the volunteers who were promised by their officers and by the Executive the exertion of their influence to secure to them the pay of two dollars per day for their services. The rate of pay has been entered upon the muster rolls. It is extremely doubtful whether this rate will be allowed by Congress, though most doubtful whether this rate will be allowed by Congress, though most just under the circumstances. The State should make good the full pay of these volunteers.

It is befitting that I take this occasion to publicly acknowledge on behalf of the State of Oregon, the distinguished services of Brevet Major General Jefferson C. Davis, of the army of the United States, for his brilliant and decisive conduct in closing the Modoc Indian War. To General Frank Wheaton, and the officers who served under him, our acknowledgements are due for their gallant and soldierly services from the first and for their generous conduct toward the Oregon Volunteers. A resolution of thanks would not be inappropriate in the premises, as the peace of our entire eastern frontier was involved in the success of the Modoc campaign.

As to the Modoc outlaws who committed the massacres of the 29th and 30th of November, 1872 and who now stand indicted for murder in Jackson County, they were taken out of the jurisdiction of this State by force, under the direct order of the President of the United States. They are now fugitives from the justice of this State, as soon as the unlawful detention ceases they are liable to be returned on the requisition of the Governor of Oregon, and to be submitted to trial and punishment according to law.

The claims of our citizens in Southern Oregon, whose property was destroyed by the savages at the time of the massacre are most just. These settlers had no part in the cause of the hostilities and were all innocent of offense toward the Modocs. A memorial of the Assembly setting forth in a clear light public opinion here on this subject, might assist our Representatives in Congress in their efforts at appropriation to cover these claims.

State Printing.
The Constitution has the following provision concerning the State Printer: "He shall perform all the public printing for the State which may be provided by law. The rates to be paid to him for such printing shall be fixed by law, and shall neither be increased nor diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected." You will perceive by this that you cannot legislate upon the rates of printing to be done by the present State Printer during his term but a carefully considered printing Act for the future might be matured and passed.

Equalization.
It is a Constitutional provision (Article 9, Section 1) that "The Legislative Assembly shall provide, by law, for a uniform and equal rate of

assessment and taxation and shall prescribe such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property, both real and personal. This undoubtedly contemplates a system of general equalization. There is positive public wrong, as well as unfaithfulness to the Constitution, in allowing a leading class of property like cattle to be assessed in the different counties at widely different rates, varying from \$8 to \$21 per head average, and railroad lines of equal value from \$3,000 to \$8000 per mile as appeared by the tax roll of last year.

The work of the Board of equalization organized under the Equalization Act of two years ago, having been effected by a judicial decision, was not enforced. The members of the Board have resigned.

To secure equality and justice in the assessment and collection of taxes has been a troublesome matter in all the States. A satisfactory system is difficult to arrive at. Our present tax laws lack system and should be reformed. The defects in former Acts, pointed out in my last biennial message, were not remedied by the legislation of two years ago.

I herewith lay before you the reports of the Board of Equalization which discuss the whole subject fully.

State Capitol.
In the construction of the State Capitol, of the appropriation of \$100,000, there has been expended the sum of \$99,000. This sum has been paid in cash, as the work progressed, from moneys set aside for that purpose from the Military Fund. There are, in the Commissioners' hands, materials (chiefly iron, tools and necessary articles), paid for, the amount of \$12,298 49.

There have been applied also, in construction of the building, convict labor, brick and other materials from the Penitentiary, the amount of \$22,603 80. The cost of the work now in place is \$110,802 60.

The Commissioners will lay before you, with their report, an estimate prepared by the architects, showing the cost of inclosing the building and so much of it as will furnish convenient room for public occupancy, leaving the main tower, the south wing and the basement story to be completed at a future day, when the State is older and our population larger. The architects have given special attention to this work, and the structure is sufficient evidence of their architectural accomplishments.

Geology.
The preliminary report of the State Geologist, Professor Thomas Condon, is respectfully submitted to your consideration. An outline of the remarkable features of the geology of Oregon is here presented, showing our State to be a field not only of the deepest interest to general geological science, but one which will probably develop great wealth in gold, silver, iron, lead, coal and lime. It is already becoming apparent that the southeast quarter of Oregon, bordering on Nevada, which is yet unsettled may prove to be as rich in mines of silver and gold as our sister State. I commend the suggestions made in this report to your favorable notice.

Agricultural College.
The Agricultural College has been evidently conducted with great effort to reach the objects of its organization.

The corps of instructors is composed of gentlemen of high attainments in science and of successful experience as educators. I hope the Assembly will provide means for sustaining this valuable institution until the lands granted by Congress for its support can be made available for that purpose. The reports of the President and Professors of the College are herewith laid before you.

State University.
Pursuant to the act of last session of the Legislative Assembly, locating the State University at Eugene City, a building destined for the occupancy of this institution has been erected and inclosed, but not finished inside. The structure is a substantial brick building, three stories high, and well calculated for the purpose designed.

The University endowment accumulating from the Congressional Land grant will reach \$100,000 within a few years, and I am informed that there is also a donation of property to the value of \$25,000 more from a private citizen, contingent only upon a successful and permanent organization of this institution at Eugene City. I recommend that reasonable further time be given to complete the building, in full compliance with the terms of the Act.

Institution for Mutes and the Blind.
The schools established for mutes and the blind have been successfully conducted. I lay before you full reports of the Superintendents and teachers of institutions; also, reports of the Board of School Land Commissioners and the Board of Education, giving full details of the management and fiscal accounts of the

same. The Private Secretary of the Governor, Hon. Henry H. Gilroy, has, during the last two years, devoted much personal attention to the general interests of the schools, and has made all the purchases of supplies and disbursed all the moneys in detail for their current support, free of charge, in addition to the full performance of his own official duties.

Common Schools.
The Board of School Land Commissioners should be enabled, with more certainty, to collect the interest on the Irredeemable School Fund, to be used in the current support of schools.

Immigration.
I have been in receipt of valuable communications and papers touching the subject of immigration. Several plans are proposed for the assistance of emigrants who desire to become citizens of Oregon.

The State of our public finances will not admit of the expenditure of a large sum of money in this interest, however desirable. We need population, but it will be certainly wise to set within our resources of revenue. A Commission of Emigration, consisting of prominent citizens who would serve without compensation, authorized to correspond with appointed voluntary Commissioners abroad, and to advise and direct emigrants arriving here, and to publish authentic information concerning the resources of the State at limited expense, might be advisable.

The strongest inducements which we can offer for emigration of the best classes will be freedom from debt and low taxes. The communications and papers referred to are herewith respectfully submitted.

Adjutant General.
Previously to 1870 the Adjutant General was allowed a salary of \$800 per annum. The salary was repealed at the Legislative session of that year. No pay or allowance for actual expenses are now provided by law for that officer. Col. A. P. Denison, who has lately resigned the office of Adjutant General, performed important services, at his own personal expense, during the late Modoc Indian hostilities. His petitions for reimbursement of these expenses, I lay the petition before you with the recommendation that these expenses be paid.

General Fiscal Management.
The general fiscal management of all departments of public affairs has been good. The public work has been accomplished with general faithfulness and success, and in nearly all cases the expenses have been kept within the appropriations. There is a deficiency in the appropriation for the support of the Penitentiary. This is caused by the fact that the appropriation was less than ever before in proportion to the number of prisoners, while the entire proceeds of prison labor were turned over to the Capitol Building Commission, and a large outlay from the purchase of wood and sand consumed in the manufacture of brick for the construction of the Capitol.—There has been also an exceptional increase of inmates in our Penitentiary during the last two years.

No public moneys have been used unless previously appropriated by the Legislature for the specific purpose to which they have been devoted.

There has not been a default, or the negligent use of the public moneys to the amount of one dollar, by any public officer or employe of the State, during the four years, that I am informed of.

I believe you will find their accounts, on examination, to be full, complete and satisfactory. Throughout the counties, as far as connections with the State has been concerned, there has been general responsibility. In the construction of all public buildings the contracts have been *BONA FIDE*, and as such of the work as possible has been directly applied by labor upon the structure.

Retrenchment.
The power of retrenchment is solely with the Legislative Assembly. No tax can be levied and no public money can be used without an Act of the Legislature first having specifically authorized the same. No public officer can increase his own pay, nor create perquisites not authorized by the law making power. To you the people look for such action as may lessen the expenses of government.

In the transportation of convicts to the Penitentiary, and insane patients to the Asylum, and in returning fugitives from justice, a very great saving can be made if the auditing of accounts be based upon actual expenditure in performing the service, and a reasonable per diem pay for the officer. No guards should be allowed, except by special order from the proper Court.

No retrenchment can properly be made in the Executive Department. In other States a contingent Executive Fund is customary to be provided, to defray necessary expenses

incident upon the performance of the many duties always liable to be devolved upon the Executive, without special allowance to meet them. In this State there is no such fund, while the Governor is constantly called upon to perform Executive duties connected with the administration of the laws, the expense of which he pays out of his own private funds. I need only one instance of this class of expenses: The Governor is the Inspector of the Insane Asylum; at each visit he travels fifty miles and sometimes necessarily spends two days at Portland, at his own personal expense performing this duty.

The Corresponding Clerk of the Board of School Land Commissioners specially in charge of the Eastern Oregon land records and correspondence can be dispensed with, not because such clerical aid has not been necessary, but because the double duty cast upon the Board of doing their own work and of bringing forward the undone work of the former Board has now been accomplished, and the Chief Clerk of the Board can now now take charge of that duty in addition to his own work.

The rates of pay to subordinates and guards at the Penitentiary might be fixed by law, though I believe general economy has been there practiced in this respect.

As to the reduction of fees in County offices and in effecting general county reforms, being specially familiar with the subjects, the members of the Assembly will be the proper judges of what the people desire to be done. I will take great pleasure in joining you in all the proper measures of retrenchment and reform.

Registry Law.
Something should be done to restrain frauds and corruption at elections. If a Registry Act is passed it should not be too cumbersome or expensive, and should be confined to precincts connected with the cities and railroad stations, whence complaints of abuses of the suffrage arise.

Free Passes.
The New Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania prohibits railroad corporations from issuing free passes to any public officer. Laws have lately been enacted in several other States to like effect. I think a provision of this character in the laws of this State would meet with public approbation.

Regulation of Railroads.
The preservation of the State and the people from the assaults of monopolies is one of the first duties of legislation, and clearly within your constitutional power of action. You create corporations; you can appoint and regulate their functions. Throughout Europe, where railways are not conducted directly by the government, there are the most minute and stringent rules enforced by public authority for their management and limitation. In several of the other States of this Union, where such public control has not before been established, there is now going on a struggle between the people and these corporations, testing the very elements of the right of sovereignty and of the law making power.

In Oregon we have transferred to private corporations, in trust for the people's benefit, magnificent grants of public land made by Congress to the State for the construction of railroads, reserving no direction of the expenditure of their proceeds, making no conditions and prescribing no limits to their operations.—This State is probably the only one in the Union having a total want of railroad regulations prescribed by law.

In such a condition it is remarkable that, feeling the impulse of new grown power, and incited by the keen energy of private interest, the railroad corporations should be liable to trample upon the people's rights and to forget their obligations to the State.

As all corporations in this State exist under provisions of general law, and special enactments conferring special privileges are forbidden by the Constitution, those general corporation laws are subject to amendment as other general laws, and all incorporation under them is made with reference to that power of amendment.

The plenary power of the State to regulate common carriers and to protect the rights and interests of the people whenever infringed, I think is undoubted.

That railways are of great benefit to the public, and are indispensable handmaids to the multiplied industries and growing commerce of Oregon, is no objection to the purpose of regulation, but constitutes the reason of the demand for legislation upon this subject. All property rights and all classes of business must exist under law, and where the management of any class of property or business is liable to affect the property or business of others in an unusual or deleterious manner, regulation by law is not only proper but imperative. This is the law of public policy.