

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.

The BEDROCK DEMOCRAT has more bona fide, paying subscribers in Baker County, than has any other two papers published in the State. We put no man's name on our subscription list unless we have orders so to do.

P. D. & S. L. R. R.

The Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad is a subject that there has been a great deal said and written about, but the importance of the subject is our excuse for this article. The facts that we state below are all well known to our people and we refer to them not to enlighten them but for the information of those at a distance who have not had an opportunity to inform themselves as to the real merits of this great measure or of the vastness and richness of the country through which it is proposed to run this great national Railroad.

The Northerner, published at Lewiston, Idaho Territory, in a late number says:

"The P. D. & S. L. Railroad is an undertaking to which no opposition ought to be urged from any quarter, unless it be from the O. S. N. Co. The whole N. West coast must labor under embarrassments and disadvantages just as long as its completion is delayed. It is the foundation of our future wealth and greatness, and without it we will ever be at the control of San Francisco, which, while she has always ridiculed the idea of a successful competitor, has at the same time taken good care to throttle every enterprise looking to the development of any place north of California."

The Eastern Oregon Tribune, published at Pendleton, Umatilla county, says:

"The Northerner is right when he says that the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad is the very foundation of our future wealth and greatness. What we need is an outlet for our grain, beef, wool, timber, and products of all kinds, at cheap rates of transportation; and this we will never have until the Portland, Dalles & Salt Lake Railroad is constructed and in operation. It will place us on something of an equal footing with other parts of Oregon and the Pacific coast generally; and it will immediately enhance the value of farms and other Real Estate from one to three hundred fold. We implore Congress to pass the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad bill without further delay. It will be an immense saving and benefit to the Government as well as to the people of Oregon and Idaho Territory."

The contemplated route of this road is from the Columbia River through the heart of Eastern Oregon, to the western line of Idaho Territory, thence across the whole breadth of Idaho to the Union Pacific Railroad in Utah Territory, a distance of about five hundred and fifty miles. The country through which it is destined to pass is rich in minerals, timber, and in grazing and agricultural lands, the one hundredth portion of which is not now occupied but lies vacant from the fact that there is, without this road, no inducements offered for settlers to occupy as eligible and productive lands as were ever cultivated. If enterprising and industrious tillers of the soil were located on these lands, and by their thrift and industry made mother earth yield of her richness as the reward of their labor they could not get their surplus products to market. This is the great cause that retards the settlement of the large and beautiful valleys of Oregon and Idaho, along the contemplated line of this railroad, and for miles and miles on each side. There is no portion of the Pacific coast that has richer or better lands than is located along the line of this road; and at present, for want of cheap and quick means of transportation they are lying a desert waste; they are of no benefit to the General Government, and will not be taken as homesteads, or preempted, or sold, for years and years, unless this road, or some other one, to supply the demand for transportation be built. When it once becomes a fixed fact and a certainty that this road is to be built, and that soon, then the great Pacific Northwest

will commence to improve, and its mountains, with their vast forests of timber will become valuable, and their rich and inexhaustible mines will be developed and send forth their precious metals by the car load, and the agricultural districts through which the road will pass, will supply agricultural products beyond calculation, and instead of being an isolated and sparsely settled country that it now is, it will soon become densely populated, and a wealthy and populous country, with towns, villages, and cities where now roam the wild beast of the mountains and deserts, and ourselves and our children will bless the men who render us but justice and aid in the great and good work of building the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad.

Re-Location of Mining Claims.

The Owyhee Avalanche says, a mistake occurred in the dispatch announcing the ruling of the Commissioner of the General Land Office on a clause in the Congressional Mining Law relative to the relocation of mining claims, to which reference was had in last evening's Avalanche. We have since seen what purports to be the correct dispatch, from which it appears what the Commissioners did say was this:

"That claims located prior to May 10th 1872, on which work had been performed at any time since the passage of the law (May 10, 1872) would not be subject to relocation January 1st 1875." In brief he holds that the law stands in effect suspended until January 1st, 1875, regarding the old class of locations, and that the necessary yearly expenditure may be made during any part of the year 1875. Instead of allowing miners until next July only in which to do assessment work on claims antedating May 10th, 1872, it gives them a whole year from January the 1st proximo. The law as originally passed by Congress reads in substance that "from and after its passage" certain labor or improvements—well understood by all miners—should be expended annually; but inasmuch as Congress, by subsequent attachments, postponed or suspended the operation of the statute to the beginning of the coming year, the Commissioner decides that it is not obligatory upon the owners of old locations to do anything within the present year to preserve their titles, provided the requisite amount of labor shall have been performed at any period between May 10th, 1872, and January 1st, 1875. Next year, however, and thereafter, all claims must be represented alike, as to assessment work.

Notwithstanding the large proportion of naturalized citizens among the voters of the United States, the Forty-third Congress contains only thirteen members of foreign birth, two in the Senate and eleven in the House. The Senators are Schurz of Missouri, born in Germany, and Jones of Nevada, born in Wales. Scotland heads the list in Congress, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, New York and Wisconsin having each a Scotchman to represent them. Ireland is next, with four members, Pynes of Arkansas, Whiteley of Georgia, and Roberts and Creamer of New York. California has an Englishman, Charles Clayton, and the other foreigner is James H. Platt, Jr., of Virginia, who came from Canada. The Pacific States have not been long enough settled to be represented in Congress by native citizens, and even Texas, although its Senators and Representatives are, with one exception, native Southerners, has not a Texan in either House. Though New England has incurred the odium of producing the carpet-baggers who prey on the South, many of these persons are natives of the Middle and Western States. Massachusetts has a representative, born in Virginia, M. S. Williams, and New York a Marylander, Smart. Hawley of Connecticut was born in North Carolina. All the Vermont Senators and Representatives were born in that State, it being probably the only commonwealth so represented.

The Very Last Call.

From and after January 1, 1875, we have to pay the postage in advance for all of our papers that we send through the mail to subscribers. We have a large number of subscribers who are one, two and some even three years in arrears for their paper. To such we will here say that we do not in the future intend to furnish them the Democrat for nothing and pay their postage for that privilege. We claim the right to publish a list of those who are more than one year in arrears and the amount due, and when we do this we shall place such accounts in the hands of a proper person for collection. We are tired of, and ashamed to dunn any more, and intend to let others do so for us, with cost added. We will not pay postage for those who never pay for their paper.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7th, 1874. Alex. H. Stephens.

Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, who reached here, the night before last, had been looked for with a good deal of interest. The tenacity with which this fragile little man clings to life is something remarkable. During the last session he was not in his seat more than one tenth of the time. He managed, however, to be in the House during the discussion of the civil rights and salary bills on both of which he made eloquent speeches. In view of his feebleness, the vigor and earnestness with which he spoke surprised his friends. He invariably wears a black skull cap in the House, and when speaking, leans upon one crutch; the other lying on the floor at his side. His old quarters, room 35 at the National Hotel, which he occupied when in Congress before the war, and which are on the second story fronting Pennsylvania Avenue, are always retained for him. When in his parlour, he is attended by his private secretary, and a colored man called "Harry" who has been his body servant for years, and who is very attentive to his wants. He sits by a table, leaning upon a staff, and invariably wears a black slouch hat which he never removes, even when ladies are admitted. His face is very pale and wrinkled, but is lighted up by small black eyes piercingly bright. I was present in his rooms, one day last winter, when he ordered his dinner. It consisted only of crackers and tea; and of this repeat he took but sparingly. No one who has met Mr. Stephens has failed to notice his brilliancy as a conversationalist. Shrunken and withered as is his body, his mind is apparently unimpaired; and there is a charm about his conversation which is quite irresistible. He relates incidents of his former terms in Congress with a minuteness which shows that his memory has not been affected by disease. Said he to a lady who visited him at his hotel, last winter, and who is an amateur artist, "Have you finished that picture of me yet?" "What picture do you refer to Mr. Stephens?" "Don't you remember that in '57 you said you were going to paint my picture?" he replied. "O, yes," said the lady, "I had quite forgotten it until this moment. What an excellent memory you have, Mr. Stephens."

Ways That Are Dark.

Members of Congress who were in the late canvass tell some interesting campaign stories. One of them, a native Alabamian, but a Republican, tells with great glee the following incident:

"Mr.—and I had an engagement to speak at—, one night. We started in a buggy, and finally arrived safe at the appointed place just as our friends were lighting the tallow dips around the platform from which we were to speak. Things looked squally. The little town was full of white democrats about "three sheets in the wind, and one a flutterin'" and almost every one of them carried a shot gun over his shoulder. There were a good many darkies present, but they were outnumbered by the whites who evidently intended to run the meeting. Well, at eight o'clock, we mounted the platform, and, in accordance with a previous arrangement, I arose, announced that Mr.—my friend, who by the way is a hell of a fellow, and an ungenerate cuss generally, but as smart as you make 'em, would invoke the throne of grace. This seemed to astonish our Democratic friends with the shot guns, who bowed their heads while—got off as handsome a pray as ever you listened to. Well, I got up and began my speech. I was frequently interrupted by the men with shot guns, and a number of times had to stop for ten or fifteen minutes until order was restored. It finally occurred to me that I must give them something strong—a clincher in the way of an argument—and so I told them that the Constitution says that the negroes are politically and socially entitled to all the rights enjoyed by white men. "That's a d—d lie!" shouted eight or ten of the armed men; "There's no such thing in the Constitution; 'Take that back; you son of a—' A hubbub then occurred, lasting some ten minutes during which the click of firearms was frequently heard. At last, after silence had been partially restored, I appealed to the crowd to listen to me. I told them that I knew they were brave men, and honorable gentlemen and would not certainly condemn even a political opponent without a fair hearing. Several here said "Give him a chance, 'Let's have fair play; &c.; and, finally, I was allowed to proceed. I then said, suppose, gentlemen; that I prove to you that the Constitution does contain what I quoted; then you, as honorable gentlemen, willing to give a man a fair show, must submit that I was right, and that you were wrong. I have in my hand, gentle-

men, a copy of the Constitution of the United States,—the section of which reads as follows: 'I then read what I had previously quoted, and exclaimed 'New, gentlemen, you see it is in the Constitution, and that I was right.' By—thal's so, said one of the crowd; 'He's right, after all,' said another; 'D—d if he isn't,' cried still another. These and similar remarks were made and I was permitted to finish my speech. The pith of the joke is that I did not read from the Constitution at all, for I had no copy with me. The book which I purported to read from was Mc Pherson's Manual, with which every member of Congress is familiar—and it was upside down at that!"

The member of Congress in question related this incident as illustrative of his smartness' seeming to be unaware of the fact that many of his hearers regarded his deception as dishonorable, and unworthy of a gentleman.

Waiting For The Message.

Who White House was beset, this morning by the representatives of various newspapers waiting for a copy of the President's message. The message was manifold and copies made for the Association Press, the American Press Association, and the Evening Star, the National Republican, and the Chronicle, of this city. The struggle to obtain the first copy of the message, and to put it on the wires, or in the hands of the printers in Washington, is sometimes very amusing. The copies are given out simultaneously, immediately after a telegraphic message has been received from the Capitol saying that the reading of it has begun; and as soon as received, the numerous reporters "make a break for their carriages or saddled horses in front of the door. The foreman of the composing room generally accompanies the reporter, and, while en route to the office, cuts the copy into "takes," so that it can immediately be distributed to the printers.

A. F. B.

ORDINANCE No. 7.

The people of Baker City do ordain as follows:

SEC. 1. That it shall be the duty of every practicing Physician in the city to notify the Recorder of the Board of Trustees in Baker City, in writing, of every case of Smallpox, or Scarlet Fever, within the Corporation, within twelve hours after the disease shall come to his knowledge, and should any physician neglect or refuse to comply with the requirements of this section he shall, upon conviction before the Recorder, for every such offense be fined by the Recorder of said city in any sum not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars, and the costs of the action.

SEC. 2. That it shall be, and it is hereby made the duty of the owner or occupant of every house, store, building or tenement in said city, wherein any person may have the Smallpox to give notice to the Recorder of the Board of Trustees of the same within twelve hours after the existence of said disease shall come to his knowledge, and should any person fail, neglect or refuse to comply with the requirements of this section, he shall, for every such offense be fined by the Recorder of said city in any sum not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars.

SEC. 3. That it shall be, and it is hereby made the duty of the owner or occupant of every house, store, building or tenement in said city, wherein any person may have the Smallpox to give notice to the public health officer, in writing, of the existence of such disease in such house, store, building or tenement, by placing a red flag in some conspicuous place on the premises, where it may be seen by persons passing on the street near said premises, and in case the owner or occupant of such house, store, building or tenement shall fail or neglect to place such flag as aforesaid, it is hereby made the duty of the Recorder of said city, where he is informed of the existence of such disease in any house, store, building or tenement, to cause such flag to be placed, as aforesaid, and if such person, whether placed as aforesaid, or by such owner or occupant, or by the City Marshal, shall remain there until danger by infection has past, and any person having neglected or failed to place such flag as is hereby required, or having taken down or destroyed such flag, when so placed, before the removal of the same, he shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined by the Recorder in any sum not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 4. No person having any contagious disease shall go out in the night or pass from house to house, or building to building, or appear in any street, alley or other public place in said city until he or she shall have been recovered from such disease as to preclude all danger of infection, and if the City Marshal shall see or be informed of any person violating this section, he may take such person to his or her residence, if within the city, and if such residence is not within the city, then to such place as the Recorder of said city may direct. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be fined by the City Recorder, upon conviction, in any sum not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 5. The occupant of any house, store, building or tenement in said city, wherein any person may have been sick with such disease, shall, upon the death of such person, or such person from such disease, forthwith destroy, by burning or burying, the clothes worn by such person during such sickness and shall clean and purify the room and house, store, tenement or building in which such sick person was confined, and any person who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the requirements of this section, upon conviction before the City Recorder, shall be fined in any sum not less than thirty nor more than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the City Marshal to enforce this ordinance, and complain of every violation thereof.

SEC. 7. When any person shall be fined for a violation of this ordinance and shall make default of payment of said fine and costs, by the person so fined, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the City Prison not more than thirty days.

ADOPTED, Dec. 8, 1874.

ORDINANCE No. 8.

The people of Baker City do ordain as follows:

SEC. 1. All persons who have no visible means of support or lawful occupation or employment by which to earn a living; all healthy persons who shall be found begging the means of support; all persons who habitually roam about the streets without any lawful business; all idle or dissolute persons who live in or about houses of ill fame; all persons having no known occupation or business, who shall be found wandering about the streets after the hour of ten o'clock, P. M., shall be deemed vagrants.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Marshal, either upon his own knowledge, information or belief, or upon the sworn complaint of any citizen of Baker City, to

arrest any person who is a vagrant, as defined in Section 1 of this Ordinance and to bring the person so arrested before the Recorder, and thereafter such proceedings shall be had as in trial upon other charges for violation of City Ordinances, and if upon such trial, it shall be made to appear that such person is a vagrant as defined in Section 1 of this ordinance, such person shall be adjudged to be imprisoned not less than five nor more than twenty days.

ADOPTED, Dec. 9, 1874.

ORDINANCE No. 9.

The people of Baker City do ordain as follows: SEC. 1. That the Marshal be and is hereby allowed out of the City Treasury the sum of— per day for each prisoner while in the custody of said Marshal, which amount shall also include his fees as Jailor and board of prisoners.

SEC. 2. That the City Marshal be and is hereby authorized to receive and accept bail from any person arrested, with or without warrant, for any violation of any City Ordinance, provided that such person be arrested after 5 o'clock, P. M. and before 6 o'clock, A. M.

SEC. 3. The undertaking of bail mentioned in Section 2, shall be in any sum not less than twenty-five nor more than two hundred dollars, and shall be conditioned that if the said person detained for violation of City Ordinance, shall be and appear before the Recorder's Court at a time and place mentioned in said undertaking, then said undertaking to be of no effect and void.

SEC. 4. If any person having given the undertaking mentioned in the preceding section, shall fail to appear before the Recorder's Court at the time and place therein mentioned, the bond shall be declared forfeited, and suit shall be immediately commenced for the recovery of the amount mentioned in the undertaking from the person executing the same.

SEC. 5. The forfeiture of the bond mentioned in this ordinance does not release the person perfecting such bond from the penalty affixed for the violation of the ordinance he is charged with violating, but upon complaint properly made by the Recorder, a warrant shall be issued by the Recorder for his arrest, and thereafter the proceedings had thereon shall be the same as if no bond had been forfeited.

ADOPTED, Dec. 9th 1874.

ORDINANCE No. 10.

The people of Baker City do ordain as follows:

SEC. 1. That no person shall employ any female or females in any house, cellar, bar-room or drinking saloon within the City of Baker, for the purpose of selling any wines or spirituous liquors in less quantities than one quart, without first having been duly licensed therefor.

SEC. 2. The rate of such license shall be fifty dollars per quarter, to be paid in advance to the City Treasurer, in addition to the regular retail license.

SEC. 3. Any female who plays at cards, or deals Faro, or Mont, or any other game of skill or chance in any house, cell, bar-room or drinking saloon where wine, spirituous or malt liquors are sold in quantities less than one quart, shall be deemed to be employed to sell wines, spirituous or malt liquors within the meaning of Section 1 of this ordinance.

SEC. 4. If any person or persons shall keep any house, cellar, bar-room or drinking saloon in Baker City where a female or females are employed to sell wine, spirituous or malt liquors in less than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both fined and imprisoned, at the discretion of the Recorder, and such person shall besides, be subject to pay the license.

ADOPTED, Dec. 9, 1874.

OUR ADA COUNTY LETTER.

BOISE CITY, IDAHO, DEC. 20th 1874.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—The Legislature has not done much work in the last two weeks owing to their having to wait until the Committee on the compilation of their laws of Idaho, made their report, which they did yesterday, and I suppose work will commence in good earnest next Monday.

The case of contest between G. M. Shearer and W. H. Rhett of Idaho county was decided this week in favor of Rhett, the contestant, with the provision that Shearer draws the mileage money and pay for the time he sit as a member.

Leading Republicans here denounce the counting in of Bennett as the most barefaced swindle ever perpetrated in Idaho, and say Fenn will get his seat. Three thousand dollars has been raised in Boise Co., for Fenn to contest his seat with.

A DEMOCRAT.

We take the following news items from the Sacramento Union of Dec. 15th 1874.

Perru will soon establish a national bank with a capital of 50,000,000 soles. A line of steamships between Callao and China is also to be started.

Chili and the Argentine Republic are in a wrangle which may result in war.

In the Senate a bill was introduced to favor settlers in Kansas and other States who have suffered this year from grasshoppers. Sherman called up his bill of last session to revise the tariff and tax laws. Morrill tried to get at his bill of last session for the government of the District of Columbia, with a view to revision.

In the House a bill was introduced and referred to the Judiciary Committee (Butler Chairman) to repeal the press gag law; also a bill to regulate libels against the press, so that persons may not be forced from a distance to answer such charges in the Washington courts. Also, a bill to repeal the law requiring prepayment on newspaper postage. Holman introduced a resolution against subsidizing any corporation.

Sargent in the Senate and Luttrell in the House have presented bills relating to the price of lands granted to the Southern Pacific Railroad, but since restored by operation of law.

Boston suffered by a great fire last night, which was not certainly under control at 11 o'clock.

A. J. THIBODO, M. A. M. D.

M. A. Queen's University, Canada, M. D. Trinity University, 1854.

Physician, Surgeon, &c.

Office and Residence, at A. H. Brown's former residence, nearly opposite the Bedrock Democrat Office.

Baker City, Oregon, Nov. 10, 1874.—y

BANKING HOUSE OF JAS. W. VIRTUE, Baker City, OREGON. Pays the Highest Price for GOLD DUST, GOLD AND SILVER BARS, And Transacts a General Banking, Collection AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS.

Interest allowed on Special Deposits. County Orders Bought and Sold. A complete ASSAY OFFICE Is in Connection with the Bank. We make it a branch of our business to give Correct Information in regard to the Mining Interests of Eastern Oregon. Baker City, Dec. 1, 1874. n30y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. GRAND CHRISTMAS-EVE BALL. To be given under the supervision of a Committee of Odd Fellows, ON THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 24th, 1874, AT CLEAVER'S HALL, Baker City. Committee of Arrangements: JAMES H. PARKER, FRED. DILL, JAMES H. SHINN. Reception Committee: J. W. CLEAVER, L. O. STERN, I. D. HAINES, L. B. ISON, J. P. ROSS. Floor Managers: C. M. KELLOGG, C. M. FOSTER, JAMES ODELL. A general invitation is extended to all, Music by Prof. Getchell and R. D. McCord. A splendid Supper will be set. Tickets, 50c. including Supper.

ARRANGED BY SHARPER'S SWEETENED CONDENSED MILK. Reject All Violent Purgatives.—They ruin the tone of the bowels, and weaken the digestion. Tarrent's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient, is used by rational people as a means of relieving all derangements of the stomach, liver and intestines, because it removes obstructions without pain, and imparts vigor to the organs which it purifies and regulates. Sold by all druggists. n3212

Lively Times IN BAKER CITY, SINCE THE ARRIVAL OF SAM. OTTENHEIMER'S NEW GOODS. Just Received FROM San Francisco Direct, The Most Extensive, the Best and Most Extensive Assortment of GENERAL MERCHANDISE Ever Brought TO This Market, Consisting in Part of Ladies' Dress & Fancy Goods Of Every Description, together with a Full and Complete Assortment of MINING SUPPLIES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO & CIGARS, GROCERIES, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, and GLASSWARE, All of which will be Sold Wholesale and Retail AT Lowest Prices.

Thankful for the liberal manner in which I have heretofore been patronized, I hope by fair and honorable dealing to merit a continuance of the same. S. OTTENHEIMER. Virtue Block, Baker City, Oct. 7, 1873. n22

Grand Gift Concert! AT THE City of Greensboro, N. C., FOR THE PURPOSE OF Erecting an Odd Fellow's Temple. Tickets, \$2 50. DR. T. N. SNOW IS AGENT is Agent for the Sale of Tickets in Baker City. The money arising from the sale of Tickets will be placed on deposit with Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Agent up to the time of the drawing. Baker City, Oct. 13, 1874. n28n28