

Bedrock Democrat.

J. M. SHEPHERD, Editor.

Baker City, Jan. 6, 1875.

THE BEDROCK DEMOCRAT has 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.

The Very Last Call.

From and after January 1, 1875, we have to pay the postage in advance for all 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 dun 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.

"WANTED A POLICY"

Under this heading, "Harpers Weekly" has no doubt successfully convinced itself, in its leading editorial, that the Republican party has at present, no policy upon which it can hope to carry the elections in 1876. The concession is late, the people found it out last fall before the elections. Coming as this announcement does from the most mischievous of all the picture mongers, a paper which has done more by its lying caricatures to excite and maintain hatred between sections and races, the announcement may be viewed, as a notable evidence of the fact that the devil sometimes deserts his followers in their need, or at least that his imagination is not equal to the occasion. Before the elections "Harpers Weekly" had a policy. It gulped at San Domingo, swallowed Butler, and digested Simons. The Third Term, Credit Mobilier, Salary Grabbers, Bull Pups and Whisky-Bloat were ignored, and considered as of small danger to the country compared to the consequence of a Democratic victory, or a Democratic Congress. Its Caroons blazed with blatant falsehoods. The inevitable nigger-baby with its snotty nose and tear-stained (?) face, about to be devoured by a gaunt, long haired, thin-faced southerner in a slouch hat and copperas pants, with a dozen batteries belted round his waist, was presented to the northern people, in order to fire the northern heart. But the northern heart didn't fire. It didn't even smoke. The nigger-baby had done service too often. The nigger-baby awoke in the average northern bosom no emotion more powerful than an intense desire to vomit. The gaunt southerner and his batteries were treated as myths—or frauds, the average northern mind believing from having seen him in the same position so long ago that he had already eaten the nigger-baby, or at least ought to have done so. He was regarded as a being of the same order as the traditional Yankee with his short pants, long straps, and swallow tail coat, a creation of the imagination of either a fool or a knave. The old "policies" of the Republican party rose in judgment against it, they couldn't be ignored, like Banques Ghost "they would not down." The Salary Grabbers from the Presidential dog-fancier who lobbied for the bill down to the innocent old Puritan who attempted to buy a whole Legislature in Kansas and was found out, were kept in remembrance by the people. The policy by which ignorant and corrupt negroes of the South, and intelligently corrupt white scalawags of both colors and all shades between, from the north, plunged the white tax-payers of four southern States into an average of ten millions of debt in as many years, stole the money represented by the debt and out "such fantastic tricks before high heaven" in the shape of Legislation that even some Republican Congressmen were ashamed of them, was remembered by the people. The policy by which a worthless paper currency with no more intrinsic value than a bunch of rye-grass, and no more hope of redemption than its

father the devil and its god-father the Republican Party, was sought to be duplicated, so that the speculators who drew all the gold from the Treasury as interest on the bonds, they bought for half their amount in gold, less syndicate stealings, in greenbacks, should use that gold to raise and depress this inflated money at pleasure, was remembered by the people. The policy by which the rights of the States were ignored, the rights of the people scouted at, the will of a Congressional majority substituted for a written constitution, and the temple of liberty turned into a den of thieves whose appetites for larceny were only bounded by their capacity, was remembered by the people, the result, a Democratic victory, and "Wanted a Policy" by the Republican Party. How amusing! If it had been "wanted a new prejudice," "wanted a conscience" or "wanted a patriotic aspiration," it would have been much more in consonance with the traditions of a party that was begotten in prejudice, lived without a conscience and has died without a patriotic aspiration, and upon whose grave ought to be inscribed "died of too much policy, and too bad a one."

That which strikes the reader of the editorial in "Harpers" with the most astonishment however, is the fact, that, after exerting all its stage horrors to frighten the northern people at the effect of a Democratic victory, it now gravely advises its party at this session to adopt Democratic doctrines, to provide for redeeming greenbacks, to return to specie payments; and while it protects the negro in his civil rights not to enact a law to make the white man smell the African stink whether he wants to or not. "Sweet are the uses of adversity," to the Puritan caricaturist, who does not evidently want a "policy," so much as he wants a "principle."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1874.

As a general thing, the democratic and liberal members of the House have been upon their good behavior this session. They seem to be fully aware of the fact that the attention of the people and the press of the country is centered on them, and that upon their conduct between now and the 4th of next March will largely depend the result of the next presidential campaign. Thus far, they have been, for the most part, the active advocates of retrenchment and general economy, challenging and often obtaining, by their speeches and their votes, the respect of even the Republican press of Washington, and the gratitude of the entire country—notably so Messrs. Lamar, Fernando Wood, Niblack, Swann, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Creamer of New York, Hamilton of New Jersey, Holman of Indiana, S. S. Cox of New York, and Randall of Pennsylvania. These gentlemen and others seemed to understand the situation thoroughly until Tuesday, when, unfortunately, some of them thoughtlessly voted for a concurrent resolution, introduced by Dawes, to adjourn the two Houses from December 23 to January 4, to enable senators and representatives to draw advance pay and go home and devote themselves to egg nog, Tom and Jerry, and have a good time generally. It is mortifying to be obliged to record the fact that the consideration of this resolution was postponed to Monday next at the instance of a Republican, Garfield, of Ohio, who promptly seized the opportunity afforded him to count a point. Let Dawes, if he will, get leave from the House to start on the untimely expedition he proposes. He can be spared without detriment to the public interests. Let him, in God's name, go home and face the Ninety Thousand men in Massachusetts who, according to the Boston papers, are on the verge of starvation. Let him be accompanied by all the other lately defeated congressmen of that State, that they may feast upon the misery which their class legislation has caused; but let us hope that when this heartless, outrageous and inopportune resolution again comes up, not a single opposition member will vote for it. A three weeks adjournment of Congress for recreative purposes, while a half a million of working men, women and children are starving, and employers all over the country are becoming bankrupts, would be as appropriate as the singing of Little Brown Jug, or the dancing of the Can Can, at a funeral.

Mr. McArthur of Philadelphia, to whom Mr. Bristow tendered the

position of Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department vice Mullett, resigned, would seem to be an honest man. His present income is considerably largely than the nominal salary attached to office tendered him; and, counting the honor of holding the latter as nothing, he declines to accept it. It is true he might make his government office pay him handsomely—much more in fact than his present business does; but this could only be done by a dishonest use of the large sums which Congress annually sets apart for the construction of Public buildings. Disdaining to do this, Mr. McArthur respectfully declines; and it is to be hoped that the next man to whom the office is tendered will be equally conscientious. I was talking with one of the stone cutters employed at the Post Office Department a short time since, and the conversation turned on Mullett. "I don't like him" said the stone cutter, "because he is opposed to the eight hour law, to trades-unions, and to everything that benefits the poor man; but he is a jolly good fellow in some ways. A few weeks ago I was directed by him to take four workmen and go to his new house in the 1st Ward, where some mantel pieces required setting, and other work was to be done. Well, the job occupied about two weeks, and during that time he treated us splendidly. Why, he always had a bottle of wine and plenty of good cigars in the room where we were working, and he fed us like princes." But who paid you for this private job? I asked. The Government of course replied the stone cutter; we got our pay, as usual, out of the appropriation for the improvement of the Post Office Department.

The Alleged Safe Burglars.

The legal status of these fellows is as yet undetermined even among the lawyers; but it is generally admitted that the government can, if it chooses, have the alleged burglars indicted by the new grand jury. Should they be indicted and come up for trial, they will be tried by Judge McArthur, who is known as a "ring judge," in which case their acquittal is assured. Judge Humphreys who presided over the last trial, is an honest man and impartial in his rulings. He has some peculiarities, however, which occasion amusement among those who frequent the court house. The judge is fond of this tod, and, whenever a recess is taken, he calls one of the court attendants, a colored man named William: "I say, William, this way, if you please." William approaches: "William, please go across the way to the young man on the corner, and tell him to send me the same as he sent me yesterday—if anything, a little stronger than yesterday. And, William," as William is moving away, "this way one moment, if you please;" and, sotto voce, "tell the young man to put it in a cigar box, the same as yesterday; don't forget the cigar box, William." It will be seen that the judge is slightly eccentric; but his integrity is undoubted.

"Three Billed Mice." (Old Song.)

There was a sensation in the Treasury Department the other day. At about half past twelve, wild screams were heard issuing from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which is situated in the upper story of the building. In a moment, the passages were thronged with male and female clerks, all anxious to learn the cause. It appears that the ladies were enjoying their lunch, and sipping their tea which is made for them in the building, when one, a very pretty girl from Jersey tell backwards, with a piercing shriek, from her seat to the floor. The other ladies gathered around her, and she was soon restored to consciousness. After she explained that, while drinking her tea, a soft substance entered her mouth; and thinking it was a piece of half dissolved sugar, she divided it with her molars. Not until then discovering her mistake, she spat the fragments on the table, and was horrified to find that she had divided with her teeth a young mouse probably about four or five days old. It was then that she fainted. She was subsequently taken quite ill, her illness being brought on by prolonged vomiting, and was taken to her house in a carriage. On examining her tea cup, two other young mice, the size of the one half eaten by the lady, were found in it. It is supposed that some enemy of the girl had dropped the three young mice into her cup while she was looking another way. A committee will be appointed to endeavor to discover the guilty persons. It will be known as the mouse committee, and Hon. Luke F. Poland is to be its chairman. A. F. B.

OUR ADA COUNTY LETTER.

BOISE CITY, IDAHO, Jan. 2, 1875.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Beautiful weather and pleasant times are the order of the day here now. New Year's Day has come and gone, and many were made happy by the pleasant greetings of friends; children by their gifts, old folks by their pleasant calls at open houses, on friends, eating, drinking and dancing, and enjoying themselves generally.

Since writing before our old friend and fellow comrade, John Lemon, has broken the fetters that make men miserable, and launched his boat in that unrippled stream of matrimony. The fair bride is a Mrs. Fisher, of San Jose, California. She is a very amiable lady, and John is one of God's own boys—may their life be one of eternal happiness.

The badge of the Legislature is a telegraph pole; subsidy or no subsidy is all the talk, but no subsidy seems to be in the majority. Several ineffectual attempts have been made to buggy ride the anti subsidy members during the session, by lobbying friends of the bill, hoping to rush it through during their absence, but it don't win.

The Turn Verein ball last evening was a grand affair. Sixty couples were present. Messrs. Bowman and Atalala are making preparations to start a new paper here, it will be Democratic in politics.

Hon. S. S. Fenn is still in our city. He appears confident of gaining his seat in Congress, while Bennett appears to be weakening. ANON.

Railroad Meeting.

At a meeting of the citizens of Union Co., called to consider the subject of aid by the Government to the Portland, Dalles & Salt Lake Railroad, Hon. James H. Slater was elected Chairman, and S. Ellsworth; Secretary, and the object of the meeting stated briefly by E. S. McComas, and discussed by several gentlemen present. Whereupon, the following committee, viz. E. S. McComas, S. Ellsworth, Dan'l Chapman, John A. Childers and Benj. Brown were appointed to suitably arrange the business of the meeting, and soon afterwards reported the following memorial:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

The people of Union County in mass convention assembled in La Grande, Dec. 31, 1874, do hereby respectfully memorialize and ask your honorable body to pass the bill now pending to aid in the construction of the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad. Said proposed road will furnish an outlet commercially for a large scope of country domain of the United States favorable for settlement and inviting immigration whenever a thoroughfare is opened, and we, the people of said county, directly and vitally interested in this great and important measure, have reason to expect that the Government will be as liberal to us as has been heretofore in measures of great national and public importance.

After due consideration the same was unanimously adopted, and the Chairman and Secretary directed to authenticate copies and forward to the delegation from Oregon in Congress.

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting were directed to be furnished to the newspapers of Eastern Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Portland dailies for publication.

On motion meeting adjourned sine die.

JAS. H. SLATER, Pres.
S. ELLSWORTH, Secretary.

Newspapers, and U. S. Mail Impositions.

The nuisance of sending the Eastern paper mails by steamer from San Francisco to Portland remains unabated. The winter is open and the weather fine. The daily mail, with letters and California papers, comes overland with few irregularities.—There is no reason in the world why our Eastern paper mails should be held in San Francisco ten days to await the sailing of the steamer.—The overland stage company have contracted to carry ALL the mail matters, as well papers as letters, and they made the contract well knowing all the circumstances, and at rates that would amply repay the trouble and expense of overcoming the small obstacles to be met.—There is no reduction of pay on account of thus sending the mails by other means. It is simply an imposition on the government and the people, and should be ended at once.—Oregonian.

We commend the above article from the Oregonian to the attention of those persons having the management of the mail routes on this coast. And that paper is not alone in its outspoken censure of this imposition upon the people. Almost every paper in the State has spoken of the matter, and in anything but commendatory terms. The Postal Agent for Oregon would do well to look to the matter, if he expects to sustain his reputation for efficiency.

Mail contractors have heretofore enjoyed a prestige with the officials at Washington and elsewhere, that has enabled them to do about as they pleased, in all matters connected with the mail routes, notwithstanding the wishes of the people, or the earnest protests of the press. It is about time the nuisance was abated, and if the newspaper press of the State will unitedly enforce the right, they can accomplish it. There is another, and a greater nuisance, as well as imposition upon the newspaper fraternity which is entitled to a thorough ventilation. We allude to the law, which is soon to go into force, compelling the publisher to prepay postage on all papers at the office of delivery, before they will be allowed to pass through the mails. This law is one of the series of acts, intended to embarrass newspaper publishers, for their temerity in exposing some of the plundering jobs,

and schemes of certain members of the present Congress, who finding that the press, as a general rule, were disposed to espouse the rights of the people as against the plundering schemes of corrupt officials, attempted through the enactment of the press gag-law, and the one compelling the prepayment of postage on all newspapers, to cripple the business and subjugate the press to a compliance with their nefarious plans to rob the people. The people have not been slow to realize the situation, and in the November election the votes of the people sustained the press by consigning a large proportion of the press-beggars to the shades of political oblivion.

The prepayment of the postage, will entail an extra expense upon each and every publisher throughout the United States, of from three hundred to two thousand dollars, per annum. While to the subscriber it is a matter of but a few cents, which is never felt, nor is it considered burthensome by them. But to the publisher it becomes a heavy tax, and in most cases will seriously embarrass him. The amount of postage collectable on each year's subscription, being so small, it is not easily adjusted with the subscriber, nor is it judicious to attempt to raise the price of the subscription on any paper even in so small a degree, his price may be already as low as he is justified, financially, in furnishing it yet he dare not increase it, but is compelled under this law, to suffer a clear loss of several hundred dollars each year. The newspaper proprietor is but poorly paid at best and, there are but few of them, in this State at least, who are making any money out of their business. And this tax upon his, but poorly filled purse, will be a burthen, more fully realized as time progresses. We believe the law should be repealed, and that its repeal can be accomplished, we also believe, provided the press will unitedly demand its repeal; which justice to themselves, and their business profession, dictates that they should do. Let us see who will second our endeavors to effect the repeal of this imposition upon the newspaper press?—Salem Mercury.

We fully agree with the Salem Mercury in its remarks above quoted and hope every paper throughout the land will take an interest in this matter and give expression to their views upon the subject.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, with Gen. Rucker, Col. M. Sheridan and Major G. A. Forsythe, of his staff, left here last night for New Orleans. A Washington special says instructions to Gen. Sheridan, it is understood, direct him to acquaint himself with the actual condition of affairs in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Texas; but make Louisiana his present point. On arriving at New Orleans he is to confer with Major Merrill upon the actual condition of affairs in Louisiana outside the city of New Orleans. Major Merrill is the officer who arrested perpetrators of the Conshatta massacre. He has a high reputation for energy courage and fidelity among military men here. An officer of the government and a military man of high standing says Merrill, thus far, has been the only military man in the South able to appreciate the situation. The nature of Gen. Sheridan's mission is similar to that of Gen. Grant in 1866 with the exception that Grant was designated to discover why there was not prosperity in the South, while Sheridan is to learn why there is not peace.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—5 A. M.—A telegram received by her owners confirms the reported burning of the emigrant ship Costpatrick. The superintendent of the Brazilian telegraph cable at Madeira also telegraphs that only three persons are at present known to have survived, namely: the second mate and two seamen. They were picked up by the British ship Sceptre, having been ten days in an open boat, subsisting a part of the time on the flesh of others who died whilst in the boat.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN From the Subscriber's Ranch on or about the 15th of September, 1874, seven head of horses described and branded as follows:
One large Iron Gray mare, 6 years old, branded H, on left shoulder. One brown mare, four years old, branded RR on left shoulder and KID on right hip. One brown mare, 3 years old, branded with a T and J combined in one letter on left hip—she has a colt with her. One bright sorrel mare, 3 years old, branded KID on right hip. One black Cayuse mare, 8 years old, white face, branded with a triangle on left shoulder; and one Cayuse Pinto mare, 8 years old, branded with a triangle on left shoulder.
Any person delivering the above horses to me or giving information in relation to their whereabouts to the undersigned will be liberally rewarded.
JOHN W. WISDOM.
Baker City, Jan 6th, 1875. n35tf

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of L. J. Miller, deceased, said appointment having been duly made by the Hon. D. B. Seeley, County Judge of Baker County, Oregon, on the 4th day of December, 1874. This is therefore to notify all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, with the proper vouchers, within six months from the date hereof, to the undersigned, at his residence, on the date dated at Baker City, Oregon, December 5, 1874.
J. L. MILLER, Administrator. n31n35

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 give Correct Information in regard the Mining Interests of Eastern Oregon.
Baker City, Dec. 1, 1874. n30ty

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY

TO INVEST A FEW DOLLARS with possible returns of 1000% is offered by the postpayment of Patent Library of Kentucky, to the 27th of February, next, of their Fifth and last Concealment and Drawing. The Management are pleased to the return of the Money if the drawing should not come off at the day next appointed.

One Grand Cash Gift.....	\$250.00
One Grand Cash Gift.....	100.00
One Grand Cash Gift.....	75.00
One Grand Cash Gift.....	50.00
One Grand Cash Gift.....	25.00
5 Cash Gifts, \$20.00 each.....	100.00
10 Cash Gifts, 14.00 each.....	140.00
15 Cash Gifts, 10.00 each.....	150.00
20 Cash Gifts, 5.00 each.....	100.00
25 Cash Gifts, 4.00 each.....	100.00
30 Cash Gifts, 3.00 each.....	90.00
50 Cash Gifts, 2.00 each.....	100.00
100 Cash Gifts, 1.00 each.....	100.00
200 Cash Gifts, .50 each.....	100.00
500 Cash Gifts, .10 each.....	50.00
19,000 Cash Gifts, .05 each.....	\$950.00

Whole Tickets..... \$500.00
Halves..... 250.00
Thirds, or each Coupon..... 166.67
11 Whole Tickets for..... 500.00
22 1/2 Tickets for..... 1,000.00

For Tickets, or Information, Address THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Agent and Manager, Louisville, Ky. n35n37

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that all Partnership relations between Dr. J. M. Boyd and H. N. McKinney have been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts against said firm will be settled by H. N. McKinney, and all accounts due said firm will be paid to him, it is hoped, without delay.
Baker City, Dec. 24, 1874. n35tf

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

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

NOTICE

Is hereby given that my wife Jerusha has left my bed and board, without just cause or provocation, therefore all persons are forbidden to harbor or credit her on my account as I will not pay debts of her contracting.
W. B. POWERS.
Baker county, Dec. 24, 1874. n34j37*

NOTICE.

ALL NOTES due A. H. Brown must be paid to me immediately, or Costs of Action will be incurred.
I. D. HAINES, Attorney. n32tf