Bedrock Democrat.

J. M. SHEPHERD, EDITOR.

Baker City, Jan. 13. 1875.

THE BEDROCK DEMOCRAT has the Largest Circulation of any Paper Published in Eastern Oregon.

Circulation 900 copies.

☞ 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 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 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.

THE IDAHO FRAUD.

One of its names is Pinkham. He is U. S. Marshal for the Territory of Idaho. Joe is a nice, clever gentleman, and has met the fate of poor Tray. He has been caught in bad company. Since the times when it was part of the Marshal's duties, in fact his chief one, to keep a list of good Democrats for denunciation to the government and the Union Leagues, the Territorial Marshals have been compelled to eke out a precarious livelihood by speculating in Court expenses and enforcing the provisions of the "Act of Congress for the preservation of timber useful for building a navy." The childlike simplicity with which the average Territorial Marshal believes Congress intends to build ships up in Idaho is refreshing, and the care they take to preserve the timber is simply heroic. The remuneration is small—but so, in the providence of God, is the timber too.

Its middle name is Curtis. He is the Secretary of Idaho Territory. He is the traditional Territorial Secretary. Usually a precinct politician whose demands have become simply unbearable, to his original owner, he is shipped off to a Territory in the hope and with the fervent wish, that with a proper exercise of his talents, he will never afterwards be heard of in public life outside the walls of a penitentiary.--All this is done upon the assumption that there is no resident in the Territory mean enough to fill the position creditably to the government. As a general thing the imported ones fill the bill. They handle the funds drawn from the United States Government in a manner which reflects credit upon their education in arithmetic, and keep their accounts in a manner that would drive a double-entry book-keeper insane. Two days after they are sworn in, (no earthly power could qualify them), they commence aspiring to be Governor and Secretary both, which, if they don't accomplish, is because the Governor don't aspire to be Delegate. The oldest inhabitant never heard of such a Territorial Governor.

Its last and surname is Bennett. He is the Governor of Idaho Territory. He also is the traditional Territorial Governor.—No doubt a personal friend of some man whose political sommersaults, instead of consigning him to the eternal, political hell which should gape for political Free Lances, has gone one step further and sent him to a Republican Congress, he is rewarded by that friend with an opportunity to emulate his career, and achieve a similar success in a Territory. It would be dignifying such a man to call him a carpet-Bagger. Carpet-Baggers usually carry a change for their dirty linen and at least one set of principles—no matter how bad—in their carpet-bags. But Bennett and his class are Hat-Boxers, who never carry more in the Hat-Box than a box of paper collars and a blacking brush.

The Governor, Secretary and Marshal constitute the board to canvass the votes cast for Delegate to Congress, to declare the result, and one of the Board, the Governer issues the certificate. S. S. Fenn was the Democratic candidate for Delegate and Bennett the Republican. The three elements above described, forming an unholy trinity, frauds individually and in their collective capacity, have shown to the people of Idaho, and the world, how great a fraud they could perpetrate with a limited opportunity, what they might be able to do under more favorable circumstances, the author of evil only knows best.

This Board after availing themselves of the "best legal talent" (Republican, of course, limited!) have made a report which, for perspicuity, equals Dogberry's Exposition of the laws of Messina, and for truth the far famed Travels of Gulliver.--Here is a statement of the votes cast at the election:

	Fenn	Bennett
Ada County	363	547
Shoshone	45	19
Alturas	82	200
Owyhee	497	686
Boise	518	362
Oneida	246	181
Nez Perce	380	36
Idaho	160	26
Lemhi	102	134
	2393	2194
Majority for Fenn	199	

Fenn's vote in Oneida was thrown out because the word "Hon." was attached to his name, honor being a matter the Board didn't understand sufficient to count.—There was no pretense by the Board that "Hon. S. S. Fenn" was a different person from the "S. S. Fenn," voted for in other counties. The whole vote of Nez Perce and Idaho Counties, where Fenn's majority was 478 over Bennett, was thrown out entirely by the Board, not counted, and the vote not even stated in their report, on the ground that in Nez Perce the "County Commissioners had not canvassed the votes as required by law," and because in Idaho the returns were not made on a separate sheet of paper. "Write me down an ass," saith the Dogberry Trinity. What is it that was required by law that the County Commissioners of Nez Perce didn't do? The votes were evidently before the Board, and no FRAUD is alleged as to their action. And the separate sheet of paper!! The votes were before them, but they couldn't count them, without another piece of paper. The "best legal talent" ought to have known that it has constantly been decided by all the courts, that the laws pertaining to the mode of carrying on an election and making returns are directory, that a technical violation of such laws is only an irregularity—and that no irregularity merely will avoid an election. That nothing but fraud will avoid an election. Lemhi was thrown out because Bennett was voted for as "F. W. Bennett," and Fenn, as "S. S. Fenne." There is no pretence that "F. W. Bennett" was not the "Great Hat-Boxer," or that "Fenne" was not "Fenn," the Democratic Candidate. And it is upon such pretexts which would be silly were they not so criminal, that the people of Lemhi, Democrats and Republican are to be disfranchised. The plausible attempt at fairness in throwing out the Republican votes for "F. W. Bennett" in Lemhi, sinks into the insignificance of an attempt to cover up a dirty trick when we contrast the 32 majority Bennett would have had in Lemhi, with the 478 majority Fenn would have had in Nez Perce and Idaho. If all these things do not constitute fraud, what are they? Let the people judge.

POLITICIANS.—A friend writing to us says: "Dear Shep:—Please find enclosed $12 ought to have been paid long ago, but you know that Politicians are the meanest people on the earth." We agree with our friend in relation to some politicians, especially those who take a paper and never pay for it or expect to. We are about done supporting such for office, and in the future if they want us to work for them, they must pay us for our labor the same as other people do. Some politicians seem to think the honor of having their names on a newspaper subscription list pay enough for their paper—such we do not want as our subscribers. Those men are the very ones that expect a paper to labor for their success politically and they never think of paying for such labor, but you always find them to be the first ones who seek a fat office. We believe in, and in the future intend to act upon, the principle of supporting those who support us, for such we know to be our friends. A man who takes a paper from year to year and does not pay for it, is not a friend to the paper, but instead is an enemy. He takes sustenance from the paper instead of rendering it aid and assistance. Oregon is cursed with a large number of politicians of the class above alluded to, and the sooner the press ignore them the better it will be for the people, the country and the Press. We make the start this the commencement of the new year.

OUR ADA COUNTY LETTER.

BOISE CITY, IDAHO, Jan. 6, 1875.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT: Since writing last week the weather has changed considerably, the thermometer is ranging down about zero, with several inches of snow on the ground. Every one and his girl are having fine times sleigh-riding.

The subsidy bill for the telegraph has passed the lower House and will probably pass the Council. It met with a strong opposition, but there is good leather in that man Burr, he is energetic and untiring, and as a lobbyist he has no equal here. Some of the members are charged with selling their votes, others with swapping for votes on other bills, and some one or two of the warmer friends of the bill claim that they got the bill through with good brain work. If such men claim to be doing business on brain-work exclusively, I would suggest that they immediately retire for want of capital.

Hon. S. S. Fenn served a notice on Gov. Bennett to the effect that he would contest his seat in Congress. He sets forth his charges and specifications very plain. He charges the Territorial Board of Canvassers with fraud in illegally throwing out several hundred votes cast for him and also with counting seventy-three illegal votes for Bennett cast at South Mountain and one hundred more at Marsh Valley, and Malad precinct in Oneida County, and forty three cast in Boise City. The notice was served on the 27th of Dec. 1874, and Bennett has not made any reply as yet.

The Legislature will adjourn next Friday. ANON.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE.—Mr. JAS. VICK, of Rochester, N. Y., has sent us his Floral Guide for the first quarter of 1875. It is such a beautiful specimen of typography that it is worthy of mention. It contains a list and illustrated description of the various flowers, vegetables &c., for sale by Mr. Vick, and for which his establishment is so famous. For the purpose of encouraging the culture of flowers, Mr. Vick authorizes the officers of every State and Territorial Agricultural Society in the United States to offer in his behalf a premium of $20 for the best collection of cut flowers; $10 for the second best; $5 for the third best; and a florel chromo for the fourth best. Any one can have seeds sent them by mail or express by addressing Mr. Vick at Rochester, New York.

LATE NEWS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—In the House a motion was made to proceed to permanent organization, whereupon a scene of great confusion, increased by a motion to seat members from contested parishes.—The Republicans protested against organization and denounced it as revolutionary. The Sergeant-at-Arms was called upon to seat members and restore order. Finally a motion to proceed to a permanent organization was carried. L. A. Wiltz and Ex-Gov. Hahn were put in nomination. The call finished, the result was announced:—Wiltz 55; Hahn 2; Blank 1. A quorum having voted, Wiltz was declared elected and the oath of office was administered.—Many Republican members had left the house. The rest started to go, when the speaker directed the sergeant-at-arms to allow no one to go out. A clerk was elected and the swearing in of members began, the sergeant-at-arms experiencing some trouble in preventing the exodus of Republican members. Gen. De Trobriand was sent for and at the request of the speaker he cleared the lobbies of police and spectators. Gen. De Trobriand asked that Vigors, former clerk of the House, should read some letters which he presented.—Tresevant, the newly elected clerk objected. The Gen. then asked that as he was unable to judge who was clerk of the House, his Adjutant should read the letters. The Adjutant then read the letters, one of which stated to the Gen. that an illegal body was sitting as a House of Representatives, and that Mr. Vigors, clerk, would furnish a list of those members who had been duly elected, and as such been returned by the returning board. Another letter requested the Gen. to eject those members who had not been returned as elected by the board.

The chairman of the committee on elections submitted a report declaring eight members, whose names were given, and who were rejected by the returning board, elected. Gen. de Trobriand experienced some difficulty in ascertaining whom of the members were rejected by the returning board. Finally, by the aid of Hugh Campbell, Militia General, Vigors, clerk of the last House, succeeded in finding six, who were each taken out into in the lobby between two soldiers, as they, by advice of the speaker, refused to go without force being used. They entered a formal protest against the act of Gen. de Trobriand, who ordered Vigors to call the roll. Speaker Wiltz refused to permit Vigors to occupy the Clerk's place, and ordered the sergeant at-arms to remove him. Gen. de Trobriand declared that this was no organized Legislature and that Wiltz was no speaker and ordered two soldiers to escort Vigors to the clerk's place, which was done.

Speaker Wiltz then rose and briefly recounted the acts of the day.—He protested against the outrages committed upon free citizens, declared that Louisiana was no longer a sovereign State, that she had no longer a republican form of government, and concluded by calling on the representatives of the State to retire with him before this show of arms. The Democratic representatives, headed by Wiltz, then marched out of the hall and out of the State House to No. 71, St. Louis street, followed by a large crowd, who cheered heartily.

Arrived at the hall Wiltz, in response to a call, briefly related the circumstances of the occupation of the hall by soldiers. He then called the members together and adjourned till 4:30. After the retirement of the Democratic Representatives the Republican members, who had returned to the hall, organized by the election of Ex-Gov. Hahn as speaker and adjourned till to-morrow.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The Tribune denounces military interference in New Orleans yesterday as the greatest outrage that has ever been practiced upon the citizens of a State. The minority of a legislature, never elected by the people, but foisted upon them by barefaced fraud, without regard to anything but the necessity of a wicked and corrupt ring of politicians, sits in New Orleans under the protection of Federal bayonets, undertakes to legislate for the State. Nothing in history, not even the great conspiracy by which border ruffians undertook to seize the Territory and State of Kansas, can furnish any parallel to this crowning indignity of the Federal administration.

The Times avoids endorsing or approving the proceedings. It says: "Troops were called in to remove persons not members of the Assembly, and their commander included in that number certain Democrats not named by the Returning Board, but who had been admitted by the Democrats who were so named. To this the Democrats, who seem to have been in the minority of those present endorsed by the Returning Board, protested.

The Sun heads its report: "Yesterday's Doings." "The Crowning Outrage."

The World has nothing but praise for the spirit in which the Rep.'s of La. yielded to a tyranny which they could not resist. There was no reason why they should not have resisted to the death except the hopelessness of resisting. A rising would have had bad consequences, pitiful and terrible even to think of. The legislators of Louisiana yielded with decency when they could not resist with hope; but terrible as would have been the consequences of resistance, they are less terrible than will be the consequences of submission on the part of the people of the United States to an outrage which has been perpetrated upon them all, through the people of Louisiana. For that submission, or any tolerance of this last and worst outrage of the traitor who sits in the President's chair which stops short of driving him from it into darkness and disgrace, will be a confession that the American people are no longer fit to have the liberty which, in that case, it will not take long to lose.

The Herald declares the scene a spectacle which should cause every true American to blush with shame and indignation. Forcible resistance would have been justifiable if it ever be justifiable in any case.—A greater outrage on every principle of free government was never perpetrated.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5.—The Times says: "The farce of a State government in Louisiana, received another illustration yesterday. Practically we have no government, legal or illegal, and have not had during the past two years. What is the use of this show of respect for State rights? The rule is that of the musket, the sword and a central authority, and everybody knows it. Proclamations by the President and appeals for assistance by Gov. Kellogg, are formalities which do not cloak the real nature of the business. There is no pretense in this case, of riot or insurrection.—It is a seizure of the State House by United States troops in time of peace, a dissolution of the Assembly, and forcible expulsion of members."

The Picayune says: "For the first time in the history of the United States, armed soldiers have invaded a legislative hall and bayonets have been used to expel representatives of the people from their seats. No one ever dreamed that the President had the right to employ the army for the purpose of shaping the organization of a State legislature. In this case, there was no emergency such as the law contemplates; no call was made upon him through the channel which the law points out.—There was no insurrection, no invasion.—The general assembly was in session. It had not asked him to interfere, simply, but there was an organization of the House not agreeable to Kellogg, and upon Kellogg's requisition the President sent forces to drag from their seats members whom Kellogg asserted had not been properly chosen, to constitute an organization under his direction. There is no escape from this statement of facts."

Situation in New Orleans.

The news from Louisiana this morning is most discouraging. Again the authority of the Federal Executive is used to support the waning power of a minority Governor, for the second time the State Legislature is dispersed by the bayonets of United States troops, and two bodies, each claiming to be the Assembly, are sitting in different halls. If the spectacle of Sunday was humilating and disgraceful, this last outrage may well call forth the angry protest of the whole people.

When the Louisiana Legislature met, last Monday morning, there were no indications of trouble. Notwithstanding the scandalous conduct of the Returning Board in reversing by canvass the verdict of the people at the polls; there was a manifest disposition on the part of the aggrieved people to submit quietly until relief could be had through the legislative branch of the government Kellogg had telegraphed to the President for more troops, and the President had honored his requisition. So on Monday morning the State House was guarded by squads of United States soldiers and Metropolitan police. The Legislature assembled and the lower house was duly organized. The usual formalities seemed to have been complied with—such formalities as the appointment of a committee on credentials, the election of Speaker, Sergeant-at arms, Clerk, etc.

An officer wearing the uniform of the United States srmy appears on the floor of the House and asks that certain letters be read by the Clerk of the last House. Objection being made, he orders a file of soldiers to remove the officer elect of the House and install Vigors, the former Clerk. This is done at the point of United States bayonets. The committee on credentials presents its report declaring certain persons duly elected and entitled to seats. Vigors, the usurping Clerk, presents a pretended list of members. The Federal officer, General de Trobriand, announces that these constitute the House of Representatives of Louisiana, and commands all those whose names do not appear an Vigors' list to leave the floor, They decline, and are forcibly expelled by the troops. This is done at the point of United States bayonets. The Federal officer next orders Vigors to call the roll, and Speaker Wiltz directs the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove Vigors. Again the Federal authority intervenes. With a wave of his sword the soldier Speaker declares "this no Legislature and Wiltz no Speaker." Thereupon the Conservative members withdraw.

Throughout this narrative we have assumed that the troops which accomplished this outrage (for it is nothing less than an outrage of the most atrocious and dangerous character) were United States soldiers. The comments of the New Orleans press clearly indicate this to be true.

Every thinking man will at once recognize these proceedings as extraordinary and without precedent in law. The Constitution of Louisiana makes each house of the Legislature judge of the election and qualification of its members. It does not confer upon any Returning Board, much less on a United States army officer, any power to decide who shall and who shall not be admitted to seats in the Legislature. The sole function of the Returning Board is to canvass the vote, detect irregularities and submit their findings to the legislative branch of the State government, After that, each house can under the Constitution, admit contestants who have been rejected by the Board. The lower house had exercised this constitution prerogative, it seems, and certain persons who had been declared not elected by the Returning Board, had been declared elected by the committee on credentials. Just here the Federal authority intervenes, pronounces upon the law and the facts, drives Representatives from their seats and installs in their places the willing tools of a corrupt and vicious Executive. Gen. de Trobriand was obeying the orders of a superior officer—the General commanding the Department of the Gulf. That commanding General is subject to the orders of the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of War receives his instructions from the President. It is thus made possible for a President at Washington to make and unmake Legislature in distant States; to tear down and build up State governments, and shape the local policy and destiny of communities to his own pleasure. If our statement of the facts be correct, then in the scenes of Monday President Grant, be it wittingly or unwittingly, appeared in the character of another Cromwell, dispersing the parliament of a sovereign State by no right save the right of the strongest. In all candor, being deeply impressed with the national significance of the events now transpiring in the South, we ask if such things are possible in Louisiana, are they not also possible in Oregon.—Portland Oregonian Jan. 6th.

NOT FREE.—Governor McEnery of Louisiana truthfully says that the outrage perpetrated by the Republican 'Returning Board' of that State in counting out members of the Legislature honestly elected, and giving certificates to defeated candidates of their own party, is one which "would not be submitted to by any free people." But the people of Louisiana are not free. The United States army and navy conquered them. To day gunboats frown upon New Orleans from the river Mississippi, and the reveille beats in the heart of the capital each morning to summon thousands of Federal soldiers to their daily manual of arms. The Returning Board is protected by bayonets and bombshells from the vengeance of an outraged people. This is what we call preserving order in the Union which is no longer a Union, and maintaining liberty where our armies have abolished liberty. There is no help. The people of the North can not be roused; the people of the South must not be. So the "Republican" Legislature (what a misnomer!) must be organized at the tap of the drum, and popular self-government be once more trampled out in the South. "O, Liberty! what crimes are done in thy name!"

Only a Country Weekly.

It is only a country weekly! Yes, that is all. But do those who allude to it with an intentional sneer ever reflect upon the duties and mission performed by the poor, obscure country weekly, which is as much, nay more, to its few hundred readers in the country as is the great metropolitan daily to its thousands of readers in the city? Oh, no, they never think of placing any estimation upon the worth of a country newspaper, it has none within the narrow limits of their superficial and contracted brains. They will not admit of the utility of any form of a newspaper save one which is crammed full of telegraphic dispatches, giving the minute details of some revolting and nauseating social scandal; the hour at which the chamberlain of the imperial palace at Ispahan put his most serene and mighty highness the shah to bed; that the savage Gallas of Abysinia had abjured the tenets of the Coptic faith, and had bowed down in adoration at the shrine of Mecca's prophet; that the poor unoffending Papuan of the Celebes were being slaughtered by the Dutch invaders from the neighboring isle of Macassar, and so on, in an infinite variety of detail, all of which is read with an avidity that betokens the importance of these things to a city gentleman. But the financial, commercial, agricultural, religious, and social condition of the millions of his fellow citizens residing without the environs of his mighty empire of a few miles in area is a sealed book he has never opened its pages to enquire within; he knows nothing of it; put him to the test and you will find he knows more about the condition of the Berbers of Northern Africa than he does about the people in the neighboring county. We turn away from the contemplation of this human superficiality of which there are thousands to turn to the practical and common-sense man, who wishes to be informed as to the pursuits, condition, and prospects of the people of his own and immediate State and county. He finds in the rural paper the information he seeks. The country organ is to him the camera lucida which faithfully portrays all that occurs; it is in a great measure the reflex of the character of the people comprising the country wherein it is published. But what is the interest which even he derives from it, compared to that which is felt and entertained by the country people themselves? It is everything to them. In it is found news which they alone, probably can appreciate and understand; information regarding their friends and neighbors, the condition of the crops and market quotations, which to the farmer and tradesman in the country is of primary importance; matters of local consideration wherein they are interested, and a hundred and one different things which affect and interest them, both privately and publicly. The country organ performs another function which can only be effectually done by it. As a medium for advertising it offers facilities which are unsurpassed. By it the farmer, the laborer, and the mechanic become acquainted with the goods and wares of the tradesman; they learn where they can purchase what they desire, and at the lowest prices. The county newspaper is to a county what nutricious food is to a convalescent; it helps to build it up and develop all that is good in it. The county that is without one is like a waste plain without elevation, from which a person desiring to examine the surroundings can make no observation.--San Mateo (Cal.) Times.

City Council Proceedings.

Board met at Cleaver's Hall Dec. 30th, at 7 o'clock. President Bowman in the Chair. John Walker was granted license to sell spirituous liquors in less quantities than one quart for the period of three months.—The returns of the special election for Recorder was canvassed and W. J. Eastabrook declared duly elected, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of R. H. Cardwell. Ordinances Nos. 14 & 15 were adopted and W. Rowley was appointed Street Commissioner. Bill of Jas. H. Shinn for $50. for services as City Att'y was allowed; whereupon a special meeting was ordered to take place Jan. 1st, 1875. On motion Board adjourned.

Board met at Cleaver's Hall Jan. 1, 1875. President Bowman in the Chair. Ordinance 16 was adopted and the Recorder ordered to have Oordinances from NOS. 11 to 16 inclusive published in the BEDROCK DEMOCRAT. No other business appearing the Board adjourned to meet January 6th, 1875.

Board met at Cleaver's Hall Jan. 6th, 1875. President Bowman in the chair.—Bohna & McCord was granted license to sell spirituous liquors in less quantities than one quart for the period of 6 months; also W. F. Levens for the same purpose & period. A warrant was ordered drawn in favor of J. M. Shepherd for printing Ordinances from Nos. 1 to 16 inclusive amount $32,40. Board adjourned to meet Wednesday at 7 o'clock P. M., Jan. 13th, 1875.

W. J. EASTABROOK,
Recorder.

GRANGER ITEM.—The La Grande Grange, No. 127, met at their hall December 16, and elected the following Officers for the ensuing term: Master, A. W. Waters; Overseer, A. W. Rynerson; Lecturer, B. Brown; Steward, John Bartmess: Assistant Steward, D. A McAllister; Chaplain, S. O. Swackhamer; Treasures, C. Arnold; Gate Keeper, G. Gokeler; Ceris, Mrs. Waters; Pomonia, Mr. R. Ladd; Flora, Mrs. Arnold. Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. Webb.—Sentinel.

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 alflowed on Special Deposits.
County Orders Bought and Sold.
A complete to
ASSAY OFFICE
Is in Connection with the Bank.

We make it a branch of our business to give Correct Information in regard the to Mining Interests of
Eastern Oregon!
Baker City, Dec. 1, 1874. n30y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANOTHER
OPPORTUNITY
TO INVEST A FEW DOLLARS, with possible returns of Thousands, is offered by the postponement of Public Library of Kentucky, to the 27th of February, next, of their Fifth and last Concert and Drawing. The Management are pledged to the return of the Money if the drawing should not come off at the day now Appointed.

One Grand Cash Gift		$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift		100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		75,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
5 Cash Gifts,	$20,000 each	100,000
10 Cash Gifts,	14,000 each	140,000
15 Cash Gift,	10,000 each	150,000
20 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	100,000
25 Cash Gifts,	4,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	3,000 each	90,000
50 Cash Gifts,	2,000 each	100,000
100 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	100,000
240 Cash Gifts,	500 each	120,000
500 Cash Gifts,	100 each	50,000
19,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	950000
Whole Tickets		$50,00
Halves		25,00
Tenth, or each Coupon		5,00
11 Whole Tickets for		500,00
22½ Tickets for		1,000,00

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Partnership relations between Dr. J. M. Boyd and H. N. McKinney have been dissolved by mutual concent. 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, withot delay.
Baker City, Dec. 24, 1874.n35tf

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

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 liberaliy rewarded.

JOHN W. WISDOM.
Baker City, Jan 6th, 1875.n35tf