

# Bedrock Democrat.

M. SHEPHERD, EDITOR.

Baker City, Jan. 20, 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 OREGON INCUBUS.

George H. Williams afflicts the American people like the hideous monster that sits on the chest of the midnight gorgon-demon. Both monsters arise from the same cause—abnormal conditions in the nation and the individual. In both cases, awakening consigns the spectres to oblivion. Let the Nation awake!

To New York belongs the dubious honor of his birth, Iowa the infancy of his political education, and to Oregon the lasting disgrace of giving him the opportunity of covering all three States with lasting dishonor. He is as great a villain as his nature permits him to be, and we are under obligations to nature that she did not give him genius instead of cunning, and courage instead of cowardice. It is little to be thankful for, but for that little we are grateful. To what fortunate incident New York is indebted for his removal, history informs us not, and that he found no market in Iowa for the qualities that have since rendered him notorious is evident, as he emigrated to Oregon. His debut in Oregon was marked by the first of that series of political gymnastics, which have elevated him to the bad eminence he now occupies, and which had then been performed physically, in an humble and honest career would have won him lasting renown on the flying trapeze. It was about the time of the calling of the Constitutional Convention. He spoke his piece at the Court House in Linn County. Jeff Davis, though he might have shuddered at the eloquent, and gazed in wonder at the fearful and wonderful human machinery of the "Flax Brake" would have been entirely satisfied with the sentiment. It was pro-slavery to the core, if one of Williams' speeches can be said to have such a thing. It didn't take. The late Delazon Smith told him that such a course would damn his political prospects. His next speech was a model Abolition speech. He wasn't damned—unfortunately. From that time until 1862, like Major Dugald Dalgetty, he took his pay and rations and fought on which ever side had most need for soldiers of fortune. It is to the discredit of the Democratic party of Oregon, that it had use for such a man; most unfortunate for it that it possessed the power which attracted similar parasites who fattened on it in its hour of prosperity, and tried to sting it to death in its adversity. Strict allegiance to himself—the first, last, and only—God he worshipped—required that in '62, he should enter the great Union revival and relate to the people of Oregon, with crocodile tears in his eyes, how great a political sinner he had been; how he had lied, corrupted and prostituted himself to the Democratic party, and how willing he was to do the same thing, for the same price, for the Union party. Language failed him to depict his own enormity, and no wonder. The Union party needed a good liar at a good price, and never was mutual consideration more adequate than when it took his rotten carcass even at second hand and made him happy with its favors. With a commendable persistence in his desire for reward he worked early and late with those who in past years had been his bitterest political enemies, took his snubbings and kickings with the patience of his great ancestor, the ass, and bided his time.

It came at last. In 1864, a combination of circumstances, which overpowered Nesmith, destroyed Gibbs' confidence in human nature and left the Dalles with a roofless and windowless "monument" of broken promises called a "mint," elevated him to the Senate, and gave him a national opportunity to fill his pockets—which he embraced. In the Senate he distinguished himself, by being more ultra than the life-long members of the Republican party, which an accommodating conscience made it easy for him to do, and the want of which sometimes made it hard, even for them. His speeches were ornate staterings, replete with ponderous assertions and pettifogging conclusions, respectable only when unheard. His silence alone commanded the admiration of his brother members. But he filled his pockets.

Ben Holladay wanted a tool. Not one for any particular branch of dirty work, but one who united in himself qualifications for all branches, who loved it for itself, and the compensation it brought, and did it conscientiously and with a will. He found Williams in the Senate, ready-made to his hand, and Williams became attorney for his Steamship Company, his East Side Road, his West Side Road, his fictitious claims on Congress for Indian depredations and his other nameless swindles, his public apologist and his private lickspittle. So satisfactory was Williams' performance to Holladay that he introduced him to the other members of the Brotherhood of thieves who infested Congress; and Williams became attorney for the Union Pacific, Central Pacific, North Pacific and all the other thieving monopolies who needed legislation. It was an attorney who was never heard of in Court, but who worked in the Senate, and in the Departments and voted in the Senate and put money in his pocket. It would be charitable to his moral organization to say that he wasn't conscious that he was bribed—and only thought he was taking pay for work conscientiously performed, ornate and disgraceful though it might be, but who in Oregon has such charity? And upon six thousand a year, with Mrs. Williams spending all of it striving to become "one of the first ladies of the nation," he became worth a trifle over a quarter of a million.

Until '70 he floated gaily along with the crew of robbers and thieves who manned

and womaned the Ship of State, peer to the greatest, in infancy not in capacity, and then the people of Oregon, whom he had misrepresented in the Senate, and degraded in the eyes of the nation repudiated him, by returning him, as they thought forever, to the merited obscurity from whence he sprang. They were mistaken. As Williams could only have existed as a public officer under such an administration as Grant's—so also did he become necessary to it. The cohesive power of public plunder," bound the "Flax-Brake of Oregon and the Tanner of Galena," in reciprocal and fraternal bonds. PAR NOBIS FRATRI! Ackerman was Attorney General of the United States. A lawyer of respectable attainments, and an original Republican, a gentleman of culture, an enemy of monopolies and an honest man, he was totally unfit for the exigencies of an administration that had to provide for its relations, whitewash its foolish and tyrannical acts, and make its living generally, without regard either to right or decency. He resigned, and Williams was appointed.

Since that day his infancy has become cosmopolitan. Did Robeson's Knave's scheme have any merit in it, Williams gave it. Did it become necessary to carry a Congressional State by the aid of Federal bayonets, Williams ground out an opinion justifying it. When it became necessary to perpetrate a last crowning outrage in sending Sheridan to ape Colonel Price in dissolving a Legislature in Louisiana, and setting up another, Williams was there with his opinion, advising the Stolid Buchanan to sit in the Presidential Chair to ape Cromwell on a smaller scale. Is there no hell to consign such a man to? Is there no power in the people that can lay the grasp of avenging justice on his collar? Let the people awake!

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4th, 1875.

**Mismanagement of the Congressional Printing Office.**

A vigorous effort, which can not fail to be successful, if persevered in, will be made by the House of Representatives of the 44th Congress to place this mammoth establishment under the control of both Houses instead of, as now, under that of the Senate exclusively. For several years this office, which employs nearly fifteen hundred persons of both sexes, has been largely used by republican senators as a house of refuge for their political adherents of the mal persuasion, and for their personal friends of the other. At the instance of senators, persons are thrust into this branch of the public service, with little or no reference to their capacity to perform the duties assigned to them. Many compositors who get their \$24 a week do not and could not earn \$10 a week at 60 cts. a thousand ems—the Union rates in Washington. Mr. Clapp, the Congressional Printer, has established the disgraceful and dangerous precedent of employing and dismissing compositors with reference to their politics—a thing unknown, as far as my experience goes, in any respectable newspaper establishment or book and job office in the country. It has always been the boast of the craft that politics are ignored in the composing room. During the most exciting campaigns, I have known the large republican dailies of New York to have a majority of Democrats among their compositors, while, on the other hand, the World and other Democratic papers printed every day articles "set up" by men who prided themselves on never having voted for a Democrat in their lives. And it is so in Washington to-day, as regards the newspapers and private book and job offices. Neither the Republican, the Chronicle nor the Star, all three Administration papers, has ever employed or dismissed a compositor on political grounds. Mr. Clapp, who is a practical printer, himself, and a newspaper man of long experience, knows very well that he pays out, every month, tens of thousands of dollars of the people's money to persons who have not fairly earned it—many of them persons whom he would not employ in his own private business if they would give their services for nothing. He knows that no private establishment could prosper, if managed in the same loose, helter-skelter, scandalous, dishonest way in which he manages the public office of which he is the head. **Clapp Throws the Blame on the Republican Senators.**

Of course, Mr. Clapp says he can not help his state of things—that senators force men upon him after he has declared them to be incompetent &c. &c. But that does not show that Mr. Clapp is not dishonest. It proves, simply, that the Senators to whom he refers are also dishonest, and cooperate with him in misappropriating the people's money. If Mr. Clapp were running a newspaper or book manufacturing establishment of his own, and paying his employees from his own pocket, he would not, as he now often does, dismiss, at the request of a Republican senator, a first-class compositor, proof-reader, pressman or book-binder, of Democratic proclivities, to make room for a very inferior workman who, or whose friends, had served that senator politically. If a military officer deputed to buy horses, forage, fire-arms, ammunition or provisions for the government, should refuse the best articles in the market at certain prices, and then, at the instigation of one of his superior officers should buy, at those same prices, worthless articles from friends of said superior officer, the transaction, if discovered, would be pronounced a swindle, the whole country would be in an uproar, and the offenders would be arrested, tried, convicted, punished, and be disgraced for ever. Mr. Clapp is a member of the Baptist Church, and would be quite indignant probably, if a doubt were expressed of his being a man of honor; but he is too clear-headed not to know that he is, "not to put too fine a point on it" a swindler, when he employs "blacksmiths," and puts them on his pay roll as compositors, in that mean way to aid republican senators to cancel debts incurred for their personal advancement in the public service. He knows, also, that he richly deserves punishment and disgrace for thus being a party to an important public trust. Although this doctrine may be new to latter day politicians, it is as old as the hills in morals; and these latter must always constitute the basis of healthy national progress.

**Hon. W. S. Holman of Indiana,** the economist of the House, and one of its most able and respected members, is expected to give his attention to this mismanaged establishment, to introduce a bill removing it from the sole control of the republican majority of the senate, and

to provide for its future management on sound business principles, as any thriving private business is managed—or, to abolish it altogether, as a public nuisance.

## Origin of its Name.

The Congressional Printing Office was formerly known as the Government Printing Office; and the Government Printer, as he was then called, was appointed by the President. John D. Defrees held the position under Mr. Lincoln; but when Andrew Johnson became President, he removed Defrees, and gave the place to his old political friend, Cornelius Wendell. Shortly after, Congress, having a two-thirds republican majority in each House, got the best of Andy by passing, over his veto, a bill to abolish the Government Printing Office, thus leaving Wendell functus officio, and another bill creating the Congressional Printing Office, and investing the Senate with the power to elect the Congressional Printer. The Senate thereupon re-instated Defrees, who retained the position for many years. This is

## How Defrees got turned out.

In the Republican Presidential Convention of 1868, at Chicago, there were three prominent candidates for the Vice Presidency: Colfax of Indiana, Morton of the same State, and Fenton of New York. Fenton was at that time a very strong man and nearly got the nomination. Morton was also very strong. Colfax, who was Speaker of the House of Representatives, succeeded, however, in beating them both owing, as was patented to every man on the spot, to the adroit management of his ROMME D'AFFAIRES, John D. Defrees. This was all right for Colfax, but death to Defrees; for, soon after Congress assembled on the following March, 1869, Morton and Fenton, the defeated candidates, revenged themselves on him for opposing them in Chicago, by secretly bargaining with the carpet-baggers of the Senate to procure for the latter, in that body, a sufficient number of Northern votes to elect their nominee to the position of Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, French, of North Carolina, provided they, the carpet-baggers, would support for Congressional Printer, the nominee of Fenton, Morton and such other Northern Senators as they could get to help them. The bargain was concluded, a caucus of Republican Senators was convened, and the first thing Defrees knew he was ousted, and Clapp, who was Fenton's man, was elected. Colfax, then Vice President, had given his friend, Defrees, no warning of the attempt to be made against him, and afterwards gave him the cold shoulder; ascribing to his own personal worth the greatness that had been thrust upon him by Defrees. And, by the by, from that time, Colfax's downward career in politics commenced. The facts were well known here to newspaper men of all shades of politics, among whom Defrees was a favorite; and they "went for" Colfax when he next sought a nomination, and "fetched" him. A. F. B.

**DIVORCE AT SALT LAKE.**—Through an enactment of the Legislature of the Territory of Utah it has become the Mecca of those seeking divorces. Heretofore Indiana has been supposed to render the most speedy relief to those who find themselves inharmoniously yoked for life's journey. A residence in the valley of the Great Salt Lake is not required as a preliminary to the action of divorce; "any person," says the law, "who satisfies the Court that he wishes to become a resident" may begin the action. Divorce is granted "when it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction and conviction of the Court that the parties cannot live in peace and union together, and that their welfare requires separation." Divorce jurisdiction is given to the Probate Court, a tribunal similar to our County Courts. It holds monthly sessions, so that there may be no unnecessary delay.

An Inter-Ocean Washington special says the President expresses warm approval of the Senate Finance bill passed by the House yesterday. He thinks it mainly important from the fact that it fixes a definite date at which resumption of specie payments will take place, and hence will enable the business interests of the country to accommodate themselves to the new basis of financial operations. The President is also much pleased that the Finance Committee of the Senate were able to perfect the measure upon which the Republican majority in the Senate could substantially agree, thus enabling the party to present an unbroken front in regard to a measure of so great importance, and on which there has been such a wide difference of opinion, not only among members of the party but between Congress and the Executive.

A dispatch of January 8th says the President is represented as not in the least averse to sending to Congress all the information in his possession with regard to Southern affairs, but, on the contrary, as regarding it important that the country shall receive full information of the facts on which he has acted and the instructions which have been given the military officers. The President will send a large mass of documents from various official sources in the South, setting forth the very grave condition of affairs. It will probably be accompanied with a special message. The President says his sole purpose is to preserve the peace until Congress shall declare its policy with regard to the chief questions in dispute.

**A BIG GUN.**—The Mountain Sentinel tells about a gun George Robinson won at a raffle in La Grande, being capable of throwing two barrels of shot, and warns Buffalo, Elk, Deer, and Bear to keep out of the way. The tremendous calibre of such a gun would seem to require some warning to the person who is to stand behind it. It won't do Mac there isn't shot enough in La Grande to load it.

**THE MAILS.**—Our mails are beginning to come very irregular. Last week they failed to connect with Portland at all, and on two or three nights with any other place except Baker City and Union, on the west, and from the east they are connected with Snake River and thereby failed to connect with our city. On Sunday the Stage did not arrive from the east.

**A GALLANT TEACHER.**—The Walla Walla Union says, we hear of a young man who at one time thought himself called "to preach," but subsequently concluded that he was cut out for a teacher. Accordingly he took charge of a district school over on Wild Horse, in Umatilla County. Among the pupils in attendance was a pretty young lady of about seventeen years of age. The teacher hired to be "sweet" on her, and she, in turn was a little mischievous. Things ran on in an irregular way in the school for some time, when the teacher undertook to give the young lady a thrashing. She preferred to leave school and started to run. Then a very exciting foot-race took place between the teacher and pupil over the hundred yards but the teacher was one of those all-day fellows and outwinded the young lady—in the language of the turf, "collared her" in about one hundred and fifty yards from the school house. He then brought a switch to bear on her and whipped her there and again after they returned to the school house, in a most shameful manner. The young lady had no "big brother," and her father was old and small, consequently an appeal was made to a Justice of the Peace court. The teacher was brought before a Justice at Weston, and demanded a Jury trial. After hearing the case they retired and after deliberating returned with this somewhat remarkable verdict, for a Justice's court: "We find the defendant guilty as charged in the indictment." The Justice then assessed a fine of \$5 and costs, which amounted in the aggregate to a little over sixty dollars. When the teacher comes to pay out more than a month's wages for this little affair, he will probably come to the conclusion that teaching is not his forte either.

The New York News Reporter says, there are many merchants who fully acknowledge the value of advertising, and would not be hired to give it up, yet are always grumbling at the expense. It reminds one of the man, who, during the war, regularly complained in the "Letters to the people," of a New York Journal, of the large sum he was obliged to pay each year as a percentage on profits. "It will ruin me," said he. "Ah!" remarked a poor mechanic, naturally enough, "you would be twice as well off, if you had to pay the internal revenue double." Would not the advertiser often be double as well off if he had to pay three times his usual sum in advertising?

**TELEGRAPHIC—CONDENSED.**—The Tribune's special of the 18th thinks the next President will be a straight out Democrat. Its New Orleans Special says Pinchback is re-elected U. S. Senator by the usurping Legislature, Kellogg in despair, and our brother-in-law Casey-et-id omne genus desperate glorious mix. News of a rupture in the Cabinet. Hope it wont break up. Bad enough now, and Grant will be sure to get a worse one. Grant's message to Congress, about Louisiana troubles, logical. He asserts there have been murders in Louisiana, those murders have not been punished—ergo the employment of U. S. soldiers to organize the legislature is justifiable. Convincing isn't.

The prisoners in the Lincoln (Neb.) prison revolted Jan. 11th, bound the guards, possessed themselves of their arms and ammunition, and kept at bay a body of armed citizens who were summoned to aid in subduing them. Gen. Ord sent a company of troops from Omaha to the scene of the revolt. They arrived at the jail at midnight last night, and were fired on by the prisoners. Preparations were made to storm the prison, but the convicts surrendered to the soldiers this morning, and are under complete control.

**GENEROUS.**—The Dedicatory Service of the M. E. Church were held in their new church in this city, Sunday last—morning and evening—at which times the congregation made the handsome offering of about six hundred and fifty dollars. There is still a small debt standing against the trustees but it will be easy to raise the funds to liquidate it, as the house is open and free for all other evangelical denominations.

**OMAHA, Jan. 12.**—General Ord has received a telegram from Lieutenant Winters who is on the road to the Agencies after the miners invading the Black Hills. He got as far as old Red Cloud and was driven to Fort Laramie by exceedingly cold weather. The thermometer was 20 to 40 degrees below zero, and the snow drifting badly where he was. Gen. Ord telegraphed to headquarters, giving the state of the weather in the West and how hazardous it is to expose the troops to its rigors. To-day the General is sending information to Washington in regard to the new route from Sydney to the Black Hills, and the great importance of establishing a new military post in the Black Hills, to prevent trouble next Spring. The distance from Sydney to the Agency is 119 miles, and to Red Cloud from Cheyenne, 225 miles. The Sydney route has good water and grass.

**HOTTER AND HOTTER.**—The Virginia Enterprise says: The water encountered in the main east drift on the 2000 foot level of the Imperial mine is the hottest ever struck on the Comstock lode. It was carefully tested yesterday with two good thermometers the temperature was found to be 140°. The stream of water is but an inch or two in diameter. The temperature in the drift yesterday was 115 degrees. Notwithstanding the hot air and hotter water, men are at work in the face of the drift. Going down by degrees as they are our miners are becoming inured to the heat, and expect to continue right on down to where the rocks are in a molten state without experiencing the slightest difficulty.

**PAP LEVENS,**  
Wholesale & Retail  
DEALER IN  
Wines, Liquors,  
Cigars, Tobacco,  
Playing Cards, Bar Fixtures,  
and  
Flour, Bacon and Lard,  
On Commission,  
Has a Larger Stock of Goods  
in Store than any other  
House in the State,  
outside of the  
City of Portland.

His Stock consists in part of  
**FIFTEEN HUNDRED GALLONS OF  
BRANDY,**  
A great portion of it very fine, suitable for Medicinal purposes;  
**3,000 Gallons of  
WHISKY,**  
Including all the best brands;

**1,000 Gallons of Gin, & 1,000  
Gallons of Wines.**  
**ISO,**  
One Hundred Boxes of  
**TOBACCO,**  
AND  
\*50,000, best brands, Cigars;  
200 Cases of Liquors, including  
Whisky, Brandy, Gin,  
Wines, Bitters, Syrups,  
Cordials, &c., &c.

25 Gross of Cards, and Bar  
Fixtures without end.  
His Sample Room contains  
37 Kegs of different brands  
of Wines and Liquors.

The most of the above Liquors,  
&c., were bought from the well  
known house of Pond, Reynolds &  
Co., of San Francisco, and of E.  
Martin & Co., of Portland.

200 Barrels of Flour, Bacon,  
Lard, Salt Salmon, Apples,  
Grain, &c., on commission.  
Also,  
Improved and Unimproved  
**LANDS,**  
Laying Southwest West and  
Northwest, near and adjoining  
Baker City, will be sold in  
quantities to suit.  
Town Property for Sale, rent  
or to Lease.

PAP does not ask the Trade to  
take his word for the above Invoice,  
but invites those wishing to purchase  
to give him a call, and examine his  
Stock.

Orders  
Solicited, and promptly filled.  
Every article sold is warrant-  
ed to be as recommended.

Sample Rooms  
On Main Street, nearly opposite the  
Stone Block.  
W. F. LEVENS,  
Baker City, Jan. 20, 1875. n37m1

**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.**  
ANOTHER  
**OPPORTUNITY**  
TO INVEST A FEW DOLLARS,  
with possible returns of Thousands,  
is offered by the postpayment of Public  
Library of Kentucky, to the 27th of Febru-  
ary, next, of their fifth and last Conces-  
sion and Drawing. The Management are pledged  
to the return of the Money if the drawing  
should not come off at the day now  
Applied.

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, 50c each..	120.00
500 Cash Gifts, 100c each..	50.00
10,000 Cash Gifts, 50c each..	950.00

Whole Tickets..... \$50.00  
Halves..... 25.00  
Quarters or each Coupon..... 5.00  
11 Whole Tickets for..... 500.00  
22½ Tickets for..... 1,000.00

For Tickets, or Information,  
Address  
THOS. E. BIRAMLETTE,  
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 ac-  
counts 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 de-  
lay.  
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.

A ny person delivering the above horses to  
me or giving information in relation to their  
whereabouts to the undersigned will be lib-  
erally rewarded.  
JOHN W. WISDOM.  
Baker City, Jan 6th, 1875. n35tf

**NOTICE.**  
ALL NOTES due A. H. Brown  
must be paid to me immediately, or  
Costs of Action will be incurred.  
J. D. HAINES,  
Attorney.  
u32tf