

CORRESPONDENCE from all portions of Eastern Oregon is solicited for the DEMOCRAT. All communications, to receive attention, must be accompanied by a responsible name. Personal communications will be charged as special advertisements.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., 10 State Street, Boston, 37 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring advertisements for the BEDROCK DEMOCRAT, in the above cities, and are authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates. n31f

JOB WORK.
We are now prepared to do all kinds of JOB WORK on short notice and at reasonable rates.
N. B.—All Job Work MUST BE PAID FOR ON DELIVERY.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.
L. O. STERNS, T. C. HYDE,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

Sterns & Hyde,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
BAKER CITY, OREGON.
L. O. STERNS will attend the Courts of the Fifth Judicial District, and of Idaho and Washington Territories.
Water Rights and Mining Litigation a SPECIALTY.
Collections promptly attended to.
June 18, 1873. n6y

ANDREW J. LAWRENCE,
Attorney-at-Law,
BAKER CITY, OREGON.
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS of the State.
Baker City, Sept. 1, 1873. n17y.

I. D. HAINES,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Baker City, Oregon. n17f

J. M. SHEPHERD,
Attorney-at-Law,
BAKER CITY, OREGON.

S. V. KNOX,
Attorney at Law,
(And Notary Public.)
WESTON, OREGON.
Will practice in the Courts of this State and Washington Territory.
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO LAND Business, and Collections. n131f

JOSEPH H. SHINN,
Notary Public
AND
Conveyancer,
Will attend to Conveyancing and making ABSTRACTS OF TITLE.
Baker City, Sept. 11, 1872. n181f

E. W. REYNOLDS,
NOTARY PUBLIC
AND
DEPUTY U. S. MARSHAL.
Office with John Brattain, Three Doors South of Bedrock Democrat Office, on side of the Street.
Baker City, Sept. 3, 1873. n17m4

A. J. THIBODO, M. A. M. D.,
M. A. Queen's University, Canada,
M. D. Trinity University, 1864.

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

T. N. Snow, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
BAKER CITY, OREGON.
OFFICE—In the new Building immediately South of the Western Hotel.
MEDICAL EXAMINER
For the New York Life Insurance Co. n131f

J. P. Atwood, M. D.
(Graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons New York and of the Medical Department of the Willamette University.)
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Terms cash, or no patronage solicited.
Office one door north of City Drug Store. n25f BAKER CITY, OREGON. [tf]

John F. Chord,
Carpenter and Joiner,
BAKER CITY, OREGON.
Designs and Specifications Furnished.
Estimates Made. Terms Liberal.
Baker City, Nov. 17, 1874. n28y

S. J. M'CORMICK,
Importer and Dealer in
Books, Stationery, Toys, Music And
NEWSPAPERS,
FRANKLIN BOOK-STORE AND SANTA CLAUS' Headquarters, Fire-proof
Brick Building, 105 Front Street, Portland, Oregon. n17 [tf]

Undertaker.
J. W. CLEAVER
Informs the Public that he is prepared to do all kind of work in the Undertaking Business on short notice and at reasonable prices.
Baker City, Oct. 1, 1873. n211f

New Drug Store.

H. N. McKINNEY,
Corner of Main Street and Valley Avenue,
BAKER CITY, OREGON.
Would respectfully inform the public that he has recently received a well selected and fresh stock of
Drugs,
Chemicals,
Paints, Oils,
Perfumeries,
Patent Medicines,
Soaps,
Wines,
Brandies,
Whiskies and
Cordials.
For medicinal purposes. Family Medicines carefully prepared. Prescriptions accurately compounded, at all hours of the day or night. Give us a call. n5

Western Hotel.

REID & FLETCHER, Prop'r.
THIS HOUSE has been enlarged and refitted, and is now the best hotel on the coast, and Idaho stage route.
Stages leave this House for above and below, and also for Clark's Creek, Eldorado, Gem City and Sparta.
Connected with the Hotel will be found a first class

SALOON!

Liquors, Wines and Cigars of the best quality. Phelan's Improved Billiard Tables all in good order.

N. B.—Those indebted to either the Hotel or Saloon are requested to appear at the Captain's office and settle. n5v31f.

RAIL ROAD HOUSE.

CLEMENT & SICORD, Proprietors,
Baker City, Oregon.

The Proprietors respectfully inform the Public that they have purchased the Baker City Hotel, and have fitted it up as a First-Class Hotel, where they will be found at all times ready to attend to the wants of the

Hungry and Weary,
In a manner that will give satisfaction. The Table will be supplied with the best the MARKET WILL AFFORD.

Give us a call, and then you can judge of our ability and capacity to please our customers. n511f CLEMENT & SICORD.

HOTEL RESTAURANT

de FRANCE,
JOSEPH MANAUDAS, Proprietor,
BAKER CITY, OREGON.

THE PROPRIETOR HAS BOUGHT the Hotel Restaurant, next door to the Post Office, formerly kept by Sicord & Whitcomb, and has fitted the same up in the best style as a Hotel, on the French Restaurant Style. He is prepared to accommodate the Public, and is determined to give entire satisfaction.
The House is open from five o'clock in the morning until twelve at night, during which time customers will be supplied with the best of everything to be had in the

MARKET.

Baker City, July 4, 1874. n91f

BAKER CITY MARKET.

John Eppinger respectfully informs the citizens of Baker City that he has re-opened the

BAKER CITY MARKET,
Where, at all times, he will be prepared to furnish his customers with the BEST OF MEAT.
Of all kinds, at most reasonable prices.
Baker City, April 11, 1874. n491f

LIVERY STABLE

MESSRS. KILBURN & PERKINS

Respectfully inform the Citizens of Baker City and County, and the Public generally, that they have purchased the

Livery Stable
Formerly kept by John Eppinger, and that they are prepared to furnish customers with the best of

Single or Double Turn-outs,
Either night or day, with or without drivers, at the very lowest rates. First class Saddle Horses on hand. Horses boarded and the best of care bestowed. We keep nothing but the best of Stock and Buggies.
Our stable is at the upper end of Main Street, Baker City, Oregon.
Come and see us. Everybody, and we will do our best to please you.
KILBURN & PERKINS.
February 10, 1874. n401f

LIVERY STABLE

GRIER & KELLOGG

Having completed their New Stable, have now the finest and best regulated

Livery Stable
In Eastern Oregon,
Where they will carry on the Livery Business in all its branches.

STOCK BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Baker City, Nov. 13, 1872. n131f

Mrs. R. C. Shepherd
IS AGENT FOR
Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines.
Baker City, Dec. 1, 1872. n301f

Corner Drug Store.

J. W. WISDOM, Proprietor,
Corner Main Street and Valley Avenue
Southwest Side,
BAKER CITY, OREGON.
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND
A Full Assortment of all kinds of Goods, consisting in part of
DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
PAINTS AND OILS,
WINDOW GLASS,
VARNISHES,
BRUSHES, and
WINES & LIQUORS
For Medicinal Purposes.
TOILET ARTICLES
Of Every Description.

Prescriptions prepared at all Hours. City and Country Trade Solicited.

Best Brands, of Family Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars, &c., constantly on Hand, at the Lowest Prices.
Baker City, Oct. 7, 1874. n231y

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

AT THE
NEW STORE,
First door above the Express Office.
Ladies' Fancy and Millinery
Goods in Store, and Latest Styles received by Express every Month, and for sale at most reasonable Prices.

Dress Making
Done to Order, and at Short Notice by
MRS. L. J. HUSTON.
Baker City, April 18, 1874. n51m6

Bohna & McCord's SALOON,

AT THE OLD STAND OF
Bamberger & Frank,
BAKER CITY, OREGON.

Bohna & McCord respectfully inform the Citizens of Baker City and the Public generally, that they have opened a New

SALOON,

Where will always be found the very best
Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Also
One of the Finest and Best
Billiard Tables
To be found in the City. "Fred" and "Bob" will be pleased at all times to have their friends give them a call.
BOHNA & MCCORD.
Baker City, Feb. 10, 1874. n401f

PAP LEVINS,

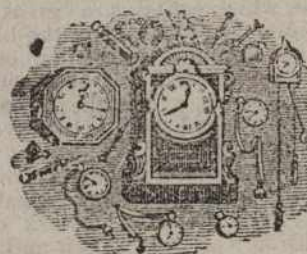
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN

WINE AND LIQUORS,
Tobacco & Cigars,
TOGETHER WITH A

General Assortment

Of all articles in his Line, which he is selling at LOWEST PRICES, for the Ready Pay.
His house is located on Main Street, nearly opposite the Bank Block, Baker City, Oregon.
Baker City, Nov. 11, 1874. n271f

J. B. GARDNER,

For Sale.

WATCHES

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
ESTABLISHED IN BAKER CITY IN 1867,
Keeps constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY,
and is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business.

Waltham and Elgin Watches at Factory n3 Prices [tf]

S. A. GAINES. GEO. J. BOWMAN.
GAINES & BOWMAN,

Blacksmiths
AND

Manufacturers of Buggies & Wagons.

WE ARE GETTING OUR TIMBER
direct from St. Louis, Mo., and none but the very best is purchased, we are therefore prepared to Warrant all our work.
We are now fully prepared to complete any

Buggies or Wagons

On short notice, and we can say we have the Very Best of Workmen in our employ.
Every one wanting a Buggy or Wagon will save time and money by giving us a call and examining our work for themselves.

Horse-shoeing.

Special attention is paid to Horse Shoeing. All repair work done on short notice. We are thankful for past Patronage, and still solicit a continuance.

GAINES & BOWMAN.
Baker City, March 11, 1874. n441f

Wanted,

30,000 Pounds of Wheat
at the BEDROCK DEMOCRAT Office immediately, for which the highest Cash price will be allowed. n261f

POETRY.

FORGET THEE?
By OLLIE.

As well might beauty quit the flowers
Or earth refuse the dew,
As I could ere forget the hours
That I have passed with you.
I strove in vain to keep my heart
From loving thee too well,
How vainly I have striven
Let a life of sorrow tell.
When the gentle moon forgets to shine
The sun to rise and set;
I'll teach this aching heart of mine
Thy image to forget.
I sadly mourned the cruel fate
That parted me from thee,
For now my heart all desolate
Breaks with its agony.
Thou wilt never know the pain thou hast
wrought
The hours of grief and care;
Death's silence would be sweeter far
Than silent, deep despair.
Baker City, Jan. 21st 1875.

Military Despotism in Louisiana.

The New York Sun of Jan. 7th says, when in November the people of Louisiana, peaceably and in spite of the greatest obstacles, elected a State Treasurer and a large majority of the Legislature, it was hoped that a solution of the perplexing problem had at last been reached, and that this result would be accepted in good faith by all parties.

The conspirators who had set up and sustained Kellogg as the instrument of their wicked designs, knew that the admission of defeat at the polls overthrew the whole theory upon which their fraud had been erected and defeated. Besides, it subjected Kellogg to impeachment and his confederates to exposure. Hence they determined to defeat the popular verdict and to uphold the first fraud by perpetrating another still more outrageous, or in other words, to deliberately cheat the majority out of their seats and count in partisans like the one who testified before the Congressional committee on Saturday last: "I was returned a member [of the Legislature] by the Returning Board, but not by the popular vote."

This infamy could not have been consummated without the concert and aid of the President, who for two years past was the backbone of the usurpation. There was an opportunity for him to retreat from a false position, to redeem in some degree his previous arbitrary interference, and to unload one of the greatest burdens of his Administration. But his narrow mind could not rise up to this elevation and his vindictive spirit would not brook opposition. The vote of Louisiana was regarded as a censure upon him, and that was something not to be tolerated by a military dictator in the President's chair. Hence it must be rejected, no matter how fairly cast. He therefore consented to this last fraud, and having gone that far, he ordered Gen. Sheridan to New Orleans to carry out this disgraceful policy to the bitter end.

The present situation in Louisiana is the logical consequence of the President's violent intervention, which is made more indefensible by his own acts and declarations. It is only a month since he recommended in his annual message the appointment of a committee to investigate the condition of the South, and the House of Representatives responded promptly to that suggestion. While a committee was actually taking testimony in New Orleans in the midst of quiet and order, with no sign of trouble except that hatched by the fears of the guilty conspirators on the eve of committing the crime of installing a fraudulent Legislature, the State House is surrounded by troops of the United States, and an officer sent from Gen. Emory marches in and orders the elected members to disperse, as Cromwell did the Rump Parliament.

This is the pass to which we have come in a free country. A State is seized by command from Washington, without even a pretext of resistance to Federal authority, and the President assumes to dictate a Legislature of his own choice, over that fairly elected by the people. He not only outrages that community, but he wilfully insults Congress in the same act, by riding rough shod over the committee sent there to inquire into this very election.

If such an enormity may be committed in Louisiana, why not in New York or in Illinois? Silent acquiescence in one case encourages excess, until the limit may not be fixed. Nothing would deter the President from repeating the exportation of New Orleans in this city, but the apprehension that he might have to pay dearly for the experiment. He did indirectly, through his small minions, attempt to overawe the election in 1872, but was not encouraged to push it to an extreme.

Congress is too cowardly to deal with this Southern question. Between the power exercised by patronage and the demoralization of the elections, there is no manhood left to encounter the audacity of a President who recognizes no duty but that imposed by an obstinate and selfish nature. He spurns and defies Congress.

There is but one tribunal now to which appeal may be made, and that is the people, in their sovereign capacity. They have the power to remedy this great wrong, to make the President feel their strength, and to compel obedience to their demands. If they will assemble in all the great cities, discarding party names, and rallying only in defence of the cherished principles which underlie free government, and protest vigorously by memorials from every district, that great voice will make the authors and abettors of this infamous injustice tremble at Washington. Preparations are already making for such a gathering of the people in this city, without distinction of party, and similar meetings should at once be called throughout the land.

Now is the time for action. Every hour is precious. The insolence of office has become unbearable. Oppression rises out of the stench of corruption, and threatens public liberty. A vulgar despot seeks to rule by force, and to convert States into satrapies. This is only the beginning that is now seen in Louisiana. Grant and his plundering crew do not intend to give up office in peace. They mean to keep power, if they can, and to inaugurate revolution after the fashion of Mexico. Let them take heed how they stir the wrath of the lion that lies in the way of their march to a third term. The American people are patient, but there are some things which they will not bear.

Millionaires of San Francisco.
The Inter-Ocean says, no city upon this continent can show more men of solid wealth than San Francisco. Mines of fabulous possibilities pour their dividends into the pockets of the Licks, the Lathams the Sharrons and the Haywoods. Many of her citizens could sell out at a month's notice for \$5,000,000 each. Palaces have risen from silver bricks, and the proudest buildings in this city owe their origin to ores and bullion.

The S. F. Chronicle says this was true enough three months ago, but the Inter-Ocean is one of those old foggy journals which do not keep pace with the times. Lick, Latham, Sharon and Haywood are all poor men. Worth \$5,000,000! Well, yes; they may be worth that paltry sum. So are Reese, Mills, Lunning, Baldwin, Luv, Miller, Jones, and Stanford. These are only our "well to do" citizens, men of "comfortable" incomes—our middle class. Our rich men the Inter-Ocean has not named. They are Mackey, Flood, O'Brien and Farr. Twenty or thirty millions each is but a moderate estimate of their wealth. Mackey is worth from sixty to a hundred millions. They have not heard of our new bonanza in Chicago, a lump of silver ore as big as their Grand Pacific Hotel, worth from \$100 to \$200,000 per ton, so far as ascertained, while its depth, breadth and thickness has not yet been reached. In a small interior village like Chicago, a man worth a million is esteemed wealthy. Not so in the grand commercial emporium of the Pacific. Here we speak of millions, as mounds of thirteen of puppy dogs. Five million dollars, indeed! Even New York, London, Frankfurt and other cities can boast of five million men. We do not call a person wealthy unless he advances beyond the tens of millions. Next year we will speak only of those who are worth hundreds of millions.

IMPEACHMENT.—On January 11th S. S. Cox, of New York, offered a preamble setting forth the interference of the United States military forces in the organization of the Louisiana Legislature, and that such action received the sanction and ratification of the President of the United States; and a resolution that, in the judgment of the House, such intervention and control were in violation of the Federal Constitution, subversive of the principles upon which our system of government is founded, and without precedent in the history of this or any other free government; that they were defiant and insolent breaches of parliamentary privilege, illegal and revolutionary infractions of local government, chartered liberty and solemn treaty obligations, and not only unjustifiable outrages upon the State of Louisiana, but a menace to the rights, liberties and dignity of every other State; that, therefore, the representatives of the people of the United States demand the restoration of order and civil discipline in Louisiana by the immediate withdrawal of the military force of the United States and the condemnation of the President of the United States for usurpation. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

DOUBTFUL.—The Sacramento Union says, the intelligence comes, but not that of the Associated Press, that the President has begun to punish his enemies, or such journals as have expressed views in opposition to the late military proceedings in Louisiana, and that the New York Times and the Evening Post are examples in this connection of Administration justice. It is stated that they are summarily deprived of Government advertisements, and that two other New York papers have been substituted. We are not inclined to believe on such evidence any report of this character, and we shall not believe it until there appears further confirmation of a responsible character. We have a better opinion of the President than this and cannot think he is governed by any such narrow ideas.

At Eureka, Nev., the other evening a couple of sole-traders indulged in a lively set-to. Unanimity and centralization of love was the cause. The Sentinel says they fought two long minutes by Shrewsbury's clock, and when the fray was ended were a pair of the worst soiled doves ever cooped in a station-house. Two chignons, a set of curls, three earrings, two stocking belts, a set of false teeth, six or eight pounds of cotton batting, a newspaper stick-out-behind and a photograph of Henry Ward Beecher were picked up on the field of battle. No arrests and no cards.

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 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.

Report on Louisiana Affairs.

The Special Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, administration Republican paper, of Jan. 13th, says the following are the leading points of the report of the Congressional Sub-Committee on Louisiana Affairs: The committee were unable to find any evidence that Republican colored voters were intimidated during the last campaign in Louisiana, or that their civil or their political rights were in any way interfered with, and that so far as the committee could learn from the evidence submitted them the election was unexceptionably a fair and honest one. This construction is introduced by Phelps and Potter. Had they been alone on the committee they would have reported that instead of the Republicans being intimidated by the Democrats, the reverse was the fact; that the white Conservative voters were frightened away from the polls by the appearance of the United States Marshal, accompanied by Federal troops, a few days before the election, or on the day of election. The committee also report that the Conservatives undoubtedly carried the State by a considerable majority, and that they elected a majority of the Legislature; and individual members of the committee say that of this there can be no question. The failure of the Freeman's Bank, and the collection of poll-tax from negroes, which had never been done before since the war, caused thousands of colored Republicans to stay away from the polls. Besides this, the planters, for the first time, tried the effect of talking to the negroes employed. They did not threaten to discharge their hands, but argued with them, and demonstrated to them that their interests were common, therefore they should support the same men and measures. The result of this policy was that many of the colored people were induced to vote the White League ticket, as it was called, and many of them so testified before the committee.

The committee in the strongest language denounce the action of the Returning Board as being illegal and indefensible. The Returning Board had no able defenders before the committee. The Chairman of it (ex-Governor Wells) did not appear, and his attendance could not be secured. The remaining members were comparatively ignorant, and their defense of the White League has been very much misunderstood throughout the North. It is not a secret organization, and there are among its members scores and hundreds of the very best men in the city of New Orleans—men who are most prominent in business, and who would not countenance lawlessness of any kind. The majority of the full committee will sign the sub-committee's report. They will be Foster, Phelps, Potter, and Robinson. Wheeler is supposed to be neutral, and Hoar and Fry will not approve.

THE PRESIDENT WEAKENS.—The Sacramento Union says it is evident from the tone of the President's special message to Congress on Louisiana affairs, and he has not been unkind of, or indifferent to, the expressions and opinions of the press, and the action of the various Legislatures of States in condemnation of the military interference of the Government in the legislative proceedings of Louisiana. Although it was stated that the President and Cabinet approved of General Sheridan's course at the time it was announced, he now rather apologizes for the act, and says: "I did not know that any such thing was anticipated, and no orders and no suggestions were given to any military officer in that State on that subject, prior to that occurrence. I am well aware that any military interference by officers or troops of the United States with the organization of a State Legislature, or any of its proceedings, or with any civil department of Government, is repugnant to our ideas of government." He qualifies, however, this admission by stating that there are circumstances connected with the late legislative imbroglio in Louisiana which seem to exempt the military from any international wrong in the matter. No one imagines that General Sheridan or our United States soldiers intended any wrong in their act, but the precedent was one that is, in the language of the President, "repugnant to our ideas of government;" is also of evil example, foreign to the spirit of our institutions, and in fact monarchical and despotic in character. It is charitable to suppose that the President, in saying that there were circumstances in this particular case which excused the act on the part of the military, and showed that there was no intentional wrong on their side, has relied too much upon the sudden conclusion of General Sheridan, who had not been in Louisiana long enough to be accurately informed of all the circumstances in the case, and was not in a situation to investigate matters impartially as were the Republican committee, which has just reported, and whose findings are directly in opposition to those of General Sheridan; and are those of men skilled in law, and therefore competent to decide what is proper position. The conclusions of the Republican committee are sustained by those of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange and the Merchants' Exchange.

The rancho San Vincente y Santa Monica, Los Angeles county, recently purchased by Senator Jones for \$162,500, borders the ocean just above the city of Los Angeles, and includes "Shoo Fly" landing, the proposed terminus of a narrow-gauge railway to the Iayo mines.

The Carson Mint employs a force of 73 persons. It costs about \$300,000 in gold per month and about \$200,000 in silver. The silver coinage has recently been confined to trade dollars, of which \$50,000 were delivered the other day, and about \$24,000 in the last month.