

Bedrock Democrat.

J. M. SHEPHERD, Editor.

Baker City, Feb. 3, 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 pub-
lished in the State. We put no man's name
on our subscription list unless we have orders
so to do.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

For the first time within the history of
the United States an ex-President has been
elected to the United States Senate. Ten-
nessee is the State, and Hon. Andrew John-
son, the man to establish this precedent.
Under ordinary circumstances, we do not
believe that the people at large would be
willing to adopt this practice, but in the
case of ex-President Johnson, we think the
act a very correct and justifiable one, and if
we were in his place we would, at this time,
rather be elected to the position of United
States Senator than that of President of the
United States. Our readers all will remem-
ber what desperate means and measures
were used by the Radical Republican party
to impeach him as President—and for what?
simply because he performed his duty as
President truthfully, faithfully, and accord-
ing to the Constitution, and his oath of
office as he understood them. He was firm
and consistent in his actions, and
would not yield his office to build up the
corrupt and dominant party in Congress.
He believed that a great many of the acts
of the Republican party, were wrong and con-
trary to the letter and spirit of the Constitu-
tion of this country—hence he vetoed them,
and for this it was determined by the cor-
rupt leaders of the party to impeach him,
thereby removing him from their way, that
they might seat a more pliant tool in his
position, but thanks to a noble few of the
Republican Senators, who were honest and
could not be bought, bullied or driven into
the foul conspiracy, the charges preferred
by the dishonest and corrupt leaders of the
Republican party, were not sustained by the
Senate. A portion, (thank God a very small
portion), of the ignoble crew, who, at that
time were in the Senate and used their every
endeavor to sustain the charges against An-
drew Johnson, disgrace the United States Sen-
ate now by their presence. They will shrink
from meeting their intended victim when
he is their equal and has the same privi-
leges that they claim. Tennessee has done
a noble deed in sending this man as her Sen-
ator to Washington. She has placed him in
a position where he will be able to vindicate
himself and to put the blush of shame upon
the false and corrupt faces of those who
were his base calumniators and accusers—
they would rather see any other man in the
State of Tennessee take his seat among them
than Andy Johnson. They know and they
fear him. He is their fear in ability, hon-
esty, fairness, and love of country, and will
be a terror to them and their corruptions.
He, with true manly ambition, has long
sought the position he was on the 24th of
last January elected to fill, and we congrat-
ulate him on his success. We believe it
will result in great good to our whole coun-
try.

The poor, hungry fellow who is trying to
keep the Herald alive until grass comes,
says from the manner in which the Bed-
rock is being dropped and the Herald sub-
stituted by the people he is led to believe
that his readers are satisfied with what he
can furnish them to read. All we have to
say is, that if his readers are satisfied with
his rubbish we have no reason to complain.
Hash houses generally furnish cheap board.
As to the people dropping the Bedrock this
is simply not true. We are losing no names
from our list only those, who do not, and we
think never will pay for their paper—these
we are striking from our list, and he is wel-
come to all such. We get more new subscrib-
ers every week than he does in a month.
His list is decreasing, while ours is gaining
in numbers by the addition of good names
to it every day. The people know where to
get a good, five, reliable and permanent pa-
per, and are discontinuing the Herald and
subscribing for the DEMOCRAT. The people
know that the DEMOCRAT is on a firm and re-
liable basis and it is a paper devoted to their
interests, therefore they subscribe for it in-
stead of one, of which there is no certainty
of its living from one month to another.

How to STOP A PAPER.—The following
from one of our exchanges so fully and
clearly expresses our views on the sub-
ject, that we copy it without comment:—
You have an undoubted right to stop a
newspaper whenever you are disposed, upon
payment of all arrears. Do not hesi-
tate to do so on account of any tenderness
or feeling for the editor. Don't you sup-
pose he'd stop buying sugar of you, or
meat, or clothing, dry goods, etc., etc., if
he thought he was not getting his money's
worth? And when you discontinue your
paper, do so lawfully. Don't be so pitiful
as to throw it back to the postmaster with
a contemptuous "I don't want it any longer,"
and have "refused" written on the
margin, and the paper returned to the
editor. No gentleman ever refused a pa-
per in that way, no matter if his head is
covered with gray hairs that should be
honorable. If you do not wish longer to
receive a newspaper, write a note to the
editor, like a man, saying so—and be sure
the arrears are paid. This is the way
to stop a newspaper.

Report says that Governor Chamberlain,
of South Carolina, will soon disband the
colored militia, who have become intol-
erably tyrannous and a public nuisance.

Secretary Bristow directs the Attorney-
General to bring suit against the Pacific
Railroad Company for the recovery of
their indebtedness to the Government.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18th, 1875.

The Washington Lobby.

The testimony before the Ways and
Means Committee of the House, showing
how money was expended by the agent
and sub-agents of the Pacific Mail Steam-
ship Company, to procure a subsidy, sug-
gests to me that a few paragraphs in re-
gard to lobbying and lobbyists may be in-
teresting and instructive to your readers.
To make the subject desirable intelligible
much more space is necessary than can be
afforded by a newspaper. Only one of
our largest magazines is roomy enough
for such a purpose. I will start with the
proposition that, like lawyers,

Lobbyists are Necessary Evils.

The genuine, useful lobbyist is a man
who is well posted on public affairs. He
knows the proper department, bureau and
division in which any claim must be pas-
sed upon. He knows the precise status
and influence in their respective bodies of
every senator and representative, and how
to approach each one. If a bill is neces-
sary to be drawn up, he can do it, or procure
it to be done, and find the congressman
who will introduce it. His services are in-
dispensable to a man coming to Washing-
ton with however just a claim. I have
known men, men of wealth and large lo-
cal influence at home, come on here to get
a claim through, who expected to succeed
in two weeks, because they had letters to
senators or representatives, and who tho't
me-green when I offered to be them that,
if they did not secure, and pay for, the ser-
vices of some person familiar with the ro-
utine of business in Congress and the sev-
eral departments, they would not accom-
plish their purpose within two years, and
to take odds that, at the end of five years,
they would still be expecting to be "all
right next week."

It is proper to state, in this connection,
that each department, and to a certain ex-
tent, each bureau, has its own method of
doing business, and that the routine busi-
ness of the House differs from that of the
Senate. And with all these different rules,
regulations &c., &c., the accomplished
lobbyist must be familiar. He is not a
man who confines himself to the corridors
of the capitol only. He "operates" all
over.

The Gentleman Lobbyist

is a square, honorable man, who never
pretends that he needs money with which
to bribe congressmen. He requires to be
paid, and well paid, too, for his time and
services, for the knowledge of men and
things in Washington which he brings to
the aid of his client, and for his personal
expenses. To keep on friendly, visiting
terms with so many men as he must know
in order to be useful to his client, costs "a
power of money." But he never pretends
that he needs his client's money to pay to
congressmen for their votes, or to officers
in any of the executive departments for fa-
vorable decisions.

The Lobbyist is a Legitimate Out- growth of our Institutions.

And for this reason: viz, that there is no
government on the face of the earth from
which it is so difficult for the private citi-
zen to get a just claim. Understand me
that I am not here expressing an individual
opinion, but that of every eminent law-
yer who has ever been brought into pro-
fessional contact with the executive offi-
cers of the government, or with Congress.
Black, Cushing, Evans and other distin-
guished lawyers will endorse my state-
ment. Every official, from the \$1,200 clerk
up to the Head of a Department, appears
to consider it a duty to regard all claim-
ants and their attorneys as swindlers; and
proceeds to investigate every claim from
that prejudiced standpoint. And most
senators and representatives shrink from
introducing and advocating a private
claim of any magnitude, however just it
may be, for fear that they may be suspect-
ed of being in a "job." There could not
be, for example, a claim more just than
those known as the "French spoliation
claims." The government has long since
received from France the money due the
claimants; but, although Mr. Seward, Sum-
ner and other equally eminent men en-
deavored, for a quarter of a century, to get
the bill through Congress, they failed. An-
other thing has operated to make

The Lobby as an Institution.

And it is this. The policy of this govern-
ment has been opposed to what is termed
commercial preference. The State govern-
ments have also followed in the same track.
General incorporation laws have been pas-
sed in most States, allowing any citizens, un-
der certain restrictions, to prosecute manu-
facturing, trading and other enterprises;
but there has been ever a disposition to look
with a jealous and envious eye upon any
proposition to give Federal or State aid to a
particular enterprise. I am not finding
fault with this feeling. I merely state it.
For example: About a quarter of a century
ago, there was a contest for supremacy
between the Cunard (English) and Collins
(American) lines of ocean steamers. The
policy of the British government, and which
its people and its press have ever upheld, is
to consider its men of enterprise, in every
walk of life, who create its wealth and its
power, and contribute to its prestige and its
glory, as men whom it is profitable to the
nation at large to sustain. So the Cunards
got the sympathy of the masses in England,
the aid of the press of the country, not in
solid agate at a dollar a line, but free, and
in editorial type and column, and last, but
not least, liberal appropriations from par-
liament. The entire people of England
were determined that Cunard, the English-
man, should not be beaten by Collins, the
Yankee, in what they very properly consid-
ered an enterprise which, if their man suc-
ceeded, would be a thousandfold more ben-
eficial to the people of Great Britain than to
Cunard himself. But how was it with

E. K. Collins,

one of the ablest and most enterprising
commercial men that this country, or any
other, has ever produced. Alone, he had
to fight the nation-backed Englishman. I
knew him well, and helped him all I could.
But I found, and so did his other friends
that American legislators, and American
merchants, cared not a fig for the national
maritime prestige which would result from
the success of Collins. All they saw was
that a particular line of steamers was ask-
ing aid from the government, and that Col-
lins, himself, was going to be benefited by
it. I found, even, that Wall street men and

and other plutocrats, Whigs and Democrats
alike, who made spread eagle speeches dur-
ing campaigns, went in with the Cunards to
defeat their countryman, Collins. We all
know the result. From the time that the
Collins line of steamers went down, Eng-
land and France have kept gradually gain-
ing on us in the number of ocean steamers
playing between our ports and Europe; and
latterly, even Germany, with her few sea-
ports, bids fair to become our successful ri-
val.

I do not seek to excuse anything un-
lawful, or, even improper, that may have been
done by the Pacific Mail Steamship Com-
pany. I do not know, even by sight, a man
connected with it. But I do not hesitate to
affirm, from my knowledge of many other
leading men of our mercantile marine, that
they are, as a class, more ambitious than
greedy, and that the tendency of most of
their enterprises is to benefit their country
more than themselves. On every sea Ameri-
can lines of steamships have to compete
with foreign lines, nominally private en-
terprises, but virtually backed by national
aid; and it is not surprising that our coun-
trymen should endeavor to get, occasionally
from the government aid similar to that
which foreign lines get from their respect-
ive governments. So they come on here, or
send on, to try to get it. They are able
enough in their own pursuits; but they are
green in the sinuosities of society, legisla-
tion and department business at the nation-
al capital. So they have to employ the ca-
pacity and experience of others—lobbyists.
Irwin and Abert had a perfect right to buy
information as to how to prosecute their
plans, from men not legislators. The only
thing for which they can or should be pun-
ished is an offer to buy the vote of a con-
gressman; and there has not been elicited,
as yet, any testimony to that effect.

A. F. B.

LATE NEWS.

Henry L. Dawes was elected United States
Senator on the second ballot, Jan. 16th from
Massachusetts. Dawes received 140; Adams,
98; Abbott, 10; Hoar, 9. Rest scattering.

The Legislature of New York, in joint
convention, Jan. 19th elected Francis D.
Kiernan United States Senator.

Whitlaw Reid, of the New York Tribune,
was arrested on the 18th of Jan., on a war-
rant issued by the Police Court at the in-
stance of ex-Governor Shepherd, for libel,
in charging in the Tribune that Shepherd
had brought bankruptcy on the District of
Columbia, for the purpose of extricating
himself from financial difficulty, and for
awarding fraudulent and unjust contracts.
Reid gave satisfactory assurance of his ap-
pearance to-morrow before the Police
Court.

Lieutenant-Governor Latta, of Penn-
sylvania, was inaugurated, Jan. 19th, and
he made a speech denouncing the military
interference in Louisiana.

The Legislature balloted Jan. 19th for
United States Senator. In the Senate, Wal-
lace, Dem., received 18 votes, Allison, Rep.,
29. House—Wallace, 107; Allison, 88.

In the Senate Jan. 19 the ballot for Sen-
ator from Maine stood: Hamlin, 27; Talbot
30. House—Hamlin, 82; Talbot 49.

Both houses voted for U. S. Senator from
Indiana Jan. 19th. McDonald receiving 23
votes in the Senate and 53 in the House, to
Pratt's 15 in the Senate and 26 in the House,
the rest scattering. McDonald has a major-
ity on joint ballot.

In the House, Jan. 24th, Packer intro-
duced a joint resolution to change the Con-
stitution so that the term of President and
Vice President shall be six years, and the
incumbent ineligible for a second term.—
The previous question was moved and se-
conded, and a lively debate followed.—
The resolution was finally defeated—Yeas,
134; nays 104—less than two-thirds, which
is required to pass it. A large number of
Republicans voted yea, and all the Demo-
crats.

Butler got through a resolution Jan. 24th
to authorize a suit in the U. S. District
Court to dispossess the New Idria Quick-
silver Mining Company, in favor of Mc-
Garran, and the House then adjourned.

Ex-President Andrew Johnson was elected
U. S. Senator for the State of Tennessee
Jan. 24th. His election caused much re-
joicing in Nashville.

Eighteen republican members of the
Wisconsin Legislature have signed an
agreement never to vote for Carpenter for
the Senate. The republicans only have
32 majority on joint ballot, so that this de-
fection defeats Carpenter.

Mrs. Stewart, wife of Senator Stewart, of
Nevada, was recently robbed of some
thousands of dollars' worth of lace, vel-
vets, jewelry &c., by a person employed as
seamstress in her household at Washing-
ton.

Call Off the Army.

Although the President was reluct-
antly forced by the loud voice of
public indignation and the threat of
a break up in his Cabinet to modify
in some degree the insolent tone of
the message which had been pre-
pared for Congress, it is worthy of
notice that he has made no real con-
cession whatever, and in no wise
changed the situation in Louisiana.
Every word of the message, in its
false statements, quibbles, and wilful
perversion of historical truth, is in-
tended to excuse the violent inter-
ference of the Federal troops who
acted under Kellogg's order as par-
tisan constables, and to justify the
atrocious dispatches of Sheridan
proposing martial law in time of pro-
found peace.

The apologists of the President
pretend that he abandoned a false
position, and is not answerable for the
events which have made the 4th
of January an infamous day in the
political calendar. His declarations
and the papers communicated to the
Senate warrant no such construction.
On the contrary, this message,
though subdued in expression from
the original form, is one of the
gravest signs of Executive exhorbi-
tance, for its utterances are not only
deliberate, but they were recast after
repeated conferences with the Cabi-

net and Republican leaders in both
Houses of Congress, so as to curb
his first outburst of passion and un-
qualified approval of Sheridan's brutal
bulletins.

There is not a syllable in the whole
message which condemns Sheridan,
or even rebukes his vulgar violence.
So far from it, the President express-
ly says "he never proposed to do an
illegal act," and indirectly applauds
the proposition to trample the Con-
stitution under foot and to strangle
the laws, by declaring "he suggested
summary modes of procedure against
them, which, though they cannot be
adopted, would, if legal, soon put
an end to the troubles and disorders
in that State." In other words, the
President only regrets that there is a
legal impediment to a summary
execution of citizens for protesting
against a government of thieves and
ballot stuffers, which he has imposed
upon them by brute force and trans-
parent fraud. He believes in the
policy of no trial and short shrift
for opponents of his corrupt Admin-
istration, and therefore justifies his
Lieutenant General who was detailed
to carry it into effect.

The full and hearty approval of
all Sheridan's acts and declarations
on the 4th and 5th of January ac-
companied the message, as if to re-
iterate that sanction which the Sec-
retary of War had expressed by the
President's direction. Remark Bel-
knap's language in his first telegram
of the 6th of January: "The Presi-
dent and all of us have full confi-
dence in and thoroughly approve your
course." Not satisfied with that
strong approbation of what had
been done and said by Sheridan, the
Secretary of War sent him a second
telegram on the same day to reinforce
the first, in which he said: "Be as-
sured that the President and Cabinet
confide in your wisdom, and rest in
the belief that all acts of yours have
been and will be judicious. This I
intended to say in my brief telegram.

The President had all Sheridan's
dispatches before him when these
answers were sent. He knew ex-
actly what the facts were, and he ap-
proved everything in lump, and gave
him in advance a certificate of ap-
proval for whatever he might choose
to do. In his message he does not
take back, qu lify, or palliate one
word of this commendation. Quite
the reverse for those telegrams were
faunted in the face of the country,
as if to show the President's contempt
for the excitement which they had
caused, and his entire sympathy
with Sheridan.

But this is not all. If the Presi-
dent had intended in any way to
satisfy the country, and restore the
peace which he alone has disturbed,
he would at once have withdrawn
Sheridan, and thus have given some
token of a desire to retract his false
steps. He has not raised a hand in
that direction, or manifested the
least disposition to admit error.
Sheridan stands precisely where he
did on the 5th of January, backed
by the President and the whole pow-
er of the Administration, more re-
vengeful in spirit because of the po-
pular censure of his conduct, and
thirsting for a pretext to let slip the
dogs of war.

There can be no peace and no
prosperity while this military satrap
is kept in Louisiana as a living men-
ace and outrage. Take away the
troops, give back the guarantees of
the Constitution, let the people,
black and white, manage their own
affairs, just as we do in New York,
and tranquility will at once be cer-
tain. That is the remedy for this
disease, and not a dime should be
voted for the army without such a
condition. The minority in the
House have the power to restrain the
excesses of the President, if they
have the courage and the purpose
to act unitedly on the Army bill
with the spirit they have shown for
far less reason on the Civil Rights
bill.—New York Sun.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21st.—The fol-
lowing is the resolution in the case
of Cannon, Delegate from Utah, re-
ported from the Committee on Reso-
lutions:

Resolved, That George Q. Cannon,
a delegate from Utah, being found,
upon due consideration of evidence
submitted, and not contradicted by
Cannon, to be an actual polygamist,
and to have married his fourth wife,
having three wives living, in the
month of August, 1865, in open and
notorious violation of the law of
July 1, 1862, forbidding such mar-
riage, and declaring the same to be
punishable by fine and imprisonment
and it happens that he still main-
tains his polygamous practices in
defiance of the law, is deemed un-
worthy to occupy a seat in the House
of Representatives as such delegate,
and that he be expelled therefrom.

PANAMINT A HUMBUG.—The Eure-
ka (Nev.) Sentinel says: From a let-
ter received a day or two since from
Panamint, we learn that that much
lauded district has received a very
black eye. On the 6th instant, Jones
and Stewart discharged all the men
employed by them, and no work is
to be done until spring. Everybody
is sick of the camp. It is generally
understood that the company is en-
deavoring to sell out to English cap-
italists. The prospects of the camp
are far from encouraging. The sen-
sational stories are the results of re-
ports circulated in the interests of
the company. Panamint, in the es-
timation of many, is only one more
addition to the list of humbugs.

Speaking of the road world,
much can be said on both sides.

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CRAT.

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alogue Prices.

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faction guaranteed.

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Boise City, Feb. 1, 1875. n391y

Cattle Sale

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned will Sell at
PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Slough
House, about nine miles below Baker City,
on

Saturday, 6th day of March,
1875, about ONE HUNDRED head of Cat-
tle—Forty five head of which are good Milk
Cows.

TERMS OF SALE.—On all amounts over
Twenty Dollars, one year's time, will be given
on note with good security, with one per
cent. interest per month.

J. MANSFIELD.

Slough House, Feb. 1, 1875. n391d

Settle Up.

Having sold out my business
in Baker City to Fred. Dill, it becomes
necessary for me to settle my accounts. All
those indebted to me to settle by coming
forward and settling their accounts immedi-
ately, by so doing they will save cost.

JOHN EPPINGER.

Baker City, Feb. 1, 1875. n391f

DOLLARS

TO THE AMOUNT OF TWO MILLION
FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ARE
TO BE DISTRIBUTED ON THE 27th FEB-
RUARY BY THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF
KENTUCKY, UPON THE OCCASION OF
THEIR FIFTH AND LAST CONCERT.

Drawing Certain or Money Refunded.

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 Gifts, 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.....	950,000

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,
Louisville, Ky.
n391d

Fred. A. Bohna's

SALOON,

AT THE OLD STAND OF

Bamberger & Frank,

BAKER CITY, OREGON.

FRED. A. BOHNA

Respectfully informs the citi-
zens of Baker City and the Public
generally, that he has purchased the inter-
est of Bob. McCord in the above

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" will be
pleased at all times to have his friends give
him a call.

FRED. A. BOHNA.

Baker City, Jan. 20, 1875. n391f

BAKER CITY MARKET.

FRED. DILL Respectfully in-
forms the citizens of Baker City that he
has purchased from John Eppinger 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, Feb. 1, 1875. n391f

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the undersigned has been ap-
pointed administrator of the Estate of John
Mangin, deceased; all persons having claim
against said estate are notified to present
them, with the proper vouchers, to the un-
dersigned, at his residence in Jordan Valley,
Baker County, Oregon, within Six months
from the date of this Notice.

Dated January 26th, 1875.

n391d WILLIAM MANGIN.

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