

Bedrock Democrat.

J. M. SHEPHERD, Editor.

Baker City, Feb. 17, 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 paper pub-
lished in the State. We put no man's name
on our subscription list unless we have orders
so to do.

EASTERN OREGON.

As spring approaches we, with others in
this portion of the State, are constantly in
the receipt of letters, making inquiry in re-
lation to our soil, climate, propensities,
health, schools, taxes, etc., and wish us to
answer them. This we have done hereto-
fore in the DEMOCRAT, and in as truthful
and as fair a manner as we know how. It
is a subject hard to write upon and please
all parties, and therefore we have and will
continue to give facts as we see and believe
them to be, without any intention to de-
ceive any one who is seeking information
in relation to this portion of Oregon.

What is known as Eastern Oregon is that
portion of the State lying east of the Cas-
cade range of Mountains, embracing Wasco,
Umatilla, Grant, Union and Baker counties;
it is bounded on the north by the Columbia
River and Washington Territory, on the
east by Snake river and Idaho Territory,
and on the South by California and Utah,
and embraces considerable more than one-
half of the area of the State. The country
is well watered by the Columbia and Snake
Rivers and their tributaries. The valleys
along the various streams which meander
through the whole extent of this portion of
Oregon, are fine agricultural and hay land;
the foot hills immediately surrounding the
valleys are beginning to attract attention,
and are looked upon by those who have tested
their productiveness, as being equal to the
valleys for every thing except hay, and for
small grain and fruit they are the best.

The whole country is covered with fine
bunch grass, and the higher the altitude the
finer the grass becomes. The mountains
which surround the valley are, as a general
thing, covered with fine timber, consisting
of the various kinds of pine, fir and tamar-
rac, while cottonwood and willow are to be
found along the water courses in the valleys.
The mountains abound with bear, deer, an-
telope and elk, with other small game, and
the streams with trout, salmon trout, sal-
mon and other fish in great abundance. We
have no cat-fish, pike, or buffalo, which are
so plentiful in the waters of the Mississippi
River. Our trout, salmon trout and salmon
are as fine fish as the waters of the world
afford.

In the early settlement of this section of
country it was considered that the soil was,
in a measure, good for nothing for agricul-
tural purposes, and that the only business
that could be followed here profitable was
that of stock raising; that our soil was not
fit for cultivation or agricultural purposes.
The experience of our farmers for the past
three or four years has put to flight this er-
roneous idea, and it is now a demonstrated
fact that the soil of Eastern Oregon is equal
in productiveness to any in the State.

Persons on first visiting our sagebrush,
alkali plains are impressed with the same
idea that first obtained among our settlers,
that nothing could be grown on such soil as
they saw spread out before them, but ob-
servation teaches the one that such is not the
fact, and actual experience teaches the other
that their first impressions were wrong, and
that the soil of our sagebrush alkali plains
produces everything entrusted to its gener-
ating properties equal to any other soil, and
actual experience demonstrates a further
fact, which is that the longer such land is
cultivated the better the soil becomes, and
the better the yield per acre. The cause of
this is conceived to be from the fact that
cultivation has a tendency to destroy the al-
kali properties with which the soil original-
ly was so perfectly impregnated. In the
Willow Creek and Burnt River valleys, first
rate corn is raised where the sagebrush used
to stand so large and thick that it was al-
most impossible to drive a wagon. In Pow-
der River Valley our best cultivated farms
produce from thirty to sixty bushels of wheat
to the acre; and of oats from fifty to one
hundred bushels to the acre, a great por-
tion of our lands to produce good crops of
wheat, oats, and barley, needs irrigation, as
a general thing—some seasons this is not
necessary—which can be done at small cost,
by digging ditches connecting with the in-
numerable small streams which have their
heads and fountains in the hills and moun-
tains which surround our valleys. The val-
leys are generally very level and water can
be carried onto them at almost every point.

As a general thing the climate is pleasant
both winter and summer—this winter being
an exception, it having been colder than was
ever known here before. The mercury hard-
ly ever goes below zero, and then for some
five or six days only, and never above 100.
Farmers, as a general thing, do not have to
feed their stock cattle during the winter.
The water is pure and healthy. There is
plenty of land that can be bought cheap, al-
so plenty that can be taken as homesteads or
entered. There is considerable land in this
portion of the State which has not yet been
surveyed.

The mines in Eastern Oregon are a great
source of wealth. The placer mines have
been worked since 1862, and are still paying
well. Quartz mining is carried on quite ex-
tensively, and bids fair to become the lead-
ing business of this portion of the State.
There are being new discoveries of quartz
made almost daily, and new mills and other
machinery for working quartz are being con-
stantly erected. The mines are the markets
to which our farmers have to look for the
sale of their surplus products. Our farmers

are not farming as extensively as they would
if they could find ready sale for what their
land would produce. We are in want of the
means of quick and cheap transportation to
outside markets. As it is now the great staple,
for export, is cattle.

All kinds of vegetables grow in this por-
tion of the State, and the yield per acre is
immense. They are of the finest flavor and
will compare favorably with those of any
other country. Apples, pears, peaches,
plums and all kinds of small fruit do well
in Grand Ronde Valley, and we have no rea-
son to believe that such will not be the case
in all other portions of Eastern Oregon. The
flavor of fruit raised here is better than that
of the Wallamette valley, and we believe it
will ultimately be found that fruit raising
will be a great source of wealth to our citi-
zens.

We do not claim that we have all the good
and no evils to contend with in this section
of the State. The Wallamette and Rogue
river valleys are fine bodies of land but we
have as good on our creeks and rivers, and our
uplands are better for all purposes than are
those west of the Cascades, our lands are
as good or better than those for agricul-
tural purposes and for stock grazing the peo-
ple of that section of the State seek and use
ours. Our winters are pleasant, with just
sufficient cold weather to make our country
healthy and invigorating. We have none,
or very little of the rain with which the peo-
ple west of the Cascades have to contend
from about the first of Dec. until in the
spring, sometimes as late as the first of May.
Our country is as rich as any other portion
of the Pacific coast in minerals and the pre-
cious ores, and the interests and resources
are so diversified that we care not what a
man's occupation may be, he can find profit-
able employment. We have traveled all
over the State, and the better we become ac-
quainted with this portion the more we be-
come convinced that this is a good place for
either a rich or a poor man to locate, if he
wishes to enjoy good health, and make a pleas-
ant and comfortable home. We have a
wealthy and contented population, which is
steadily increasing. We have good society,
schools, churches, etc., in advance of other
countries of our age. And, there is now a
prosperity, that at no far distant day, that we
will be connected with the outside world by
one or more railroads—then, indeed, this
will be a favored land, and if a live, healthy,
energetic, go-a-head man cannot make a liv-
ing here, and accumulate wealth, he might
as well sell out and quitte business.

The above article is written in answer to
a letter of inquiry received by our friend
W. F. Levens from Mr. Thos. S. Moore, of
Tipton, Missouri, and the statements we
have made we believe to be as near correct
as possibly can be given.

THE SITUATION.

Under the above head Harper's Weekly,
edited by one of the ablest and most honest
Republicans in New York, George Will-
iam Curtis, thus sets forth the political
situation. We commend it to the respect-
ful attention of those who endorse Grant's
Administration:

"The chief political question before the
country is one of administration. There is
no serious proposition to disturb the final
settlements of the war, however their wis-
dom may be questioned. The Demo-
crats, indeed, would undoubtedly leave
the amendments to take care of them-
selves, would paralyze them as much as pos-
sible, but they would not attempt more—
Moreover, the Democratic party is so hope-
less because of the recent Republican de-
feats, and the election of 1876 is so near,
that a third or a new party organization is
out of the question, and the next President
will be elected either by the Democrats or
the Republicans. Amidst the general Repub-
lican disaster there is, however, pro-
found apprehension of the consequences
of Democratic restoration. The real ele-
ments and tendencies of that party, which
are very different from those of its doctrin-
aires, are essentially reactionary to the
movement of the last fifteen years, which,
with all its errors, is a movement of na-
tional union, of liberty, and progress—
Thousands of votes which have helped to
defeat the Republicans during the last few
months are those of men who are so to
speak, naturally Republican, and who
would greatly prefer to see that party truly
inspired and wisely managed, in the
ascendant. They feel, however, that there
is nothing but calamity to be expected of
the present Republican course, and they
decline to share the responsibility of the
result.

"The consequence of this situation is
that the Republican party is in great peril.
The most sanguine Republican can hardly
suppose that if the election were to take
place next month, a Republican President
would be elected. Nothing is gained by
beating gongs and tom-toms, and vociferat-
ing that such a view is cowardly and false
and comforting to the enemy. The way to
escape danger is not to shut your eyes, but
to open them. Republicans know perfectly
well that in saying that the party is di-
vided and disheartened we speak the sim-
ple and obvious truth, and that nothing is
plainer than that there must be a radical
change, or the result is fatally sure. Is,
then, the cause of justice and of equal
rights, the dominance of the intelligence
and conscience of the country in the govern-
ment, not worth saving? Shall no effort
be made? It is objected to the Vice-
President's late letter that he suggests no
method of accomplishing what he states to
be desirable results. He pronounces for
change, but he does not specify changes.
But if we see what has alienated the con-
fidence and chilled the enthusiasm of
the party, we can also see how they are
to be restored. What, then, can be done?
—The President can emphatically dis-
claim all thought of a third term. The
suggestion of such a purpose may have been
a joke, but the consequences were not com-
ical. A word well spoken and in season
would have been most serviceable, but it
was withheld. If the proper and plain
declaration were now made, it would be
late, indeed, but the subject is not merely
personal to him, it affects the party, and
it would relieve the public jealousy of
office-holding interference in elections,
which is more positive than ever. If it is
supposed at the White House that there is
no feeling upon this subject, and that no-
body really cares, there is an ignorance of
public opinion in that quarter which is an
ill augury for Republicans. The President

also could purge the civil service in such a
way as to show that political activity is
not the tenure of office. His action could
be such as to indicate his consciousness
that he had hitherto failed to satisfy in
this matter the just expectations which he
had excited, and that he had now over-
come the adverse influences which have
thwarted his declared purpose. Here are
two very simple and very practicable
measures which would instantly tend to
revive the confidence of the party and re-
new its energy.

"Again, the President and Congress to-
gether can adopt a policy in the Louisiana
question which shall satisfy the best opin-
ion of the country. They cannot constitu-
tionally remand the State to a Territorial
condition. They cannot order a new
election in Louisiana more than in any
other State. And they cannot recognize
and sustain a fraudulent government any
where. The Republican Committee of
Privileges and Elections in the Senate re-
ported two years ago that if the election of
1872 was not void for fraud, McEnery and
his associates must be recognized. The
Republican sub-committee of investigation
in the House have just reported that a
clear Conservative majority was elected to
the Lower House of the Legislature 1st
November. If Mr. Hoar and his associates
make substantially the same report, the
Kellogg government in Louisiana must be
considered what it is now generally be-
lieved to be, fraudulent and illegal. To
persist in sustaining it after that would be
suicidal folly, and a party which justified
its Administration in maintaining a State
government which its own investigations
had shown to be not the choice of the peo-
ple would be in danger of annihilation at
the polls."

WEBFOOT POLITICIANS.

To the unsophisticated mind Webfoot
politicians present themselves even in the
present advanced stage of science, as a
species hitherto unclassified. Psycholo-
gists have not discovered more of them
than that the governing principle of their
organization was an inordinate desire to
better their own personal interests; and
scientists, with clear heads, have not cared
to further pursue the inquiry. Between
the proud possessor of the collar marked—
"I'm Ben Holladay's dog, whose dog are
you?"—and the happy bearer of the in-
scription—"I'm Corbett's dog, and I'll bite
you!"—the middleman is not safe even
after dog days. Some even of the Demo-
cratic persuasion are found who flaunt the
flag of Joe Teal and Goldsmith, and bare
the brand in defence of the Penitentiary
and its keeper, whose endeavors to break
down the Democratic War-Horse by riding
on his rump and trying to guide him by
the tail, ought to disgust any animal. If
the noble animal would only rear up be-
hind and break Watkinds' neck, no tears
would be shed in Eastern Oregon. As for
Joe Teal and Goldsmith, if they'd only take
what they've got and return to their native
Jerusalem, perhaps an early death-bed re-
pentance might save some of their Chris-
tian associates from bawling Lazarus for
cold water in the next world. Immediately
before election how generous are the
aforesaid politicians in promises to East-
ern Oregon. Every platform is constructed
with reference to the wants of this sec-
tion of the country. They'd promise us
the moon if we'd insist upon it. How their
gentle hearts bleed when they hear that
we have to pay \$22 per ton for all our
freight to Umatilla, measured freight too,
and measured on the principle that the
less you have, the more you pay! How
their bowels of compassion yearn when we
inform them that we pay \$40 per ton, and
sometimes \$60, from Umatilla here, and
what a drawback upon our prosperity it is!
But when we tell them that for three
months in the year that high-toned mo-
nopoly, the O. S. N. Co., run not their
boats, the prairie schooners refuse to plow
the snow, and the aforesaid extortioners
cease to supply us with the necessary goods
for our consumption—why then they fall
all over our collective neck and weep for
sympathy upon our collective bosom—
"You shall have a Wagon Road from Por-
tland to the Dalles!" "You shall have a
railroad!" "You shall have an oppo-
sition on the Columbia River that will carry
your freight from Portland to Umatilla for
not more than 250 per cent on the capital
invested, and that will be cheap for you,
and the bull teamster and cayuse engineer
shall crack their whips in unison and live
happy ever afterwards! Be comforted!—
Just vote for us and we'll fix you!"

The gorgeous vision dazzled our eyes. We
dried our beslobbered shirt. Losom where
they'd wept on us, took it off and waved it
for them, worked for them, voted for them,
—and they "fixed us!" The Webfoot
politicians defeated the Dalles & Sandy
Wagon Road bill, and they will be re-
membered for it. With the pledges of all
parties in its favor, Democrats, Republi-
cans, and that unknown compound called
Oregon Independents, the bill was defeat-
ed, by Webfoot votes in the interest of the
O. S. N. Co's Monopoly. We will be able
to show the men and their masters who
did it, when Gen. Martin Van Buren Brown
gets back from Timbuctoo, where he has
gone to get the House and Senate Journals
printed. He'll be back immediately be-
fore next election. That will be time
enough, and then, perhaps, we'll be able
to get the Session Laws also. And now
comes the news that the infamistal tea-
pots plying between the Dalles and Port-
land are to be bought by the O. S. N. Co.,
and the people of the Dalles are at the Co's
mercy again. Won't that soulless cor-
poration bring the Dalles jurymen a lesson
about learning \$15,000 verdicts against it—
And we are about to get a railroad!—
When? When we build it ourselves!—
That's when.

What is the result of these actions of
Webfoot politicians? It is this: The peo-
ple of Eastern Oregon have no fraternal
feeling with the western portion of the
State. They have no interest in them fur-
ther than the interest the victim has in
the robber who plunders him.

OUR ADA COUNTY LETTER.

BOISE CITY, I. T. Feb. 10th., 1875.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Thinking a few
items from this locality might be of inter-
est to some of your numerous readers, and
as the weather is the most important sub-
ject discussed, I will state that we are hav-
ing our share of it here. The deepest snow-
fall was about the middle of last month—
the snow at that time was twenty-five in-
ches deep, and the thermometer has rang-
ed as low as twenty-five degrees below ze-

ro. The weather still continues cold, and
the snow, at present writing, is about one
foot deep in the valley.

There has been considerable stock lost
along Snake River, from the mouth of the
Payette River up to the Owyhee Ferry—
above that point stock are doing well—
The principal losses, I understand, are by
cattle getting into air-holes along the
river while trying to get water, and out of
a drove of several hundred, the owner,
Wm. Gess, can find only 30; the rest are
supposed to have quenched their thirst in
the placid waters of Old Snake, where they
will make good bait for the sturgeon and
smaller fishes. The owner could find trails
of his cattle leading to the air-holes, but no
tracks returning.

The old War-Horse and Standard Bearer
of Democracy from North Idaho, Hon. S.
S. Fenn, is still here healing himself with
affidavits, the necessary proof to oust Gov.
T. W. Bennett, the Political Trickster and
Carpet-Bagger, from his coveted seat in
the 4th Congress, and I don't think he
will have any trouble in producing suf-
ficient testimony to show how this political
trickster is trying to thwart the wishes of
a majority of the honest voters of Idaho.

There is considerable gossip about the
different mining camps. The reports from
them seem to indicate a favorable season
for mining, as there is deep snow in all the
mountain ranges, and the miners are all
hopeful of a good run in the spring.

There is considerable talk about South
Mountain. About 300 inhabitants are win-
tering there. I presume the richness of
that camp will be thoroughly tested this
season.

The Welser District, a new camp discov-
ered last summer, is attracting some at-
tention. This ore resembles the South
Mountain ore, but later discoveries have
developed richer ores, principally silver
and gold. Some tests made from the
crushing assayed as high as \$1,300 to the
ton.

There is no doubt about the richness and
extent of the mines of Idaho—all that is
wanting is capital and energy to make Ida-
ho the Bonanza of the Pacific Coast.

More anon, S. M. J.

The Public Library's Last Drawing.

—In response to letters and inquiries, we do
not hesitate to say, in the most positive
terms, that the Fifth Concert of the Public
Library of Kentucky will take place Feb-
ruary 27th, beyond the possibility of a doubt.
The death of Gov. Bramlette does not in-
terfere with the business of the office, as the
Board of Trustees have appointed Hon. C.
M. Briggs (Gov. Bramlette's law partner and
the active manager heretofore), to conduct
the office. All the money received is safe in
bank, and will be paid to holders of prizes
immediately after the Drawing, and with the
same certainty and promptness as hereto-
fore. The Drawing will take place as an-
nounced, and those who secure prizes will
get their money beyond the contingency of a
doubt.

ELECTED.—Angus Cameron, Lib-
eral Republican, with Democratic
tendencies, has been elected U. S.
Senator from Wisconsin, in place of
Matt Carpenter Radical.

General Cockrell, Democrat, has
been elected U. S. Senator from
Missouri, in place of Schurz.

C. W. Jones, Democrat, has been
elected U. S. Senator from Florida,
in place of Gilbert, Radical.

The Owyhee Avalanche of Feb.
12th says, the Portland, Dalles and
Salt Lake Railroad Bill was up in
the Senate to-day, and when our dis-
patches closed. Sherman of Ohio,
had moved to lay it on the table, de-
nouncing it as a subsidy bill.

It is generally believed in some of
the counties of Michigan that men
will do more plotting and planning
to rob a hen coop, than would be
necessary to insure a successful bank
burglary.

Lent.

We take the following article from
the Owyhee Avalanche: This stated
season of the Christian year, takes its
name from the Saxon word meaning
spring and is used to denote the
spring fast of forty days in the
Church. This fast has been observ-
ed by the great bulk of the Christian
people of the world, from very early
times in the history of the church,
and at the present time, it is kept in
some manner, and by more than
three hundred millions of people
who bear the Christian name.

We find, however, considerable
variations in the observance of Lent,
both as to the length of the fast, and
also as to the manner in which it has
been kept in different ages, and by
different branches of the Christian
Church.

At first (and undoubtedly during
the lifetime of the Apostles) the
length of the fast was forty hours,
beginning on the afternoon of the
crucifixion and lasting until the
morning of the resurrection. From
the forty hours originally observed
it was lengthened to days and weeks
according to the judgment of differ-
ent churches. Some fasted three
days in the week before Easter, some
four, and some six. A little later,
some extended the fast to three
weeks, others to six, and some
churches appointed certain portions
of seven weeks in succession. It ap-
pears, however, that all the churches
soon agreed to fix the length of the
fast at forty days, as this rule can be
shown to have prevailed very soon
after the time of the apostles. This
length of time was probably settled
upon by the different churches to
correspond with the fast, observed by
Moses, Elias and Christ, which the
Bible informs us, was forty days.

This fast was arranged to begin on
Wednesday, in the seventh week be-
fore Easter, so as to get the number
of forty days, leaving out the inter-
vening Sundays, as Sunday has al-
ways her godly customs for their
own good, as well as the good ex-
ample they may set to all around
them.

She would gladly persuade all so-
ber, thoughtful, serious-minded per-
sons, to make the season of Lent a
season of daily examination, and by
abstaining even from those innocent
pleasures and amusements in which
the gospel allows all to indulge
with temperance, devote the time
and money saved in this way, to ob-
jects of self denial and charity for
the good of others, realizing that "it
is more blessed to give than to re-
ceive." If we adopt her rule during
Lent, the time and the money that
we give for the good of others, what-
ever the effect may be on them, we
shall never look in vain for a bless-
ing on ourselves as the reward of
such good works.

THOMAS E. DICKEY.

ABOUT HAIR.—A correspondent of
the Philadelphia Press writes: "I
have recently learned some interest-
ing facts respecting a manufacture
in which every female head through-
out the land is interested, namely,
the preparation of human hair and
its transformation into switches,
ringlets, etc. The largest establish-
ment of this nature in the world ex-
ists in Germany. It is situated in
a town called Wetzlar, in the valley
of the Lahn. It is the depot to
which the travelling collectors of
hair bring their wares to dispose of,
and so extensive are its transactions
that their wares are arranged in bales
each containing three and four hun-
dred pounds of hair. These bales
each contain a heterogeneous mass
of human locks of every shade and
texture, from raven black to flaxen
blonde, from horsehair coarseness to
silkiness. This is the materia
in the rough, and very dirty and
disgusting are often the peasant-
gown tresses when brought into
the factory. But fear nothing, la-
dies fair, respecting the cleanliness
of your alien locks; all the hair is
thoroughly boiled before being
placed in the hands of the work-girls
of whom 600 are employed in this
establishment. The hair when dried
and smoothed, is then carefully
sorted according to color and length.
Good brown hair of average length
is worth about \$75 a pound; the
highest priced hair is pure white,
long tresses of which are sold, not
by the pound but by the single hair,
being valued at about half a cent.
The most valuable of the natural
hues is pale gold; a switch of that
color was displayed valued at nearly
\$100, even in that wholesale mart.
The greatest curiosity there was a
switch of light brown hair measur-
ing six feet in length, and for which
\$100 had been paid to the original
owner thereof; this unparalleled
braid is not to be sold, but is to be
reserved for exhibition at our Cen-
tennial."

ANDY JOHNSON ELECTED.—Tennes-
see has perhaps done well in sending
Andy to the Senate. Under other cir-
cumstances than the present we
should think his election undesirable.
But now there is an eternal
fitness in sending him to Washing-
ton where he can confront Grant,
and by his powerful logic and abili-
ties make the military hero tremble
upon the throne he occupies. To see
Andy Johnson come to the front
again reminds us of the revolution
that swept him away, which, like
the ebbing tide, has at last turned
back and restores all the wrecks it
made. Andy Johnson is a type of
resurrected liberty, and his election
will have a wonderful effect in rivet-
ing the impression that the dynasty
that has upheld Grant, totters to its
fall. We are therefore glad that
Tennessee has offered Grant the
most withering rebuke he has yet
felt. He would have infinitely pre-
ferred Jeff. Davis in the Senate to
Andy Johnson. The whole country
is delighted with the result in Ten-
nessee, and Andy Johnson will walk
into the Senate chamber with the
prestige of a second Washington.
He will exercise an influence in that
body that will be felt in the remotest
corners of the country. Well, it
does look as if things were getting
pretty near right.—Plattsburg, Mo.
Lever.

A Cairo man warns people not to
trust his wife, and she retorts by
saying that he'll go without clothes
all summer before she'll take in
washing to rig him out again.

Oats may be good to soak the
dampness out of wet boots, but how
many St. Louis men can afford to
keep thirty bushels of oats on hand
for that purpose?

The Duluth woman who put the
kerosene can on the stove hearth
while she went out to trade with a
peddler, is now keeping house in a
barn, kindly loaned for the occasion.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Estray Notice.

TAKEN UP by the undersigned,
living near Pocatontos, in Wingville
Precinct, Baker County, Oregon, on the
2nd day of February 1875, an estray mare
with black main and tail, a white star in the
forehead and nose, and a narrow white
streak or strip connecting the same. No
marks or brands perceptible, about 14 hands
high, supposed to be three years old—ap-
praised by S. Isen, J. P. of Wingville Pre-
cinct, at thirty dollars.
February, 7th, 1875.
n41m4

JAMES AKERS.

DEXTER

Will make the season of
1875, at the farm of George Eb-
bell, near Pocatontos, about nine miles from
Baker City. DEXTER is a handsome dark
apple bay, seven years old, 16 1/2 hands high
with fine form and action.
TERMS—\$10.00 to insure.
Mares from a distance will be pastured.
n41m4. GEORGE EBELL.

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.

WOOD HAULERS

TAKE NOTICE.

SEALED BIDS will be receiv-
ed by the undersigned, at his Office at
the Virtue Mine, until

February 20, 1875,

at 12 o'clock, M., for the delivery of
2,000 Cords of Seasoned Pine Wood,
to the Virtue Mine as follows: 200 Cords in
April, and 300 Cords each month thereafter
until the Contract is completed.

Payments will be made as follows: Three
quarters of Contract Price will be paid each
month, one quarter will be retained as a
guarantee of full compliance with contract.
The right to reject any and all bids is here-
by reserved.
For further particulars, enquire of the un-
dersigned.

M. HYDE,

Supt. V. G. M. Co.

Feb. 10, 1875. n40i2

Cattle Sale

AT

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. n39td

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN From
the Subscriber's ranch on or about the
10th 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 Kk 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
meor giving information in relation to their
whereabouts to the undersigned will be lib-