

Bedrock Democrat.

J. M. SHEPHERD, Editor.

Baker City, March 8, 1875.

THE BEDROCK DEMOCRAT

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

Circulation 900 copies.

P. D. & S. L. RAILROAD.

Our excuse for again referring to the P. D. & S. L. Railroad is for the purpose of showing to our readers how it was killed, and to place the action of our Senators in the matter before the public, that they may have the full benefit of the record they made on the subject. On the 12th of February the bill was called up by Senator Kelly from the Committee on Railroads. Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, stated that he was chairman of the Committee, and that he was opposed to the bill. Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, moved to lay the bill on the table before it was even read, but at the earnest solicitation of Senators Kelly and Mitchell, he at last agreed to withdraw his motion—the bill was read, and Senator Kelly made some pertinent and appropriate remarks in favor of the bill, and then gave way to Senator Mitchell, who also made an able speech in favor of the passage of the bill. He was followed by Senator Sherman in opposition. The bill was amended so as to make it "a standard gauge road with good quality of iron." After which the question was on the adoption of the bill as amended. We now give the action of the Senate, from the Congressional Record of Feb. 13th, which is as follows:

"The Vice President. The question is on the amendment as amended. Mr. Sherman. In order to test the sense of the Senate, if it is agreeable to the Senator from Oregon—it is not—I will not do it—I move to lay the bill on the table. If the Senator prefers a direct vote on the passage of the bill, I will not make the motion. Mr. Mitchell. I prefer a vote on the passage of the bill. Mr. Sherman. Very well; I withdraw the motion. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont. I ask for the yeas and nays on the question. The yeas and nays were ordered. Mr. Frelinghuysen. The original bill was a land grant but the amendment is a subsidy. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont. It increases very much the subsidy in the original grant. Mr. Sherman. I suppose it is understood by the Senate that this is to be a test vote, because the amendment itself is the whole bill. The original bill being a land grant, as I understand, the amendment proposes a subsidy in lieu of it. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont. I will state to the Senator from Oregon that the original bill is not a land grant, but is a lesser subsidy than that provided in the amendment. In the original bill it was \$10,000 per mile that the United States was to guarantee the interest upon. In the substitute they are to guarantee interest to the extent of \$5,000 a mile. The Vice President. The question is on the amendment as amended. The question being taken by yeas and nays, resulted—yeas 19, nays 37; as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Boggs, Boreman, Cameron, Clayton, Davis, Dennis, Dorsey, Flanagan, Goldwater, Hitchcock, Johnson, Kelly, Merrimon, Mitchell, Patterson, Pease, Ramsey, West, and Windom—19. NAYS—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Anthony, Bayard, Boutwell, Chandler, Deland, Cragin, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Ferry of Michigan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Gordon, Hager, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Harlan, Harvey, Howe, Ingalls, McCready, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Oglesby, Pratt, Ransom, Robertson, Sargent, Sausbury, Schurz, Sherman, Sprague, Stevenson, Stewart, Thurman, Washburn, and Wright—37.

ABSENT—Messrs. Brownlow, Carpenter, Conover, Cooper, Jones, Lewis, Logan, Morton, Norwood, Pettit, Spencer, Stockton, Tipton, and Wade—14. So the amendment was rejected. The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment. The Vice President. The question is now on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading. Mr. Edmunds. I ask for the yeas and nays on the question. The yeas and nays were ordered. Mr. Sherman. I suggest to the Senator from Vermont that we take the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill. Mr. Edmunds. This is the third reading of the bill, which is practically the same thing. The yeas and nays being taken, resulted—yeas 2, nays 49; as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Anthony, Bayard, Boggs, Boutwell, Chandler, Cragin, Davis, Dennis, Dorsey, Flanagan, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Ferry of Michigan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Goldwater, Gordon, Hager, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Harlan, Harvey, Howe, Ingalls, McCready, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Oglesby, Pratt, Ransom, Robertson, Sargent, Sausbury, Schurz, Sherman, Sprague, Stevenson, Stewart, Thurman, Washburn, and Wright—2. NAYS—Messrs. Boreman, Brownlow, Carpenter, Clayton, Conover, Cooper, Dorsey, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Jones, Kelly, Lewis, Logan, Mitchell, Morton, Norwood, Patterson, Pease, Ramsey, Scott, Spencer, Stockton, and Tipton—49. So the bill was rejected.

In connection with this subject we are permitted to publish the following letter, which speaks for itself. From this letter it will be seen that the prospect for the speedy building of this road is not injured by the defeat of the bill before Congress, and, we think, in the long run, it will be better for the road that the bill did not pass. The Company was to give the Government too much for too little. But to the letter:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18th, 1875. JOHN BRATTAIN—DEAR SIR:—Of course you have heard of the defeat of our bill. The big railroads were willing to see us test the Senate, not believing that our defeat would seal their fate. But it flattened them out with their heavy debts on their shoulders, while I had just been notified that the representative of English capitalists would sail on the 17th (yesterday) to meet me here, and requesting me to remain and complete negotiations. They preferred to invest without our bill, unless materially amended. At their request I remain till the 1st of March, when they will be here.

Yours &c., W. W. CHAPMAN.

One of the most interesting and holy-contested law suits ever known in Michigan arose from the fact that two women claimed the same waterfall.

A Nevada man who had seven homely daughters, got a paper to hint that he had seven eggs filled with gold in his cellar, and every girl was married in five months.

Everyday cheerfulness is one of the great virtues. Dentist ballad—"Oh, who can tell the jaws we feel?"

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15th, 1875.

A Struggle for Life—Dead at Last.

In recording the opinions, aims and acts of the representatives of the republican party in this Congress, at this particular juncture, a man runs the risk of being thought by the superficial reader to be a mere partisan writer more anxious to encourage his party than to state the truth; because he makes statements one day that he contradicts the next—indeed, often makes contradictory statements in the same editorial or letter. But that is not the writer's fault; for it must be remembered that in referring to the republican party in Congress, he does not attempt to record the condition and purposes of a healthy, vigorous organization under a clear-headed and accepted leader, united alike on principles and on well defined measures for giving peace and prosperity to the country, but the fitful vagaries of a party "struck with death," and having, therefore, no other aim than self-preservation, by any means, and at whatever sacrifice of principle. That has been about the condition of the Republican party since the Fall elections. Hence I have been obliged to say, one day, that the Senate Republican caucus had determined on a certain course in regard to Louisiana; on another, that the House caucus of the same party had resolved so and so, in regard to Arkansas, Mississippi or Alabama—and, a few days after, I have been obliged to record a modification or radical change of purpose of the party on account of its having been discovered that, on certain measures, the President and some influential senators and representatives would not abide by the decision of a congressional caucus. Perhaps I am describing the condition of the Republican party in Congress more as it was two weeks ago than as it now is. Since the passage of the Civil Rights Bill by the House, it has been no longer moribund, but DEAD—dead I mean as an organization; every member acting on his own hook. Some contrive to fight bravely to the last for the "lost cause"; others have organized themselves into little bands for the future support of their respective favorites for the presidential race of '76—Grant, Blaine and Conkling; and these cliques detest and malign each other more than they do the Democrats and Liberal Republicans. A dozen or more of these demoralized persons meet together three or four evenings a week to devise some measure to introduce to the House which will afford them an opportunity to vote with the opposition, and to dissolve for all time their connection with the Republican party. Last, but not least, there is an industrious clique comprised chiefly of men who retire from public life on the 4th of next March, never to enter it again—scum which the anomalous state of affairs in the South, growing out of the late war, raised temporarily to the surface. These men are banded together to take advantage of the late modifications of the rules of the House, and rush through the last few days of the session, as many as possible of the numerous schemes for plundering the people to which I have heretofore referred—any bill that "there's money in."

The Civil Rights Bill

is not so sure, after all, to pass the Senate. Grant will exert all his influence to have the mixed school clause inserted; not that he expects it to pass in that form, but that his game, now, is to appear the champion of the negroes and the white extremists of the Republican party. Butler and he have been hop-nobbling frequently since the bill passed the House; and pains have been taken to make the leading colored men believe that Grant is in favor of the insertion of the mixed school clause, and that, if they, the negroes, desire it, he will veto the bill if sent to him in its present form, provided it reaches him soon enough to have it sent back to Congress and amended before the close of the session. But the intelligent darkies here have been wavering some time in their faith in Grant. They say that, some time ago, before the party became altogether demoralized and disrupted, and when Grant was persuaded by his parasites that he could be re-nominated in '76, he did not hesitate to express his hostility to the Civil Rights Bill, and to declare that he would veto it, if sent to him for approval; and that only after the republicans, even in Massachusetts, rebuked his third-term aspirations by going over by brigades to the Opposition last Fall, did he pronounce himself favorable to the bill, thinking thereby to force himself upon the National Republican Convention by first obtaining the nomination of a National Convention of colored men. The darkies here think that Grant's course in Louisiana and his late message on Arkansas affairs are prompted by the same motives. Their faith in the Republican party is also growing "small by degrees, and beautifully less," although they still have confidence in here and there an individual member. They say, and truly, too, that if Congress had really wanted to pass the Civil Rights Bill in its original form, it could have done so years ago, when its majority in both Houses was overwhelming. They are particularly indignant at the ingratitude of the scalawags and carpet-baggers who voted against the bill in the House, even in its present modified form, and it is hardly to be wondered at, for none of these men could even have been elected a constable by the white voters of the congressional districts which they misrepresent. Finally, the most intelligent of the colored men of Washington, some of whom are among the chief officers of their National Committee, intimate pretty strongly that their people are rapidly progressing to the conclusion that the best thing they can do, under the circumstances, is to vote solidly against the next Republican candidate for the Presidency, and give the new-departure democracy a trial.

John Young Brown of Kentucky

has received friendly and encouraging letters from nearly every State in the Union in relation to his controversy with B. F. Butler, for which he was censured by a vote of the Republican majority of the House. No one pretends, not even Mr. Brown himself, that his language was strictly parliamentary; but, whatever the rules of the House may be, his custom has been, every since it has been under Republican rule, to pass over unnoticed language not only as denunciatory as that of Mr. Brown, but more violent, and

threatening in tone and gesture, and, what Brown's was not, often coarse and vulgar. The partisan malice that actuated the Republicans in this matter will be apparent when it is considered that the injured Butler is one of the most foul-mouthed men in the House. His attacks on Bingham, of Ohio, Farnsworth, of Illinois, both of which I heard, contained perhaps the most brutal and insulting language ever used by one member of a legislative body to another. And he is at it all the time. And Dawes, who introduced a resolution to expel Brown is not so bad as Butler, only because he does not know how to be. He has the requisite vulgarity, but not the ability. Hale, of New York, who introduced the vote of censure is also a violent and vindictive speaker, eternally quarrelling with some one. The Democratic side of the House tried in vain to have read, at the clerk's desk, choice extracts from the speeches of these three persecutors of Brown—Butler, Dawes and Hale of New York—that the House might compare their language with that of Brown, before voting on the question of censuring him. But the Speaker, who wants to make all the Republican friends he can between now and '76, ruled the reading out of order. So Brown got a censure which is equivalent to his re-election to the 45th Congress. He has been already re-elected to the 44th.

A. F. B.

The House bill for the admission of Colorado as a State with a Civil Rights constitution passed the Senate Feb. 24th, ayes 43, noes 13. Also, the House bill for the admission of New Mexico as a state, on the same terms as Colorado, passed the Senate, ayes 31, noes 11. Also a bill granting the right of way for the Willamette & Corvallis Narrow gauge Railroad passed the Senate.

A correspondent writing to the Owyhee Avalanche from South Mountain says, "the S. M. C. M. Co. have shut down their smelting works for a short time in consequence of running short of coal. It need not be a matter of surprise that this want of coal exists, for it is no small job to furnish the amount required at this inclement season of the year. Indeed, when the age of the camp is taken into consideration, is surprising that the work has been carried on as successfully as it has. Joel Slack is the chief coal contractor and will in a very short time, have a sufficient quantity in the Company's sheds to warrant them in resuming work. Ore hauling is and will be continued during the suspension of smelting, and a better run than any yet may be anticipated for the next. The bullion awaiting shipment amounts to 52 tons, valued at nearly five hundred dollars per ton, aggregating about \$25,000. The last assay run higher than any previously made. By the last assays I mean the last two or three day's run. An assay is made every day and the company know every morning what the result of the last 24 hours operations are. A daily profit of \$400 to \$800 has been realized for the last month. In stating this fact, I speak from actual knowledge derived from a reliable source. But these are insignificant figures compared with what will be shown next summer. You will then hear of big results. But I cannot dwell upon financial results or monetary affairs."

OUR FIRESIDE FRIEND.—Although a fact already well understood to outside communities and to the whole country population of the Northwest it may not be generally known in mercantile circles and to the general population of Chicago, that the popular weekly household paper, Our Fireside Friend,—has, within a recent period, undergone a clear change of hands, and that the business of the new year began under a new ownership, new management, etc. Our Fireside Friend has come, within the past few years, to be a power in Western families, and a feature in Western literary enterprises; its subscription list, on the day of the recent change numbered over 100,000 names, by far the larger proportion being from country settlements throughout Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and the entire Northwest. Its almost unexampled circulation has led to its general recognition among merchants and business men as one of the best mediums of general advertising afforded in the Northwest. The present ownership of the paper is represented in a stock company known as The Fireside Publishing Company: N. R. Smith, President; J. W. Butler, Treasurer; and W. G. Tucker, Secretary—none of the names of the former management appearing in the new Board. The new administration is characterized by a degree of intelligence, liberality, and practical enterprise, which promises to give Our Fireside Friend still higher rank among our family weeklies, and to render it strictly worthy of its handsome subscription list.

The above extract from a recent issue of the Chicago Tribune, the leading journal of the West, is a timely and graceful compliment which we feel justified in transferring to these columns. The present managers of Our Fireside Friend propose at all times, by their dealings and their conduct of this journal, to deserve all that can be said in its praise.

There will be a total eclipse of the sun on the 5th of next April, when according to the English astronomer Hind, there will be the best opportunity for the observation of totality likely to be offered until toward the close of the century.

The last witness examined by the Alabama Investigating Committee was Gen. Healy, United States Marshal in that State. His testimony shows that the only trouble there arose from the fact that the Government unnecessarily sent United States soldiers into the State. The General testified that all the disturbances that occurred could have been quelled by the State authorities, and that the soldiers had no business there. It appeared in his examination that the negroes were too lazy to vote, and that the object of the military was to compel them to go to the polls and vote the Republican ticket. The witness, when asked directly if the military was sent into the State for that purpose, said he did not know, but such was the actual effect of the presence of soldiers in that State. After giving that testimony the General can make up his mind to resign.

English and American Newspapers.

(From the Erie (Penn.) Dispatch.)

We think there can be no doubt in regard to the vast superiority of American over English newspapers. We once laid a copy of the New York Tribune, the foremost newspaper of America side by side with the London Times, the Tribune was far superior to the "Thunderer" in every respect, except in amount of advertising. Probably no paper in the world goes ahead of the Times in this latter particular. But the Tribune had more domestic and foreign correspondence; more telegraphic news; more literary and scientific information, and a greater amount and variety of reading matter, in general, than the Times, while greatly superior to the latter, in condensed power and vivacity. In fact, the Times with all its acknowledged ability, is so slow and heavy, that it would hardly be tolerated in any city in America. For as a daily outline of what is transpiring in all parts of the world, not only the New York papers, but the leading papers of Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati seem to us far ahead of London's leading paper.

So far as editorial writing is concerned there may be some ground for claiming that the English papers are preferable to the American, though even here we are inclined to think that the editorial columns of the New York Tribune would not suffer by comparison with its great London rival. The Tribune may be less Johnsonian, but it certainly says far more in the same space, and its pithy Saxon phrases are far more likely to be understood than the ponderous and periphrastic though elegant, diction of the Times' leaders. But the work of furnishing elegant and vigorous editorials is only a small part of what is necessary to make a good newspaper. And aside from this, all the British papers that we have had a chance to peruse are utterly deficient in that general enterprise and skill which collects, condenses, and arranges important information of every kind, at home and abroad, so as to present it in a methodical and attractive form. There is actually more genuine news and more interesting miscellany in a single copy of a leading New York, Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati paper than in half a dozen issues of the leading London, Edinburgh and Glasgow papers.

During the Franco-Prussian war we have seen it stated that the London papers got a large amount of their freshest intelligence from the New York Tribune (at least ten days old before it reached them) on account of their want of skill in collecting information. And we have no reason to doubt the statement that no account of the famous battle of Gravelotte, contained in any British paper, was worthy to be mentioned in comparison with the intelligent and graphic narrative of that great contest sent by the cable to the Tribune at an expense of \$4,000 in gold.

Hence, if we wanted to get the most definite and readable view of what is transpiring in various parts of the world, or the best panorama of miscellaneous human life and human pursuits in different countries of the globe, we would not think of looking in the best English papers at the breakfast table to-morrow morning, so long as we could get our hands on the leading papers of America of the same date.

On the 15th of May, 1874, the President found that Elisha Baxter had been duly elected Governor of Arkansas and commanded all persons to submit to the lawful authority of said executive. On the 5th of February, 1875, the same President found that Joseph Brooks was lawfully elected Governor and that the present Government, which peaceably succeeded Baxter, is the result of violence, intimidation and revolution. What sort of man is the President who said one thing last year and contradicts it now?—Quincy Herald.

It has been ascertained that Butler lied in his bullying speech on the civil rights when he stated that he had received a letter from a colored woman of Richmond, complaining that colored girls are being outraged by white men. An investigation shows that the letter was written by a white man, a tool of the administration. The epithets applied by John Young Brown, to the Massachusetts bully were not far out of the way. Can any one contemplating Butler believe in the doctrine of universal salvations.—Quincy Herald.

The last witness examined by the Alabama Investigating Committee was Gen. Healy, United States Marshal in that State. His testimony shows that the only trouble there arose from the fact that the Government unnecessarily sent United States soldiers into the State. The General testified that all the disturbances that occurred could have been quelled by the State authorities, and that the soldiers had no business there. It appeared in his examination that the negroes were too lazy to vote, and that the object of the military was to compel them to go to the polls and vote the Republican ticket. The witness, when asked directly if the military was sent into the State for that purpose, said he did not know, but such was the actual effect of the presence of soldiers in that State. After giving that testimony the General can make up his mind to resign.

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The Springfield Journal says the "sun of liberty has been partially eclipsed, but will soon shine out again" and will "enkindle anew the spirit of patriotism among the people." Yes, it does look that way. Republicanism was defeated in the elections last fall, the Democrats have a majority in the House and give the Administration but little to boast of in the Senate. Chandler and Carpenter have been defeated, the opposition have a majority in the Illinois Legislature, Republicans cannot be relied on any more to carry out the orders of the caucuses, the President has got his foot in the Louisiana and Arkansas business, and the devil is to pay among the Republican Congressmen over the bill intended to secure Grant a third term. The Journal is correct. The sun of liberty is about to shine out again and "enkindle anew the spirit of patriotism among the people."—Quincy Herald.

SLEEPING TOGETHER.—More quarrels occur between brothers, between sisters, between hired girls, between servant girls, between clerks in stores, between apprentices in mechanic's shops, between hired men, between husbands and wives, owing to electrical changes through which their nervous systems go by lodging together night after night under the same bed clothes than by almost any other disturbing cause. There is nothing that will so disarrange the nervous system of a person who is eliminative in nervous force as to be all night in bed with another person who is absorptive in nervous force. The absorber will go to sleep and rest all night, while the eliminative will be trembling and tossing, restless and nervous, and wake up in the morning fretful, peevish, fault-finding and discouraged. No two persons, no matter who they are, should habitually sleep together. One will thrive and the other will lose. This is the law, and in married life it is defined universally.

It is reported that the Louisiana Investigating Committee who have returned to Washington, represent that the "terrible condition of affairs in Louisiana cannot be described; that Kellogg is weak and could not maintain himself a day if the troops were withdrawn. It is stated that the Committee will agree that the action of the Returning Board was illegal and that a majority of the Conservative ticket of the State were elected.

Any person knowing the whereabouts of Millard F. Morgan will greatly relieve the anxiety of his parents by communicating the same to John Morgan, of Corvallis. He was 21 years of age when he left home, some three years since. He spent the winter of 1872-3 with his sister, at Umatilla, and from thence started for Nevada to assist in driving stock, since which time he has not been heard from.

The Pittsburgh, Pa., toy is a lightning-rod wagon with an insurance agent perched in the rear. When the child is tired of it, it can be blown up with gunpowder, and please him and his papa, too.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRONZE TURKEYS.
12 Gobblers from 8 to 20 months old, 22 to 40 lbs each, for sale now. Hens 14 to 18 lbs.

EMDEN GEESSE
40 to 50 pounds per pair at maturity.

Black Cayuga Ducks, Games, Brahmas, Leghorns, Houdans, Bantams, etc. Eggs, fresh, pure, true to name; well-packed so as to hatch after arrival. For Illustrated Circular and Price-List address, M. EYRE, Napa, Cal.

FERRETS. RABBITS. PIGEONS.

Please State where you saw this advertisement.

Bank Exchange.

THE PROPRIETORS of this popular place of resort take pleasure in informing the public that

Charley Schellworth now has charge of the Bar, where he deals nothing but the best of Wines, Liquors, and Cigars, and will be pleased to have his friends give him a call. This is a

Bit Saloon.

Baker City, March 3, 1875. n43tf

Barber Shop.

To the Citizens of Baker City and vicinity. Owing to certain changes in my affairs, having to remain here for some time hence and also hard times together, I deem it proper to make a reduction of prices in my line of business; to all those that will favor me with their patronage from and after this date I will do work at the following prices: Hair cutting, shaving and shampooing, \$1.00; monthly customers per month, and all their work done, including shaving, shampooing, dyeing, and hair-dressing, \$2.00.

RICHARD WILLIAMS. n43tf. Baker City, March 3, 1875.

Celebrated Trotting Stallion

COMET,

WILL STAND the ensuing season at Wisdom's Ranch, 4 miles North of this city, and one day in each week at the Stable of Kilburn & Perkins in Baker City. Season commencing April 1st, and ending July 1st, 1875.

Good pasturage on the premises for the accommodation of patrons from a distance. Mares left at owners risk.

For full particulars &c., see posters. M. W. Wisdom. n43tf. March 24, 1875.

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.

Final Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to W. Lubelski or Mrs. R. Lubelski, are hereby notified that unless they pay the same before the 10th of March, cost will be made, and judgement obtained. Payments can be made either to W. S. Nelson or to the undersigned.

MRS. R. LUBELSKI. n32n6. Baker City, Feb. 22nd 1875.

Strayed.

Strayed from the Subscriber about the 13th, of June, 1874, from the Tub Springs, near Old's Ferry, one bright bay horse, black mane and tail, some white in the forehead and strip on the left nostril, some saddle marks, hind feet white, about 14 hands high, 10 years old, and branded on the right shoulder with horse shoe open side up with a link above it. Had a leather halter on when last seen. Also one cream-colored mare, 3 years old, last spring, silver mane and tail, white face, all the legs white nearly to the knees, about 14 hands high, with fold, branded L. B. on right shoulder. Is a half breed.

Information can be left or sent to the BEDROCK DEMOCRAT Office.

G. W. GRIGSBY. n42n6. Feb. 24th 1875.

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—appraised by S. Ison, J. P. of Wingville Precinct, at thirty dollars.

February 7th, 1875. n41n4* JAMES AKERS.

DEXTER

WILL make the season of 1875, at the farm of George Ebell, near Pocatontos, about nine miles from Baker City. DEXTER is a handsome dark dapple bay, seven years old, 16½ hands high with fine form and action. TERMS—\$10.00 to insure. Mares from a distance will be pastured. n41m4. GEORGE EBELL.

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 Cattle—Forty five head of which are good Milk Cows.

TERMS OF SALE:—On all amounts over Twenty Dollars, one years time will be given on note with good security, with one cent interest per month. J. MANSEFIELD. Slough House, Feb. 1, 1875. n39td

JAS. A. PINNEY & CO.,

Boise City, Idaho,

GENERAL NEWS AGENTS

AND DEALERS IN

Books, Stationery, Cheap Publications,

TOYS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

WE RECEIVE Subscriptions for, and furnish all of the leading

Periodicals, Magazines & Newspapers published in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Sacramento and San Francisco, at Publisher's rates.

BOOKS A SPECIALTY.

Any Book published in the United States furnished by us at Boise City, at Publisher's Prices. We are in constant receipt of NEW BOOKS of all kinds.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

A large supply constantly on hand, at Catalogue Prices.

Orders from a distance solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

JAMES A. PINNEY & CO. Boise City, Feb. 1, 1875. n39ty

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

"The Leading American Newspaper."

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Daily \$10 a year. Semi-Weekly \$3. Weekly \$2. Postage Free to the Subscriber. Specimen Copies and Advertising rates Free. Weekly, in clubs of 30 or more, only \$1, postage paid. Address, THE TRIBUNE, N. Y.

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 will confer a favor by coming forward and settling their accounts immediately, by so doing they will save cost.

JOHN EPPINGER. Baker City, Feb. 1, 1875. n39tf