

Bedrock Democrat.

J. M. SHEPHERD, Editor.

Baker City, March 10, 1875.

THE BEDROCK DEMOCRAT
Has the Largest Circulation of any
Paper Published in Eastern Oregon.
Circulation 900 copies.

A NEW TERRITORY.

NOT FRATERNAL.—This is the way the BEDROCK DEMOCRAT puts it to the Webfoot.

What is the result of these actions of Webfoot politicians? It is this: The people of Eastern Oregon have no fraternal feeling with the Western portion of the State. They have no interest in them further than the interest the victim has in the robber who plunders him.

Now, that's exactly what's the matter with all of us. Eastern Oregon don't like the Webfoot; Eastern Washington don't like the Clam eaters, and Northern Idaho don't like Southern Idaho. What we want is a new Territory, formed out of Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho. The plan may not be practicable but the interests of these sections cannot better be subserved than by its consummation.

We clip the above from the Northern of the 27th. It is true that the course of the people of Western Oregon has, to a great extent, alienated the people of the two sections. Only at election times—only when the votes of this section of the country are needed by the great political parties, do we receive any kind of recognition, and that a political recognition. Of what avail is that? So far as the material prosperity of Eastern Oregon is concerned, what difference does it make to us whether Jas. H. Slater or J. W. Nesmith shall be United States Senator? La Dow or Williams Congressman? Brown or Klippel State Treasurer? Does it reduce the \$50. per ton freight between this place and our sea-going market? Does it put us on a fair basis with Western Oregon as to the price of necessities of life? Of what avail to us is the gratified ambition of any politician when our farmers cannot exchange their products for money, at the lowest rates, to pay their taxes? Why can't we have capital here? Because we are as effectually corked up in a bottle by the O. S. N. Co. as Butler was at Petersburg. Here, with the richest mineral and grain-growing country in the State, we stand a desolate evidence of the selfishness of Western Oregon, and the enlightened sectional statesmanship that permits the great highway of the Columbia to be monopolized by a private corporation that is devouring the flesh and blood of the farmers and miners of Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho. Any fate is better than such vassalage. We acknowledge the truth of the Northern's remarks as to Washington and Idaho. There never has been any bond between the Clam-eaters and Eastern Washington. There is no homogeneity between the people. They don't mix any better than oil and water. And so with Northern and Southern Idaho. It would be something to gravely consider whether we of Eastern Oregon would like to remain ourselves to a state of pupillage as citizens of a Territory. A State Government, which, however, gives us our share of the burdens, and some of the advantages of State Legislation, is not a thing for which it would be worth while to shed many tears, and if a Territorial existence in combination with the sections referred to, could bring us corresponding advantages, we, for one, would be willing gladly to avail ourselves of it. Practically, the interests, pursuits and aspirations of the people of the sections mentioned by the Northern are the same, and they ought, in our judgment, to be benefited in the same political organization. Practically, Western Washington belongs to Western Oregon, they are all Webfoots, and Southern Idaho is big enough to take care of itself. It may be said, however, that if even such a combination was practicable, no resulting benefit could be obtained. It is not altogether clear that it could not. No aid from the Government of the United States in the shape of subsidies, either of land or money, will ever be given to any railroad to be hereafter built, anywhere. The fate of the Seattle and Walla Walla and P. D. & S. L. railroad bills establish that. We don't quarrel with the principle—that is correct—that we do complain of is, that Congress should have become so suddenly seized with an access of virtue, and have exercised that virtue at the expense of our material prosperity—nay, more, almost our very existence. That that access of virtue should have gone so far as to prevent local communities from taxing themselves to give themselves transportation to seaboard, hinges so close on the borders of folly as to make the wisdom of Congressional action hardly discernible.

The Webfoot politicians who will favor State Legislation have yet to be born and intelligently educated in statesmanship which recognizes that the good of every part is the good of the whole. They might be born soon, but to wait on the chances of such education, would relegate us to the barbarism of the aborigine. Our Constitution, the handiwork of the immaculate Dandy, ET ID OMNE GENUS, prevents our countries from taxing themselves to aid railroads. So does the Organic Act of Idaho and Washington. Here, then, we stand at present. With property, resources and will, bound hand and foot, and prevented from helping ourselves by obsolete limitations, State sectionalism, Congressional virtue and Congressional folly. Now let us see what might be done, and whether we could be benefited thereby.—If Western Oregon would only cut the chain (hateful alike to both) that binds us to her, the rest would be easy of accomplishment. The division of Idaho and Washington is a matter of Congressional Legislation which might be easily obtained, then with Northern Idaho, Eastern Washington, and the counties of Wasco, Grant, Umatilla, Union and Baker, under a Territorial Organic Act like those of Utah and Colorado, by which counties could tax themselves to grant aid in constructing a railroad or railroads, how long would it be before all sections of the Territory could obtain transportation for their products to seaboard at reasonable rates, equal to that of their neighbors at least, and owe servitude to none? We commend this view of our situation to the respectful attention of our own people, and the sections named.

COLE OIL JIMMY is my name, he is ha!

"ITEMS."

"O Jonas Brown
Of Idaho,
How could you,
Could you
Do us so?"—Shortfellow.

The desire for notoriety in print springs eternal in the breasts of many individuals whose ambition, exceeding alike their discretion and capacity, render them dangerous only to their friends and but sources of amusement to their enemies. This reflection is caused by the perusal of a communication in the Idaho World of Feb. 27th from Boise City, signed "Items." If the harsh and mournful voice of the writer did not sufficiently indicate his personality, a single glance at the enormous ears protruding themselves from every sentence, at once stamps out incredulity, and fixes his "local habitation and his name." With the greater part of that letter we have nothing to say, as it don't concern us, farther than that it would be dangerous for the writer to go near the water with that style, and the PONS ASSINORUM would have to be mended if he ever ventured on it. As, however, the following extract concerns the DEMOCRAT, we think it requires some notice:

"It is generally thought down here that the scurrilous article in the BEDROCK DEMOCRAT about Judge Clark was written by a played-out, burnt-out, third-rate pettyfogger, who, having been badly worsted by Clark in a lawsuit, took that method of revenge. Those who know the Judge best say that he is not that kind of a man."

Judge Clark might well exclaim in view of this paragraph, "TIMEO DANAO ET DONA FERENTES!" On reflection, however, we don't think he would, but we think we are warranted in saying that he would say, in that noble, sonorous language in which the foundation of his legal education was laid while acting as Deputy Sheriff in California, "ME NO MUCH-EE WANT-EE SUCH-EE HELP-EE!" which, being interpreted, means pretty much the same as the other. It would have been much better for him to have let the matter rest. It is charged that we published a scurrilous article about Judge Clark. That is not true.—Scurrilous means indecent and obscene. Now there was not an indecent or obscene word in that article, and it could only be characterized as such by one whose only ideas of newspaper vocabulary, or similar sources. It is intimated that the article was not true. Perhaps the number of demijohns on the Judge's nose, in his personal description, might admit of doubt, for the whole amount, three we believe, we will not contend, three might have been more, perhaps less—but with that exception the article was true, in all its details. Nor was ALL told. It might have been told in language which would have approached nearer the ideas and style of "Items," but our duty to our patrons forbids us to conceal glaring acts of immorality in public officers, and our self-respect from writing nonsense. In regard to any "played-out, burnt-out, third-rate pettyfogger," here ever having had any law suits with Clark, and being beaten by him, we have this to say. We haven't any of that article here. If there were any—we should judge from what we have heard of Clark's education and legal lore, we may be mistaken, but we should think it improbable Clark could "badly worst" him in pettyfogging. It is undoubtedly true that a long term of service as Deputy Sheriff in California, the occasional reading of statutes, attendance on courts, and petty political services of nondescript character, when not coupled with absolute stupidity, often open the portals of the judicial forum, and bestow unequalled advantages on one for whom is claimed the title of champion pettyfogger. We have no desire to disturb Judge Clark in the possession of such a hard-won distinction. Nor have we any desire to say anything unkind about Deputy Sheriff's as a class.—We have known Deputy Sheriffs who could levy an execution without having it renewed more than half a dozen times, and who could make a return with the aid of the attorneys on both sides and the court. In regard to capacity for judging not only of the inherent qualities constituting pettyfoggers, as well as their grades, no one could be more competent than one whose brilliant incumbency of the office of Justice of the Peace constituted his only qualifications for admission to the bar.—We do not refer in this connection to that class of Justices who write their official titles "gusts uv the pees," and who regulate their decisions by the amount of business attorneys bring in their Court—not to that class who decide their cases before they try them, nor to that intelligent class who hear and determine writs of habeas corpus, and pronounce the death penalty for petty larceny; but to that happy combination of all, the writer of "Items." Oh! Jonas! Jonas! that the whale should have swallowed you can now be accounted for on natural reasons—the whale lives on cuttle fish—little ones, but that you should have disagreed with him—passeth human understanding!

PLYMOUTH KISSES.—The New York Sun says, the testimony in the great Brooklyn trial reveals a singular proneness to giving and receiving personal endearments among certain prominent actors in the scandal. Mr. Tilton swears that Mr. Beecher kissed him, and that he endured it, even after he knew that Mr. Beecher had committed adultery with his wife. Mrs. Moulton says that she kissed Mr. Beecher, directly upon his confession of guilt and threat of self-murder. Mr. Beecher is represented on several occasions as laying his hand caressingly upon Mr. Moulton's shoulder; and from a question put to Mrs. Moulton by Mr. Beecher's counsel, it would seem that an attempt will be made to show that not only Mrs. Moulton, but also Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton, were in the habit of kissing Victoria Woodhull. On reading of these things the profane reader is reminded of the popular quatrains:

"I saw Esau kissing Kate,
In fact, we all three saw;
I saw Esau, he saw Kate,
And she saw I saw Esau."

This sort of universal osculation and founding would seem to be a usual and customary observance in the ritual of Plymouth congregation, though it does not yet appear that anybody has kissed Henry C. Bowen or Brother Shearman. Apart from the alleged kissing of Mrs. Tilton by Mr. Beecher, which is in dispute in the case, it appears by an abundance of unquestionably testimony that the great pastor is wont frequently

to relieve his gushing feelings by these expressive demonstrations; and his example, at least in this respect, would naturally be imitated by the generality of his devoted flock.

Perhaps here is the great secret of the astonishing popularity of Plymouth church. The kissing all around, inculcated by the pastor in practice as well as in precept, must be highly gratifying to many of the members, especially the old maids; while the younger people may learn to give up the sinful diversion of the round dances for the superior bliss of pious kissing. The pews in the church have always sold at high prices but very likely the universal publicity which these peculiar facts have now attained, may render the competition at the next annual vendure more productive than ever.

OUR RAILROAD MATTERS.—The Idaho Statesman in speaking in relation to this matter says, there is still some hope that the Portland, Dalles & Salt Lake Railroad will be built. Col. W. W. Chapman, President of the company, writes us since the defeat of the bill in the Senate, that the English capitalists, with whom he has been in communication and endeavoring to negotiate for the construction of the road, are favorably induced to take hold of the work, and they will sail on the 17th from London to meet Col. Chapman for the purpose of perfecting their negotiations. They do not care anything about the subsidy, knowing that they must necessarily get the transportation of the mails and army supplies if they build the road. The only advantage in the guarantee of the company's bonds by the government would be the credit which it would give. If the company can secure the means to carry forward the work on favorable terms without this government credit, it will be altogether better in the end. Neither the northern or southern roads can be extricated from their present embarrassments without advancing more money than it will cost to build this line of road to the Pacific, which is free from any debt or embarrassment. With the northern and southern roads embarrassed, as they are, from which there is no hope of relief, this road is the most favorable one for capitalists to take hold of, and its location more favorable than either of the others, provided they were on the same footing.

The New York Sun says, Mr. Pinchback, the colored Politician whom Mr. Morton failed to get seated as a United States Senator, has distinguished himself in various ways outside of his political career. He began his public life, according to popular report, as a waiter in a gambling house, and it is probable that his native sharpness was brought to a fine edge by his experience in that peculiar school. No three-card monte operator could have played a neater trick than Pinchback played when he got his pretended election to the Senate from the spurious Legislature which was set up by the power of the bayonet expressly to give Brother-in-law Casey the seat which Pinchback now claims. Pinchback, however, has not always been in luck; his vicissitudes have been numerous. Some years ago he was sentenced to the penitentiary in New Orleans by Judge Bell, and served at least a portion of his time; but for this little mishap he can console himself by the reflection that there are men now in the Senate who have deserved the penitentiary more than he ever did, yet have failed to reach it, which undoubtedly is true. Mr. Pinchback also once had a little misunderstanding with the colored orator, T. Morris Chester, which has been characterized as a desperate and unprovoked attempt to kill. Indeed, the New Orleans Bulletin says: "That Pinchback is not a murderer is due more to the remarkable powers of resistance developed by Chester's African skull than to any fault of Pinchback's aim or any lack of intention on his part." But after all, making due allowance for Pinch's little failings, he is a pretty fair representative of Grant's supporters in the South, and we fear there are far worse men in the Senate than he.

Extra Session.

We make the following extract from our Washington letter of the 22nd: "Grant has called an extra session of the Senate at the instance of some of his New England supporters who own large sugar plantations in the Sandwich Islands, and are therefore anxious for the consummation of a treaty with King Kalakaua, by which their sugar will be admitted into our ports free of duty, to the prejudice of several of our Southern States. Kalakaua's visit to this country, at our expense, was simply a 'job' in the interests of these New England members of the party of 'great moral ideas.' If the Senate is to be convened for the private purposes of Grant's henchmen, ought not the House to be convened for the safety of the country?"

Stultification.

The Republican Senators, says the Sacramento Union, in caucus have resolved to present themselves to the world as a lot of political blunders. They agree to vote that the Kellogg infamy is in fact, but not in law, the government of Louisiana.—And then they agree that, though Kellogg has a better right to govern than McEnery, they can't say so, because the evidence don't show it. No course could be more stupid than this, and it proves that the Senate caucus is not fit to deal with the subject.

"Hi! Samuel, has you moved yit?" inquired one colored man of another whom he met at market. "No, I've still in de old place," was the answer. "But I war told dat you war gwine to get out ob de neighborhood," continued the first. "Wall, I did make up my mind to, but you see de family next door, and de family on de corner, and de family 'cross de street, have left dere wood piles out doors, and I don't desire to change."

A Hartford clergyman was in the middle of a sentence in the morning sermon on Sunday when the clock struck for noon. He immediately closed his manuscript, remarking, "That's a good enough ending," and brought the service to a speedy close.

WALLAMETTE.

EAGLE CREEK, Feb. 25th, 1875.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—In looking over a late number of the Oregonian, I noticed that the contest is still carried on between Judge Dady, and his opponents in regard to the propriety or impropriety of the word Wallamet and Wallamet as applied to the River now known by both those appellatives. The Judge handles the subject with his usual ability and he deserves credit for his perseverance, energy and deep research. Now my desire is to have the victory awarded to the Judge because he deserves it and as he has the truth on his side will ultimately triumph and in order to hasten its final settlement I beg leave to offer my opinion. In the first place I will state that I entered the Wallamet valley in the year of eighteen hundred and thirty eight, and resided there ten consecutive years, the first five of which was when the Indians were most numerous and with many of whom I had daily intercourse and could converse with them in their own tongue.

Now from these facts and advantages it would be reasonable to suppose I would know something of their pronunciation, manners and customs. Now in regard to the word in dispute, that of Wallamet. I have heard it pronounced thousands of times, and every Tribe with whom I was acquainted pronounced it invariably alike, Wallama, now place the accent on the last syllable and when pronouncing the word dwell slightly on the final letter and you will have the correct Indian pronunciation. I will here remark that the letters et and etc are of French origin, and do not necessarily belong to the Indian word, nevertheless it ought to be retained since it does but slightly alter the true pronunciation. These letters are appendages and have been appended to the proper word by the French from the fact of their having been the first to settle among the Indians and were the first to reduce the word to writing, hence the appendix.

As regarding the other word, Willamet, I have never heard it pronounced by any of the Indians unless perhaps by some of the young folks who naturally fell into the habit of pronouncing the word as the whites did. It ought to be considered (as it really is) an innovation, and has a tendency to disturb the quiet of old established customs and rules long in use. It is also a corruption of the genuine word and with these two charges against it, I think ought to be discarded.

Willamet is a pretty and proper word, but according to the eternal truth of things it is out of its place, when applied to the more manly, deep toned, sonorous Wallamet. It can never accord with the general characteristics of that noble River.

The Indians possess more poetic talent than we are aware of and this word is used by them as an adjective to describe the River, not as a noun merely to name it. From the knowledge I have of their pronunciation, we may safely apply one or the other of the two adjectives to that noble River.

JOSEPH GALE.

LATE NEWS.

We take the following late news items from the Owyhee Avalanche of March 4th.

In Michigan the snow storm has stopped all railroad travel. It was general over the West and in places the deepest fall known for many years.

HOUSE.—March third proceedings: The Postal Appropriation bill passed with provisions restoring the franking privilege till December next, and making the free transmission of seeds permanent. During the proceedings the confusion was so great that a member made the point of order that the House did not know what it was doing, and the point was sustained!

The bill giving railroads the right of way through the public lands of the Territories passed.

A general resolution of thanks to Speaker Blaine was adopted.

By a party vote the House refused to suspend the rules and take up the bill for the admission of Colorado and New Mexico.

The Indian appropriation bill finally passed.

Pacific mail subsidy report and resolutions adopted.

The bill for the admission of Colorado was finally passed by a vote of 164 to 76. The bill for the admission of New Mexico failed.

The army appropriation bill finally passed.

Sheridan, a member from Louisiana elected two years ago, was seated and sworn in. The seat carries the back salary.

Sypher, who has held a seat from Louisiana for the past two years was unseated, and the contestant, Lawrence (Dem.) sworn in.

A number of measures were passed in haste.

At 2 o'clock this morning the House was waiting for the conference reports on the Sundry Civil and Legislative Appropriation bills.

March third, the Senate made the fish culture appropriation in the Sundry Civil bill available immediately, and passed the bill sending it back to the House.

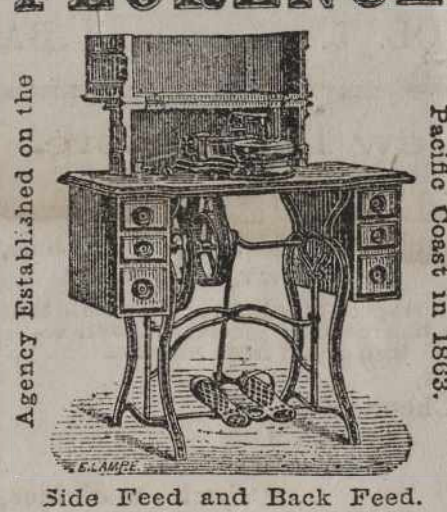
Finally passed the Indian, Army, and Postal Appropriation bills; also Page's House bill to prevent Coolie immigration.

Refused to pass the bill removing the political disabilities of Raphael Semmes.

Amended the River and Harbor Appropriation bill by adding bill for improving the mouth of the Mississippi river, and had the bill under consideration at 2:30 o'clock this morning.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW IMPROVED FLORENCE



Side Feed and Back Feed.

THE LIGHTEST RUNNING, MOST SIMPLE, AND MOST EASILY OPERATED SEWING MACHINE IN THE MARKET.

Always in Order and Ready for Work.

If there is a FLORENCE MACHINE within one thousand miles of San Francisco not working well, I will fix it without any expense to the owner.

SAMUEL HILL, Agent,
No. 13 New Montgomery Street,
GRAND HOTEL BUILDING,
SAN FRANCISCO.

For Sale.

BEING desirous of changing my business I offer for Sale my Blacksmith and Wagon Shop.

which are situated at the head of Main Street in Baker City, Oregon. They are good and roomy shops, with good and a sufficient amount of tools for wagon and buggy work, and light and heavy forging, all in good order. There is one bench and three fires and a good run of custom. Terms to suit the times. For further particulars enquire on the premises of

S. B. McCORD.
Baker City, March 10th, 1875. n44tf.

Notice of Dissolution of Copartnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Hotel business in Baker City, Baker County, Oregon, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business hereafter will be conducted by O. H. Clement who will pay the indebtedness of the firm and who alone is authorized to collect and receipt for debts due the same.

Dated at Baker City this 10th day of March 1875.

O. H. CLEMENT.

A. SICORD.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of Newell Russell, deceased, by the County Court of Baker County, Oregon. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same to me with the proper vouchers at Baker City, in said County, within six months from the date thereof.

JAMES H. SLATER Administrator.
Baker City, March 10th, 1875. n44-tf.

Sold Out.

THE UNDERSIGNED having sold his Blacksmith Shop in Wingville to Hiram Osborne, all parties indebted to him are hereby notified that unless they settle their accounts by the 1st of April they will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

J. E. CARROLL.
Wingville, March 10th, 1875. n44tf.

Notice To School Teachers.

There will be a public examination of Teachers, at the Court House in Baker City, on Saturday, March 27th 1875, at 9 o'clock A. M. All persons intending to teach a Public School in Baker County, Oregon, the ensuing quarter, are invited to attend, and the public are cordially invited to be present.

V. F. PETTON,
Supt of Public Schools.
Baker County, Oregon. n44n46.

For Sale.

A NINE-MEDIUM CYLINDER Press, in good running order. Can take from 600 to 800 impressions per hour. Six fonts of type, all new except one which has been in use about two years. Suitable for a business man, an amateur or printer. Will be sold at cost. Enquire at BEDROCK DEMOCRAT office.

Baker City, March 10th 1875. n44tf

T. N. Snow, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
South Mountain, Idaho.

MEDICAL EXAMINER
For the New York Life Insurance Co
n44tf

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.

FERRIS. RABBITS. PIGEONS.
Please State where you saw this advertisement.

ADVERTISING: Cheap: good

A Systematic—All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET Book (ninth seventh edition), containing lists of over 2000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many States at a tremendous reduction from publisher's rates. Get the Book.
n44y

BANKING HOUSE

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.

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.
Baker City, March 3, 1875. n43tf.

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 judgment obtained. Payments can be made either to W. S. Nelson or to the undersigned.

MRS. R. LUBELSKI.
Baker City, Feb. 22nd 1875. 3t.

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, was 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.
Feb. 24th 1875. n42n46.

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 mane and tail, a white star in the forehead and nose, and a narrow white streak or strip connecting the same. No marks or brands perceivable, 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. n41n44*

JAMES AKERS.

Celebrated Trotting Stallion

COMET,

WILL STAND the ensuing 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, 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.

JAS. A. PINNEY & CO.,

Boise City, Idaho,

GENERAL NEWS AGENTS

AND DEALERS IN

Books, Stationery, Cheap Publications,

TOYS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

WE RECEIVE Subscriptions

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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. n39ly

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