

Bedrock Democrat.

J. M. SHEPHERD, Editor.

Baker City, March 17, 1875.

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

THE FORCE BILL.

The most bitter fight of the last session of Congress was over what is known as the "Force Bill." The Democrats and decent Republicans denouncing the measure as being unconstitutional, unjust and unwise, and only intended to agitate and madden the Southern people, and as a measure in the interest of a corrupt Administration, and for the benefit of the scoundrels and carpet-baggers of the South. But in opposition to the known provisions of the Constitution of the United States and of the wishes of all true lovers of their country, the bill was passed by the corrupt and perjured majority of the Republican party on Saturday evening, February 27th, by a vote of yeas 125, nays 114. It was a bill desired by extreme Republicans for the purpose of controlling the Southern States, and in all its objectionable and unconstitutional features it is upheld by our neighbor the Herald. The most objectionable features of the bill, and especially the clause conferring upon the President the power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus at his pleasure, were fought by the Democrats, and a large number of prominent Republicans. After a fierce contest, in which attempts were made to strike out the habeas corpus clause, and several sections, an amendment was agreed to, limiting the application of the measure to four States, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Alabama, and the bill passed. The measure is the most infamous that was ever passed by the House of Representatives. It is unnecessary, save for the purpose of electing a Republican President, and that Republican, U. S. Grant. It placed four States under his feet and gave him authority to arrest and imprison citizens without cause or even charges against them. It gave the President power to control the elections in four States. The bill was opposed by the more respectable Republican politicians and newspapers. The men who attempted to force it through Congress will be opposed by the masses of the people for all time to come. Republican journals that have fought for the principles of the party since its organization contend that the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus is dangerous, and especially at this time, after the country has had ten years of peace, is a confession that the Republican party has been a failure. We congratulate the people of the United States that the bill was killed in the Senate for want of time to pass it. The fact that it was passed by the Administration Republicans in the House will be condemned, not only by Democrats everywhere but by a large portion of the Republicans who are not yet ready to confer absolute power in four States upon the President. The above bill was only in keeping with other measures brought forward, advocated and passed by the Congress that has just closed its session. These measures have all been sustained and applauded by the Republican leaders of Oregon. They have gloried in all and every measure that had a tendency to oppress the people.

IDAHO TERRITORY.

We this week publish an interesting letter from Dr. T. N. Snow, giving a description of South Mountain. The Dr. is a close observer and the facts stated by him may be relied upon as correct. We intend, from time to time, to give interesting letters descriptive of different portions of Idaho. To enable us to do this, we ask the assistance of friends in the different portions of that Territory. The DEMOCRAT already has a large circulation in Idaho, and our subscription list is constantly increasing there as well as elsewhere, and we now have a circulation over the Eastern States larger than any paper published in Idaho Territory, therefore, if the citizens of that Territory wish the outside world to know of the vast mineral resources of their various localities and mining districts, and of the adaptation of their country for grazing and agricultural purposes, they will find that the DEMOCRAT is the best medium at their command through which to make these facts known. We will be pleased to receive communications from reliable and responsible persons containing information of a public and general character. The subscription price of the DEMOCRAT is less than that of any paper published in Idaho, and instead of the two hundred and fifty subscribers we now have there our list should be increased to five or six hundred. The interests of Eastern Oregon are identical with those of Idaho, and there is but an imaginary line dividing us, and this solely for governmental and political purposes. This being the case we see no reason why the DEMOCRAT should not aid and assist in giving to the world at large facts in regard to the vast wealth and resources of Idaho Territory. Will the citizens of that Territory aid us in this matter by giving us facts and figures—write us correct descriptions of your country and its resources and we will take pleasure in giving them to the world. Send us your names as subscribers—accompanied by \$4, which pays one year's subscription to the DEMOCRAT—and then you will see that we are working for your interests as well as our own. We have lived in Idaho for a number of years and know and understand your wants.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The election for governor, Members of Congress, and the State Legislature took place on Tuesday the 9th of this month. Both parties claim the Legislature, it is certain that the Democrats have elected two if not all three of the Congressmen. It is thought neither one of the candidates for governor will have a majority of all the votes, and if this should be the case the Legislature will have to elect. All the news we have yet received is from Republican sources and is, therefore, not reliable.

A dressmaker's apprentice speaks of her cross-eyed lover as the fellow whose looks are cut bias.

THE GRANGERS AND POLITICS.

The following article, which we take from the Louisville Ledger, is so appropriate that we give it for the benefit of our friends, the Patrons of Husbandry of Oregon. It applies to any and all sections of our country. The Ledger says, we see that in the Legislatures of Missouri, and Indiana, where the Grange element has the balance of power, the steady legislative farmers consult among themselves, and caucus with the laboring men of all classes and shades of politics, and whenever a bill is projected which has in it anything tending to create unjust monopolies or class legislation, or to impose extra burdens on the tax-payers, they at once, without regard to party affiliation, nip all such measures in the bud, and thus save thousands and tens of thousands to the States.

In thus demanding their rights, both as legislators, and tax-payers, the working men and Patrons do not come before the world as a political party, but simply as individuals, who are educated to know their strength, and have the will to demand their dues.

A great cry is raised by the cliques of politicians who run the State and General Government, lest the Patrons and Workingmen organize a political party, and deprive them of power. This is all a bugbear, to blind the foolish and hide the chain they are putting on the limbs of the laboring men, in order to hold power, and place upon their necks greater burdens in the shape of whiskey taxes, tobacco taxes, railroad taxes, government subsidies, and everything else which goes to build up a favored class of speculators in our country.

The Patrons are not a political party, but each member is a citizen, and as a citizen has a right to both act and legislate according to the lights before him; and when he has learned of the burdens under which he has been groaning, it becomes his sacred duty which he owes to his wife, his children, himself, his State, and his country, to use every honorable means in his power to remedy them. And surely it is not dishonorable in a Patron or in a working man of any industry to offer himself a candidate for office in opposition to the "professional politician," whether he comes from the ranks of the lawyers, or any other profession, nor is it dishonorable in his neighbors to support him, and if elected whether he is a Republican or a Democrat, it is not dishonorable in him to act for the interests of all the industries of the country.

Down, then, with this demagogic cry of "Keep the Granges out of politics!" They have no idea of going into politics, as a party, but they have the right, and it is their duty to do so as individuals; and the workingmen should be educated to know their friends from "professional political hacks," who always strive to suck the life-blood out of the labor of the State. It is very well to say, whenever a Patron or a mechanic or a business man offers for State Auditor or Representative, "Here he is, ready to bring his order into politics." This is toothsome; it will no longer save the partisans and candidates of cliques and rings, nor frighten the honest yeomanry of the State. We hope the independence of the individual will not be sacrificed by the scarecrow of the cliques, but that the people will recollect the sage advice of that great mind whom they loved so dearly—"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

Found—A Policy.

The Virginia City, Nevada, Chronicle says, the attitude of the Republican press with reference to what the Democracy will probably do in the next Congress, reminds one of the feelings of a darkey who whistles to keep his courage up while going by a lonely graveyard. All the "organs," the time servers and tide waiters of the press have taken a shy at it, but no one of them has solved the question to its own satisfaction. All are agreed in the opinion though that nothing they can do can hurt the Republican party. "The Democrats have no policy," says one; "They are quarreling among themselves," says another; "Poo! who's afraid?" "We wish their Congress would meet now," says another; "They'll soon get to the end of their rope," says yet another, while a little golden bound doggie in Nevada squeaks out, "They have no cohesive attraction, except a mutual hatred of their opponents."

The object of all this "whistling through the woods" is plain enough. The Republican party dreads the meeting of that Democratic Congress as it dreads the election of 1876, but it is to choke down this fear and summon up a false courage that its leaders and press cry out, "Who's afraid?" A New York organ remarks, with more naivete than prudence: "As for committees of investigation," it is far better to have them now than next year." In this little sentence is the key to that policy which the Republicans will find will actuate the Forty-fourth Congress. Investigating the corrupt officials of Grant's administration, driving thieves out of office, and restoring that purity which formerly existed in public affairs, and which should ever be the boast of a government, is the only policy which need be exercised for the next two years. We quite agree with the New York Journal that it may be better for the Republican party to have these much-dreaded investigations begun now rather than just before the Presidential election; but it is still to be hoped that the effect of them will not be lost to the Democracy in 1876—even should that party be forced to begin the cleansing process at once.

The statement is made in an interesting article in the Trade Journal that within the past forty years the gross weight of cast iron articles produced in America has been diminished fully one-half. Half a century ago the iron frame of a Washington printing press weighed nearly 1,000 pounds, and although it was an arch of metal nine inches wide by three inches thick, so poor was its quality that it was often broken by the pull of one pressman's arm. The present smooth light castings show an actual elasticity under strain approaching the service of wrought iron.

SCANDAL.—The Quincy Herald says: "The country just now is being surfeited with scandal details. The Tilton-Beecher case is enough, but in addition to a minute history of the great trial, newspapers are served with the disgusting particulars of numerous other scandalous proceedings. Leavenworth is just now agitated over the sequel to a private marriage which occurred in that city recently, the bride being a Leavenworth belle and the now unhappy man a government clerk at Fort Leavenworth. After the marriage the bride insisted on calling at the residence of her parents, where she was forced to remain until certain charges against the husband were explained. At that time another female of doubtful character, turned up and claimed to be the legal wife of the newly married man, and swore that he had forced her to go to the bad. The details are of a shocking character and the air at Leavenworth is full of disgusting reports."

"Danville, in this state, is also feasting upon a trial which eclipses the Brooklyn case. It is a suit for a breach of promise and seduction, the defendant being a young man of Edgar county. The testimony is too much for the Chicago papers, which is equal to saying that it is fearfully demoralizing."

"Fon Du Lac, Wisconsin, is reveling in a sensation in which a minister is charged with grossly mistreating and abusing his young wife, even to praying before others for the Lord to remove her from the earth."

The effect of the Civil Rights bill, upon which the Republicans wasted so much time, will, says the Chicago Tribune, mainly political. According to the Tribune it will be used by Republicans to catch negro votes in the South, and by the Democrats to capture white votes in the North. The same paper asserts that after the clause for mixed schools had been stricken out the bill became an insignificant affair and not calculated to do either good or harm. The Tribune further says that there is a question whether the bill is constitutional, and expresses the opinion that Senator Carpenter, who, in his argument predicted that the Supreme Court would decide it unconstitutional, was right. The bill will certainly be of no benefit to colored people, either north or south, and will not be apt to make any accessions to the ranks of Republican voters. It was designed as a political measure, and it is. But the effect will not be what was expected by the civil rights champions. For every black vote that it secures will cost the party two white men.

THE QUEEN OF ALL SEWING MACHINES.

In speaking of the merits of the Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine, it is sufficient for us to say that we think the invention of this machine marks one of the most important eras in the history of this country; and when we consider the influence it has upon the social well-being of the masses, it is difficult to conceive of an invention of more importance; it has a beautiful, noiseless, movement; it makes the genuine "Lock-Stitch" alike on both sides, and does to perfection all kinds of plain and fine sewing; it needs no commendation; its rapid sales, the increasing demand, and the many flattering testimonials from those who have used it, is sufficient proof of its merits. The want of a sewing machine is deeply felt in every household, and as the Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine, on account of its extreme simplicity and less cost of manufacture, is sold at a much lower price than all other first-class machines, it is meeting with the extensive patronage that it so justly deserves. Machines will be delivered at any Railroad Station in this country, free of transportation charges, if ordered through the Company's Branch House at 327 & 329, Superior St., Cleveland, Ohio.

They send an elegant catalogue and chronicle circular free on application. This Company want a few more good agents.

The National Grange has closed its session at Charleston, South Carolina, after a most harmonious session and profitable sitting of about two weeks. They arranged most of the unfinished business of the Order and perfected the secret workings of the fraternity, and appointed proper committees and agents to conduct the affairs hereafter to the much greater benefit of the members than heretofore.

LATE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The crowd in the Senate galleries to day was larger than any time since the inauguration, and the floor is also filled. Great anxiety was manifested to ascertain the location of the seats of Andrew Johnson and prominent new senators. Johnson was assigned a seat on the outer row on the Democratic side, that formerly occupied by Bogy, who now has the seat formerly occupied by Alcorn. Dawes has the seat which Chandler occupied. Upon the desks of Johnson and Dawes were large bouquets. Burdette was welcomed by the clapping of hands in the galleries.

Vice President Wilson called the Senate to order at 12 o'clock, and after reading the proclamation of the President the oath was administered to the new senators. As Johnson advanced to the clerk's desk to take the oath, there was great applause in the galleries, which was soon checked by the Vice President. After he was sworn in a large bouquet was handed him by a page, and he was escorted to his seat by Bogy. All the new senators having been sworn, Morton offered a resolution acknowledging the Kellogg government in Louisiana, which was laid over at his request. He then offered a resolution to admit Pinchback as senator from Louisiana and gave notice that he would ask its consideration perhaps on Monday.

At 12:20, on motion of Frelinghuysen, the Senate took a recess till 1 o'clock. Immediately, Senator Johnson was surrounded by visitors, and was kept busy shaking hands till the close of the recess.

Vice President Wilson leaving the chair, gave Johnson a cordial greeting.

Caperton, Cokerill, Jones of Florida, Maxey and Withers took the modified oath, having been engaged on the Confederate side in the rebellion. Booth and Sharon have not yet arrived.

Upon the resumption of business Edmunds and Stevenson, the committee appointed to wait upon the President, reported that he would communicate with the Senate on Monday next, till which time the Senate then adjourned.

For an hour after the adjournment Senator Johnson received the congratulations of the crowd of people who were unable to call upon him before the recess.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The session to day was attended by all the members. The principal subject under consideration was the nominations, which will be sent to the Senate early next week.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Gov. Howard, of Rhode Island, presented to the Senate of that State, yesterday, the report of the chief constable relative to official interference of U. S. Marshall Coggshall, at the recent seizure of liquors, which were under the protection of the State. On presenting the report the governor made a speech, in the course of which he said: In the collision between the officers stated and the United States, he was called on by a member of constabulary and informed of the existing difficulty and asked to interfere in the matter. Although there was no doubt in my own mind that I might direct a portion of the military establishment of the State officers and the law, yet prudence required that the question might better be decided by the court rather than by the intervention of the military. I therefore directed the constabulary to make no further effort to seize the liquor then held by the U. S. marshal and the chief of police. As a result this has been placarded as a victory on the part of the U. S. marshal and his deputy. I agree fully with the universal opinion that these attachments are collusive and a thinly disguised shame, and I share the general sense of mortification at the indignity to which our commonwealth was subjected. I realize also the gravity of the situation and recognize it as our imperative duty to take measures for an early and proper adjustment of the question. There have been dinings into our ears for the past six months threats in regard to Fort Anderson and revenue cutters, but so long as these threats are words, they have been treated as such; yet when it is gravely stated by a respectable and intelligent journal that troops from Fort Adams and the U. S. revenue cutter Samuel Dexter had been placed at the disposition of the marshal, it seems proper to ask why is this done? It must be for the purpose of waging war on the people of a State who, from the date of its settlement, have been noted for their intelligence, conservatism and patriotism. Your presence here, senators, is a mockery and a farce when such proceedings as these are sustained by the federal government. Your honorable judiciary and executive may as well resign their offices and leave the control and direction of State affairs to the subordinates of the U. S. government. No graver question has been forced upon the State since its first settlement. It is a vital question, for in it are involved the sovereignty of the State and its harmonious relations with the United States. The little State of Rhode Island is entitled on such points to equal respect as larger States or the general government itself.

Bishop Ames tells a story of a slave master in Missouri, in the olden time of negro vassalage, who said to his chattel: "Pompey, I hear you are a great preacher." "Yes, massa, de Lord do help me powerful some times." "Well, Pompey, don't you think the negroes steal little things, on the plantation?" "The mighty 'fraid they does, massa." "Then, Pompey, I want you to preach a sermon to the negroes against stealing." After a brief reflection, Pompey replied: "You see, massa, dat wouldn't never do, cause 'twould trow such a coldness over de meeting."

Seventeen years ago a Louisville young woman was told by a clairvoyant that she was destined to marry an Auburn-haired young man with blue eyes and a heavy moustache; that he would soon be rich, and that they would have two children—a boy and a girl. She did marry the Auburn-haired man. They have five children now, the Auburn hair has disappeared from the top of the husband's head, and he is getting fifteen dollars a week.

One of the boys just before returning to Cornell, the other day, sent a young lady friend of his a cake of Lubin's finest variety of toilet soap, with the request that she would draw no inference on receiving such a gift. The next day the young man was somewhat astonished when he received a letter from the young lady containing the present of a fine tooth comb, with the request that he would draw no inferences therefrom.

Colonel Prall, of Lexington, Ky., says an old lady on his pension roll, now living that city, was one hundred and one years old last October. But the old lady is killing herself smoking a pipe. She has been at it now for the last half century, and he thinks she can't stand it many years longer.

The best way to play billiards is to sit in a high chair and make remarks because then you are certain to win, however the balls may circulate.

An Idaho gentleman stripped himself, hung his apparel on the saw-buck, and retired on a pile of cord-wood. His mistake was discovered by his wife, who overheard him quarrelling with an imaginary old woman about there not being cover on the bed.

An Iowa judge named Noble, recently sentenced a man to three years in the Iowa Legislature, but the enormity of the punishment dawning upon him, commuted it to the penitentiary. "A second Daniel came to judgment."

Said a gentleman to his mistress, you are very handsome. Poo! said the lady, so you would say if you did not think so. And so you would think, answered he, though I should not say so.

Some people don't get enough of themselves living with themselves every day, so they keep a journal.—Beecher. That's not so bad as writing letters.

The lady who advertised a lecture on the subject of "Moods," was disgusted at not having the 'first person present.'

The Spaniards believe that Jack the Giant Killer was a real personage and that he lived in Canada.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.
The Bedrock Democrat is the leading Democratic paper of Eastern Oregon. It has a large circulation, and is one of the best advertising mediums in the State. Terms liberal.
Baker City, Ore., March 17, 1875.

To Builders.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Plans and Specifications for a Court House in Union County are solicited by the County Court thereof. Said Court House not to exceed in cost the sum of \$3000. Specifications will be received by the County Clerk of Union County, until the first Monday in May. The Court will select one of said plans and pay for the same, rejecting all others. By Order of the Board.
R. S. CATES, Clerk.
Union, March 10th 1875. n45n48.

Auction House,
BAKER CITY,
LEVENS & SMALL, Auctioneers.
Regular Sale Day,
EVERY SATURDAY.
Sales made in every portion of the County.
Baker City, March 17th, 1875. n45tf.

Tax-Payers, Take Notice.
AFTER April first all Taxes will have to be paid in coin with lawful per cent. added. The financial condition of the county demands that the Taxes be promptly collected, which I shall proceed to do, immediately after receiving the Dequent List. Let all take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.
J. M. BOYD, Sheriff.

Blooded Hogs.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THREE Pair of full Blooded Berkshire hogs for sale, if called before the first of April. Prices moderate and one year credit given.
J. J. ECKOFF.
Baker City, March 17th, 1875. n45ntd.

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 forgings, all in good order. There is one bench and three fire 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 Partnership.
NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership 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.

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.

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.

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 EFFINGER.
Baker City, Feb. 1, 1875. n39tf.

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.

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.

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.

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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.

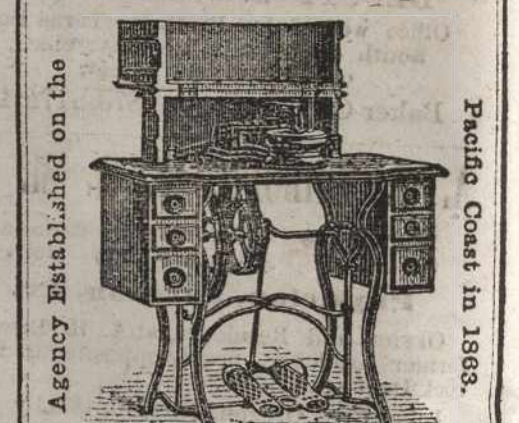
A large supply constantly on hand, at Catalogue Prices.

Orders from a distance solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

JAMES A. PINNEY & CO.

Boise City, Feb. 1, 1875. n39ly

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. 19 New Montgomery Street,

GRAND HOTEL BUILDING,

SAN FRANCISCO.

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. n444t.

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.

W. F. PEYTON,
Sup't of Public Schools.

Baker County, Oregon. n44n46.