

Bedrock Democrat.

J. M. SHEPHERD, Editor.

Baker City, July 28, 1875.

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

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

The New York Sun of July 13, in speaking of the coming election in Ohio, says: "If the abuse of patronage, the employment of money, effective organization, and desperate effort were sufficient in themselves to carry Ohio for the Republicans, they might count upon a certain victory in October. They will have all these advantages, and superadded to them the material aid which comes from an open support of their ticket by the Administration."

"The President has become reconciled to the resolution of the Republican Convention, which mildly commended 'the observance of Washington's example in retiring at the close of a second Presidential term,' and in the same breath declared Grant, 'entitled to the gratitude of his countrymen' as a 'capable and judicious statesman.' Whatever degree of bitterness may exist in the one we well sugared in the other, so that no bad taste was left in the mouth of our Long Branch President. Besides this, not a deprecatory word was uttered in regard to the third term. Grant has been assured, too, by Delano and other Christian statesmen who run the machine in Ohio, that the resolution which most concerned him was only intended to relieve the party of a vexatious issue gotten up by their opponents, and was in fact but a 'good enough Morgan until after the elections.'"

"The explanations being satisfactory, a general order was issued for the office holders to fall into line, and the Republican Executive Committee at Washington sent out their circulars through Postmaster Edmunds, telling them plainly, 'We hope you may be willing to send to the committee (20) twenty dollars, to be at their disposal by the 14th day of the coming (July) month.' Of course, this demand will be obeyed, although it is in the teeth of an executive order made by the President, and a similar declaration to Congress in a formal message. The contraction will not affect the forced assessment in the least, and a large sum of money will be raised, some of which will stick to patriotic hands in Washington on the way to Ohio, that made it a business to take a share of all such contributions. The Administration, therefore, assumes the responsibility of the campaign in Ohio, which is to a great extent to be directed from the capital by a resident committee of five officeholders, with B. R. Cowen, Assistant Secretary to Delano and confederate of the Indian Ring, to give moral weight to the operations."

"The plain and the real question then before the people of Ohio, which overshadows all others, is shall Grantism, with its enormities, corruption, extravagance, obsequies, demoralizing effects and destructive tendencies, be approved and sustained, or be rejected and condemned? The Republicans have declared the administration of Gen. Grant to be a 'distinguished success.' They have invited a contest on that issue, and they are likely to be accommodated to the fullest extent before next October."

"While their platform is thus bold, the party leaders and organs are already shrinking from their own act, and secretly organizing Know Nothing lodges of the old pattern, in the hope of diverting attention from the subjects which concern every man's fireside, and raising a false issue on the basis of sectarian prejudice. In fact, it is now manifest from the manner in which this Ohio resolution has been repeated in other states, without a pretext to justify it, that there is a concerted movement to transform what is left of the Republican party into a proscriptionist Know Nothing organization."

"Outside of Ohio, more than inside the State, an outcry has been raised in regard to the currency plank of the Democratic platform, which differs from the Republican in being outspoken and manly, while the other is sneaking and mean. Both are equally bad in this respect, and they represent a division of opinion which is only too prevalent through the South and West. This is the natural result of the wretched financial policy of the Republicans for the last nine years, during which time they tinkered with the currency in such a way as to make the problem of resuming specie payments slow and difficult even under the most favoring circumstances."

"The Republican leaders in Ohio are more responsible than any others, for the present condition of the public finances. Mr. Sherman as chairman of that committee, and guiding the majority of the Senate, represented the system of which Jay Cooke & Co., and that class of speculators, were the authors. It was but an imitation of John Law's scheme one hundred and sixty years ago, and met with the same fate as his bubble did, which spread ruin among tens of thousands of victims."

"The platform of the Ohio Democracy is bad in this respect, but it blinds nobody and does not commit the party at large to its folly. When a national convention meets next year, it will be time enough to consider that question and pronounce upon it with authority. Meanwhile, the practical issues which come home to every voter, have got to be discussed and determined. No clamor and no false pretences can keep them down."

"The artifices now employed to evade this responsibility shall not be allowed to succeed. The country is suffering as it never has done before. Commerce, manufactures, trade, industry, enterprise, are all paralyzed. The causes of this mighty reversion are distinctly traceable to the misrule and venality of the Republican party, which has had absolute control of the whole Government since 1861. While millions of the public revenues are stolen every year by the complicity of officials sworn to guard them, and dishonesty is the rule throughout the public service, the people are not only ground down to support this rascality, but they are impoverished by the system which at the same time swells

the volume of taxation. Real estate, among the last to suffer in times of fluctuation, is not spared in the sweeping depreciation.

"Thieves in office and great Rings swarming about the White House and the departments, and ruling in the public councils, alone grow rich and powerful in the midst of general suffering. These facts are visible to every eye, and what Ohio has now to decide is, whether a party and an Administration that are answerable for them shall receive the popular sanction, or whether the country shall have a change. Platforms are of small account in the presence of such a crisis. If the currency plank is wrong, it has no value besides the momentous matters which appeal to millions of unemployed laboring men, mechanics, and farmers, to their ill-fed wives and children and their empty pockets. The first duty of Ohio is to repudiate Grantism, to lead the way for reform, to make sure of an honest and capable President, and then to prepare for the responsibilities which justly attend success."

FOREIGNERS AND THE DEMOCRACY.

The San Francisco Examiner speaking of the relation between the Democratic party and our foreign population, says that the party has been since its foundation as a distinct political organization by Thomas Jefferson, the firm and unflinching friend of the foreigner who has cast his lot upon American soil. History proves this.

To the Democracy are the foreigners residing here indebted primarily for the elective franchise which they enjoy on such easy terms. In 1788, when the country was governed by the anti-Democratic party, which had the Executive and both Houses of Congress, was repealed the naturalization law which had been enacted under Washington's Administration, which set the limitation of preparatory residence for aliens at five years, made a fourteen years' habitation a pre-requisite to the conferment of citizenship. To a large class of immigrants this was equivalent to a total prohibition, their age rendering improbable their surviving that term. The party then in power also authorized the President to order to leave the country any foreigner whose presence within its confines he may deem prejudicial to the public welfare.

To cap the climax of this proscriptionist legislation, it was enacted that if any person in the press or in a popular assembly, criticised or censured the course of the Administration or the personal characters of its members, severe penalties of fine and imprisonment would be inflicted upon the culprits who should be prosecuted before the Federal tribunals.

This last mentioned act was what was known as the Sedition law, and it was by no means a mere brutum fulmen, but on the contrary, a very rigorously enforced statute. In every part of the land prosecutions were instituted to carry out its provisions. In the State of Vermont there was a Democratic paper conducted by a gentleman of Irish birth, Matthew Lyon, who was apprehended under this law, convicted and fined one thousand dollars and imprisoned until the fine was paid. Years after a Democratic Congress refunded the amount to Mr. Lyon.

The attitude of the Democratic party towards foreigners has been uniform and consistent since at the beginning of this century, it came into power. The very first act of Thomas Jefferson's Administration was to repeal the odious Naturalization Act of the opposition and to restore the short term of five years' residence. In course of time the immigration increased to very large proportions, so much as to alarm the anti-Democrats, whose hope of ascendancy was rendered smaller as the immigrants increased numerically. The opponents of Democracy under their various successive party names, omitted no opportunity of presenting the evil effects certain to flow from the liberal laws of naturalization. In 1844 a Native American party was organized in New York and Philadelphia simultaneously. Its motive was to restrict the elective franchise to Americans, or foreigners resident in the country twenty-one consecutive years. It was at once successful in both the cities named. All the elements of opposition to the Democracy united under the standard of the new organization.

Alone the Democratic party maintained a solid front against the proscriptionists and prevented them from extending over the entire land. In 1853 and 1854 nearly all the old opponents of Democracy combined to revive this proscriptionist party and formed the political society commonly called Know-Nothings. The objects of this ephemeral association are too well known to need elucidation here. Its essential element was the overthrow and destruction of foreign influence in the United States. For a while it spread furiously throughout the country, and in the North and West obtained many local victories; but it met its quietus at the hands of the Democratic party, its only opponent.

But for the sturdy opposition and increasing activity of the Democracy this Know Nothing party would have achieved a national triumph, and then encompassed a total repeal of the naturalization laws, thus carrying into effect their watchword: 'Americans shall rule America.' If successful, the foreigner to-day would be deigned the privilege of voting and holding office, and thus the country would have been deprived of one of the greatest sources of its prosperity through the consequent discouragement of immigration.

The present Radical party is the lineal successor of the native Americans and Know Nothings. Yet this fact has not repelled from their support a considerable number of the foreign born population. The Germans especially have not seemed to attach due weight to the historical facts which connected the Radical organization with the proscriptionist parties of the past; yet even the Germans are beginning to see more generally how intolerant and antagonistic to them and other foreigners is the Radical party.

Governor Kellogg, of Louisiana, in a letter to the Attorney General, gives a sorry account of the financial condition, and asks him to prosecute those who have defrauded the State.

Bogardus, the champion pigeon shot of the United States, defeated the champion of England near London.

OUR WESTON LETTER.

WESTON, July 24th, 1875. EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Nearly all the business portion of our town was burned on the afternoon of the 22nd. The fire originated in a barn on Water Street, belonging to Nelson Swagart, and was caused by the careless handling of matches by some small boys. From the place of starting the fire burned up the east side of Water Street until it reached a point near the corner of Main, then crossed over to the west side burning the dwellings of Mr. H. B. Boothby and H. Surdam. The Blacksmith shop of R. L. Lellan and the store of E. M. Purlington. The fire then took its course up the north side of Main Street taking all the buildings as it went until it reached the fire proof brick of Saling & Reese, where it was checked. The fire did not at any time cross to the south side of Main.

Had it have done so the entire portion of Weston lying east of Pine Creek would have been in ashes. The principal losers by the fire on Water Street are Nelson Swagart, barn; P. Graham, barn, blacksmith shop and dwelling; building belonging to I. E. Saling, occupied as a blacksmith shop by Mr. Benjamin; meat market of T. C. Fuson; saloon of John Stahl; drug store of Dr. Vrooman, on Main; building of S. S. Watson, consisting of book store; dwelling and law office of R. H. Baskett; dwelling of Mr. Key; then came the store house of Saling & Reese. Mrs. Graham lost everything, including most of the family clothing, so I am informed. Mr. Purlington saved the most of his goods, and, as the house belonged to Mr. Charles McMorris, his loss will be quite small; perhaps not to exceed \$500. I cannot state as to the value of property lost. The houses, with few exceptions, were of little or no account, and will be rebuilt in much better and more durable style.

The wood building of Saling & Reese, next to their brick, contained flour and other goods to the amount of some seven or eight hundred dollars.

The weather is very warm and a very large harvest is now upon us.

LARRY.

WHAT DOES HE MEAN?

We take the following article from the La-Grande Sentinel, and fully concur in what it says: Rev. Abial Morrison, of Union County, having been appointed by the Universalist Convention, recently held in the Cove, as a Traveling Minister, took liberty to drop Abbott, of the Pendleton Tribune, a note announcing to the people that he would preach in Pendleton on Sunday, July 25th. Here was another opportunity for that old viper, Abbott, who seems of late to beat war with the whole human race, to vent his spleen. He had without any cause or provocation, and instigated only by his own devilish inclination to persecute his fellowman, exhausted his venom on such gentleman as Hon. J. H. Reed, Hon. Ben Hayden, Hon. Lafayette Lane and Hon. S. E. Ellworth, and had hunted in the lowest scum and gutters of domestic gossip to publish the most foul charges in reference to honorable men and women, whose only crime seems to have been that they had befriended him in time of need, and this note from Rev. Morrison furnished him food for one more vile personal assault which he indulged in with as much relish as a hungry magpie would in feasting on the diseased spine of a superannated pack mule.

It is certainly a great calamity to the people of any county to allow the material with which to publish such scandal and unjustifiable assaults on the private character of good citizens, to fall temporarily into the hands of a person who seems entirely lost to the pure and noble traits of character which are required to constitute a gentleman. We wish every newspaper in Oregon, that is conducted for the advancement and promotion of the welfare of the country, abundant success, but when, without any cause, save to gratify malice, which seems to extend to every person except the editor, himself, we see one of our contemporaries disposed to invade the sanctity of the family circle, to fill his columns with scandal, which can travel fast enough out of print, and to put forth the most caustic criticism of public men, sacred and political, without cause, we cannot help thinking it about time such a line of policy should cease, or the people should withdraw every vestige of real or pretended support.

OUR NEW TELEGRAPH.

The Walla Walla Union says, during the week Mr. Platt Barr, the telegraph builder, has been in our city, just up from Portland. While below Mr. Barr chartered the O. S. N. Company's line from here to Portland for through dispatches, and after connecting it with the line already reaching from Winnemucca to Silver City, will have a continuous line from Winnemucca to Portland, with connections at Silver, Boise, Baker, Union, La Grande, and probably Pendleton and Weston, Walla Walla, Wallula, The Dalles and Cascades. It is also probable that it will not be long after the completion of this new line before there will be branches set out on either side to such towns as are situated off the route of the line. Throughout its entire length this line passes through, and near a succession of the finest valleys for agricultural and stock raising purposes that are to be found on this coast or continent, besides it passes through and near a succession of the best mining camps on the north-west coast. And all of this country, although bearing a heavy population in the aggregate, is without any, or at least with only little, telegraphic communication with the rest of the world. Thus it will be seen that this line will be a most useful one, and it is an absolute necessity to the country through which it passes. In addition to the benefit conferred on the people along its line, it will also be of much utility to the people of Portland, Western Oregon and the Sound. It will give them a better, and more reliable connection with both San Francisco and the Atlantic States than they now have. For all will recollect how often the line between California and Oregon is out of repair, especially in the Winter season, because of its passing through the greater portion of its length through a timbered country,

where trees and limbs are blown across the wire in almost every rain storm. The new line passes for almost its entire length through a prairie country, and one that is not very subject to having storms, and will not, therefore, be so liable to be disabled as the other line. And we will be disappointed if the Portland people do not soon have the quickest and most reliable telegraphic communication with both San Francisco and the States, especially in the Winter season, by this route. As this is an independent line, and not in any way connected with the great telegraph monopoly of the Pacific coast, it will make competition, and compel a reduction in the charge for dispatches. It is now understood that when completed, a dispatch can be sent from Walla Walla to San Francisco over the new line for \$1.50. The feeling here is in strong sympathy with the enterprise, and hereafter we are not to be dependent on San Francisco for one thing at least—our telegraphic news. As telegraphs are always the forerunners of railroad, we hope that it may not be long before the lightning train may follow the same general route of the lightning messengers. At all events, the completion of this telegraph will be one long stride in the march onward, and will be of vast benefit to the whole section of country through which it is to pass.

LATE NEWS.

From the Owyhee Avalanche of July 24th.

EUREKA, Nev., July 19.—Police officer Travers M. Johnson was shot and it is supposed fatally wounded, by a man named Nixon, in the Sazara Saloon, about 5 o'clock this morning. The parties had a difficulty yesterday during which Johnson struck Nixon over the head with a revolver. This morning Nixon came down from Ruby Hill, and seeing Johnson standing in the door of the saloon lighting his pipe, shot at him through the open door, hitting him in the neck. The latter fell, and while lying on the floor, fired two or three random shots. Nixon returned in a few seconds and fired a second shot at Johnson as he was lying on the floor, without hitting him. He then went to the jail and delivered himself up. Johnson is very low. The wounded man has a brother residing at Rocky Bar, Idaho.

LONDON, July 22.—The Elio challenge shield match at Wimbledon is on. The ranges are 800, 500 and 1,000. The possible score at each range is 600 points. At the 800-yard range, the English 8 scored 515, the Irish 502, and the Scotch 498. In shooting at the 500-yard range, the Irish scored 527, the Scotch 511, and the English 501—Victory for the Irish team is now believed certain. The American riflemen are keeping the targets for the Irishmen, and superintending the shooting. A machine for writing-spoken words has been invented by M. H. Huppinger. The Revue Industrielle describes the machine as being about the size of the hand. It is put in connection with the vocal organs, the instrument recording their movements upon a moving band of paper in dots and dashes. The person to whom the instrument is attached simply repeats the words of the speaker after him inaudibly. The lip language is then faithfully written out.

Advices from Salvador state that a dreadful riot took place at San Miguel, a town of 40,000 inhabitants. It arose from church difficulties. The town was nearly burned, prominent officers assassinated and other outrages were committed. The riot was ended and the rioters punished by the timely arrival in the vicinity of a British man of war, which afforded needed assistance to the military.

A case involving the constitutionality of the amended postage laws has been brought in the United States Circuit Court for the New York District.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has come out with a statement that he has always faithfully attended to his duties and that there is no truth in charges made against him in connection with the Red Cloud Agency.

Professor Marsh replied to the late remarks of the Indian Commissioner and says the explanation is a characteristic trick and has been tried before.

I. O. R. M.—Winnemucca Tribe No. 5. Improved order of Red Men Regular Councils Tuesday evening of each week. Odd Fellows Hall, corner of Front street and Court Avenue. Members of the Order invited to attend. By order of S. A. F. AND A. M.—Baker Lodge, A. F. and A. M. No. 47, meets on the second and fourth Thursday evening in each month in their Hall. Transient brethren in good standing are invited to attend. By order of W. M.

LUTHER B. ISON County Clerk, Baker City, Oregon.

LIVERY STABLE WILLIAM H. KILBURN

Respectfully informs the Citizens of Baker City and County, and the Public generally, that he has purchased the

Livery Stable

Formerly kept by John Eppinger, and that he is prepared to furnish customers with the best of Single or Double Turn-outs, Either night or day, with or without drivers, at the very lowest rates. First class Saddle Horses on hand. Horses boarded and the best of care bestowed. I keep nothing but the best of Stock and Buggies. My stable is at the upper end of Main Street, Baker City, Oregon. Come and see me, Everybody, and I will do my best to please you. W. H. KILBURN. February 10, 1874.—nd0t

T. P. HENDERSON, MAIN STREET, BAKER CITY. Manufacturer and Dealer in HARNESS AND SADDLERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, CHEAP FOR CASH.

Repairing done with neatness and dispatch at Reasonable Prices. Baker City, July 21, 1875.—nd0t

WANTED,

A SITUATION AS PRESCRIPTION Druggist. The applicant has had Eighteen Years experience in the Drug business in the States, and comes well recommended. Address, BEDROCK DEMOCRAT, n7n11 Baker City, Oregon.

NOTICE.

ALL NOTES due A. H. Brown must be paid to me immediately, or Costs of Action will be incurred. T. D. HAINES, Attorney.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF Baker County, Oregon, for the year 1874, Commencing July 1st, 1874, and Ending July 1st, 1875.

Table with columns for RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES. RECEIPTS: Total amount of taxable property for the year 1874, delivered to Sheriff \$551,159 00; County Tax Levied, 13,227 81; collected July 1, 1875, 8,822 32. EXPENDITURES: Amount County Tax Delinquent July 1st, 1875, \$3,235 69; State Tax levied for year 1874, \$3,706 95; collected July 1st, 1875, 1,504 70; Amount State Tax delinquent, July 1st, 1875, \$2,102 25; School Tax levied for year 1874, \$1,653 47; collected July 1st, 1875, 634 24; Amount School Tax delinquent July 1st, 1875, \$1,019 23; No. of Polls charged to Sheriff, 305; No. collected, July 1st, 1875, 194; No. delinquent July 1st, 1875, 171; Amount County Tax collected by Assessor, \$88 72; Amount State Tax collected by Assessor, 89 85; Amount School Tax collected by Assessor, 12 67; Total collected by Assessor, \$181 74.

Table with columns for RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES. RECEIPTS: Amount of County Tax collected by Sheriff on delinquent rolls of 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, and 1873, to July 1st, A. D., 1875, \$1,155 69; Amount State Tax collected on said years by Sheriff July 1st, 1875, 373 33; School Tax collected for said years by Sheriff July 1st, 1875, 146 50; Total, \$1,705 52; Contingent fund on hand July 1st, 1874, \$888 59; Amount expended to July 1st, 1875, 677 09; Balance on hand July 1st, 1875, \$211 50; Amount transferred July 1, 1875, 450 96; Amount on hand July 1st, 1875, \$701 26; County Tax amount on hand July 1st, 1874, 711 51; County Tax amount collected and received on taxes to July 1st, 1875, 11,177 81; Total amount, last years balance and from taxes, \$11,889 32; Amount received from liquor, ferry and peddler's license, &c., 1,456 39; County funds received from all sources for the year, \$13,345 65.

Table with columns for RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES. RECEIPTS: Amount Expended, and for what purpose, since July 1st, 1874, to July 1st, 1875, \$13,345 65. EXPENDITURES: School Superintendent's account, \$270 00; A-ssessor's account, 600 00; Treasurer's account, 429 88; Insane account, 30 00; Contingent account, 508 47; Pauper's account, 2 00; Sheriff's account, 2,701 75; Coroner's account, 18 55; Circuit Court account, 2,538 51; Justice of the Peace account, 429 43; Road account, 291 50; Election account, 485 60; Miscellaneous account, 54 50; County Commissioners account, 220 60; County Clerk's account, 1,494 75; Jail account, 2,483 58; County Judge's account, 606 65; Total expenditures, \$13,396 14; Excess of expenditures above receipts, \$50 49.

Table with columns for RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES. RECEIPTS: Total amount of receipts, County funds, \$13,345 65; Total amount of County funds on hand, including contingent fund, 2,189 18; Amount of receipts and funds on hand, \$15,534 83; Amount of Expenditures for year, 13,396 14; Balance in favor of County fund, \$2,138 69.

Table with columns for RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES. RECEIPTS: Amount of County indebtedness July 1st, 1874, \$11,125 85; Balance in hands of County Treasurer, July 1st, 1875, 2,138 69; Amount of County indebtedness July 1st, 1875, \$8,986 66.

Baker County, Oregon.—S. J. Luther B. Ison, County Clerk of said Baker County, State of Oregon, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of said County, for the year commencing July 1st, 1874, and ending July 1st, A. D. 1875, and is a correct exhibit of the Financial condition of said County since July 1st, 1874, as I verily believe, save in respect to uncollected interest paid on redeemed County Orders, since September 7th, A. D. 1870, and accrued interest, due on outstanding indebtedness. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said L. S. County, this July 20th, A. D. 1875.

LUTHER B. ISON County Clerk, Baker City, Oregon.

Dissolution Notice.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between J. Estes and W. P. Ireland, in the Singer Sewing Machine Agency business, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will, in the future, be carried on by L. J. Estes and L. J. Lovell. Baker City, July 24, 1875.—nd0t

Trifling with Billiousness Wont Do.

A disordered liver is the consequence of a foul stomach and obstructed bowels, and put them in perfect order and keep them so, by TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Wagon Making.

GEO. J. BOWMAN being a Wagon maker by trade, will continue to work at his trade at the Wagon Shop adjoining the Blacksmith Shop of the late firm of Gaines & Bowman, and also carries on the Shop lately run by S. B. McCord, adjoining Tom. Dealy & Tweedie's Blacksmith Shop. He is prepared to do all kinds of Wagon work in his line, at both shops, at short notice and at reasonable prices. He can make Wagons or Buggies from the stump up, and uses none but the best of material, bought in the east and shipped direct to him at Baker City. GEO. J. BOWMAN. May 10th 1875.—nd0t

2 of the Celebrated Standard

Organs—new—for sale. For particulars enquire at this office. nd0t

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. Dec. 1, 1874.—nd0y

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. Feb. 1, 1875.—nd0y

TOM DEALY. WILL TWEEDIE.

DEALY & TWEEDIE,

Blacksmiths,

Having Leased the Shop formerly occupied by S. B. McCord, at the

Head of Main Street,

BAKER CITY, OREGON.

They are prepared to do work in all the various branches of their business on short notice and at reasonable prices.

Horse Shoeing

Will receive our most careful attention, and we will warrant entire satisfaction. Geo. J. Bowman will attend to the wood work department of our Wagon Shop. Call and see us, and examine our work. DEALY & TWEEDIE, May 10, 1875.—nd0t

Variety and Vegetable Store.

Phil. Hardesty & Jno. Levens, Prop's, BAKER CITY, OREGON.

RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Baker City, and vicinity, that they have on hand, and are constantly receiving a full supply of all articles in their line, which they are selling cheap for cash. They keep Ganned Fruits, Nuts, Canned, and also all kinds of fresh Fruits and Vegetables. Also,

BUTTER AND EGGS,

and all other articles in their line, wanted by the citizens of Baker City. Give us a Call, next door to Pap Levens' Wholesale and Retail Liquor Store. BAKER CITY, June, 9, 1875.—nd0t

Save Cost.

Messrs. GAINES & BOWMAN TAKE this method of giving notice that they have employed James H. Shinn to collect the accounts due the late firm. We must have money, and those owing us must pay up, or they will have to pay cost. GAINES & BOWMAN. Baker City, May 29, 1875.—nd0t

Call and Settle.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have leased my Blacksmith and Wagon shops to Dealy & Tweedie, and have closed my business. All those indebted to S. B. McCord, or McCord Brothers, are hereby notified that they must now come forward and settle their accounts. Money must come, and there is no use talking, if you do not settle with me, you must with an attorney. S. B. McCORD. Baker City, May 10th 1875.—nd0t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that all Partnership relations between Dr. J. M. Boyd and H. N. McKinney have been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts against said firm will be settled by H. N. McKinney, and all accounts due said firm will be paid to him, it is hoped, without delay. S. B. McCORD. Baker City, Dec. 24, 1874.—nd0t

Saw Mill, for Sale.

THE Undersigned will sell his half interest in the blue Canyon or Auburn Saw Mill on the most liberal terms. The Mill has all new machinery, and is doing a good cash business. The Mill furnishes the Marysville Mining Company with 500,000 feet of lumber every month. For particulars enquire at the Mill of G. B. JENNEY. nd0t

To the Public.

REPORTS HAVING BEEN CIRCULATED in this community, and elsewhere, reflecting on the honesty of Mr. Thos. McDonald, in the management of the affairs of the Rye Valley Mining Company. We hereby certify that, after a careful examination of his books and accounts, we found them correct, and we furthermore exonerate Mr. McDonald from all such charges of fraud or dishonesty. WALTER S. THORNE, CHAS. H. PEARSON. Baker City, Ogn., May 29, 1875.—nd0t