force all to become their customers. While the rights of those engaged in these interests, and all interests, are to be respected, the Patrons seek to protect themselves against the rapacious exactions of monopolies by dispensing, as far as possible, with the agencies which place them in their power, or by combinations to make better terms with such as cannot be dispensed with.

No circumstance has contributed so much to the rapid increase of the order as the contest, which has been going on for some years in the North, west and southwest of the country, between combinations of transportation lines and the people in regard to fares and freights, and yet no class is so dependent upon railroads, steamboats, steamships and sail-vessels as the agriculturalist. None are so deeply and directly interested in railroads and freight communications of all kinds as are the farmers of the land; yet, it is erroneously supposed by some that Patrons are opposed to railroads. No greater error could be entertained.

The National Grange, in its published: declarations of the purposes and objects of the Order, declares that: "We wage no aggressive warfare against any other interest whatever. On the contrary, all our nets and all our efforts, so far as business is concerned, are not only for the benefit of the producer and consumer, but also for all other interests that tend to bring these two parties into speedy and economical contact. Hence, we hold that transportation companies of every kind are necessary to our success, that their interests are intimately connected with our interests, and harmonious action is mutually advantageous. * * * . We desire only self-protection, and the protection of every true interest of our land by legitimate transactions, legitimate trade, and legitimate profit." And D. W. Adams, Worthy Master of the National Grange, in response to the welcome extended to them at Charlestown last February, said; "While we are individually connected with agriculture, we fully realize that our paramount prosperity is indissolubly interwoven with all the great industries .-While it is our particular mission to build up agriculture, yet we would not do it on the min of a qy other legitimate business. While we would see our southern fields whitening with the fleecy cotton, we would also hear the deep bass of her water falls, accompanied by the sharp treble of a thousand busy s, indies. While we oventh hear our mount ins and hills vocal with the lowing of herds, we would behold their crage lurid with the glare of the furmace anddorse. While we would see on mhagreat plains the harvesters sweeping down the golden grain, we would hear, hand by, thewhistic and clang of the artisat who tramed his chining mechanism. sain and vale; steamers on every stream. We would see the rich enties on river,

enposition to the spirit and purpose of these combaned monopolies has been misconstrued into opposition to the entoquise itself Patrons are not apposed to the constructions of thees of transportation but only to the spirit which would make them engines of apposition.

mauntain and by the sea, heing centres of

commence science and arts. And every

sea, in every clime, should be ploughed

by deep faden ships, flying at their peak

thelbrave old dag."

Passing from the consideration of the general purposes of the order to local concerns and interest, it may be remarked that the circumstances surrounding us here in Eastern Oregon necessarily circumscribe the operations of the farm and largely and nacessarily retard the work of our order. Destitute of railway communications, the heavy products of the farm cannot be profitably taken to markec, hence all development of agricultural interest and pursuits, are slow, and in some directions impossible. Until we are provided with better facilities of transportation than at present, all progress must be slow and uncertain. The first important step in the substantial development of Eastern Oregon, Washington & Idaho, is the opening of the Columbia river to free navigation. The obstacles to be overcome are serious, but the advantages to be gained are more than equal to the cost of the undertaking. How this shall be done, I will not now discuss furher than to say, that the importance of the work and the great advantages to be reaped are of such a character as to make it a question of national importance, and while Congress is annually appropriating five and six millions for like works, we may possibly by proper efforts, secure some congressional aid. But whether we shall receive national aid for the construction of locks at the Cascades and the Dalles, if cannot be doubted that the subject of freights on so Important a highway as the Columbia river is a legitimate aubject of legislation. As common carriers, lines of transportation can, and may be required to receive and forward freights in the order offered and when portages occur, the ownership of which are in private corporations and which are used to monopolize commerce and thus become instruments of oppression, the legislative arm of government, State or National, according to whichever jurisdiction may attach, may be, and ought to be invoked to protedt the paramount interest of the people, and compel sych corporations to receive all freights offered and transport the same at prices fixed by statute. Apply these propositions to the portages on the Columbia river and the monopoly of that river is a thing of the past. The hext step, which however need not wait upon the first, is the constructing, through the chain of fertile vaileys of Eastern Oregon, of a narrow gauge railway to some point on the Columbia river. We have hoped for the early construction of the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake road, but there seems to be little real prospect that this enterprise will be entered upon soon. All scree that it will be built in time, but can we afford to wait for this enterprise however desirable. Already there is nearing completion, a link of 30 miles connecting Walla Walla with Wallula, and ere long its projectors and the interests of Walla Walla will be reaching out toward the trade of this section. Will it not be wise to cooperate and aid its extention in this direction? By united effort is it not possible that in a few years we might see our valleys made the pathway of the locomotive.

But it is not best to anticipate too much upon the advantages of a railroad. It will not be often that grain will command sufficient price on the seaboard. to pay transportation by rail so far. The first and our valleys with exterprising settlers. As these of specie ourrencies.

nues will be opened for the disposal of the products not the enterprise itselfee which the op- of the farm. But while we are waiting for this good position of the Patrons are directed, but time coming, would it not be wise to set about making the most of our situation. That we cannot mise grain for export as a business to be depended: upou, is very plain.

The consumer is too far away, both profit and eost of production would be consumed in its transportation and by the middlemen through whose hands it must necessarily pass. To meet this exigency we must devise some plan to bring the consume to the side of the farmer. How is this to be done: By the development of new industries. We can raise the finest wool and in the greatest abundance, we can invite the manufacturer on the most advantageous terms, to enter upon its manufacture, and both the raw material and manufactured product, will bear export. We can raise the sugar beet in the greatest profusion, we can offer great inducements to the manufacturer of beet sugar to establish himself in our midst, and the manufactured product will bear shipment, besidea supplying home demand for which we now pay coin. We can raise abundance of all kinds of fruit and they can be dried and the products pay a profit on shipment. We can raise flax for the seed or lint both of which will bear transportation. And so we might extend the list to many industries that might and will in good time be started, each giving more employment for mechanics, teamsters and laborers and all consuming more of the products of the farm, gardens, orchards and the dairy. More avenues for capital would be opened, and even the merchant would have a wider and more diversified field for his speculations, even affording to his customers, their custo-

While there are circumstances which tend to depress our people at the present time, if we take a retrospective glance at our section. we shall see that in 15 years we have made advance. In the five organized counties of Eastern Oregon, we now have in the neighborhood of 20,000 people, when in 1860, we had but 1689. When the valuation of property could not have been over one million dollars, now it cannot be less than 6 or 7 millions. Then a couple or so of inferior steamboats plied above Portland to the Dalles with no boats upon the upper Columbia, now a daily line of magnificent steamers ply upon her maejstic waters and are inadequate to meet the demands of outward commerce and the portages at the Cascades and the Dalles spanned by first class railroads. We complain of this as a monpoly it is true, but no fears need be entertained but that in a few years it will yield to the public demands in such reductions as will be satisfactory or be displaced from its supremacy.

mary growl about high prices.

Looking then at these evidences of mate rial progress accumulated in so short a period, we may confidently predict, that in the near future a prosperity and growth for this section of which the past is but a faintly experiment, and if he cannot raise the foreshadowing.

In conclusion then let me urge Patrons to take courage, act upon the principles of our order, and ere long we shall have in Eastern Oregon see the sun rise of that good

A CARD.

LA GRANDE, Nov. 20th, 1875. to the near friends of the Senior Editor of the Mountain Sentinel, that from the violent spasmodic demonstrations in a 1ew of the late numbers of the Sentinel, that its editor shows unmistakably the presence of worms. I am not aware of the cause of his late vindictive tirade against me, unless it is a crime for me to discontinue taking his paper, after having taken and paid for three copies ever since he became its edi. tor, and for some time before; but I had innocently supposed that I had such right, especially as I owe him nothing .-Now I have been reasoning of late on the proposition that it a man should meet a skunk in his path, whether it would be advisable to put on a bold face and resolutely advance to the conflict, or whether it would be the better part of valor to describe a circuitous route, and then avoid so dangerous an animal. It is true that a man need have no fears but what he could demolish his skunk-ship, but then it would leave a disagreeable odor on his garments that his friends would be able to judge of the company that he had been keeping. I pause for a reply. For fear that some may not know exactly who this animal is, it is the same one that, a few years ago, furnished his own powder, and nired a man to fire an anvil salute in honor of his return from Missouri. But for the finishing up process I will refer this dapper little fellow to some of the prominent men in his own political party, who, ometime since, commenced the work, for instance, Judge Brainard, Judge Slater, or Mr. Outhouse, but, if these men should decline the honor, then Sam Clark might be induced to undertake it.

DANIEL CHAPLIN. Reversing Himself.

The Oregonian's Localizer, in commenting on the heroism of N. B, Ingalls, the oblig. ing purser of the Emma Hayward, who recently rescued a soldier from drowning,

"The purser, with thoughts of salvation for the soldier, or a watery grave for him-self, rushed to the guard of the boat, plunging forward into-position, caught hold of the guard, and, reversing himself, thrust one of his legs down beside the boat, in reach of the man in the water.— As a drowning man will catch at a straw, so the soldier grasped the extended pe-destal and was drawn on board."

The action of Mr. Ingalls certainly de. serves much eredit, but how the deuce he succeeded in thrusting one leg down in the water while standing on his head is what astonishes us the most. - Sentinel.

"A well-known nursery man in this county has commenced the shipment of 22,000 different kinds of fruit trees from The Balles to his nursery near East Portland. Already the first installment has been received."

We clip the above from the Oregonian, and would ask that paper if it has not made one grand mistake" in the number of kinds of fruit trees to be shipped by the nursery man. "Twenty-two Thousand Differ ent Kinds" are more varieties than we ever heard of before.

JOHN TAFT, in campaign speeches in Ohio, took with him a Roman gold coin, bearing the date of the ninety-third year of the Christian era, which he used on the platform along with a "greenback,', to exer iplimost important henealt of a railroad, will be to fill fy and impress the comparative immutal pility they demand for their property.

Bedrock Democrat.

L. M. SHEPHERD, Editor.

Baker City, Nov. 24, 1875.

THE BEDROCK DEMOCRAT

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

IS THE PLAN INHUMAN?

It is impossible for a newspaper to please everybody-a remark for which we do not claim a copyright. A paper controlled by no fixed principles may manage to steer clear of the corns of most people, and may differ from but few; but such ournal can be neither the efficient oppos. er of what is wrong, nor the successful adrocate of what is right, Whoever has views of his own on the subjects that come up for consideration, will frequently find himself arrayed in opposition to many of those with whom he has been accustomed to act, With sensible people this involves no personal misunderstand ing, no interruption of friendly relations. We do not expect all the readers of the Oregonian to agree with us in the opinions we express upon any subject. Some will differ on pickly political questions, others on matters of a local nature, and others still on commercial matters. So that, on one or another point, a large majority perhaps are at variance with the opinions we express. But we try to give them all the material facts touching all subjects of public interest and all the current news of the day, that they may be enabled to form intelligent opinions of their own, and not be misled by any erroneous views of ours."

The above from the Oregonian is very appropriate and well said. It is impossible or an editor to please everybody, and when he tries to do so he becomes an nonentity and his paper a thing not to be relied upon any subject. We would not give one cent for a man who has no enemies, and this rule holds good as to newspapers as well as to men. A newspaper that is fearless and out-spoken on any and every subject, is looked to for new ideas, and, although the sentiments therein enunciated may not agree with those of the rea der, yet the paper is respected for its independence. As long as we have control of a newspaper we intend to contend for what we believe to be right, and for the best interest of our city, county, State, and our country, and if there should be any main in our county who thinks he can publish a better or more independent paper than we do, he has our permission to try the funds to buy material to print his paper with we will do his printing for him-provided he has the money to pay for his work as it is done. The DEMOCRAT, in politics, is Democratic, and will advocate such measures as will tend to the advancement of the interests and procure the success of the principles of the Demo- difference felt by the wet foot and the dry cratic party-we have no personal friends whose interests we will advocate to the the prosperity and future good of Eastern Oregon as its object to work for and will perform this duty with all its power and influence in an honorable and truthful manner; by so doing we expect to merit and receive the support of all those who are, as well as ourselves, interested in the future welfare and prosperity of this portion of our State. On the 29th of next month we shall increase the size of the DEMOCRAT to a 28-column paper. Next week week we hope to be able to give our readers the first installment of telegraph ic news, telegraphed expressly for the DEMOCRAT. This will enable our people to dispense with foreign daily papers, which they now have to take to procure the latest news. To enlarge our paper and furnish the telegraphic news we have been compelled to incur a heavy outlay. but we feel satisfied, and in fact know, that our people will reimburse and sustain us in our endeavors to give them a larger and better paper. Send along your names for the DEMOCRAT-and the money -if you wish to receive the latest news, and read a free, independent and live paper. We are with you, and of you, and intend to work for the best interests of the whole country.

Senator Gordon of Georgia, one of the few prominent men in the South who favor inflation, has been expressing his views on the recent elections to a newspaper reporter, an d from his remarks, as reported in the Charle's ton News and Courier, it would seem that he has very little sympathy with the West ern rag-money Democrats who have been so anxious to make the currency question the great issue in national politics. Indeed, he | very explicitly says that the only issue upon which it is possible for the Democratic party / to go into a campaign with any prospect of success, is opposition to the corruption and maladministration of the Republican p arty. To quote his own words:

When we confine ourselves to the work of exposing the extravagance, the profligacy, the gigantic frauds, the Southerr | policy of the Republican party and its efforts to keep alive, for its own purposes, sectional alterna tions, then we have, on these is sues, furnished good reasons to the people ing that party. Then we have believe, the honest men of all parties with

The Senator evidently appreciates the sitnation; and when he goes con to say that all efforts of the GRANT leaders to divert atten tion from the crimes of the. Administration by the introduction of secturism or currency questions are based on the. knowledge that the people are incensed a gainst their swindling Rings, and on the issue of honest government would vote them out of power, he not only talks sensibly, but affords convineing proof that he is thoroughly cured of any hankering after a thir d term of GRANT, if he ever had any, as at one time was generally

Past experience has demonstrated that it cost the Government ten thousand dollars a head to kill Indians, The Chicago Times estimates that at this rate it would be cheaper to kill the Black Hills Indians than to pay them the seventy millions of dollars Subscribe for the DEMOCRAT.

ped by three masked men, armed with regulation shotguns, in the Salt Spring valley, near Milton, last Tuesday morning. Sam Smith was driving, and he took this opportunity of delivering an oration, that he composed in his mind shortly after the last stage robbery on this route. It is as follows: "Gen tlemen, I have been a driver, boy and mangoing on 50 years. I never ditched a stage, or growled at a passenger, and. gentlemen, I assure you I have had some of the toughest outsides that ever left Boston for a week's chassez in Yosemite. I have met gentlemen of your kind before, and I defy any of them to come forward and say that I ever treated them with contempt; on the other hand, it has been my aim to act toward highway-excuse me, gentlemen, I mean road agents, with that distinguished consideration due their standing in society. Hence, you will believe me when I say that I have nothing for you this morning. D-d sorry, gentlemen, but the truth of the matter ls, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s boxes are young poorhouses on this route just now, and you couldn't squeeze a picayune out of them to save your sweet necks from the gallows." Whether the trio of 'agents" understood this harangue or not we cannot say, as they did not reply, but it had the desired effect, and no farther attempt was made to molest either the express treasrry or the eight passengers on board. We do not, however, commend the policy of barefaced falsehood in cases of this kind. It has the effect of causing highwaymen to lose confidence in a stage driver's trath and veracity, and lowers him greatly in their esteem .- Sonora Democrat.

Demosthenes in Tuolumne.

The down stage from this place was stop-

COLD FEET. -- A great deal of the ill health of women is now attributed to the kind of shoes generally worn. Dr. Smith, in his Treatise on Health, says:

There is neither health nor comfort in cold feet, as too many women know only too well. They are the fertile parents of no end of discomfort and ill health. The avoidance, then, of cold feet is one of the most direct steps to the improvement of the health. For such end to be attained, the shoes must be fairly substantial and not of too soft and porous leather. Women's boots and shoes are largely made of leather tanned with takra Japonica, which is far inferior to leather tanned with bark, especially as regards the absorption of moisture. Such leather forms the soles of all cheap boots, to which class women's boots so exclusively belong. When, then, such boots are placed on a wet flagstone, or on damp roads, the leather becomes moist and then the feet become cold at once. Leather when dry is a very bad conductor of beat, and so a stocking and a leather shoe are sufficient protection for the feet in climates so cold that furs are requisite for the clothing; when wet, however, heat is quickly conducted off, and so the damp leads directly to cold feet. Any one who has lived much in the saddle knows the foot in reference to the iron stirrup in cold weather; when the boot is dry the stirrup is not felt, that is, as regards the sensation of heat and cold, but let the foot be put where the boot becomes moist, and then the stirrup is felt quickly and distinctly enough. For delicate women who are very susceptible to cold feet, the boots should be stout and large enough to admit of a cork sole. More particularly is such precaution necessary where there is a clay soil; this remains damp for days after rain has ceased, and strikes cold to the feet when looking temptingly dry, consequently stout boots are absolutely necessary on such soils.

New Hampshire is a good State, and her people are good voters. For the past five years the average vote of that State, according to the figures of the Boston Advertiser, shows only fifteen out of every hundred who have the right to vote absent from the polls, wher eas in Maine the number is thirty-four, and in Massachusetts forty-nine. The latter is containly not a model State in this particula r with almost half her voters staying at ho me; on the contrary, she furnishes a strong ar gument for the advocates of compulsory affrage. In this systematic neglect of one of the most sacred duties of the citizen, the natural result of superior education privile-

THE GULF STREAM .- The deep-sea soundings of Lieutenant Berryman confirm the prevailing theories concerning the cause of the Gulf stream. At the depth of 2,000 feet in the Straits of Florida, the temperature is only three degrees, above freezing, while deep soundings on the telegraph route show a temperature of ten to fifteen degrees below the freezing point. Hence the warmer and lighter water is from the Mississippi crowded to the surface, and is forced toward the colder regions of the North, while the denser waters of the North flow south to restore equilibrium.

In the races at Victoria last week, on the first day, the two mile and repeat race for \$500 was won in two heats by Mr. Bigham's Foster, who beat Mr. Young's Billy Bigham by a length in each heat. The first heat was run in 3:45 and the second in 3:18. The half mile race was closely contested, resulting in favor of Mr. Scoggins' mare Alpha, closely pressed by Mr. H. D. Saunders' Hiram. For the Scurry stakes four horses entered, and it was won by Mr. H. D. Saunders' Buck.

The Ohio election is not such a victory after all, for the Republicans. Through the aid of scared Democrats who bolted on the school and financial questions and out of total vote of 600,000, Hayes is elected by majority less than five thousand. If the election demonstrates anything at all it is that a popular Dem cratic candidate can carry Ohio in the Presidential contest by a majority of 25,000.

In the Minnesota election the Democrats mode substantial gains, and it is doubtful if they have not secured a majority in the State

It is said that Hayes, the Republican Governor elect of Ohio is a fellow of excellent sense, and had an uncle die recentfy leaving him \$750,000.

The state of the s

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND BALL TO BE GIVEN BY,

Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 8, OF BAKER CITY, ON THE EVENING Of December 24th, 1875,

COURT HOUSE.

Committee of Arrangements: MRS. J. M. SHEPHERD, MRS. L. B. ISON, " JOS. H. SHINN, " JAS. H. SHINN, I. D. HAINES, T. C. HYDE, F. M. ALFRED, C. M. FOSTER, J. W. CLEAVER, " J. W. WISDOM, E. P. PERKINS, J. P. ROSS, " E. P MRS. FRED. DILL

Committee of Reception: L. B. ISON, F. M. ALFRED, WM. UMBERGER. Floor Managers: R. ALEXANDER, J. P. ROSS, C. M. KELLOGG, S. L. BEAR, T. C. HYDE.

By order of the Lodge.
T. C. HYDE, N. G.

A Grand New Year's Ball Will be given at Baker City, on Friday, Dec. 31, 1875,

AT CLEAVER'S HALL.

Committee of Invitation: BATTER CITY-J. H. PARKER, J. W. VIR-TUE, S. OTTENHEIMER, H. BAMBERGER and R. ALEXANDER. RYE VALLEY—JAMES ODELL, and W. W. WEBBER. CONNOR CREEK-R. C. GEORGE.

VIRTUE MINE-M. HYDE. Floor Managers: W. L. BURNHAM, C. M. KELLOGG. TICKETS, including Supper, \$4 00. The best of Music will be in attendance A cordial invitation to all is extended' Baker City, Nov. 10, 1875.027td

ORDINANCE No. 19.

The People of Baker City do Ordain as follows: SECTION 1. That any person or persons who shall fire any pistol, or gun or any other species of fire arms within the corporate limits of Baker City shall, upon conviction thereof before the Recorder, be subject to a penalty of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, or imprison-ment, at the discretion of the City Recorder, not exceeding twenty days. Provided, That the Marshal may permit upon the National Holidays and other days of public celebration, appropriate display of fire arms, and other instruments named in this ordinance.
APPROVED, October 20, 1875.
GEO, J. BOWMAN, President.

J. M. SHEPHERD, City Recorder.

TOMBSTONES.

MARBLE TOMESTONES AND MON-Boise City Marble Works

And perfect satisfaction guaranteed. ders from a distance promptly attended to, The trade of Baker, Grant and Union count ies, Oregon, solicited, as I can supply them at cheaper rates than they can obtain them below. Send orders to

A. B. ROBERTS,

Nov. 23, 1875, n2911

Roise City, Links

TWO MONTHS FREE.

THE NAW-YORK TRIBUNE, On receipt of \$2 and this advertisement. THE WEEK A TRIBUNE will be sent, postage paid, to any address until December 31, 1876, or took \$12.50, six copies; for \$22, Eleven; for \$30, Whirty-one. Address, n38y THE TRIBUNE, New York.

Miner's Wanted.

MINERS WAN WED AT THE GREEN
Mine, at Rya Valley. Apply to A.
J. Lawrence, Baker
29tf CHARLS GREEN, Proprietor.

To Tea insters.

25 TEAMS WAN CED IMEDIATELY to haul wood of the Virtue Mine. Apply at once to the undersigned.

M. HYDE, Superintendent.

Notice of Final Settlement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT James H. Slater, adm inistrator of the estate of Newell Russell has filed his final account of the administra on of said estate, and Monday, the First day of May, 1876, at 10 o'clock, A. M., has been fixed by the County Court of Baker county, Oregon, as the time when any objections to said account may be heard. By order of D. B. Scoffeld, County Judge.

JAS. H. S. L. ATER,

Baker City, Nov. 24, 1875.n29n 3



The Human Telegraph. The nerve are telegraphic fibres operated by the brain but if the stomach, the great vitalizer of the system, is disordered, the whole nervous ornanization is partially shattered for the tinte

Tarrant's Effervescent Apperient works wonders in cases of nervous debility arising from dyspepsia. by restoring the stomach to its normal condition, and keeping the bowels free. Sold by all druggists. STATE LANDS.

Last Call!

AVING RECEIVED POSITIVE IN-Land Commissioners to enforce the Col-lection of all Interest due this office, those interested will please take notice that all Lands upon which the interest remains Lands upon which the interest remains unpaid on the 1st day of January, next, will be considered forfeited, and proceedings will be commenced at once for the collection of both principal and interest; persons paying their back interest previous to that date will be relieved from paying principal as long as interest is paid promptly. promptly.

No more letters will be written, nor fur-

ther notice given to any one.

JAMES HENDERSHOTT, Union, Ogn., Nov. 10, 1875, n28n35

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETO fore existing between the undersigned, in the Rail Road House hotel business, was dissolved on the first day of November, 1875. Our accounts are placed in the hands of E. W. Reynolds for collection and speedy payment must be made to

JAMES FLETCHER, JAMES STEVENSON. Baker City, Ogn , Nov. 12, 1875.028n34

JAS. W. VIRTUE

Baker City, OREGON, Pays the Highest Price for

BANKING HOUSE

GOLD DUST GOLD AND SILVER BARS, And Transacts a General

Banking, Collection

EXCHANGE BUSINESS Interest alflowed on Special Deposits. County Orders Bought and Sol

A complete OFFICE Is in Connection with the Bank

We make it a branch of our business give Correct Information in regard the

Mining Interests of Eastern Oregon. Dec. 1, 1874,n30y

MILLINERY

Dress Making.

RS. F. M. ALFRED HAS JUST RE ceived, at her Old Stand, on Mai Street, the Largest Stock of First Clar Fall and Winter Millenery Goods, Ladie

HATS, BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, and PAR TERNS, JETS, LACES, &., &. A Fine Stock of Shoes and Hosiery alway MRS. F. M. ALFRED. Baker City, Nov. 10, 1875,02711

Five Dollars will purchase a Fraction of an Industrial Exhibition Bond, that it certain to draw-one of the following Promiums, on DECEMBER 6TH, 1875. A Tenth which costs only \$5-can dra any of the following, and will be received by the Company at any time in 6 months as \$5 in the purchase of a \$20 rond.

There is a chance for gain and no chance

10 Premiums of \$3,500 each.) Cash, ar 100 " discount

The Lowest Premium is \$2,10. Each Fraction must draw this sum. All Fractions will be good with \$15.00 to purchase a whole \$20.00 Bond. This is a chance for a fortune, and no

A \$20 Bond participates in four drawing each year, until it has drawn one of the \$100,000,

\$21, \$50, \$100, \$200, \$300, \$500, \$1,000 \$3,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$35,000, \$100.000. The Bonds issued by the Industrial Ex-

hibition Co., are a copy of the Europea Government Loans. The Bonds are a safe investment. PEOPLE OF SMALL MEANS

Can find no better or safer investment. No chance of loss. A fortune may be acquire ON DECEMBER 6TH-ON JANUARY 3rd PURCHASE NOW

HOW TO PURCHASE. In person, or by certified Check, or Ex-press, or Postal Order, or Draft, or enclose Green backs in a registered letter, to, and

made payable to the Industrial Exhibi-tion Co. The funds raised by the sale of these Bonds, will be applied to the erec-CRYSTAL PALACE, Which every American will be proud of.

Recollect, the Industrial Exhibition is legitamate enterprise, chartered by the State of New York. Its Directors are the best citizens of New York. It has had seven drawings since July 1874, and paid out in principal and

\$750,000,

Any one obtaining a premium, the company pledges itself not to make public. This enterprise is simply a new form of bond; in no sense is it to be recognised as a lottery. There are no blanks. Be sure and purchase at once. \$ 5 will buy a Fraction for December, 6, 1875. \$ 5 " " Quarter Bond for Jan. 3, 1876. \$10 " " Half Bond " " " " " Whole Bond " " "

All Bonds are exchangable into city lots, in the suburbs of New York City.

Each Bondnolder is regarded as an honorary member of the Industrial Exhibiorary member of the Parlors of the Co. No. 12 East 17th Street. Agents wanted. All communications and remittances to be made to the Industrial Exhibition Co.

De mads to the Industrial Exhibition Co.

12 East 17tn St., between 5th Avenue and
Brondway. New York City.

For the purpose of giving the Bondholders of the Industrial Exhibition Co., full
and complete information as to the progress of the Company, and a complete list
of the drawings, an Illustrated Journal
will be published, viz; The

Industrial Exhibition Illustrated Subscription One Dollar per Year. Any person sending a cfud of 15 subseters, with \$15, will be given a Hremium o ne Fraction of 1/4 Bond, club of 27 subscribers, 1 a 1/4 Bond; club of 50 subscribers witole Bond. Address, INDUSTIAL EXHIBITION ILLUSTRATED,

12 East Street, New York City. n28 \$60 will purchase 13 Fractions. GUT THIS OUT

3925 Lady's Waterproof
Costume. Belted with
very little fullness at waist,
and looped in skirt, forming
a neat over-dress. Can be dropped in a moment into a waterproof. Pattern, with Cloth model, 50 Cents. 3918/

Lady's Overskirt. stylish and in great avor.
Pattern with Cloth
model, 25
cents.

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