

One square or less, one insertion	50 cts
Each additional insertion	10 cts
One square three months	1.00
Business Advertisements by the month	10.00
Quarter column	15.00
Half column	20.00
One column	25.00
Ten per cent. additional on advertisements to which a special position is guaranteed.	
The space of one inch, up and down the column, constitutes a square.	
N. B.—All debts due this office are payable in coin, unless otherwise expressly agreed.	

CORRESPONDENCE from all portions of Eastern Oregon is solicited for the DEMOCRAT. All communications, to receive attention, must be accompanied by a responsible name. Personal communications will be charged as special advertisements.

**S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., 10 State Street, Boston, 37 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,** are our Agents for procuring advertisements for the BEDROCK DEMOCRAT, in the above cities, and are authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates. n3lf

**JOB WORK.**

We are now prepared to do all kinds of JOB WORK on short notice and at reasonable rates.  
N. B.—All Job Work MUST BE PAID FOR ON DELIVERY.

**RELIGIOUS NOTICES.**

**RELIGIOUS.**—The Rev. Mr. Newton, of the M. E. Church, South, will preach at the following times and places: 1st Sunday in each month, at Eagle Creek, at 11 A. M., and Saturday night previous; night at Gem City; Monday night following, Main Powder River, at Mr. Sanders'; Saturday night and 2d Sunday at Wingville; Tuesday night following, North Powder, at Riggs' schoolhouse; Wednesday at Wolf Creek; Thursday night, Uniontown; Friday night, Iowa school house; Saturday night and 3d Sunday, 11 A. M., Mrs. Bell's school house; night, L. S. Grande; Tuesday night after, Liberty school house; Wednesday night, Forest Cove, Dixie school house; Thursday night, Knappa's school house; Friday night, Indian Valley; Saturday night and 4th Sunday at 11 A. M., Dry Creek schoolhouse; night, Summerville; Monday night following, Uniontown; Tuesday night, Big Creek.

**RELIGIOUS.**—Rev. A. J. Foslin will fill appointments as follows, until further notice: 1st Sunday each month at Union, at 11 A. M.; 2d Sunday, at 3 P. M.; the Cove, at 3 P. M.; 2d Sunday Summerville morning and evening; 3d Sunday, Cove at 11 A. M.; Union 3 P. M.; 4th Sunday, Pocatontas at 11 A. M.; James' school house at 3 P. M.; and Baker City at 3 P. M. Monday evening following, Rye Valley; Tuesday and Wednesday evening, Uniontown; Thursday evening at Uniontown.

**RELIGIOUS.**—Rev. G. W. Chaney, of the Baptist Church at Wingville, will preach at the Baptist school house, in Baker City, the second Sunday of each month at 11 o'clock, A. M.

**PROFESSIONAL CARDS.**

**L. O. STERNES,**  
NOTARY PUBLIC.

**Sterns & Hyde,**  
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,  
BAKER CITY, OREGON.

L. O. STERNES will attend the Courts of the Fifth Judicial District, and of Idaho and Washington Territories.  
Water Rights and Mining Litigation a SPECIALTY.  
Collections promptly attended to.  
June 18, 1873. n3y

**ANDREW J. LAWRENCE,**  
Attorney-at-Law,  
BAKER CITY, OREGON.  
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS of the State.  
Baker City, Sept. 1, 1873. n17y

**I. D. HAINES,**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Baker City, Oregon. n1lf

**J. M. SHEPHERD,**  
Attorney-at-Law,  
BAKER CITY, OREGON.

**S. V. KNOX,**  
Attorney at Law,  
(And Notary Public.)  
WESTON, OREGON.  
Will practice in the Courts of this State and Washington Territory.  
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO LAND Business, and Collections. n3lf

**JOSEPH H. SHINN,**  
Notary Public  
AND  
Conveyancer,  
Will attend to Conveyancing and making ABSTRACTS OF TITLE.  
Baker City, Sept. 11, 1872. n18lf

**E. W. REYNOLDS,**  
NOTARY PUBLIC  
AND  
DEPUTY U. S. MARSHAL,  
Office with John Brattain, Three Doors South of Bedrock Democrat office, on side of the Street.  
Baker City, Sept. 3, 1873. n17m4

**Dr. E. P. Tierney,**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,  
BAKER CITY, OREGON.  
RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE CITIZENS of Eastern Oregon that he has located in Baker City, and gives strict attention to his Profession.  
Office opposite the corner Drug Store.  
Private Residence, next door to the Catholic Church.  
Baker City, Nov. 5, 1872. n26lf

**T. N. Snow, M. D.,**  
Physician and Surgeon,  
BAKER CITY, OREGON.  
OFFICE—At the City Drug Store.

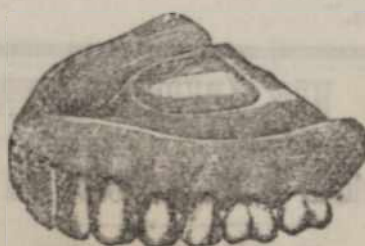
**MEDICAL EXAMINER**  
For the New York Life Insurance Co. n3lf

**Mrs. R. C. Shepherd**  
IS AGENT FOR  
Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines.  
Baker City, Sept. 1, 1873. n39y

**BUSINESS NOTICES.**

**J. P. Atwood, M. D.**  
(Graduate of the Medical Department of the Willamette University.)  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,  
n23] BAKER CITY, OREGON. [tf

**DRS. PRICE & NEWSOM,**



**DENTISTS,**

Have permanently located in  
BAKER CITY, OREGON,  
And are prepared to operate in all branches of the

**DENTAL PROFESSION.**  
All work Warranted. Office One Door below the CITY DRUG STORE.  
Baker City, Oregon. n7y

**DR. D. D. STEPHENSON,**

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE CITIZENS of Baker City and vicinity that he will soon be with them again prepared to do all kinds of

**Dental Work,**  
in the most substantial manner.  
Baker City, March 12, 1873. n44lf

**FURNITURE WAREHOUSES.**

Patronize Your Home Manufacture.

**J. W. Cleaver**

Respectfully informs the citizens of  
BAKER CITY AND VICINITY,  
That he now has a Large and Complete Assortment of

**Furniture,**  
Of his own Manufacture, embracing everything necessary for housekeeping, both useful and ornamental.

All kinds of Office Furniture manufactured to order. In fact, he is prepared to make anything and everything in his line, in the best style and at reasonable prices.

**CHAIRS**

Of every description manufactured of the very best material, and warranted to be superior to any other in the State.  
Job Turning done to order.  
Give him a call and examine his assortment. n21m3

**Blacksmithing**

AND  
**WAGON MAKING.**

Messrs. Gaines & Bowman

Respectfully inform the Citizens of Baker City, and surrounding country, that they have purchased the

**BLACKSMITH & WAGON SHOP**  
recently owned by F. Schlund, and are now ready to attend to all work in their line.

They are both practical workmen, directly from the East, and come prepared to do

**Blacksmithing, Wagon Making and Buggy Repairing**  
in the most approved manner, and at moderate prices. All work done to order, and satisfaction guaranteed.

**HORSE-SHOEING**  
A Specialty with them. Give us a call. GAINES & BOWMAN.  
Baker City, July 21, 1873. n11lf

**J. B. GARDNER,**

**Watches** For Sale.

**WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,**  
ESTABLISHED IN BAKER CITY IN 1867,  
Keeps constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of

**WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY,**  
and is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business.

Waltham and Elgin Watches at Factory prices. n3] [tf

**Western Hotel.**

MAIN STREET, BAKER CITY.  
**REID & FLETCHER, Prop'r.**

THIS HOUSE has been enlarged and refitted, and is now the best Hotel on the Umatilla and Idaho stage route.

Stages leave this House for above and below, and also for Clark's Creek Eldorado, Gem City and Sparta.

Connected with the Hotel will be found a first class

**SALOON!**  
Liquors, Wines and Cigars of the best quality. Phelan's Improved Billiard Tables all in good order.

N. B.—Those indebted to either the Hotel or Saloon are requested to appear at the Captain's office and settle. n5v3lf

**BAKER CITY BREWERY,**

**KASTNER & LACHNER, Proprietors,**  
BAKER CITY, OREGON.

RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Baker City, and the surrounding Towns and Mining Camps, that they are now prepared to fill all orders with the very best quality of

**Lager Beer,**  
At reasonable rates. The public are invited to call and look at our establishment.  
Baker City, Jan. 8, 1873. n35lf

**New Drug Store.**

**H. N. McKINNEY,**  
Opposite Odd Fellows' Hall, Main Street, BAKER CITY, OREGON.

Would respectfully inform the public that he has recently received a well selected and fresh Stock of

**Drugs,**  
Chemicals,  
Paints, Oils,  
Perfumeries,  
Patent Medicines,

**Soaps,**  
Wines,  
Brandy,  
Whiskies and  
Cordials.

For Medicinal purposes, Family Medicines carefully prepared. Prescriptions accurately compounded, at all hours of the day or night. Give us a call. n5 [tf

**DR. YOUK CHU,**

Chinese Physician,  
Has located permanently in  
**BAKER CITY,**

And can be found at J. W. Cleaver's Old Cabinet Shop, which he has fitted up as an Office and Apothecary Store.

All diseases incident to the Human Family can be cured by this Physician.  
Particular attention paid to cases given up as incurable by other Physicians.  
Baker City, Sept. 8, 1873. n18m35

**Proclamation.**

WHEREAS, UNDER THE ACT OF the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, entitled "An Act to Protect Litigants," Approved October 24, 1870, the BEDROCK DEMOCRAT, a newspaper published at Baker City, Baker County, Oregon, has been designated to publish the Legal and Judicial Advertisements for the counties of Baker and Grant; and whereas, the Proprietor of said BEDROCK DEMOCRAT has filed with the County Clerk of said Counties written stipulations accepting the conditions as the law directs, with proper returns and notices thereof to this office, according to law.

NOW, Therefore, the BEDROCK DEMOCRAT is hereby proclaimed to be appointed and confirmed as the medium through which all Legal and Judicial advertisements for the counties of Baker and Grant shall be published, for the period authorized by law.

Done at the City of Salem, this 27th day of February, A. D. 1873.  
[STATE SEAL.]

Attest:  
S. F. CHADWICK,  
Secretary of State. n44lf

**Lime! Lime! Lime!**

**Roberts & Nelson have on hand**  
Lime of good quality, and will sell at low rates.  
Orders from a distance solicited.

**PORTLAND ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**MILLARD & VAN SCHUYVER,**  
89 Front and 40 First street,

**PORTLAND, OREGON.**

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS in Foreign and Domestic Liquors.—Also,

**Doors, Windows, and Blinds**  
n1 For Sale. tf

**A. P. Hotaling & Co.**  
Sole Agents for the

**J. H. Cutter Old Bourbon Whisky,**  
And Importers of

**Fine Wines and Liquors,**  
431 Jackson Street, San Francisco,  
AND  
25 FRONT STREET, PORTLAND,  
n46lf Oregon.

**DIMMITT'S**

**COUGH**

**BALSAM!**

IS THE NEWEST, THE CHEAPEST and the BEST thing in market for all diseases of the Lungs and Throat

**DAVIS & SCHUYLER,**  
Portland, Oregon, Wholesale Agents.  
Oct. 29, 1873. n25m33

**S. J. M'CORMICK,**

Importer and Dealer in  
**Books, Stationary, Toys, Music And NEWSPAPERS,**

FRANKLIN BOOK-STORE AND SANTA CLAUS' Headquarters, Fire-proof Brick Building, 105 Front street, Portland, n17 Oregon. [tf

**DR. J. R. CARDWELL,**

**Dentist**

DENTAL ROOMS, No. 89, First street, Portland, Oregon. The late and improved styles of work at reduced rates. Nitrous oxide for the painless extraction of teeth. n29tf

**W. H. WATKINS, M. D.**

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE, Odd Fellows' Building. Residence, corner of Main and Park streets, Portland, Oregon. Special attention to diseases of the Eye and Ear. n29

**BEDROCK DEMOCRAT.**

**Second Edition.**

For the benefit of subscribers in certain localities, we issue a second edition of the DEMOCRAT on every Monday morning, which contains all the news of importance received at this city up to Saturday noon.

Look at the Supplement for first rate miscellaneous reading matter.

**CUBA.—Review of the Insurrectionist War Struggle from its Inception to the Present.**

**The Story of Five Years' Agony.**

Recent events in connection with Cuba have revived the almost dead interest in her affairs, we give the following carefully written account of her past five years' career, which will repay a careful perusal, and be of interest to our readers.

When, during the first days of October, 1868, citizen Carlos Manuel de Cespedes gathered together on the estate "Demajague" a few countrymen, not over 250 in number, and some friends to command them, and proceeded to the village of Yara, any one who had met this first phalanx of the liberating Cuban army—some armed with cudgels, others with rusty muskets, and the fewest number with indifferent fowling pieces—would have compared it to one of those wandering tribes of Africa which go to throw their javalins against the walls of some fort, only to disappear afterwards like the sprites of a fairy tale. The writer himself witnessed the first skirmish at Yara. While the insurgents proceeded towards the village by Manzanillo road, a Spanish force of ten horse and fifty foot, commanded by Lieut. Col. Villars, entered it by the Bayamo road, and took possession of the Plaza, the center of the town. Part of the soldiers were detailed to occupy the side streets, by which it was expected the insurgents would come. How could the result be other than it was? A few shots served to disperse in disorder that crowd of inexperienced countrymen, unaccustomed but to the noise of their own homes and to unconditional obedience.

Here the trouble should have been ended once for all, but in wars in which liberty and tyranny are to meet face to face there comes a time when political electricity runs the course of its wires with a rapidity impossible to describe, and the spark ignites, the flames increase, and the mind is lost in thinking how and whence came that lava of opinion, touching all hearts with the same force and carrying the same idea to all minds. Many would say this is a phenomenon; but it is only a law of nature, which physically tends to repel all that is obligatory. When the human spirit is brought down to this condition, and lies under bonds and conquered for a length of time, the explosion, when it does come, is terrible, instantaneous and wonderful. None can withstand its effect. This is exactly what occurred on the 10th of October, 1868. The political collision took place at Yara, a place hitherto almost unknown on account of its slight importance, and immediately all the villages from Cape Maisi to Cape San Antonio responded with the marvellous rapidity with which an idea long suppressed breaks forth, and old men, women and children rushed to the field. It was a cry from the soul; it was the most cherished wish of the heart, the impulse which was forced from the cruel despotism of 300 and more years of darkness and depression by a generation hungry for light and liberty. This, then, was the first Cuban army—old men and women, youths and children, and without strength.—With such heterogeneous elements it was impossible to form even a medium military organization. The time was lost, the father employing it to look after his family, the brother for his sister and the son to provide for his aged father; and often it happened that the youth who had just been bravely fighting against the enemy was surprised in the midst of his family and murdered by his incapable oppressors. Converted into roving bands and unmolested by the Spaniards, they passed the first months in singing hymns to liberty and giving themselves up, in the midst of the luxuriant forests of Cuba, to the incomparable delight of possessing an independence so longed for. Time passed on, and Spain organized her battalions and put into the field an army of 40,000 men, also composed of heterogeneous elements, but all men, and well armed. Regiments were hastily made up of jailbirds, of negroes and of the scum and dregs of society; even criminals under the sentence of death were found in the ranks of those intended to pacify the country. Of such were the battalions known as the "Matanzas" and the notorious "Battalion del Orden," whose leader, Col. Weiler, amused himself by delivering over to

the brutal lust of his soldiers frail maidens, who died in the horror of this martyrdom.

During the first period of the war in Cuba the Spaniards took the offensive. It is not necessary to make a minute comparison of the elements of both combatants for the reader to understand the immense advantage of the government troops—to wit, 40,000 men, well armed and fully equipped, with educated leaders, were to meet an undisciplined multitude unarmed, with their families further to burden them, always a fatal charge to these wandering tribes for such we may call them rather than warriors, and much less soldiers.

The famous and sad period of the revolution of Cuba was inaugurated by the Spaniards in a manner worthy of all their wars in America. The three first estates reduced to ashes were the La Union, Santa Isabel and Barreto.

The First Assassination, which opened the way to the innumerable crimes that were afterwards committed, was perpetrated at Puerto Principe upon Don Augusto Arango, who was on his way to Brigadier Mena, of Puerto Principe, with a conciliatory mission from the insurgents. Both acts were committed by Spaniards—one by the troops who left Puerto Principe for San Miguel, under command of General Valmaseda, and the other by salva guardias guarding the ford of the Hatibonico river, near the Caridad bridge of the city referred to. Acts of this nature could but harden the heart and inflame the passions, and the sons of the "Cid" gorged themselves once more on their defenceless colonists. Scenes similar to those which took place four centuries back have occurred in this Nineteenth Century. During this the first period of its existence the revolution was materially conquered, its followers dispersed, its few resources all spent, and, worse than all, dismay spread among even its most determined champions to the extent of causing some of them to turn traitors. Old Spain in this undertaking dishonored herself, because the patriotic feeling, the warlike spirit, after satiating its despotism, proceeded to rapine and violence, and thus it happened that insults to women, assassination off of the field of battle, and robbery and spoilage followed. Such deeds are never forgotten nor forgiven, and nourished the "corpses of the insurrection," as the Spanish journals so repeatedly called it; and the war, which ought to have died in infancy, did not die, but commenced its

**Second Period.**

About this time the insurgents were relieved by the absence of their families. Many, thanks to the inefficient blockade of the coast, succeeded in escaping to foreign parts, and others took refuge in the cities, to eke out a miserable existence by charity from those who, with unblushing audacity, were living on the estates that formerly belonged to them. There were officers who, after committing in one family crimes of robbery, the outraging of females, and murder, showed themselves in the city driving in the carriages of their victims, amid the plaudits of their comrades. From the first period there passed into the second that destructive swarm of locusts of the Ampudias, Portillos, the Canizais, Montaner, Boets, and a host of colonels and brigadiers, who, after satiating their thirst for blood, became passionately fond of appropriating what did not belong to them, as they did so with the certainty that no one would reclaim it, as from such claims to death was but a step and many took it. The operations of the campaign lost much of their vigor and activity because the chiefs of the Spanish army, from Gen. Valmaseda down, attended more to dealing in cattle than pursuing the enemy, more to seeking for the gold and silver than the hidden places where the scattered Cuban forces had taken refuge and were beginning to reunite and reorganize. The Spanish army was changed into a crowd of highwaymen. It is well known that, amid this carnival of blood and robbery, discipline, the only support of the institution of arms, so exposed to all vices and degradation, was entirely lost.

The Cuban patriot bands, on the contrary, gathered together and organized, stealing themselves by repeated privations to the austerity of a life without comfort of any kind, and a greater part of the time waiting even the food necessary to maintain life. But these privations and these wants, which their enemies have a hundred times flung in their faces as a fault, proved the school for heroes; and for men who, without experience in the art of war, paid a dear novitiate during the first period of the struggle were formed soldiers, but soldiers of iron, bold and identified with virtue which breeds the sentiment of glory when man understands as owes it to the efforts of his own nature or his own spirit, and in the same line where are found the names of all the heroes of liberty since Brutus to Bolivar will be written those of Ygnacio and Eduardo Agramonte, Marmol, the Mendoces,

Yucelan, Sangnili, Carliso and Vincente Garcia, Modisto Diaz, Maximo Gomez and many others.

But to arrive at this point much blood has been shed, so much and almost always so lamentable that the heart shudders at the recollection; for every Cuban who has fallen with arms in defence of liberty ten-fold the number of old men, women and children have perished in this savage warfare, this war between Spain and America.

It is only necessary to evoke the memory of three centuries of struggles—from the conquest of the Montezumas to our own day, and the character of this antagonism, sometimes of arms, but of ideas always—to understand the kind of drama enacted on the fields of Cuba in the nineteenth century, and in full face of powerful and civilized nations. But returning to the principal subject, we find in the second period of the war in Cuba, the Cuban army reorganizing itself in the midst of fatigues and privations, in face of their adversaries, demoralized and rapidly losing their first prestige in the midst of pillage and corruption.

On the other hand, the strong desire to rise in military rank became a mania, and the different commanders of the Spanish columns multiplied their fabulous bulletins, which have already reported as killed off and taken prisoners or surrendered ten times the entire population of the island. This farce of fabulous victories and prowess contributed to kill off the enthusiasm and union which should sustain every great undertaking when they follow the path of truth, and the patient and paying classes commenced to look upon the falsehoods of the official bulletins as a gross comedy, and in distinct contradiction to the actual results of the campaign.

During this second period, as the activity of arms decreased, that of robbery acquired colossal proportions. General Count Valmaseda authorized the captain of mobilized troops, Antonio Guzman, to seize and send to the market of Santiago de Cuba, immense herds of cattle.

He allowed the same license to Governor Juan Ampudia, and also the Governors of Bayamo, Jiguani, Holguin, Tunis, and other places of the Eastern and Central Departments, from which resulted the most shameful pillage, exercised by the same ones who should have respected and caused the rights to property to be respected, and which devastated the Central and Eastern Departments, and a crime was committed wherever cupidity caught sight of a victim.

The Cuban forces, meantime, gathered together their scattered proslaves. This time they were much better armed, equipped and expert in their peculiar system of war, and carried within their breasts the consciousness of aggravated wrongs and the certain experience that the Spanish rulers of Cuba would sink into the abyss of their blunders rather than yield an atom to reason and justice. Whereby the situation of affairs, then about the middle of the fourth year of the rebellion, began to present a different aspect, which we will call the

**Third Period.**

The reaction and activity of the Cuban forces now began to be shown in the attacks made by them upon Spanish encampments and convoys. The attack upon Holguin, quite a large town, and well fortified, caused a terrible effect upon all the time-serving journals, which, nevertheless, repeated in their continual jeremiads that this was but a conclusion of the expiring revolution. But almost at the same time, or in rapid succession, occurred the attacks upon Guimara, Sibanicu, Las Yeguas, &c., while the famous Vincente Garcia—who had been traitorously deserted by the brothers Uruira and Pepillo Gonzalez, formerly the principal lieutenants under his command, and whose intrepid comrade, Panchito Vega, was rendered hors de combat—presented the wonderful spectacle of keeping at the head of 400 men, at the most, in the same jurisdiction, and, although persecuted by six or seven battalions, moving from place to place with wonderful rapidity, and often taking the offensive to surprise and defeat groups of his astounded enemies.

Meantime, in the Camaguey district, despite of being deserted by many of his best followers, Ygnacio Agramonte, with a handful of trusty followers, performed prodigies of valor; but fell at the most brilliant moment of the mission, feared by his enemies and as the hero of a sublime idea, his last remains were profaned by them.

Maximo Gomez, the warrior PAR EXCELLENCE of the Dominican Democratic Republic school, did not fall behind his comrades in the Eastern Department, protected in great measure by the inaccessible and mountainous condition of the country. The jurisdictions of Cobre, Guantanamo, Baracoa, and even the suburbs of Santiago de Cuba have been the scene of his frequent surprises and attacks. At present he occupies the place of

[Concluded on Fourth Page.]