

# THE YAKIMA HERALD.

VOL. IV.

NORTH YAKIMA, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1892.

NO. 26.

**PROFESSIONAL CARDS.**

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Attorney at Law.  
Office over Yakima National Bank, North Yakima. Will practice in all the courts of the state and U. S. land offices.

**R. V. BEAVIS, R. B. MILROY,**  
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Special attention given to diseases of women and children. Telephone No. 3.  
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Surveyors and Locators of Government Lands. All Work Guaranteed.  
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**CHEAP FARM LANDS**  
Improved and Unimproved.

— ALSO A FULL LINE OF —

**CITY AND SUBURBAN LOTS.**

Choice Tracts, 1 to 10 acres  
— Especially Adapted to —  
Fruit Growing and Gardening

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.

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OFFICE OVER FIRST NAT'L BANK.

**Ed. L. Huntley's**  
\$10, \$14, AND \$18 SUITS

FOR MEN AND YOUTHS. Write us at once and we will send you one dozen samples of goods. All measurements taken and made free. No return of goods. No return of money. No return of goods. No return of money. No return of goods. No return of money.

Buying all goods strictly for cash and in larger quantities than any other in our line enables us to offer many cash bargains unobtainable by any other house. All goods are marked in plain figures. One price to all. Money returned at all times if goods are not satisfactory.

Address ED. L. HUNTLEY & CO.,  
241 and 243 Dearborn St., Chicago.

**FOR SALE.**

SIXTY Grade Holstein-Friesian cows. Deep milkers. Reasonable price. If you want a good cow now is your chance.

R. B. SCUDDER,  
Morse.



**THE LINES COMPLETE!**

A complete line, whether of rails or clothing, is a subject for congratulation.

J. J. CARPENTER has been laying himself out in his endeavor to please his patrons and can boast of a complete line of Men's and Boys' Clothing, Footwear, Hats, &c. Every variety, size and style of raiment is carried in stock and retailed at the lowest possible price.

CARPENTER don't give away a brass band with every suit, but he gives value received every time, and if you want a slick fit, fashionable cut and first-class materials come to

**CARPENTER'S**  
BIG DOUBLE STORE, YAKIMA AVENUE, NORTH YAKIMA, WASH.

**Lombard & Horsley,**

STITCH IN TIME SAVES THE SEWING  
BY BUYING YOUR FURNITURE FROM US!

SYNDICATE BLOCK.

**BUCKLEY LUMBER CO.,**  
(SUCCESSORS TO C. W. HENRY & CO.),  
DEALERS IN  
ALL GRADES OF ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER.  
Sash, Doors, Lath, Shingles, Etc.  
**Lumber Exchanged for Hay.**  
A. E. LARSON, Manager.  
A Full Supply of Lime, Cement, Hair and Building Paper.

**ED. F. WHITE,**  
FASHIONABLE TAILOR!

Do you want a Spring Suit?  
If so, now is your time to Order.  
For my Stock is replete with all the latest Novelties in colors and patterns.  
In Suits and Pants.

**Full Line Chevions Just Received**

PRICES REASONABLE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.  
ED. F. WHITE, Yakima Avenue North Yakima.

**Crippen, Lawrence & Co.,**  
FARM AND CITY LOANS.  
IRRIGATION PUMPS.

**Simpson Bros.**  
Are now prepared to furnish to the Public superior Varieties of  
**Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees.**

**THE IRONCLAD WAREHOUSE**

Have your goods to store that you desire to keep in safety?  
If so, call upon

**Chappell & Cox.**

Their new Warehouse, which is as nearly fire-proof as it can be made, is now ready for the storage of goods, at owner's risk.

Charges Reasonable.

Choice oats and chop barley for sale at North Yakima Roller Mills. 14-1f  
Suspenders at cost at Ditter's. 17-1f

**McDERMID BROS.,**  
Cabinet Makers

And Turners, Sash-makers, Doors, Bookcases, Refrigerators, Windows and Doorways made to order. All work done neatly and promptly. Shop, cor. First and 5th.

A Sure Cure For Piles.

Itching Piles are known by moisture like perspiration, causing intense itching when warm. This form as well as Blind, Bleeding or Protruding, yield at once to Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts on parts affected, absorbs tumors, stops itching and effects a permanent cure. Dr. Bosanko, 319 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Janack's Pharmacy.

## Notice of Sale

OF

### School Lands

NOTICE is hereby given that on Friday the 22nd day of July, 1892, at the hour of Ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the Court House, in North Yakima, in the County of Yakima and State of Washington, the following described School Lands of Yakima County, Washington, will be offered for sale at Public Auction to the highest bidder to-wit:

DESCRIPTION OF LAND.	ACRES.	AMOUNT.	PERCENTAGE.
N 1/2 of sec 17	80.14	80.14	100.00
N 1/2 of sec 18	80.14	80.14	100.00
S 1/2 of sec 17	80.14	80.14	100.00
S 1/2 of sec 18	80.14	80.14	100.00
Lot 1	1.00	1.00	100.00
Lot 2	1.00	1.00	100.00
Lot 3	1.00	1.00	100.00
Lot 4	1.00	1.00	100.00
Lot 5	1.00	1.00	100.00
Lot 6	1.00	1.00	100.00
Lot 7	1.00	1.00	100.00
Lot 8	1.00	1.00	100.00
Lot 9	1.00	1.00	100.00
Lot 10	1.00	1.00	100.00
Lot 11	1.00	1.00	100.00
Lot 12	1.00	1.00	100.00
Lot 13	1.00	1.00	100.00
Lot 14	1.00	1.00	100.00
Lot 15	1.00	1.00	100.00
Lot 16	1.00	1.00	100.00
Lot 17	1.00	1.00	100.00
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Lot 19	1.00	1.00	100.00
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Lot 92	1.00	1.00	100.00
Lot 93	1.00	1.00	100.00
Lot 94	1.00	1.00	100.00
Lot 95	1.00	1.00	100.00
Lot 96	1.00	1.00	100.00
Lot 97	1.00	1.00	100.00
Lot 98	1.00	1.00	100.00
Lot 99	1.00	1.00	100.00
Lot 100	1.00	1.00	100.00

**A Dangerous Innovation.**

"The two ringed circus has led the way to a rather peculiar innovation."

"What is that?"

"A new opera is about to be introduced which will give two ballets on the stage at the same time."

"Gracious, that will be terrible!"

"Why?"

"It will make every bald headed man cross eyed."

Mark Twain and the Reporter.

"I never met Mark Twain but once, and I have no desire to renew his acquaintance," said Frank Pettigrew, a Boston also missioner, at the Lindell to a St. Louis Globe-Democrat man. "It was ten years ago, when I was very young and correspondingly fresh. I had secured a position as a reporter on the Boston Traveller, and felt that I had the destinies of nations in my hands. I was taking hotel arrivals one day when a stranger lounged up to the register and asked with a drawl: 'Editor of a paper here?' I nodded petroniously, and he observed that it was a great responsibility. He said that he had tried hard to become a great editor, and once secured a position on a western weekly, but had been ignominiously discharged. He seemed quite heartbroken, and I proceeded to tell him journalists were born, not made, and to make an egregious ass of myself generally. He lounged away, the clerk 'old me his name, and I made a sneak out the back way.'"

**FOR PURE FOOD.**

**Laudable Action by Board of Health Upon the Baking Powder Question.**

Boards of health can engage in no more commendable action than the examination of our food supply, and the instruction of the public as to those articles which are found to be pure and wholesome, and which, therefore, consumers should use.

Action of this kind with the baking powders is particularly opportune. There are quantities of baking powders in the market to use which is certain detriment to the health of the consumer. They are made from alum, or improperly compounded from other chemicals, so that they leave a strong alkaline residuum in the food. Many of these powders, having proven unpalatable in the east, have been collected by their manufacturers from the dealers with whom they were left on commission, and shipped to the Pacific coast. In the effort to gain a foothold in this market unscrupulous manufacturers of these cheaply-made, low grade baking powders have indulged in extravagant statements both with reference to their own and other brands, claiming the most improbable endorsements for their, and defaming the brands best known and longest used upon the Pacific coast.

The following extracts from the reports of some of our well known health authorities will be of particular interest:

The state chemist of Washington, Professor G. A. Bethune, says: "There is, therefore, no question but the Royal is the strongest, purest and most wholesome baking powder in the market."

The Seattle board of health says: "Finding in analysis that it is made of cream of tartar and bicarbonate of soda, and is entirely free from any adulteration, we heartily recommend the Royal baking powder for its great strength, purity and wholesomeness."

The Tacoma board of health says: "In our judgment, the Royal is the best and strongest baking powder before the public. We confidently recommend it because of its purity and carefulness of preparation."

The Spokane city board of health reports: "There is certainly no baking powder known to us equal to the Royal for strength and uniform quality, and we recommend it for its absolute purity and wholesomeness."

The board of health of the city of San Francisco, after extended tests, said of the Royal, that "it is absolutely pure and beautiful, composed of the best ingredients, of the highest strength and character." The health officer of Los Angeles reported that it was "clearly demonstrated and proven that the Royal baking powder is pure and wholesome, and that it stands, as far as strength and purity are concerned, at the head of the baking powders of the United States;" while the state chemist of California, Professor Biesing, found the Royal superior in purity and strength to all others.

A great surprise to every bread maker—how sweet and white bread and cakes Victor flour makes lately. 17-1f

Ditter's goods are not shelf-worn or auction goods, but fresh from the eastern markets. 17-1f

Shardlow and McDaniel now keep Fisher's Mill-meal as on draught. "It has no superior" it is the verdict of all who have tried it. 11-1f

Remember, Ditter's is the place to buy your dry goods and notions. New goods arriving daily. 17-1f

Take THE HERALD and keep posted. Wanted. 100,000 pounds of onions. Apply to R. Sampson, N. P. depot. 7-1f

**YAKIMA AND THE STATE.**

**Interesting Items of News from Yakima and Its Suburbs.**

**Bits of Gossip, Facts, Fancies, Personalities, and a Hedge-Fodge of Paragraphs of Every Description.**

E. D. Eldridge is over from Walla Walla, where he has been attending school.

Dr. E. E. Heg left for Kansas City on Friday last to settle some business for a financial company with which he was formerly connected.

Hall's hair renewer cures dandruff and scalp affections; also all cases of baldness where the glands which feed the roots of the hair are not closed up.

J. D. Kennedy, who represents the creditors in the disposal of the Blumauer bankrupt stock of goods which has been thrown upon the market at Ellensburg, was in the city Sunday.

George E. Pfunder, of Spokane, superintendent of the World's Columbian Exposition mineral exhibit for this state, spent Sunday and Monday in the city, making arrangements to have Yakima county properly represented.

E. F. Benson returned on Monday from Seattle. He says the "mailbox scare" has taken possession of everybody, and that along with other train passengers he was obliged to submit to vaccination before permitted to enter the Queen City.

Judge W. H. Upton, of Walla Walla, and Judge C. B. Graves, of Ellensburg, are prominently mentioned as candidates for the supreme bench on the republican ticket. Both have made excellent reputations as judges of the superior court.

A change took place in the Western Union operative force at the depot Monday. Mr. Abbey left for Ellensburg to take the position of train dispatcher; Mr. Graham was promoted to the day shift, while L. Leah, a brother of D. E. Leah, succeeds Mr. Graham as night operator.

A letter from H. F. Schieldknecht to E. J. Hamacher says that the Fourth of July at Wenatchee was a very quiet day, owing to the fact that the man who collected the subscriptions for the celebration skipped out with the funds without even saying goodbye. Mr. Schieldknecht is now in the mercantile business at Wenatchee.

The Athanum academy will open its first term of school in September. The best opportunities at most reasonable terms will be afforded young people to prepare for college, teaching and practical life. Those who think of going away to school are invited to consider the merits of this school. Announcements in reference to teachers will soon be made.

J. E. Hendricks, who has a claim on the east side of the Yakima river opposite Easton, shot and killed an Indian named Richard Sea on the 15th inst. Sea had a hard reputation, and in addition to having been in the penitentiary has been on trial in one or two instances for murder and murderous assault. There were no witnesses of the shooting other than the principals, and Hendricks claims his action was taken in self defense.

Judge Sharpstein, of Walla Walla, and Chester A. Warner, of Colfax, stopped over in Yakima Sunday. They took a trip up the Athanum, and were greatly surprised at the marvelous results of irrigation, claiming that the oats there seen were the equal of the best grown in the famous LaCrosse country, and that the corn, hops and other products threw other portions of the state into the shade. They predicted that this would be a prosperous and densely settled country.

A curious phenomenon is shown on the Dan Fish ranch, in the Covychee valley. A year or so ago a well 50 feet in depth was sunk without securing a drop of water. The hole was covered up for protection to life, only to be uncovered recently to discover the cause of a great roaring. It was found that a large volume of water was flowing into the well at a point fifty feet down but that none of it remained, it having secured an outlet that carries it off as rapidly as it comes in.

Miss Sarah Thacker, who was formerly a teacher in the public schools and later conducted a business college at Walla Walla, has taken up the life of a recluse and lives in a cave in the mountains of California. She claims to be beyond the power of sickness or harm, and has no fear of the huge snakes and wild beasts that infest that neighborhood. She devotes most of her time to astronomy, and has reduced the science of living down to a fine point, her expenses for food being less than \$2 per month.

The spicy regime of Acting Governor Laughton is again recalled through the divorce recently granted to Mrs. Marshall K. Snell, of Tacoma, who charged that her husband, a prominent lawyer, was unduly intimate with his typewriter, Miss Bertha Denton, who will be remembered as Laughton's private secretary. During the military encampment at American Lake Miss Denton was ordered out of the lines late at night, at the instance of Mrs. Snell, and was conducted to Tacoma by the gallant Gen. Ross G. O'Brien.

John G. Boyle tells a good story on a well known house painter whom, for convenience, we will call Mr. Daub. This worthy visited the ranch of F. S. Burke last week, for the purpose of picking mulberries. He climbed a tree, and then found he had to light robins that had built nests among the branches. It is not known whether the fumes of the mulberries went to Daub's head, or what the trouble was; but when he reached for an especially belligerent cockroach he lost his balance and fell to the ground. In his rapid descent the bifurcated garment that he wore—which the English call trousers—caught on branch and twig, with the result of not leaving enough of it clinging to his form to hide his nakedness. Here was a dilemma. His friend Burke was not at home, but a pair of his trousers were dangling on the clothes line. With the skill of a lightning-change artist he was soon inside of them, and although they barely reached below his knees he managed to make his home by means of skirting exposed places and gliding through dark alleys. Daub calls this episode the "Battle of the Mulberry Trees," and is contemplating making application to his Washington, D. C., relative for a pension for injuries received in service.

The Tacoma Ledger sums up the list of republican candidates, with the following result: For governor, Eugene Wilson, of Kittitas, S. C. Cosgrove of Garfield, Tom Reed of Thurston, W. R. Forrest of King, Patrick Henry Winston of Spokane, T. J. Smith of Whitman, Dr. Caboun of Skagit, Henry Long of Lewis and John Goehagan of Clark. Lieutenant governor, Fred Grant of King, Marion D. Egbert of Pacific, Fred R. Reed of Yakima and Rev. Thompson of Clark. For secretary of state, Allen Weir the present incumbent, Sheriff Price of Pierce and Aramsmith of Whitman. For auditor, T. M. May of Columbia, S. C. Heron of Lewis, Matlock of Skagit and T. M. Keed the present incumbent. For treasurer, Senator Kneeland of Mason county is the only one prominently mentioned. For attorney general, Thad Huston of Pierce, W. C. Jones of Spokane and S. C. Bruce of Whatcom. For state land commissioner, Ralph K. Nichols of Yakima. For congress, John L. Wilson and S. C. Hyde of Spokane, W. H. Doolittle and Senator Claypool of Pierce. The Ledger evidently overlooked the name of Nelson Bennett.

A special dispatch to the Spokane Review, from Washington, D. C., says that "a man named J. M. Krutz (evidently meaning I. M. Krutz.) of Washington state, is interviewed in a morning paper here and made the bold statement that the Washington state legislature was so bad that the democrats will certainly win the next election and a democratic successor to Senator Allen. He seemed to have forgotten that George Hazard, another Washington democrat, telegraphed Dave Hill that their delegation would support him for president. Both statements are probably about equally true." The Review and its Washington correspondent may learn before the 15th of November that Mr. Krutz was not talking through his hat.

Judge George Turner, of Spokane, is an openly avowed candidate for the U. S. senate, to succeed John H. Allen. The judge and his supporters are now making a vigorous canvass, and promise to make the fight exceedingly interesting for the man from Walla Walla, in the event, of course, that the legislature is republican. In Yakima Allen's leading workers are Edward Whitton and Indian Agent Jay Lynch, while Howlett and Hans of the land office, although personally very friendly to Turner, cannot support his candidacy, as they owe their official appointments largely to Allen.

**HOW FINKERTON SOLICITS PATRONAGE.**

An Extract From the Circular Sent out by Finkerton to the Various Corporations.

"We are prepared to furnish uniform men whenever required, by the day, week or month, for day or night duty, and we respectfully call the attention of railroads and other corporations which have to deal with large numbers of patrons or disaffected or striking employees to the advantages of our patrol system. To corporations or individuals desirous of ascertaining the feeling of their employees and whether they are likely to engage in strikes or are joining any secret labor organization with a view of compelling terms from corporations or employers, we can offer any number of competent detectives. At this time, when there is so much dissatisfaction among the laboring classes and secret labor societies are organizing throughout the United States, we suggest whether it would not be well for railroad companies and other corporations, as well as individuals who are extensive employers of labor, to keep a close watch for designing men among their own employees, who in the interests of secret labor societies are inducing their employees to join these organizations and eventually to cause a strike."

**The Sheriff's Side of the Story.**

Ellensburg Localier: Sheriff Dan Simmons, of Yakima, was in the city on Tuesday. He will be a candidate for re-election, with a fair show of being his own successor.



THE YAKIMA HERALD.

ANNALS PUBLISHED WEEKLY. \$2.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. Advertising Rates Upon Application. E. M. RARD, Editor and Business Manager.

Official Paper of North Yakima.

GLADSTONE HAS A MAJORITY.

It is now settled that the Liberals and Irish Nationalists combined will form a majority of the next house of commons. Of the 670 members of the house, less than 100 remain to be elected, and no change is possible that could prevent the success of Mr. Gladstone. The Gladstone majority will probably not exceed 40, and may be as low as 20. With all of those who advocate home rule working together in harmony, this majority should be sufficient to carry through the great measure which Mr. Gladstone has set out to accomplish.

The size of a majority does not affect its right to enact legislation, and some of the most important reforms in British history have been adopted by majorities far less than the lowest number suggested for Mr. Gladstone's government. Therefore it is not likely that Mr. Gladstone will be deterred by any argument as to the numerical weakness of his majority from using that majority for the purposes which he holds to be foremost and imperative in British legislation.

ARE AMERICAN MANNERS BAD?

A writer in the North American Review is much concerned over what he deems our national manners. In his estimation we, as a people, "are noisy, boastful, aggressive, glorying in our push and self assertiveness." This is a sweeping statement, but it is not new. It has been heard, with variations, at frequent intervals for many years. There are always with us divers of our fellow citizens who feel impelled to lift up their voices and solemnly scold the people of the country that gave them birth for their alleged bad manners.

WOMEN AS SOLDIERS.

The Hungarian newspapers report the death, at the age of 62, of Frau Marie Hoche, who had been a lieutenant in the Hungarian war for independence and gained a medal for bravery on the field of battle. In 1848 Marie was 18 years of age. She enrolled herself in a corps of volunteers to fight the slightest suspicion arising as to her sex. For her courage in an engagement, where she was badly wounded in one foot, she was rewarded with a lieutenant's commission and decorated with a medal. Marie was afterwards transferred to a regiment of hussars, with the rank of first lieutenant. She might have gone farther in the line of promotion but for the chance discovery of her sex, whereupon a major, who had long had a liking for the brave young soldier, married her, the wedding ceremony being performed by the regimental chaplain. After her husband's death she suffered from poverty, but fortunately she attracted the notice of the Magyar poet, Maurice Joki, who pleaded her cause in terms with such effect that a sum of money was raised to ease her declining years.

The case of Marie Hoche has called attention to the stories of other amazons, more or less notable. Perhaps the most remarkable case on record was the Irish woman, Christian Davies, about the close of the seventeenth century. Christian was married and had two sons. Her husband was pressed into the army, and she was left without means of support for herself or her children. She placed the little one with a nurse, put on a suit of her husband's clothes, and enlisted by the name of Christopher Welsh. She evidently had a taste for war's alarms, and besides conducting herself bravely in battle, she actually fought a duel with a sergeant, who, of course, ignorant of her sex, regarded her as a rival for the affections of a young woman. She served throughout Marlborough's campaign in a regiment of cavalry, and was in the forefront of the fray at the famous battle of Blenheim. Being wounded at Ramillies her sex was discovered and she was dismissed from the service, but permitted to remain in the army in the capacity of sutler. At the conclusion of the war she presented a petition to Queen Anne reciting her services, and received a considerable gratuity besides a pension of a shilling a day.

There have been in the United States well authenticated instances of women entering the ranks as soldiers, although the role relating to enlistment were observed. It has not been necessary, how-

SECOND TERM PRECEDENTS.

Since the adoption of the federal constitution there have been twenty-six presidential elections. The presidential office has been filled thirty times, counting the four times when death caused a vice president to become president. Nineteen men have been elected to the presidency, of whom seven have been re-elected and twelve have not received that honor. But of the twelve, three, William Henry Harrison, Taylor and Garfield, died during their terms of office, and the term of one, Benjamin Harrison, has not yet expired, so that in any computation as to what national custom has been in this matter, their names should be stricken from the list. It thus appears that of fifteen presidents who might possibly have been re-elected, seven were re-elected and eight were not. But of the eight at least one, President Hayes, announced positively at the outset that under no circumstances would he accept the office for a second term. So we find that of the fourteen who may be considered in some sense candidates for a second term, seven were successful and seven unsuccessful. So far, then, as precedent goes, we may say it is an evenly balanced question whether the country will choose twice the president whom it chooses once.

ARE AMERICAN MANNERS BAD?

The lecture is generally delivered in much the same way. The people who deliver it look regretfully, as a rule, to the upper circles of other lands, and declare that degenerate, republican America is sadly behind European countries in the matter of polished personal behavior. We are told that Americans work too hard; that they are always in too much of a hurry to observe the courtesies of life; that they care for the pursuit of gain and nothing else.

This is a terrible indictment. But is it deserved? Are Americans as a nation really more discourteous than Englishmen or Germans, or even Frenchmen? The French have the reputation of being the politest nation in Europe. Yet a physically attractive and well clad young woman cannot walk the streets of Paris without an escort under penalty of being openly and grossly insulted. In our "noisy, boastful, aggressive" country, young women who go on the street alone are subject to no such danger. A self-respecting woman can travel from Maine to the Pacific ocean alone and yet be in no danger of insult. Can as much be said of European nations? Is there any fairer, surer test of a nation's courtesy than the way in which it treats its unprotected women?

The truth is that in the essentials of good manners Americans, busy as they are, can safely challenge comparison with any other people. The American man of business, intent on his work in order that he may surround his wife and daughters with the choicest comforts, may not display the languid severity that distinguishes the leisurely European who does not need until he sees with his own eyes a dowry from her parents settled upon his intended wife sufficient to amply support her through life. But the American, while hurried, is not intentionally rude. Down in his heart he feels a respect for womanhood that makes every pure woman something sacred in his eyes.

The people who loudly accuse the American people of wholesale bad manners are either unobservant or incurably prejudiced.

FRED R. REED, whom the Tacoma Ledger designates as newspaper, tells that very well balanced newspaper that while Yakima will support Eugene Wilson for governor, if he is the nominee of the republicans, that should the nomination go elsewhere Hon. R. K. Nichols will be candidate for lieutenant governor. Mr. Reed adds, as he has a very good right to, that he, himself, is not a candidate for the lieutenant governorship or any other office; but when he assumes to say that Yakima will support Eugene Wilson he is talking at random.

The Olympian says that the government lands in the Yakima district have been absorbed to such an extent by settlers that the land office receipts have dwindled away until the register and receiver are unable to make \$5 per month, and are seriously thinking of resigning. The statement is a trifling overdraw, there still being 2,454,940 acres of unappropriated land in this district, and for the year ending June 30th the salary and fees of the officers amounted to \$4,304.90.

At last Harrison is suited. He has shown his civil service reform spirit by taking Commissioner Carter from the general land office in order that he may preside over the republican campaign. Carter's recommendation was that he made a good officer, so the president makes the government's interests subordinate to his own and places them in untried and unskilled hands, that his own ambitions may be forwarded.

The man who passed the hat at the Omaha convention for contributions to a campaign fund got nearly a pint and a half of dimes and quarters. He made up his mind that it wasn't such a voider-only free silver convention as its utterances might seem to indicate. It was long on freedom and short on silver.

THE CRACK IRISH REGIMENT OF THE AMERICAN ARMIES.

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So after the regiment reached Virginia it was joined by a company of boys known as the "Meagher Guards," and led by the famous Irish patriot, Thomas Francis Meagher. The Sixty-ninth made a spirited charge at Bull Run—the men stripping off their knapsacks in order to have free swing, and came out in the front of the line. The lieutenant colonel killed, the lieutenant colonel killed and a low altogether of the regiment. The killed outright were 38, the second highest in the battle. Capt. Meagher led the regiment home, and was the hero of the hour. His Zouave company, in bright red uniform, had been conspicuous at Bull Run, and one of his men, John D. Keefe, had brought off the green flag after the first battle had been shot down. Keefe was himself wounded while defending the banner. After his knapsack had been torn from his hands he shot down two assailants with a revolver and made another one prisoner.

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teers, 750 strong, marched down Broadway under a span new banner of green, bearing Erin's well known symbol—the harp, the standard of the nation. The vanguard of numberless battalions of Irish heroes, the new regiment was destined not only to lead that fighting force in the contest for glory upon Antietam, but to be the nucleus of the new army among 800 regiments sent by the Empire State when the roll of honor should be made up from an actual count of the men. Meagher to say the least, had a place reserved for the alien band with the challenging battle cry, "Remember Fenton!"

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The Sixty-ninth led the column and relieved the Ninth Massachusetts volunteers, that had been cut to pieces and was passing into the possession of its dead and mangled to the rear. The Irishmen took their stand coolly and fired with such rapidity that their guns became overheated and they soon had to retire. The Eighty-eighth followed the Sixty-ninth and again moved to the front and was as last relieved for want of ammunition. Two color bearers had fallen, and 17 men killed and 110 wounded and 30 missing—155 in all—was the dose exacted for rallying around the sunburst on Malvern Heights in one brief twilight hour.

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The contest was so desperate that muskets became foul and ammunition gave out, but the gallant fellows held on, using the weapons of the dead, of whom there were plenty, until relieved by a fresh brigade, and there on a few square rods of earth the banner of the brigade and of the state of New York scored a record of 71 killed and 125 wounded. That means 196 victims among 317 combatants, and every veteran knows how deadly the fire must be where the proportion of killed to the wounded is greater than one to two. Among the officers the mortality was even higher. Five were killed and four wounded.

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STRAYED.

\$10.00 Reward for Each or Either. STRAYED from about 10 miles northwest of Sunapee Mountain about April 1st one 3 year old steel gray gelding, weight 1,200 lbs, branded G on left shoulder; also on 25th of June one sorrel mare, 3 years old, white face with spots on nose, branded on left shoulder, 4 or over a half circle T, weight 1,200 lbs. E. T. BENSON, North Yakima, Wash.

Temporarily Bargains are offered and it will be to the advantage of the

Next 30 Days.

A. L. FIX & Co.

Real Estate.

Lands Under Selah Ditch.

Houses to Rent, Offices to Rent, Rents Collected.

ACRE :: PROPERTY.

NORTH YAKIMA PROPERTY

Improved and Unimproved

Yakima City Property

Relinquishments for Sale

We also have 1,200 or 1,300 acres under Selah ditch, fenced and improved, at \$3 per acre; one-fourth cash, balance on long time at 7 per cent interest.

Money to Loan, No Delay

South First Street, NORTH YAKIMA, Near Yakima Avenue.

FRANK B. SHARDLOW.

Shardlow & McDaniel,

DEALERS IN

Fine Wines, Liquors.

Imported & Domestic Cigars.

FINE BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.

Southeast Corner Yakima Avenue & Front Street, One Door West of Steiner's Hotel.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Jesse Moore Kentucky Whiskies.

MOXEE COMPANY LANDS

Are Now on the Market.

TERMS

One-tenth cash; no payment until end of Third Year, then FOUR EQUAL ANNUAL PAYMENTS, at six per cent interest.

Double the Usual Water Right.

These lands rank with the best in Yakima County. The terms are such that no man can afford to be without a portion of them. Beyond the first small payment

These Very Excellent Lands Will Pay Themselves Out.

Come and see my Plats, let me show you the lands, and I feel sure that you will embrace this opportunity of acquiring valuable land for comparatively nothing.

J. B. Pugsley, Eshelman Block,

NORTH YAKIMA, WASHINGTON.

You are Pleased

With First Class Printing? Well, Patronize the "Herald."



HERALDINGS.

Mrs. J. H. Thomas has left for Missouri on a visit.

The firm of Sawyer & Pennington has been dissolved, Mr. Sawyer retiring.

Born, Wednesday, July 20th, to the wife of Casper Baumhoffer, a daughter.

The night passenger trains from east and west will be taken off on the 27th of August.

Oren Dunbar, of Goldendale, is in the city, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Esteluan.

The regular county teachers' examination will be held on the 11th, 12th and 13th of August.

Samuel Chappell and family spent several days this week encamped on the reservation at Fort Snouco.

George Carpenter has disposed of the City meat market, and Messrs. Stone & Donald are the new proprietors.

Miss Blanche Cave, of Illinois, is in the city and will spend the summer with her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Esteluan.

A man named Bradford was arrested on Tuesday for selling liquor to Indians. In default of \$250 bail he was committed to jail.

James Greene and wife returned from Seattle Tuesday, accompanied by Miss Hart, who will remain their guest for the summer.

The sale of S. J. Lowe's hardware store has been completed, and Messrs. Walton & Atherton took possession of the business on Monday.

An effort is being made to organize an amateur minstrel troupe, for the purpose of raising funds for the Yakima exhibit at the Tacoma exposition.

Fifteen hundred dollars is the appropriation made from the state school funds for this county, and the money is now ready for distribution.

I. J. Bicknell, of Konnewock, is now bringing to this market forty boxes of peaches daily. This amount will be increased later in the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Horley, Mrs. Edward Whitson, Mrs. John Thompson, of Thompson, and Miss Anna Mattoon left Wednesday for Soda Springs.

Bickell and Jordan, the young Klickitat county boys who stole cattle belonging to Snipes & Allen, were sentenced to 18 and 15 months in the penitentiary.

The county commissioners are in session, and have been appraising school lands for the past two days. A sale of considerable school land will take place to-morrow.

County Treasurer George Nevin returned from his eastern trip Tuesday morning. The journey has been a hard one for him, and he is in much poorer health than when he went away.

John Brice, of Wenatchee, the nominee of the people's party for representative, was in the city Monday, and was enthusiastic regarding the Moscaical party that is to lead its supporters out of the political wilderness.

Norris Miller, aged 3 years and 7 months, son of Mr. and Mrs. Christ Miller, died on Tuesday July 19th. It was reported that the disease was diphtheria, but the physician in charge pronounced it membranous croup.

The superior court has been adjourned until October. This was made necessary by the extremely critical condition of Mrs. Graves. The judge wrote to Clerk Esteluan that their worst fears might be realized at any time.

The old and well known agricultural implement firm of Staver & Walker, of Portland, which has been doing business in this state for many years past, has made an assignment, with liabilities which will reach over \$100,000.

C. N. Perry has severed his connection as draughtsman of the N. P. & K. Irrigation Co., and left Tuesday afternoon for San Francisco to be absent four weeks. On his return he will become associated with Engineer C. B. Rockwood.

A project to irrigate about 8000 acres of land in the Wenatchee valley has been put on foot, with sufficient capital backing it, and Engineers J. T. Kingsbury and Guy Sterling are now engaged in making the location of the ditch. The water will be appropriated from the Natchez.

THE HERALD enjoyed a visit to-day from the veteran John Lowlow, the press agent of John Robinson's circus. Mr. Lowlow is a great friend of the newspaper and his annual visits are always welcomed, as he is genial, has a great fund of information, and talks entertainingly.

One hundred and fifty boxes of peaches were shipped west on Monday by R. S. Morgan. Mr. Morgan says he thinks it time that the promised fruit car was put on the road, as Yakima is now prepared to ship half a carload of peaches every other day, besides other fruits and vegetables.

On Tuesday H. Sedge, who lives on the upper Natchez, brought to the city a little black-tailed fawn that he caught in the vicinity of the Nile. It was not more than six weeks old, and already showed the taming influence of contact with civilization. Mr. H. B. Scudder secured the little stranger by purchase.

The hab'lties of S. Blumauer & Son, of Ellensburg, whose recent failure was an surprise, amounted to upwards of \$72,000. Thirty thousand dollars worth of goods had been received not more than a week before the firm closed its doors. The forcing of this stock of goods upon the market presents a gloomy outlook to the Ellensburg merchants.

Representative H. J. Salvely, of North Yakima, who was in the city a few days ago, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, had rather a singular experience at Tacoma, while on his way home. In some ways he felt worse than if he had been varnished. It happened that he was standing on the platform of the railway station at Tacoma, when a woman, in changing cars, lost sight of her child and fell into a state of great agitation over the safety of the little one. Mr. Salvely is a polished gentleman and a thoroughly gallant one. Accordingly, his first instinct was to render all the assistance possible to the distressed mother, and with great energy he began a search for the missing infant. In hunting around the station he found a small child, wandering apparently unattended. Picking up the baby he started to bear it in triumph to the mother, when another mother raised the shrill cry, "Kidnapper! Murder! Thieves! Help! Help!" She pointed to the guilty Mr. Salvely, and with a mighty rush the crowd closed in about him. He had some trouble in proving his identity and convincing his captors of his good intentions.

REGULAR SESSION OF CITY COUNCIL.

The Park Question Revived—A Proposition Submitted—Balance of the Sewer Bonds Cashied.

The city council met on Monday evening with all members present excepting Chapman. The clerk asked for further time to report regarding the claimed erroneous assessment of Robert Scott.

The committee to whom was referred the bids for city printing reported that the bid submitted by THE HERALD was the lowest and best, and recommended its acceptance. The report was adopted and the contract awarded to THE HERALD.

A communication was read from John Reed, chief of the fire department, recommending the appointment of J. J. Bacher as engineer. The communication was referred to the committee on fire and fire limits.

Fred R. Reed, representing the Ontario Land company, submitted a proposition to sell to the city land in Capital addition for park purposes at \$125 per acre, on favorable time and interest. After some discussion the matter was referred to the committee on public improvements, to report at an adjourned meeting to be held Friday evening.

A petition from Third street taxpayers, asking for a sidewalk from A to Maple street, was referred to the committee on streets and ditches.

A report was read from Engineer Reimann, stating that under instruction of the sewer committee he had started men to work on the sewers and had a pay roll for the previous week of \$190.50. Councilman Cox said that the status of the sewerage affairs was not in shape to pay orders, but thought that by next meeting the construction fund could be drawn against.

The bill of R. Schmidt for 40,000 and odd dollars of the finance committee, until the completion of the sewerage system, when it is proposed to settle with Mr. Schmidt if anything is coming to him.

A resolution was introduced by Councilman Miller and carried, amending sections 2 and 4 of ordinance No. 69, relating to circuses, whereby small companies are compelled to pay a license of \$50 per day and large ones \$100. The representative of John Robinson's circus was present and made a statement of the situation.

The application of L. F. Pastow for a saloon license was read. Councilman Miller, in view of unfavorable reports regarding Pastow's manner of conducting the house, asked that the application be referred with a view to investigation, and this action was taken.

Notification was given that the balance of the sewer bonds, which had been delivered to the city treasurer on the 8th, had been cashed, and that the proceeds of the sale, \$12,603, had on the 12th inst. been passed to the credit of the sewer expense fund.

Adjournment was then taken until Friday night, when the park proposition will be considered.

The Cle-Elum Tribune and other up-country papers are claiming that North Yakima is among those towns where small-pox has made its appearance. A statement of this kind should not be made without supporting facts, and the Tribune and other papers that have published this claim should make the correction, for there has been no small-pox here or any indication of it.

Wm. Ham. Hall spent several days in the city this week, and arranged for starting out several parties of engineers to examine the different routes for the railroad to the Sunnyside country. Mr. Hall left for San Francisco, Wednesday, but will return to Yakima in thirty days when he will pass upon the surveys and make final location.

The Yakima Land Co. has moved its well boring plant to the swg of sec. 25, twp. 13, range 19, on the Moxee, where well No. 5 will be bored. Engineers Russell and Storrow favored the location. Well No. 4 was not a success, for although plenty of water was found at a moderate depth, it refused to rise beyond a point 75 feet below the mouth of the well.

Adam Sherman, who stabbed Robert Rein a couple of weeks ago, was given a preliminary examination Wednesday evening before Justice Henton, and bound over to the October term of the superior court. Justice Henton took the amount of bail under advisement.

C. W. Henry returned from a trip to the Sound cities on Sunday, and reports business as exceedingly dull and money tight. "Yakima," he says, "compares well with the best of them." This seems to be the general opinion of visitors from abroad.

Patents were received at the U. S. land office Wednesday for Philander S. Wood, Lewis Christiansen, Marquis T. Smith, Henry N. Maxey, and John T. Pearson.

Before buying flour inquire the price of Victor flour, and you will find it the cheapest and also the best quality. 17-1f

The nicest line of ladies' underwear at Dittler's. 17-1f

All those indebted to me, either by note or book account, will please call at once and settle. HENRY DITLER. 16-1f

Books and shoes neatly and promptly repaired by H. L. Wale, First street, next to Mrs. May's. Prices reasonable. 1f

A nice line of gentlemen's overhaits, underwear and hosiery at Dittler's. 17-1f

Card of Thanks. We desire to extend our heartfelt thanks to friends and neighbors who gave us their assistance and sympathy in our recent bereavement. Mr. and Mrs. CHRIST MILLEN.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Delinquents Must Settle.

This is the time of year when newspapers need money, and subscribers should not forget that the times pass more rapidly with the reader than they do with the publisher who has to pay the bills.

CALL FOR Democratic County Convention.

Pursuant to the following call for a Democratic State Convention, to-wit: "A general convention of the Democratic Party of Washington is hereby called to meet in the city of Olympia, Washington, on Wednesday, the 24th day of August, A. D. 1892, at one o'clock p. m. for the purpose of nominating candidates for delegates, via: Four presidential electors. Two members of congress. One member of senate. One member of house of representatives. One member of territorial legislature. One member of public instruction. One member of public printer. One member of public auditor. One member of public treasurer. One member of public clerk. One member of public notary. One member of public justice. One member of public peace officer. One member of public constable. One member of public sheriff. One member of public coroner. One member of public assessor. One member of public surveyor. One member of public engineer. One member of public architect. One member of public draftsman. 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# ZILLAH

# ZILLAH

Northern  
Pacific  
Progress

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# ZILLAH

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For Full Information Address

## Fred R. Reed & Co

AGENTS

North Yakima, Wash

# ZILLAH

**T**HE Northern Pacific, Yakima & Kittitas Irrigation Company in its great work of reclaiming 200,000 acres of arid land by building immense canals and irrigating the same has placed Yakima County in the front rank as the great Hop, Fruit, Vegetable and Hay producing section of Washington. In the center of this magnificent agricultural and horticultural country the Northern Pacific, Yakima & Kittitas Irrigation Company has plotted and laid out the **TOWN OF ZILLAH** and on Monday, June 27th, 1892, the town market. Zillah is 25 miles south of North Yakima on the river of that name and is the official terminus of the Motor Railroad to be built to North Yakima. Zillah is the headquarters of the company and handsome quarters are being erected to be occupied by the officials as soon as completed. Situated as this town is there are legitimate reasons why it should be prosperous, progressive and healthy. Investigate Zillah.

Northern  
Pacific  
Progress

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# ZILLAH

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AGENTS

North Yakima, Wash

# ZILLAH

**HOW THE PRESIDENTS DIED.**

**They Were Heir to All the Ills of the Flesh Like Other Common Mortals.**

George Washington—His death was the result of a severe cold contracted while riding around his farm in a rain and sleet storm on December 10th, 1799. The cold increased and was followed by a chill, which brought on acute laryngitis. His death occurred on December 14th, 1799. He was 68 years of age.

John Adams—He died of old age, having reached his 91st milestone. Though active mentally, he was nearly blind and unable to hold a pen steadily enough to write. He passed away without pain on July 4th, 1826.

Thomas Jefferson—He died at the age of 83, a few hours before Adams, on July 4th, 1826. His disease was chronic diarrhoea, superinduced by old age, and, his physician said, the too free use of the waters of the White Sulphur springs.

James Madison—He, too, died of old age, and peacefully, on June 28th, 1836. His faculties were undimmed to the last. He was 85.

James Monroe—At the time of his death, which occurred in the 73rd year of his age, on July 4th, 1831, it was assigned to no other cause than enticed health.

John Quincy Adams—He was stricken with paralysis on February 21st, 1848, while addressing the speaker of the house of representatives, being at the time a member of congress. He died in the rotunda of the capital. He was 81 years of age.

Andrew Jackson—He died on June 8, 1845, 78 years old. He suffered from consumption, and finally drooped, which made his appearance about six months before his death.

Martin Van Buren—He died on July 24th, 1862, from a violent attack of asthma, followed by catarrhal affections of the throat and lungs. He was 80 years of age.

William Henry Harrison—The cause of his death was pleurisy, the result of a cold, which he caught on the day of his inauguration. This was accompanied by severe diarrhoea, which would not yield to medical treatment. His death occurred on April 4th, 1841, a month after his inauguration. He was 68 years of age.

John Tyler—He died on January 17th, 1862, at the age of 72. The cause of his death has not been ascertained.

James K. Polk—In the spring of 1849 he was stricken with a slight attack of cholera while on a boat going up the Mississippi river. Though temporarily relieved, he had a relapse on his return home, and died on June 15th, 1849, aged 54 years.

Zachary Taylor—He was the second president to die in office. He is said to have partaken immoderately of ice water and lead milk, and then later of a large quantity of cherries. The result was an attack of cholera morbus. Another author

or attributes his death to a severe cold. The former seems the more likely. He was 69 years old.

Millard Fillmore—He died from a stroke of paralysis on March 8th, 1874, in his 74th year.

Franklin Pierce—His death was due to abdominal dropsy, and occurred on October 8th, 1869, in the 65th year of his life.

James Buchanan—His death occurred on June 1st, 1868, and was caused by rheumatic gout. He was aged 77.

Abraham Lincoln—He was shot by J. Wilkes Booth at Ford's theater, Washington, D. C., on April 14th, 1865, and died the following day, aged 56.

Andrew Johnson—He died from a stroke of paralysis, July 31st, 1875, aged 67 years.

The deaths of Grant, Garfield and Arthur are recent enough to be remembered by all.

**Tom Thumb's Nick Trick.**

General Tom Thumb became a slave to the drink habit in his latter days. After Barnum had taken him to Europe and had advertised him very extensively as a shrewd theatrical manager conceived the idea of starring him in a lilliputian play. A contract was signed and the tour began. The general had no dramatic ability, but the play gave him very little work to do and people turned out to see the famous little man whom Barnum's genius had made famous the world over. He proved a great drawing card for a while. Then he began to drink heavily and often disappointed large audiences by being unable to appear.

After seeing his money squandered in this manner until patience ceased to be a virtue, the manager decided to adopt heroic measures. He set himself to watch the general and never let the little fellow get out of his sight for a moment.

At St. Louis the manager had occasion to leave the hotel for an hour, and, determined not to take any chances, locked the general in his room. When he returned he was struck speechless with astonishment. The door was locked, but stretched upon the floor was Tom Thumb as drunk as a lord.

No sooner had the manager left than the general rattled the door until he attracted the attention of a bell boy. Slipping a dollar under the door he instructed the boy to go to a saloon, buy a pint of whiskey and an ordinary clay pipe. When the boy returned the general told him to put the pipistem through the key-hole and pour the liquor into the pipe bowl. He did so, and the dwarf, standing on tiptoe, placed his lips to the pipistem and drank himself into total unconsciousness.

**Quite a Surprise.**

A little girl, very much excited, rushed into the parlor, which was full of company, and exclaimed:

"Mamma, just think of it!"

"Think of what, darling?"

"Our cat has a whole lot of twins, and I didn't even know she was married."

**WANTED TO DIE FOR HER LOVER.**

**How a Corset Saved a Woman's Life—She Nearly Loved Moe's Pike.**

**Cheahle's Nugget:** A widow named Lotie Black, living near Oloqua, tried to end her life a week ago Monday. She forgot to remove her corset, however, and her forgetfulness saved her life, for a ball from a 38-caliber revolver failed to penetrate through it. This episode will doubtless add something to the information of persons contemplating suicide. The widow endeavored to leave the following letter behind her:

"To all my kind friends and dear old mother and beloved brother, and also to my two little orphan children—To-day I die for the love of my dear Moe's Pike, who promised to marry me, and to-day, all for no cause, he told me that he had no more use for me. He is the only man in the world I care to live for, so I do not care to live longer. I told him this morning that I would die all for his sake, but he took it very easy. To-day I will leave this world of sorrow, to tarry no longer in this world of trouble; but I dearly love Moe's Pike, and also his dear old mother and my dear old mother and my beloved brother and dear old grandfather in California, and also my dear little babies; so I die for the love of my dear Moe's Pike. My dear mother, I would love to see you once more, and my dear brother also; but I am turned out of doors by everybody; and there is no one who seems to care for me anymore, not even my own parents.

"But, dear mother, I thank you for the trials and troubles you have had with me to raise me, so I will leave these parting lines with you and bid you all good bye.

"Good bye my dear little Moe! "Farewell to all! "Here goes to the lone widow! "Minnie, please let Moe's Pike read this letter, and then give it to my dear mother. Please give mother everything of mine. My box is at Oloqua or Kalsama, with S. C. Rich on it.

"Good bye all! "Minnie, you and Lou please keep my children, and take good care of them for their sake and mine. From  
**LOTIE BLACK,**  
 The forlorn widow who dies for love."

As there is no royal road to learning, so there is no magical cure for disease. The effect, however, of taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for blood disorders comes as near magic as can be expected of any mere human agency. This is due to its purity and strength.

"I was prostrated with a severe bilious complaint," writes Ernest Southworth, of Beth, Me. "After vainly trying a number of remedies I was finally induced to take Ayer's Pills. I had scarcely taken two boxes when I was completely cured."

**DANGEROUS LIFE OF AN EDITOR.**

**Adams Says He Would Rather Work in a Powder Mill Than Edit a Newspaper.**

"I wish the editor of this paper would take care of himself, eat well, and come back and do this editing business. I'm no coward, neither am I nervous or superstitious; I simply don't like this business. I am no stranger to peril, and am well acquainted with danger, as you will acknowledge when I tell you that I've sat down on scorpions, got up, and over it like a man; have slept in peaceful security among tarantulas, and spit tobacco juice in the eyes of rattlesnakes just to see them get on their ear and wiggle their tails. I have handled firearms all my life and looked down six-shooters and apologized without levity.

"I have been in swimming with alligators and enjoyed their company; have rolled across rivers on ice that bent under me like mattresses, and felt confident; have been lulled to sleep by the rocking of an earthquake, and have drilled out the tamping over a charge of dynamite without sweating; I have been in Jordan waist deep time and again, and when everybody said 'Adams is gone this time,' I smiled to myself and waded back to the shore; and yet I never felt fear or smelt danger until I sat down in this editor's chair.

"Talk about your dynamite, unloaded guns and riot axes; why, they ain't a circumstance compared to this! I've been using for the past two weeks. A fellow can hurt himself often and quicker and worse, wound his friends deeper, do more mischief and raise more sheet with everybody around him in one day with this tool than he could do in a lifetime with a razor at a barber's.

"No, gentle reader, I'm no coward, but I realize that my posterity will be happier and more numerous if I drop this pen and get a job in a powder mill."

**A CURIOUS RAILROAD.**

The queer track that is located in the Gavilan Range, West-tanna—Description of Train.

A curious little railroad train goes crawling up and down the mountain from Tres Pinos to Burt's line kila in the Gavilan range, San Benito county, every day, according to the *Helena Independent*. It is probably the strangest railroad that has ever seen; yet, thus far, not a word has ever been printed regarding it. The train moves on a curious single track and is drawn by an engine set low on it. Both the engine wheels and those which support the cars have a single pivot-like piece of steel that sets in the slot track, for it would be borne in mind that the track has a slot in it not unlike that seen on a cable track. In addition to this each wheel has a flange on each side of it, so that it cannot get off the track no

matter how abrupt the curves. The road as completed is now nine miles long, but when pushed through as intended it will be fourteen miles in length. Three men run it. These consist of an engineer, a fireman and a brakeman. At one place there is an 800-foot grade mounted at the rate of six feet to the 100, yet the engine puffs right along with three loaded cars, not in the least bothered in any way. There is one grade a quarter of a mile long in which an average of four feet is gained to the 100. One curious thing about it is that the wheels are in a sense rollers. They reach from one side to the other. The flanges hold them on, assisted by the pivot, past which each half of the wheel comes down.

**Seware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contains Mercury.**

Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's catarrh cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's catarrh cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

**Sold by druggists, 75c. 24-lin**

**A Great Liver Medicine.**

Dr. Gunn's Improved Liver Pills are a sure cure for sick headache, bilious complaints, dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, torpid liver, etc. These pills insure perfect digestion, correct the liver and stomach, regulate the bowels, purify and enrich the blood and make the skin clear. They also produce a good appetite and invigorate and strengthen the entire system by their tonic. They only require one pill for a dose and never grip or sicken. Sold at 25c. a box by Jancok's Pharmacy.

**Take Notice.**

The Valley House on Front street, near Tucker's livery stable, is now occupied and prepared to satisfy the hungry and give the weary rest on new clean beds at very moderate rates. The house will be managed by Mrs. J. W. Walters.

Table cloths and napkins, latest patterns, at Ditter's. 17-1f

If you order Victor flour, see that you get it. Every sack is stamped VICTOR, and warranted to be the best in the market. 17-1f

The Victor flour is 50 per cent better than last winter, and the price is lower than any other brand. 17-1f

Every sack of Victor flour is now warranted; ask your grocer for it. 17-1f

New line of Broadhead dress goods just received at Ditter's. 17-1f

**Lost—Reward Offered.**

LOST, July 4th, between North Yakima and Moses, two carriage cushions. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving same at the office of the subscriber.

FRED R. REED & CO.

**NOTICE.**

PARTIES owing me are requested to come forward at once and make settlement, as I must have the money. This is urgent and must be heeded.

H. A. REUBER.

**City Treasurer's Notice.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE is now sufficient money in the treasury of the city of North Yakima to redeem all warrants issued against the general municipal fund from 1891 to 1892, inclusive. Interest on above warrants ceases on this date.

NORTH YAKIMA, July 9, 1892.

W. L. STEINWEG, City Treasurer.

**The Celebrated French Cure,**  
**APHRODITINE**

Is sold on a POSITIVE GUARANTEE to cure any form of nervous disease or any disease of the generative organs of either sex, whether arising from the excessive use of stimulants, or from the use of tobacco or opium, or from youthful indiscretion, over indulgence, or such as Loss of Brain Power, Weakness of Memory, Nervous Prostration, Nocturnal Emissions, Leucorrhoea, Dismissed, Weak Memory, Loss of Power and Impotence, with all its attendant troubles, and all other ailments of the system, and is given for every \$1.00 order, to refund the money if it fails to cure the patient in 10 days. We have thousands of testimonials from men and young men who have been permanently cured by the use of Aphroditine. Circular free. Address  
**THE APHRO MEDICINE CO.,**  
 Western Branch, Box 27, Portland, Ore.

Sold by H. H. ALLEN, Druggist, North Yakima, Washington.

**Castoria**

For Infants and Children.

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any remedy known to me."  
 H. A. ARNOLD, M. D.,  
 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to children of all ages."  
 ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D.,  
 1027 1/2 Ave., New York.

"From personal knowledge and observation I can say that Castoria is an excellent medicine for children, acting as a laxative and being the best up to date and general system every month. Many mothers have told me of its excellent effect upon their children."  
 Dr. G. C. CONNOR,  
 Lowell, Mass.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

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FROM TERMINAL OR INTERIOR POINTS THE

**NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.**

Is the line to take

To all Points East and South.

It is the BEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE. IT RUNS THROUGH THE YEAR ROUND.

ST. PAUL AND CHICAGO  
 (No Change of Cars.)

Composed of Dining Cars Unsurpassed.  
 Pullman Drawing-Room Sleepers  
 (of Latest Equipment).

TOURISTS' SLEEPING CARS.

Best that can be constructed and in which accommodations are both FREE and FURNISHED for holders of First or Second-class tickets—and

**ELEGANT DAY COACHES!**

A CONTINUOUS LINE connecting with ALL LINES, affording DIRECT AND UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.

Pullman Sleeper reservations can be secured in advance through any Agent of the road.

**Through Tickets**

To and from all points in America, England and Europe can be purchased at any Ticket Office of this Company.

Full information concerning rates, time of trains, routes and other details furnished on application to any agent, or  
 A. D. CHARLETON,  
 Asst. General Passenger Agent, No. 121 First Street, San Francisco, California.  
 B. C. HERRING, Agent, North Yakima.  
 East Bound. West Bound.  
 Atlantic Exp., 7 a. m. Pacific Exp., 2:30 a. m.  
 Atlantic Mail, 1:30 p. m. Pacific Mail, 5:40 p. m.

**M. G. WILLS' SALOON,**

New Beck Block, Yakima Ave.

The new fittings and furnishings, comfortable quarters and courteous treatment are held out to the public as inducements and purest makes of fine

**Wines, Liquors and Cigars**

Are always to be had at his Bar.

The second story of the building has been fitted up and partitioned off into

**Club Rooms**

Where customers so disposed can retire in seclusion for a sojourn. "Far from the unending crowd's ignoble strife."

**Drop in and "Smile!"**



A MOUNTAIN MAID

By ALFRED R. GALHOUN.

(Copyright, 1922, by American Press Association.)



"Hello, sister!" I responded, and lifted my hat.

If Bragg had shown as much energy in the three days following Chickamauga as he did in that sanguinary conflict he could have marched into Chattanooga without serious resistance.

There was no good reason why on the instant I should conceive a violent dislike for Mart Hall any more than any other trooper along with "Mistah" Wheeler, yet I must confess I did.

"Father live there?" I asked. She compressed her lips, nodded the pretty head till the crimson chaplet threatened to tumble off, then bringing her lips so close to my ear that her hot breath on my cheek thrilled me, she whispered:

"Dad, he's fo' the Yanks and the Union. He's back kaze o' rheumatiz, but Jake and Si, them uns is my brothers, is gone off with Mr. Spencer's fust Alabama critter company a fightin' fo' you uns."

"Ah, then yours is a divided house," I said, with a sigh of relief. "You uns ken jest bet that we uns is d-d bad bruk up," she said, as I unconsciously of the feminine force of her language.

As it was growing dark, I bought the beechnuts for "a dollah in greenbacks or five in gray," and in order to get the more valuable pail she accompanied me to the camp. I have heard of acts of discretion on the part of our men principally from the other side, but I must confess that I never saw one. My men could not wholly conceal their admiration that showed itself in their bronzed faces when this mountain beauty appeared in their midst; but I never saw one.

After this transaction was completed the girl did not seem in a hurry to leave. She begged some tobacco for her father and mother, or rather she offered to buy it and give it for nothing. Then she came to me again, and I felt flattered by her disposition to talk.

"What's you uns grin when you uns light out? What's you uns heah fo'?" These and scores of questions of the same kind Miss Saddle asked till all the air about me of a curious child. And when at length she left, it seemed as if darkness at once settled over the camp.

The beechnuts were not the least part of our supper that evening. About an hour after dark and when our horses had grazed to the margin of the stream for three hundred yards below the camp, we saddled up and pushed into the hills for about a mile, so as to throw the enemy off the scent if their scouts had been watching us.

As this second place was as near to the Ferguson cabin as was the camp where Saddle visited us, I decided to take one of the men and pay the father a visit. If he were a Union man, I reasoned that he might be of service. As we neared the cabin the yellow curtains never absent from such places, announced our approach. Then the door was thrown open, and framed in it we could see the gaunt form of a man leaning with both hands on a long stick.

"Hullo, thar! Who's that?" "Friends!" I replied. "No, no, no south!" "Neither!" "E-I-I don't you uns lie!" "I'm not lying! We're for the Union!" "Oh, waa, that's 'bout the same's noth," said the old man in the door, with more confidence in his voice.

"Nance" (he pointed his long stick at the woman) "and me don't see 'bout the waa. I'm not squah fo' the Union and her and Saddle's h-I-I but fo' the south. We uns bes two sons off in Mistah Spencer's critter company fight'n fo' the government, but moe' of the young men here-aways is in fo' the Federacy."

tantaling glimpse of the pearly teeth. Then, with forcible directness and a heightened glow on the cheeks that told of indignation: "What fo' do you uns all come down heah to fight we uns all? We uns don't want to fight you uns if you uns let we uns alone."

"No; I ain't nawthin of the kind," she retorted, with spirit. "I'm fo' the south, I am; and do you uns know why?" "No, but I should like to learn," I replied.

"I'm fo' the south, I am, kaze Mart Hall he's fo' the south." "And who is Mart Hall, my lady?" "Mart Hall's my sweetheart; and he's in a critter company 'long with Mistah Wheeler a fightin' you uns; and I'd vize you uns to keep out of his way, ef so be yeh ain't a fairly achin to git hurt," she said.

"There was no good reason why on the instant I should conceive a violent dislike for Mart Hall any more than any other trooper along with "Mistah" Wheeler, yet I must confess I did.

"Sister, what is your name?" I asked. "Saddle Ferguson," was the response. "Where do you live?"

"Back thar whar the smoke's risin," and she turned with inimitable grace and pointed to a valley at her back. I sprang up to her side and following the direction of her still extended hand I saw a clearing to the north and a log cabin at the edge near the foot of a high hill.

"Father live there?" I asked. She compressed her lips, nodded the pretty head till the crimson chaplet threatened to tumble off, then bringing her lips so close to my ear that her hot breath on my cheek thrilled me, she whispered:

"Dad, he's fo' the Yanks and the Union. He's back kaze o' rheumatiz, but Jake and Si, them uns is my brothers, is gone off with Mr. Spencer's fust Alabama critter company a fightin' fo' you uns."

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Fikeville, the county seat of Blaine county, appeared to be Sam Ferguson's Ultima Thule. He had never been in a larger town, though many years "befo' the waa" he and some of his neighbors "had sot thar minds to go way up to Chatt'nooga," but he "was bleeged to stay back kaze the others got skeert o' the trip."

I could see that the old man would have spoken with more freedom if it had not been for the presence of his wife, at whom he frequently looked in a half timid way. We staid in the hut about fifteen or twenty minutes, and when we rose to go he hobbled outside after us. After he had gone about ten yards he placed his left hand beside her mouth as if to direct the sound, and called out in a voice that could be heard distinctly down at the camp:

"Hello, mister!" "Hello, sister!" I responded, and lifted my hat. "Is you uns down thar Yanks?" she asked, with a wave of the brown arm from myself to the valley. "Yes, sister," I replied: "we are all Yanks."

"Then you uns hed order be 'shamed o' yusels!" "I'm sorry to hear you say that." "Yes, a heap sorry you uns yesh to be," and the pretty upper lip was curved at the corner, giving another

ward glance. "The mountains is chuck full of Wheeler's crowd!" "Do you know of your own knowledge, that there are any class by?" I asked.

"Yes, fo' shuah! Wy, not ten minutes befo' you uns come in, Mart Hall—he's a rebel ez is soft on Saddle—he showed up, and he said ez how they'd gobble every d-d one of you uns or git yer scalps befo' mawrin. So watch out!"

And with this Sam Ferguson—he was a cousin, as we afterward learned, of the notorious guerrilla "Champ" Ferguson—waved his hand to us and hobbled back. I believed this information to be reliable, but I had also learned, from a long experience, the tendency of these mountaineers to exaggerate numbers.

I was not sent here to fight, unless it was unavoidable, but to watch and report, and as the position we now held had been decided on that afternoon, I determined to stay where we were till morning. At one o'clock I visited the six picket posts—I had only forty men—and then came back, hoping to get a few hours' sleep. About half past four our little camp was aroused by yells and the discharge of carbines, and three of the pickets came running in. As the others did not report I sent ten men to learn the cause. These men were fired on by a small force, as I could tell by the discharge, and they hurried back without firing a shot.

If the enemy had been present in any strength and intended a night surprise, they would have followed up the first attack, but as they did not do so, I inferred that the shooting was done by guerrillas, who, despite our precaution, had learned of our whereabouts. We untied the halters and stood to horse until daylight; then a search was made for the three missing men. We found one of them in the morning, lying on a pile, still buried in his heart.

We buried the men as best we could, and then rode down the hill to the stream, ate sparingly of the rations in our haversacks, watered the horses and were preparing to mount when Saddle Ferguson put in an appearance. She was "going ovah Lost creek way to see a sick neighbor," she said. Something about the girl's manner excited my suspicion. She must have seen the graves up the hill, yet she made no comment; and when I asked her about Mart Hall she declared, without a tremor of the eyelid, that she "hadn't seed him sence foah coum cuttin' time."

She slipped away as quietly as she had come, and I regretted afterward that I did not place her on one of the empty saddles and hold her till we fell back to the Squatchie.

About noon two bright men who had been in the advance came in with a prisoner from Armstrong's division of Wheeler's corps. He reported his command moving west, about five miles to the south, and as soon as I was assured, from our own observations, of the accuracy of his statement, I sent a messenger to Colonel McCook. Early the next morning the messenger returned on foot—his horse had been killed by a guerrilla about a mile back—with an order to follow up the Confederates as far as Bridgeport and to report if they deviated from that point.

On our way back we met old Ferguson near the creek on which we were encamped when I first met Saddle. The old man's brown, leathery face and the trembling of the long, lean fingers that clutched his staff showed that he was very much excited.

"Don't go down the creek to the Squatchie," he said. "Mart Hall and a gang is layin' fo' you uns." "But how else am I to get to the Squatchie?" I asked. "You uns could git thar without critters by climbin' ovah the mountains."

"But we would have to leave our horses?" "Yaaa, I reckon so," and he stroked his grizzled beard in a nervous, perplexed way. "How many men has this Mart Hall with him?" "Waal, thar's a right smart bunch, I reckon."

"As many as I have?" "Mebbe not," he said, after a glance over the men. "Very well, I am going to ride down the creek to the Squatchie, and if Mart Hall or any one else tries to stop me he must take the consequences." Then I was reminded to ask, "Is this Mart Hall an officer?"

"No, sah, leastwise not ez any one ever heard on, and ef so he was, I reckon he'd a told Saddle," said the old man. "Where did he get his men?" "Mart sorter picked 'em up."

"Where?" "Wheer? All about in the hills." "And they are not soldiers?" "No, not edzactly." "Then they are guerrillas?" "Waal, stronger, I reckon you uns'd make no mistake if so be they was sot down 'bout that way," said the old man. "Was Mart Hall at your place this morning?" "Yaaa."

"And he talked with Saddle?" "He did, fo' shuah." "Very well; thanks for the information, and goodby." As we rode down the narrow valley I became more and more convinced that there was a direct connection between Saddle Ferguson's visit to our camp and the killing of the three pickets, and yet my conscience pricked me for thinking so harshly of that surprisingly pretty girl.

About two miles below the point where we met the old man the creek ran from bank to bank between high limestone walls. Realizing that it would be a very bad place to be stopped, I dismissed thirty men and sent one-half up the precipitous rocks on either side, so as to clear the way, if need be, for the others to pass through with the horses. I had just given the command to ad-

vance in this order, when a half dozen jets of unmistakable powder smoke shot out from a conical hill to the left, and Corporal Wilson, of the First United States regulars, fell dead from his horse. It was now evident that Mart Hall and his friends did not avail themselves of the canyon in order to attack.

Quicker than I can pen the briefest sentence that describes the adventure, number fours were holding the horses, and the others were speeding like deer-hounds for the hill. It was by no means our first experience of this kind, and the fierce faces of the men in blue told that they were in no mood to be tender with the guerrillas. The rule had been to shoot them down if they did not surrender and to hang them up if they did. As we advanced, the men on the hill kept up an irregular fire from behind a natural barricade of rocks near the crest, but there was only a handful of them, and our sudden and no doubt unexpected attack demoralized them so that not one of our men was hit till we had surrounded the crest and were under the shelter of the acclivity. I went to the rear of the hill, where I saw signs that told me that was the way in which our assailants had ascended. Our men knew what to do without further orders, and as they crept up they fired at everybody, and the men on the hill were had come within about fifty yards of the top I took refuge behind a rock and called out:

"Hello there, Mart Hall!" "Hello yersel!" came back the reply. "There is no use in firing any more. I want you to surrender!"

"I'll see you uns d-d fast, and then I won't!" was the response. "Yes, we uns 'll see you uns d-d fast!" rang out like an echo the unmistakable voice of Saddle Ferguson. "Like my men, I had been fever hot with indignation, but as I realized that the girl was here I felt a cold chill for the moment; then I called out: "Have you a woman with you up there?"

"Yes," replied the man, "we uns bes got a lady up heah, and she's my gal." "If you bes brags me you uns will send her down. We will do her no harm. Come, we have no time for fooling."

We could hear voices in discussion among the rocks. It was evident that Saddle's companions were anxious for her to leave, and equally evident that she was determined to stay. At length she decided the question by shouting out, in tones of resolute defiance: "Mart Hall's my sweetheart, d-n you uns, and I'm a-gwine to stick by him till the ind. So my v'ice to you uns is to clear right out, and we uns 'll agree not to shoot any moah. That's honest injun."

Despite this assurance, there was nothing left us but to push on, and that quickly, for we had no time to spare. My men were at once drawn to the rise of the crest to avoid firing on each other, and I could hear the men in blue being braced for the expected dash. "We must save the girl, boys, if we can."

I shouted again to send the woman out, so as to throw the fellows up the hill off their guard, then signaled the advance with my saber, while Saddle was shouting her defiance, and in an instant the men in blue were leaping over the intervening space like tigers.

A ten seconds' fusillade; curses, yells, a woman's shriek, and then the cheer of the victors, whose last volley from the repeating carbines had been delivered within ten feet.

There was no need of the rope that day. Except the tall, lithe young man I took to be Mart Hall, all the men were dressed in butternut and armed with hunting rifles. Lying across Hall's body was the girl dead. She still clutched a pistol in her little brown hand, and the red splotch on her forehead, with its purple powder stained margin, told that her own hand had made the wound that took her from life with her desperate lover.

Billiardists, give attention; the billiard table at Shardlow & McDaniel's has been completely overhauled and is now as good as when it came from the factory, for it not only has been newly covered but a splendid set of genuine ivory balls has been purchased. A game of billiards and a glass of Felsch Milwaukee beer is a pleasant way to spend an evening and these are inducements which Messrs Shardlow & McDaniel have to offer. 11-tf

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EUREKA STOCKADE.

A FIGHTING AFFAIR OF THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

The Mining Colony of Victoria Rebelled Against Oligarch Taxation, Declared War and Held an Independent Flag-Romanism of Their Irish Military Chieftains.

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Notice was given to Queen Victoria that she must either ignore or call for her "dishonest ministers" or the royal prerogative would go down before that of the people, the most royal of all prerogatives.

The agreement that Victorian declared independence included besides a goodly representation of Englishmen, a German, an Italian, a United States negro, an Irishman, and a Chinese, and all of them were before the affair ended—and several nondescript either devoid of a native land or of any recollection about it. The miners' blood was up. The onerous tax which fell light upon the rich and was burdensome to the masses was not the sole grievance.

Favoritism was alleged against magistrates and other powerful officials. Miners were severely punished by the law and other offenses against them were unavenged. The first governor had tried to make a show of reform by deposing a corrupt justice, but his action only served to prove the existence of evil.

The first anniversary of Victoria's independence day remains a blank on the calendar of political events for reasons to be developed later on, but on Nov. 29, 1854, the insurrectionist movement broke out in a grand assembly at Ballarat, where 12,000 miners assembled and hoisted the flag of rebellion.

It was a noisy meeting, not to say an enthusiastic one. The most imperishable memory of the day was the burning of the gold mine, and the very next day after the mass meeting and before the royal commissioner and his police went to the diggings to demand a show of licenses. The first party that was arrested and taken to the gaol were some of the trouble makers, but the riot act was read and the soldiers marched up and opened fire. Nobody was hurt and

border land of every country and men went to country to hoist their own—his short, fortune hunters the world over could by hook or crook get passage to the new El Dorado hid there with the desperation of spirits bound to make or break. And they did not go to dig for gold, but to dig for assimilation; there was a flood, deluge, and the population jumped from 50,000 souls to 350,000 in a year from the time the first Australian nuggets were discovered on the Strand in London. The rich diggings of the time were located in an insignificant strip of mountainous coast at the extreme southern point of the island, about 600 miles long by 200 wide.

The country that time became a separate political division under the superlatively loyal title of Victoria, although, of course, there is nothing in the name.

The population of a mining camp is not specially qualified to make any great sacrifice to uphold an attribute so shadowy as moral political dignity, and a vast quantity of gold was dug there with the British queen's young proteges speedily became. A contemporary historian wrote of his people: "From California we wild men, the wilds of California which had not been practiced lynch law. The social features of France, Italy and Germany shed exultations upon Australia. The rebellious element of Ireland was there. The disappointed crew who thought of their British Isles from their property in 1848 were represented in some strength."

The convict element of Australia completed the vile ingredients of the mass of these immigrants unloaded daily at the Victorian ports the colonial authorities—which means officials sent out by the home government—would naturally find their rule a holiday outing under the circumstances. And circumstances could not well be other than tough as things were. The gold was thousands of miles from the world's storehouses, and itself protected nothing to make life worth living for gold alone cannot do that. Provisions became so scarce that the government could barely feed the convict of its penal colony. Freight from the seaboards 100 miles inland, rose to \$100 a ton. And all classes went gold mad; servants hoisted their crews, porters drove and even policemen ran off to the diggings. When the men returned to the capital town and port to display their wealth and incite the envidia of the conservative stay at home, and this thing going on for months produced a fever that upset everything and chased was at no time far away. The best thing about the only good thing was gold, gold in league at that, and this every body could pick up just by the flicking. Poverty will not abolish itself even in an El Dorado.

After the boom had reached a state of bordering on permanence, the colonial officers hit upon the clumsy idea of making the camp pay its own way in the matter of administrative expenses through a license tax on individual miners; that is, every spade and pick, practically, must flaunt its license stamped with the colonial seal. The tax at first was \$10 a month and was soon doubled to \$20. The delinquent was torn from his pit and placed in a cage to work out the fee at hard labor. The lucky fellows in the diggings didn't mind such trifles as a pound or two at all.

DEMANDING A SHOW OF LICENSES.

but the great majority majority couldn't more than earn their bread as bread sold them, and they revolted, after the manner of outraged majorities everywhere, to "kick." Kick they did, and the extra tax was taken off.

Having gained a point the "kickers" struck out again. They complained of the chain gang business and of the collection of the tax by "armed men," and asked a reduction from \$10 to 10s. The colonial authorities were in a quandary, and the gold fields were soon alike with incendiary placards, "Down with the Troopers!" "Down with Oppression!" "Diggers, Avenge Your Wrongs!" Some of the Dennis Kosmetzys of the diggings harangued crowds in Melbourne, talked of the black flag and threatened to sack the place if they didn't get what they demanded. These insurrectionary proceedings had the effect of causing the colonial governor of Victoria to reduce the tax and to promise that compulsory measures for collecting it would be abolished. The accommodating official was soon relieved, however, by a successor who instructed the police in the gold field to stamp out unlicensed miners, and sent a regiment of regular soldiers to back up the diggers and to keep the peace.

This was the last straw, and for many months there was open war between the diggers and the government. The headquarters of the miners were at the town of Ballarat, the centre of the mining industry. A league was formed "to resist and if necessary remove the irresponsible power which tyrannized over" the diggers. Dan

THE FIGHT AT THE STOCKADE.

the mob dispersed, while a few miners who had not been on the bonfire had played a shrewd Asinius game displayed their papers at the supreme moment, and the commissioner and his police and armed soldiery marched back to camp rejoicing.

The miners lost no time in replying to this raid by a declaration of war. The long exile of the Peter Lalor, Commander in Chief of the Diggers Under Arms. An insurgent camp was pitched on a height overlooking Ballarat, known as Eureka Hill. Hoops, weapons, ammunition, provisions and even recruits were pressed by the simple edict of "Peter Lalor," etc., and the hill was fortified by means of a barricade and stockade composed of the iron rails of the railway taken in a hurry and every hour added some new device for obstructing and harassing the enemy's approach. As fast as they were needed, the rails were imbedded at one end, stakes were driven, ropes were stretched, carts and other bulky obstacles were overturned and to all was added earth bankings for the diggers had forgotten their trade. The strangely composite intrenchment evoked epithets not only as the "Eureka Stockade."

The warlike preparations of the insurgents went on for two days and three nights, undisturbed by the government. The miners gave out that they would assault the governor's camp, but didn't do it. Their equipment was the weakest part of the arsenal. Under a general order they were also ordered to bear arms, but shooting pieces were scarce, and the majority had to take up with rude pikes, made at a common forge and mounted on staves green from the bush.

After four days of the wildest excitement and fatiguing labor—counting from the mass meeting of Nov. 29—everything being ready for the grand struggle, Peter Lalor's army took a notion about midnight of Dec. 2 to go to sleep. And it was not a sleeping on arms, either. The men stood in their camps, and the night, then made off to town, to their huts, to wherever inviting and comfortable berths could be had. Of course not all went so suddenly to bed, but the "commander in chief" and handful of trusty fellows, chiefly pikemen, however, remained to guard the stockade and perhaps give a alarm of impending danger.

Now the governor's troops were real soldiers—regulars as that, bearing a few policemen, which is the same thing—and at half past 2 o'clock on Dec. 3, when the great army of "Diggers Under Arms" were alert, and began to shoot with such irons as they possessed. The British bugle sang out, "Commence firing!" and the soldiers rushed upon and over the barricade, dropping a score or more of pikemen before the recoil was sounded. The flag of defiance to colonial tyranny was quickly hauled down, over 100 prisoners, wounded and un wounded, were taken, and between 30 and 40 dead miners showed what might have been had not the bulk of the diggers gone to sleep at a time so inopportune for the future of the Victorian league.

Lalor escaped, but carried a bullet in his person that cost him an arm and so marked him for life as the leader of the Victorian gold field rebellion. There were prosecutions for high treason and all the sort of thing but no conviction, and a general amnesty resulted. The leader remained in hiding until the affair blew over all the time untroubled and bewailing the unfortunate downfalls of his army on that momentous morning. The miners eventually sent their hero with the empty sleeve to parliament and he served term after term whether his heart runs straight or "dips," must see far enough into a log to decide whether it shall be cut transversely before being allowed lengthwise and whether it shall be quartered as oak is quartered or saved straight through with the grain from end to end.—New York Sun.

THE FIGHT AT THE STOCKADE.

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THE FIGHT AT THE STOCKADE.

A MOUNTAIN FIGHT.

GRAND TACTICS AND GALLANT DEEDS AT CERRO GORDO.

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