

THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN.

The Only Paper Between Galveston, Texas, and Los Angeles, California, that Publishes the Full Dispatches of the Associated Press.

VOL. I.

PHOENIX, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1890.

NO. 168

THE KEYSTONE STATE

Secretary Blaine Speaks in Philadelphia.

He Urges Republicans to Stand Firm.

Prediction Made That as Pennsylvania Goes This Election, So Goes the Union in 1892.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., November 1.—Secretary Blaine arrived this afternoon and received a great ovation at the Academy of Music.

Mr. Blaine in his speech at the Academy, referring to the campaign in Pennsylvania, said: "Do you suppose the great free trade papers in New York, and elsewhere throughout the Union, would care to follow up Mr. Delamater on personal charges if they did not have some great purpose beyond? If they elect Mr. Pattison it would be a prodigious gain to the cause of free trade and a loss to the cause of protection."

"Pennsylvania is not only the Keystone State of the Union, but, even in a greater sense, is the keystone of the cause of protection. If she falls back now, when the tariff is on its severest trial, the free traders will think they see an easy road to the Presidency in 1892."

"I want to remind you, especially you Republicans who differ from the great body of your party that Ohio, Indiana, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia are at present in Democratic hands. The decisive point of the struggle in 1892 may be in Pennsylvania and those States, and how any friend of the Republican party, how any friend of the doctrine of protection, can put to hazard the strong position of Pennsylvania at this critical time, I fail to discover. If Pennsylvania, under a pretext, can at this time be drifted from the life-long allegiance to the doctrine of protection and elect a gentleman of whom I know nothing politically, except that he is ranked with the free traders, there may be no harm in Gilead that can heal that wound. I speak strongly on this subject, not because I do not want to see this State misled by free traders of New York City. The issue itself is concealed under this mountain of abuse of the Republican candidate for Governor."

"There is undoubtedly in this Republican ranks some difference as to the character of the new tariff bill. The duty of making it was remitted by the people to Congress. The bill which passed was the result of a compromise and I come with confidence to plead before the people of Pennsylvania not to differ in details."

Mr. Blaine spoke on the reciprocity amendment and said that while Democrats thought he was trying to divide the Republican party on the doctrine of protection, he was patting on the back and encouraged by them, but when the Republicans as one man incorporated reciprocity in the tariff bill they did not want it at all and declared it unconstitutional. If we had been balked by the cry of unconstitutionality every time it was made by Democrats, we should not have been able to defend the Union when it was assaulted, issue greenbacks for support, organize national banks, improve a river that did not have salt water in it, improve a harbor, give freedom to a slave, and, as the next point, should not be able to secure reciprocity in our international trade, by every attempt in every form in which political action can be taken."

"The Democratic party expects to wound and destroy the doctrine of protection, and I have come to raise my voice in Pennsylvania, to ask the mother of protection to see that her offspring shall not be strangled. If my voice can have any influence with a single man among those who are dissenting from the regular organization I appeal to him not to think it will be all well next year."

"My friends, a faction leads to defeat and defeat leads to mutual hostility and disorganization. If this fight is continued with the regular party, it will be long time, I fear, before you see the Republican party of Pennsylvania come forth in its original strength and its invincible power."

Mr. Blaine said he had not come to sound any alarm upon the possibility of the loss to the Republic of the Hon. John Quincy Adams to Abraham Lincoln, with one exception, every administration lost its second Congress. "It is one of the natural reactions that comes between the two presidential elections, four years apart, and has been so frequent that it creates no disturbance on one side and no elation on the other."

"What I deplore," said he, "is a popular vote in Pennsylvania that shall encourage New Jersey in her Democracy, lead the dissenting branches of the party in New York to close up and make their strength felt, that shall cripple Ohio in her effort to throw off Democratic power in the executive and gerrymandering in the districts, throw back Delaware in her Republican progress, make Maryland a hopeless instead of a hopeful State, and that shall take from the power to establish the Republican standard in West Virginia. Every one of those considerations confronts you in the vote that a Republican casts in Pennsylvania Tuesday next."

"The administration of President Harrison, so far as that one man controls it, has been a modest, conscientious and efficient administration. The country has been peaceful, industrious, prosperous and has gone forward in a quiet career, such as a Republican government should always exhibit. I ask you, in casting your ballot, to remember that you sustain the administration of a noble, conscientious and independent President, or you can set a seal of doubt upon it. You can do much to perpetuate the Republican administration, or you can do much to destroy it. I have endeavored to do the latter, but to bear my testimony and give you warn-

WASHINGTON JOTTINGS

Regular Statement of the Public Debt.

General Crook Files His Annual Report.

Presidential Appointments—New Land Office Decision—Weather and Crops of October.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—The following public debt statement was issued today:

Aggregate of interest bearing debt, exclusive of United States bonds issued to the Pacific railroads, \$632,283,390; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,708,635; aggregate of debt bearing no interest, including the National Bank funds deposited in the Treasury, under the act of July 14, 1890, \$406,444,532; aggregate of certificates and notes, offset by cash in the Treasury, \$506,185,043; aggregate of debt, including certificates and notes, October 31, 1890, \$1,548,921,500. Decrease of bonded debt during the month, \$7,656,922. Total cash in the Treasury, \$61,316,430. Debt, less cash in the Treasury October 31, 1890, \$867,305,120; debt, less cash in the Treasury September 30, 1890, \$870,973,132; net decrease of debt during the month, \$3,668,012.

FINISHED THE JOB. WESTPORT, November 1.—The dead body of Frank Mason, who killed his brothers-in-law, Charles and Matthew Van, near this place yesterday, was found about 300 yards from where the murder was committed. Mason had shot himself through the head. His rifle was found beside him.

BURNING OF A LUMBER MILL. SAN JACINTO, Cal., November 1.—Yesterday evening the lumber mills and box factory of the San Jacinto Lumber Company, eighteen miles from here in the mountains, were entirely destroyed by fire. Half a million feet of lumber and 15,000 boxes, ready for shipment, were destroyed. The loss will aggregate \$35,000; insurance, \$9000. The company will rebuild but the mill will not be running for at least two months.

HILL IN CONNECTICUT.

HE CLOSES THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CAMPAIGN.

An Argument for Strict Partisanship in Local Politics—Denounces Republicanism and Shouts Fraud.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., November 1.—Governor Hill, of New York, closed the Democratic campaign in this State tonight.

In the course of his speech he said: "This is no time for deals or bargaining with the common enemy, when the very existence of our party is at stake. Put no Democrat on guard whose Democracy is not above suspicion. Those who encourage factional contests should go to the rear in times of public peril like these, when the integrity of the Republic is assailed. Corruption, colonization, intimidation and false enumeration are the tactics employed by the Republicans to bolster up their waning power and to crush out the hopes of honest Democracy."

"The Governor spoke of the importance of the municipal and county elections, saying that every local official exercises influence. 'Democratic cities and counties should have Democratic officials in the last place they influence will tend to spread and perpetuate our principles and it is folly to shut our eyes to the importance of this question.' 'The newly discovered doctrine that there should be non-partisan administration of local or municipal affairs should not be accepted, unless we are ready to abandon our local political organizations and rely upon the courtesy of our opponents to secure victories.'"

On the Diamond. SAN FRANCISCO, November 1.—Sacramento 3, Stockton 4, San Francisco 7, Oakland 6.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

The Comte de Paris and suite sailed for Liverpool yesterday from New York.

The British losses in the late African skirmish was fifty killed and many wounded.

The American Secular Union began its fourteenth annual congress at Portsmouth, Ohio, yesterday.

At Knoxville Tenn., there was a heavy fall of snow yesterday morning, the first of the season.

It is stated that since the accession of Czar Alexander in 1881, 270,000 Jews have been expelled from Russia.

A vigorous crusade against brigandage in Cuba is still carried on. Three more have been executed yesterday in Colon.

Eleven German lifeboat men were drowned yesterday while trying to relieve the crew of a British vessel wrecked off Slewick.

In Matchuala, Mexico, last night a church roof fell in, causing the death of three people and wounding four others, including a priest named Losa.

At Newark, Ohio, Mrs. Logan and daughter, Mrs. Meade, were struck by a train while crossing a railroad track yesterday, and instantly killed.

Two negroes who brutally assaulted and murdered Miss Baker, in Barlow county, Ga., were taken from the officers last night by a mob and lynched.

At Keokuk, Ia., the International Beekeepers have elected P. H. Elwood, of Starkville, N. Y., as president, and adjourned to meet next year at Albany, N. Y.

Topeka, Kan., original package houses have closed. Only one remained open at noon yesterday. Judge Caldwell's decision was received with joy by the prohibitionists.

The Lake House at Starbuck, Minn., burned last night. Two children of the proprietor, E. P. Rythee, were roasted to death and two others are not expected to live.

A Chinaman was robbed of a \$1000 check and \$95 in cash yesterday at Woodland, Cal., by a farm hand who could not be found. The money was taken from a trunk.

Dr. John Strentz, a pioneer of Martinez, Cal., died at his home in Alhambra Valley yesterday, aged 78. He was a well known horticulturist. He leaves a large estate.

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GENERAL CROOK'S REPORT.

He Notes Favorable Conditions in the Department of the Platte.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—In his annual report upon the operations of the army in the Department of the Platte, Brigadier-General Crook says that the practice marches during the year were beneficial and a mingling of the National Guard and the regular army accomplished good results.

There has been a falling off in trials by court martial, both general and garrison, but General Crook says it is impossible to determine at this early date whether or not this is owing to the recent activity of the authorities in behalf of enlisted men or the normal fluctuation incident to the service.

LAND OFFICE RULING.

A Change Made in the Desert Land Regulations.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—Assistant Secretary Chandler today rendered a decision in the ex-parte case of C. B. Mendenhall, of Roseman, Mont., District, in which he holds that an entry man, who submitted final proof on a desert land entry before an official survey was fixed, should not be required, when the land is officially surveyed, to make a new proof, showing proper reclamation thereof. This overrules the former ruling.

AGRICULTURAL BULLETIN.

With Favorable Weather Crops in the Wheat Regions are Flourishing.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—The weather and crop bulletin for October says:

The weather has been especially favorable for farm work throughout the winter and spring wheat regions and a general increase of moisture throughout these sections has placed the ground in excellent condition. The winter wheat crop generally presents a fine appearance with an acreage equal to, if not greater, than previous years.

A NAVAL EXPERIMENT.

The Crew of a New Cruiser to Be Transported Overland.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—A new thing is about to be done by the Navy Department a week from Monday.

A special train, carrying 150 officers and men to complete the crew of the cruiser San Francisco, will leave New York and on the following Saturday night, all going well, they will take their posts on board the vessel, going into commission next day.

The experiment will be watched with interest.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—The President has appointed D. W. Shroyock, of Greensburg, Pa., John W. Lewis, of Louisville, Ky., and Henry C. Hunt, of Asheville, N. C., as a commission in regard to certain lands and improvements within the Round Valley Indian reservation, in California, with compensation at the rate of \$10 per day each and expenses.

Nickel for the Navy.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—The Navy Department has arranged to acquire a supply of nickel for experimental use. The terms are not made public, nor is quantity stated.

Going Home to Vote.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—President Harrison leaves for Indianapolis on Monday to vote.

FLUCKY FUGILIST.

SAN FRANCISCO Expresses Willingness to Meet Slavin in the Ring.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 1.—An evening paper says that James Corbett, of this city, has issued a challenge to Frank Slavin, of Australia.

Corbett in an interview stated that he objected to Slavin's reflections on American pugilists, and would meet Slavin before any club offering a suitable purse, and would wager \$5000 on the side. He expressed a willingness to meet the winner in the Jackson-Slavin fight.

Failure in Fricco.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 1.—Elliott and Morris Eisenberg, cigar manufacturers, have filed a petition in insolvency. Their scheduled indebtedness amounts

to about \$30,000, mostly due in this city. The assets of the firm consist of stock valued at \$5000 and some \$24,000 outstanding accounts. The firm has been engaged in business here since 1861.

Filling in of the Lake Front.

CHICAGO, November 1.—All bids for filling and piling the lake front were rejected by the World's Fair Board of Directors today. New bids on modified specifications will be asked for. The former specifications are said to have included a number of useless requirements; as a result the bids were \$150,000 to \$200,000 higher than expected.

Suing a Postmaster.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., November 1.—The postmaster again threw out the mail edition of the Leavenworth Times this morning, because it reprinted a list of Catholic fair raffish. His action is sustained by the Postmaster-General, and the Times files a suit against Postmaster Ritchie for \$10,000 damages, making claim that no law can forbid an American newspaper printing news.

A Theft of Republican Ballots.

NEW YORK, November 1.—Sixty thousand ballots placed in the hands of the American District Telegraph people today by the Republican county committee for distribution, were stolen, the wagon in which they were deposited being made off with. The theft created a panic in political circles but detectives succeeded in recovering the property.

An Official Resigns.

PORTLAND, Or., November 1.—A dispatch from Olympia, Wash., says: John F. Govey, ex-mayor of this city, who was recently appointed United States Consul to Tokyo, Japan, has sent his resignation to the President on account of ill health. Govey is now in California.

THE VIZCAYA WRECK.

FULLER ACCOUNTS OF THE GREAT DISASTER.

The Schooner's Captain Pushes Off in a Boat but Lightly Freight—An Mate Escapes Death on a Plank.

NEW YORK, November 1.—It is now certain that twenty-seven lives were saved from the wrecked steamer Vizcaya.

Word is received from the Delaware Breakwater that eight persons were saved and were now there. A tug was sent down this morning to Sandy Hook for the seven survivors taken off. A United States Marshal is on board the latter vessel.

The representatives who went with the tug after the seven survivors picked up by a pilot boat, have returned. They brought seven of the crew of the Vizcaya and one of the schooner's crew.

A dispatch from Lewes says the second boatswain, second cook, one fireman and two sailors arrived there. The body of the stewardess of the Vizcaya also came ashore there.

The list of rescued at last accounts foots up forty-two, leaving sixty-seven missing.

Second mate Miller, of the schooner Hargraves, stated on Thursday evening that he saw the Vizcaya five miles off. The Hargraves' lights were burning and must have been plainly visible to the Spaniard. When the vessels struck the passengers began to jump down on the schooner's decks. Captain Allen ordered him to keep them off as he wanted the boats to save his crew.

Walker claims the captain deserted him in a boat with four companions, which would have held fourteen. Walker threw a gang plank overboard and followed. A large number of persons clung to it and it was often caught, each time losing some human freight. Finally the number was reduced to five. One by one they let go and sunk in the depths, leaving Walker alone. He was fast losing his mind when he was picked up.

THE FIRST MATE'S STORY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1.—First Mate Perrin of the schooner Hargraves, arrived here this evening.

He says the blame of the collision rests entirely with the steamer people, as the schooner's lights were burning, and she had the right of way. When the steamer was close aboard, instead of putting her helm to port, she put it hard a starboard, and before the schooner could be cleared the crash came.

TEMPE REPUBLICANS

Hold an Enthusiastic Meeting Last Night.

Strong Speeches Made by Street and Gill.

Special Train Run From Phoenix—A Crowded House Warmly Greeted the Speakers.

The special train secured to bear those desiring to attend the Republican rally at Tempe left the depot last evening at 6:45 o'clock with about 200 people on board.

Arriving, they were met by a great crowd, carrying torches, who escorted them to Linnington Hall, which, by the hands of Mrs. Linnington and Mrs. Webster, had been beautifully decorated with bunting and flags, and behind the speakers the whole end of the building was draped and festooned with palms and evergreens.

By the time the visitors arrived the hall was packed, every seat being taken and many standing. Quite a number of ladies from Phoenix attended and almost the solid population of Tempe turned out. The enthusiasm displayed evinced the harmony that exists among the people in the cause of honesty of government.

Capt. W. A. Hancock, as chairman, called the meeting to order, and with a few appropriate remarks introduced Judge Webster Street, the first speaker of the evening, who said, in part:

"It has been but a night or two since that I had the pleasure of addressing you, I thought, a large assemblage of the citizens of Tempe. The audience tonight convinces me that it was not a large assemblage. At that time I elaborated, after my own fashion, the issues of the present campaign."

"My honorable opponent, I am told, has made waggish remarks in his reference to my arguments. The time for funny remarks is passed. We are here to deal with facts and what I shall say tonight shall be to the point. As to the assertion that I had never won a case at the bar, when I stated against him I will say that while Frank Cox in his official capacity has dealt mostly with criminal business mine has been in the civil branch and I have tried but one case and that was the case of two Mexicans for murder and that case was decided against them."

The speaker proceeded to show up the shallowness of claims made by the District Attorney in trying to explain his interpretation of the laws with regard to the taxing of lands settled upon by the people under the various United States entry laws. He illustrated the distinction between a possessory right and title acquired from the government and how, while a possessory right might be taxed, the land could not be taxed. He showed how the land belonging to the government under simple contract with the locator had been taxed by the government and recommendation of Frank Cox, as District Attorney, to the settler or locator and how sale had been had and deeds passed to the Territory; how the same deeds had been afterwards recorded by Nor Osborn as County Recorder and a bill for such records audited and allowed by the recommendation of the District Attorney for over \$1300, while, in fact, but forty-one words had been written to each deed in such recording and the legal rate allowed being 20 cents per folio, being computed would make but \$41 thereabout, instead of \$1300, Frank Cox had claimed that the books with printed blanks for such deeds had been ordered by the Grand Jury, of which George F. Coats, a Republican, was foreman. Even though such was the fact, the Grand Jury, and the Board of Supervisors after it, were acting under the legal advice of the District Attorney.

The speaker proved by Sections of the United States and Territorial Statutes and by decisions of the Supreme Court how thoroughly fallacious was this theory of taxing lands held under the various government land entries to the locator and how any lawyer should be conversant with the fact.

He closed asking the people to cast their ballots for honest government and capable representatives.

The chairman then stepped forward, when he was addressed by George F. Coats, from the audience, who said: "I was not aware that Frank Cox had been using my name as a steppingstone to office. I will say that as Foreman of the Grand Jury that recommended that the books with printed blanks for the recording of the accounts tax deeds, be furnished by the County Recorder, we were actuated and governed by the advice of Frank Cox, the then District Attorney, and not being lawyers or acquainted with the law in such matters, could not be expected to do otherwise than be guided by his advice."

Ed S. Gill was then introduced, and received with demonstrative applause and wild cheering. When quiet was restored Mr. Gill began:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am both pleased and surprised at the reception you have given me to-night after the imputation of some of those Democratic speakers who have preceded me. I have never seen such interest exhibited by the people in any campaign. Everywhere in the county the people are alive to the necessity of having a change in our local government. They are asking one another, 'What have the Board of Supervisors been doing? How have our affairs been managed?'"

It was shown how appropriate that should have gone to the payment of the expenses of the different State institutions had been misappropriated, and how through the collusion of this corrupt gang the money of the people had been squandered and much of it lost in the ultimate flight of Stevens.

"It is not upon these affairs that I will dwell for they have been discussed before you by other speakers. It is of Territorial matters that I wish to speak."

The corrupt management of Territorial affairs under the administration of

C. Meyer Zulick, with his sides, Briny, Halleck, Behar and Stephens, was shown up in its true colors.

How the Ex-Governor Robbed the Miners.

No Knavery Too Base for Him to Practice.

Compelled to Flee From the Just Wrath of Workmen to Save His Life.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE REPUBLICAN.

TOBESON, A. T., October 31.

Sir—I have read with intense interest the accounts you have been publishing of that old fraud and thief C. Meyer Zulick, and I wish to add to what you have said on account of his dishonest dealings with the miners from this place that he induced to go to Mexico a few years ago. I want to warn the miners and laboring men of Maricopa what kind of man he is so that they may defeat him, as they should do in their own interest.

The company operating the Nacosari scheme was known as the New Jersey and Sonora Reduction Company, of which Zulick was president and Tom Farish superintendent. This company purchased the mines from Leon Cutler for \$200,000, of which only \$5000 was ever paid. One of the conditions of the sale was that the balance of the money should be paid when the furnaces had been run three months successfully. On obtaining possession of the mines they took a force of American miners from Tombstone and commenced work, also employing a large force of Mexicans. Work was prosecuted about a year and payments to all the Americans was made in checks, and being remote from all places where they could be cashed, the men generally kept them. So far from paying their men, they borrowed money from their foreman to pay for the beef used at the camp, so that man lost both wages and actual cash. The little money that was paid out at the camp was furnished by United States Consul Willard, of Guaymas, who honored the checks to the amount of \$13,000. Mr. Willard being unable to obtain a settlement from the company, made a trip to the mine and the whole outfit was turned over to him under a mortgage, and as there is no mechanic's lien law in Sonora all the workmen were swindled out of their earnings. Mr. Zulick was not there when this occurred. If he had been he would not now be running for the Council in Maricopa.

The mines remained shut down for some time, when a man by the name of Sweeney went down there to experiment with the smelters. He finally succeeded in running them for three days successfully, and confidently thought he had solved the problem of handling the ore, which is very base. In all his actions Mr. Sweeney was honest. Farish then made arrangements, on his own responsibility, with Pequierra, a wealthy Mexican, to handle the matte produced and set a lot of men to work again. Farish wrote to Zulick about this latter arrangement, and he and some other members of the company immediately left for the mine, entirely willing to take in the proceeds; and what made them the more willing to go was that it was some months after the shut-down and the men whom they had swindled out of their wages had left. By the time Zulick and his friends got to the mine Mr. Sweeney had found out that, notwithstanding the success of his first trial, he could not handle the ore with the facilities at hand. Mr. Sweeney had informed Mr. Farish of this fact the day before the arrival of the party from New Jersey. On their arrival and learning this they ordered the mine shut down again, but made no move to pay the men employed on the second start up. The foreman of the mine, who had remained there holding onto some tools in the hope of getting even, went to Zulick and told him if those men were not paid there would be trouble. Zulick said he had no money to pay them, when the foreman told him that he had to pay them or he (the foreman) would make it a personal matter, as it was largely due to his representations that the men had gone to work. Under this implied threat on his life from a man whom he knew meant what he said and whom he had also swindled out of about \$3000, Zulick prevailed upon one of his companions, who had the money with him, to pay the money, and this man has not been paid to this day. This last time that Zulick was down to the mine it is probable that he would never have come back alive but for the protection of a company of Mexican soldiers, whose captain Zulick had paid to protect him from the just wrath of the men whom he had swindled. And another one of the peculiar methods of this great reformer and his associates to get money was to hypothecate their stock for all it would bring, and on this hypothecated stock they issued first and second mortgage bonds. Pretty good scheme. This swindling outfit caused the death of a man by the name of Ellsworth, at that time a resident of Tombstone. Mr. Ellsworth had advanced several thousand dollars on the paper of the company, thinking it a safe investment. Some of the money was not his, and when he found out that the paper he held was worthless, it preyed so on his mind that he committed suicide. Altogether, this Zulick crowd swindled the people of this county and Sonora out of about \$88,000, and it subjected those poor people to great hardship and privation. But Zulick don't care; he has made up by selling pardons.

WILD RACE FOR LIFE

A BURNING STEAMER SPEEDED TO A HARBOR.

Arrives Safely at Astoria, Oregon—Fire Supposed to Have Originated Through the Stalking of Lions.

ASTORIA, Or., November 1.—The steamer Michigan arrived this morning after a wild race for life, lasting seven hours.

When about fifteen miles off Gray's harbor fire was discovered in the fore hold. All precautions were immediately taken, the hatches were battened down and every air hole stopped up, and with every pound of steam that could be carried and every stitch of canvas to the breeze, she flew down the coast.

In response to a distress signal, when she crossed the bar, the observer at Fort Canby telegraphed to this city and the tug Walla Walla started to her assistance, but, fortunately, she succeeded in getting in safely.

She is now lying partly on the mud at the Union Pacific dock with fire engines alongside the dock and, soon after high water, an effort will be made to scuttle her. No attempt has been made to definitely locate the fire and it will be allowed to smoulder until she can be scuttled.

HAPPY NUPTIALS.

The Marriage of Charles T. Walters to Miss Julia Kemp.

The relatives and a few friends of Mr. and Mrs. William Kemp, of this city, gathered at their home on Washington street Thursday evening to witness the marriage of their charming daughter, Julia, to Charles T. Walters, a young man of the city, well known and highly respected.

At 8:30 o'clock Rev. G. W. Pearson pronounced the marriage service and Mr. and Mrs. Walters received the hearty congratulations of all present, after which a delightfully appointed wedding supper was enjoyed.

The bride was attired in a beautiful dress of cream silk and wore for ornament a corsage bouquet of white roses. The groom wore the customary black.

SWINDLER ZULICK.

How the Ex-Governor Robbed the Miners.

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