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EUREKA STOCKADE.

A FIGHTING AFFAIR OF THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIND.

The Mining Colony of Victoria Rebelled Against Odious Taxation, Declared War and Hoisted an Independent Flag—Remnants of Their Irish Military Club Rallied.

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GOLD digging in Australia at the time of the great rush was attended with much the same excitement and stirring and romantic episodes as at any other gold mint in the early "fifties." Neither the Californian nor the Victorian adventurer of every social grade herded hither and thither over the broad land of every country and now with an country to boast their own—in short, fortune hunters the world over were small by back or crack not passage in the new El Dorado. Lord there with the disperation of spirits bound to make or break. And they didn't go in pleasure, either, time for acclimatization there was a flood, a deluge, and the population jumped from 30,000 souls to 200,000 in a year from the time the first Australian nugget was discovered on the Ballarat in London. The rich diggings of the time were located in an significant strip of mountainous country at the extreme southern point of the island, about 40 miles long by 100 wide.

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

The population of a mining camp is not specially qualified to make any great sacrifice to uphold an attitude so shadowy as mere political dignity, and a case upholding ground of dispute was at hand in the Queen's young postage specially became. A contemporary historian wrote of its people: "From California came wild men, the waifs of society which had long refused to or practiced fresh law. The social factors of France, Italy and Germany shed reflections upon Australia. The rebellious element of Ireland was there. The disappointed crew who thought to frighten the British lion from their property in vain were represented in some strength."

The secular element of Australia completed the vile ingredients. With shiploads of such immigrants scattered thick as the Victorian parks too manual authority, the whole manor officials cut out by the home government—would naturally find their pride a holiday outing under the force of circumstances. And circumstances could not well be other than tough as things were. The land was thousands of miles from the old country, and Victoria itself produced nothing to make life worth living, for gold alone cannot do that. Provisions became so scarce that the government could barely feed the convicts of the penal colony. Freight from the mainland 150 miles island, rose to £100 a ton. And all classes much gold much so—deserted ships' crews, prisoners, debtors and sons poured out off to the diggings. The lucky ones returned to the capital town and paid so slender their wealth not into the equity of the conservative city of homes, and idle thing going on for months produced a fever that upset everything that chance was at to free for sale. The less thing and about city that was gold, gold in lodge at that, and the everybody couldn't work on just in the thicket. Poverty will not shelter itself even in an El Dorado.

After the boom had reached a state bordering on permanence, the colonial officers hit upon the clever idea of making the camp pay its own way in the matter of administrative expense, and imposed a license tax on individual miners, that is every spade and pick, practically, sent flying to Heaven, stamped with the colonial seal. The tax at first was £1 for a month and was soon doubled, and every delinquent was torn from his pit and placed in a chain gang to work out the fee at hard labor. The lucky miners in the diggings didn't mind such trifles as a pound or two at all, but the great majority found it a trifle, and didn't more than earn their bread and then, and they resolved, after the manner of outraged majorities everywhere, to "kick." Kick they did, and the extra tax was taken off.

REBELLIOUS A GAME OF LOTTERY.

Herbert gained a point the "kicker" never will again. The government established a gold gamblers and of the collection of the tax by "armed men," and added a reduction from £1 to £5 in fee. The cupidity proved to be a mistake, for the militia consisted of soldiers, and the gold fields were soon alive with incendiary placards calling upon the miners over arms. "Down with the Tyrants!" "Down with Oppression!" "Diggers, Assert Your Wrongs!" Some of the British Roughs 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 insurrection speeches were heard in the office of acting colonial governor of Victoria to relieve the tax and to promise their complaint consideration by calculating it would be abolished. The accommodating official was soon relieved, however, by a messenger who instructed the police to let the gold regime be taken not unknowned miners, and sent a regiment of regular soldiers to back up the civil officers in their unpopular duty.

This was the last straw, and for many months there was open war between the diggers and the government. The loyal quarters of the miners were at the town of Ballarat, the center of the mining population. A league was formed "to resist and if necessary resume the irresponsible power which transferred our liberties." The union was spoken of as Queen Victoria that she were either queen as well as her "illustrious relatives" or the most irrepressible would go down before that of the people, "the most royal of all prerogatives." The signers of this Victorian declaration of independence numbered hundreds, a goodly representation of Englishmen, a German, an Italian, a United States scum, an Italian—doubtful to win independence necessary but on the other hand—and there were Irishmen rather devoid of a native land or of any confidence about it. The leaders were up. The camera fell to Peter Lalor, Irish by birth, and was businesslike to the manner was not the sole grievance. Favoritism was alleged against magistrates and other appointed officials. Men who got in touch with other classes were severely punished by the law and other officers were free, while sneaters and rogues escaped when they were not avenged. The first governor had tried to make a show of authority by dressing a contrept footed but behind the legal rebellion. It was a rainy morning, not to say on an uncomfortable one. The insurgents were hoisted arms, signed pledges of defiance were first in direction of colonial headquarters and a strong banner was led from time to time by the duly sworn and sealed Roman Eagle and carried the leaders. The negotiation was another two party in the way. The governor, not to be outdone in dignity, or courage, manfully crossed the road a right to meet the rebels. The first party was chosen; a second that hurried to the scene of trouble failed to better the size and was cool and the soldiers marched up and spared fire. Nobody was hurt and

THE FORCE AT THE STOCKADE.

the men dispersed, while a few leaders who had not been at the battle or had joined a shrewd Austria gains disposition to accept the proposition of the government, and the police and armed soldiery marched back to town rejoicing.

The rebels had not time to settle up the affair and by a declaration of war. The Eureka Exile of Erin, where two hot souls the John Hancock of the Declaration of Independence, was elected military chieftain and for the space of forty eight hours, more or less, upon Bunker "Peter Lalor, Commander in Chief of the Diggers Forces Ararat." An inconsequent camp was pitched on a height overlooking Ballarat, known as Eureka Hill. Horses, weapons, ammunition, provisions were in some instances impressed to the simple cities of "Peter Lalor," etc., and the hill was fortified by means of a barricade and stockade constructed. The work of intrenching was undertaken in a hurry and every hour added some new device for obstructing and hampering the Government forces. As fast as they could in proceeding while your embedded at one end, Maker were driven, ropes were stretched, carts and other lucky obstacles were overturned and left in the middle of the embankments for the diggers rebel's for gotten their tools. The strongest component material employed in fortifications was spoken as the "Eureka stockade."

The warlike preparations of the insurgents were on for two days and there were unmolested by the government. The miners pure not that they would assault the governor's camp, but didn't do it. Their opponents was the weakest part of the insurrection. Many Malcontents retreated to their areas, but sheathy pieces were scarce, and the majority had to take up with pole pikes, made at a common forge and mounted on stave green from the bush.

After four days of the wildest excitement and indescribed labor—counting from the most morning of Nov. 29—everything being ready for the grand struggle, Peter Lalor's army took a notion about midnight of Dec. 3 to go to sleep. And it was not a surprise on arms either. The men stood valiantly to the barricade until midnight, then most off to town, to their beds, to wherever in fling and comfortable bottle could be had. Of course not all were so suddenly overcome by drowsiness. The "remainder in chief" and a hundred of trusty fellows, chiefly pikes, however, remained to guard the stock ade and perhaps gave an hour of impromptu dance.

Now the governor's troops were real soldiers—regulars at that, barring a few pensioners, which is the same thing—and at half past 3 o'clock on Dec. 3, when the great array of "Diggers Under Arms" were also under their blankets, the governor's military marching had not a detachment of not quite 300 men and subsidiary surround the stockade on Eureka Hill. "General" Lalor and his old guard were alert, and began to shoot with such force as they possessed. The British boys sang out, "Commence firing!" and the soldiers rushed upon and over the barricade. Some of the rebels, or more of them, fled into the woods was scouted. The flag of defiance to colonial tyranny was quickly hauled down, over 100 prisoners were taken and surrounded, were taken, and between 20 and 40 dead miners showed what night have been had not the bulk of the diggers gone to sleep at a time so inopportune for the throes of the Victorian league.

Lalor escaped, but received a bullet in his person that cost him some months confinement for life on the leader of the Victorian gold field rebellion. There were prosecutions for high treason and all that sort of thing but for vengeance, and a general amnesty resulted. The leader remained in hiding until the affair cooled down, at the time vacated and forwarding the unfortunate movement of his army in that momentous morning. The rebels credit only not their cause with the right above to parliament and be saved tens after to be hanged but lost in the process. Lalor was elected to the Victorian congress, as much as mentioned and then left eight months in defense of his "Eureka Stockade."

GEORGE L. RICHARDS.

Here is a nugget of Bret's Horn wisdom: "There are many people who never can tell what they think of anything till they see what the papers have to say about it." Well, isn't that right? What would The Bret's Horn have

---

A $2,000 COTTAGE.

It Contains Seven Rooms and Attic and Is Pretty and Comfortable.

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The improved taste displayed in home building during the past few years has served to educate people to appreciate better work. No matter how small the structure may be, the owner will strive to see before the design as much as his pocket book will allow, and will even sacrifice some for the sake of appearance. The cents for ornamentation in design has given place to sensible appearance of simplicity. Experience has proved that good, substantial materials and work are less expensive than fads, fashions and perishable ornaments, which quickly decay. In home building, as in dress, good materials, properly fitted and put together, give the appearance of stability, business and prosperity.

The perspective view and plans here shown illustrate the design of a cottage suitable for either town or country. It is what is usually termed a seven room cottage, with a large unfinished attic, which contains sufficient space for two good sized bedrooms, and a small room for storage. You enter the house from the front porch, which is formed by extending the main roof down over the front entrance, the long sloping line then formed gives a pleasing and somewhat picturesque appearance.

PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

From the porch you enter a good sized hall which contains a handsome staircase, lighted by a side colored glass window over the landing. From this hall you may enter the parlor, dining room and kitchen. The parlor has an entrance front, which is carried up in a gable as a bay window, and is one of the features of the house. It gives a pretty appearance to the exterior of the building and a very pleasant effect inside. The kitchen is not large, but is conveniently arranged and provided with a sink, range and boiler and all ... of fittings. The pantry is entirely in the kitchen. The parlor is a good sized room, which serves the double purpose of parlor and library. There is a handsome open fireplace on one side of the room with a neat wood mantel in which are set beveled mirrors, rich tile facings and an appropriate grate and ornamental brass fender complete.

FIRST STORY.

On each side of the mantel are glazed bookcases, which may be either on a level with mantelshelf or carried upward to harmonize with the top of mantel. If more space is required for bookcases, the end of the room near the entrance hall can be utilized, leaving space for a piano opposite the mantel. Of course, the rooms in this room are all separate from each other, and are not suited to giving large receptions, but people of moderate means usually prefer a few friends quietly rather than a large company. The plan is well suited to a young couple just beginning life together, and fits all the requirements usually demanded.

In the second story is one large chamber over the parlor and library, with a beautiful bay window front, two good sized bedrooms and one small room, a large bathroom and five closets. The first story is finished inside with North Carolina pine, the second story with white pine, painted. The windows are fitted with Venetian blinds.

SECOND STORY.

The roof of the house is of slate color, the body color a light buff, with brown green trimmings, sash, red. There is a cellar under the whole house.

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From Ogden, Portland and San Francisco	6:00 a. m.
From Park City and Echo Valley	10:30 a. m.
From all Eastern points	11:00 p. m.
From Cache Valley and Ogden	7:00 p. m.
From Milford, Beaver and intermediate points	12:00 m.
From Park City and Echo	6:15 p. m.
*From Tooele and Terrace	1:45 p. m.

DEPART.

For all eastern points	8:00 a. m.
For Ogden and intermediate points	8:10 a. m.
For Boise, Portland, San Francisco and Cache Valley	11:45 a. m.
For Echo, Park City and Park City	2:00 p. m.
*For all Eastern points and San Francisco	6:00 p. m.
For Milford, Beaver and intermediate points	7:00 a. m.
For Eureka, Park and Intermediate points	4:30 p. m.
*For Tooele and Terrace	3:10 p. m.

*Daily. Sundays excepted.

(Trains between Park and Milford do not run Sundays.)

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CONDENSED TIME TABLE

In Effect May 22, 1892.

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No. 1—For Provo, Grand Junction and intermediate points	9:00 a. m.
No. 3—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points West	3:00 p. m.
No. 5—For Provo, Price and Eastern	4:00 p. m.
No. 7—For Ogden, Saugus and intermediate points	8:00 a. m.
No. 9—For Ogden and West	9:00 a. m.
No. 11—For Ogden and West	11:00 p. m.
No. 13—For Ogden and West	4:00 p. m.

Arrives Salt Lake.

No. 2—From Provo, Grand Junction and all points West	11:00 a. m.
No. 4—From Grand Junction and the East	11:40 p. m.
No. 6—From Price, Provo and Eastern	10:00 a. m.
No. 8—From Ogden, Saugus and intermediate points	6:00 p. m.
No. 10—From Ogden and West	4:40 a. m.
No. 12—From Ogden and West	1:00 a. m.
No. 14—From Ogden and West	10:00 p. m.

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