

Sagacious Californians for years urged the planting of fruit trees and maintained that the supply could not keep abreast of the demand and experience has demonstrated the correctness of their judgment. California lands which when given up to wheat would only bring a song and did not justify a greater price are now readily sold in the favored fruit districts for as high as a thousand dollars per acre. It is manifest that fruit raising is a profitable industry, where the climatic conditions are sympathetic, and it does not seem capable of being overdone.

This industry is the greatest one of the auxiliaries to local development for only small tracts of land are necessary and when once the monetary benefits of fruit culture are recognized the day of big farms is a day of the past.

Yakima is as well favored as any other section for the growing of apples, peaches, pears, plums, prunes and small fruits. Of course for the more delicate fruits and the fruits which ripen early, California will maintain the commanding position, but for the fruits nominated, Yakima can do as well in quantity and the fruits are better flavored.

.....The time will not doubt come when fruit cars will be regularly loaded at this pace, and canneries turning the surplus of unsold fruit into the elements of commercial wealth. But to attain this enviable condition, the ground must be cleared of sage, well plowed and harrowed and trees planted. There should be no delay. No time is more acceptable than the present and if the Herald's advice is acted upon thrift, wealth and commercial prosperity will be Yakima's heritage--The Herald, W.T. March 8, 1889.

Admission Omnibus Bill.

California

The title, "Omnibus Bill" given to the measure under which North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington are admitted into the Union, was furnished to designate a compromise act originally introduced by Henry Clay, which passed both houses of congress in 1850. It was given to it from the circumstance that several measures entirely distinct in their object were embodied in one bill. The most important stipulations of this act were those providing for admission of California into the Union as a state with its anti-slavery constitution, for the admission of Utah and New Mexico as territories with no mention of slavery, for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia and for the rendition of fugitive slaves. Yakima Herald, North Yakima, Washington Territory, March 14, 1889.



J.H. Hunt of Sebastopol has demonstrated the value of cold storage as a factor in the development of the fruit industry. For years he has contended with the disadvantages, with which all fruit growers are more or less familiar, in disposing of his fruit at profitable prices on the market or at the canneries. Believing that the figures which could be obtained for fruit in good condition three and four months from the time it is picked would more than compensate for the expense necessary to be incurred in the preservation, he erected a cold-storage house last year. It cost but \$500 but has been more than paid for by the profit realized on the 700 boxes of apples which have found a ready market within the past month. The house is square in shape with double floor, ceiling and wall. The latter are eight inches thick and filled with sawdust, likewise the floor and ceiling. As soon as the apples are picked from the trees they are placed on trays simply constructed out of 2X 3 lumber and laths. The trays are taken to the storage house and placed one on top of the other in such a manner that the fruit of one tray does not come in contact with that of another. The tiers are so arranged as to permit of a free passage of air when it is desired, which is generally on cold nights. During the day the ventilators are closed and the house is made perfectly air tight. Great care must be taken when the ventilators are open to prevent moisture in the building else the quality of the fruit will be impaired. Of the 900 boxes of fruit placed in the house last fall, 750 were preserved in good condition without being sorted over once--Santa Rose Democrat, April, 1889.

The Golden Gate Special. A new overland passenger train will be put on the Ogden line Sunday, May 5 and be the fastest regular daily train ever run between San Francisco and the east. Leaving San Francisco at 6:30 a.m. daily it will arrive in Omaha in three days, in Chicago in three days and 19 hours and in New York in four days and twenty-one hours, or twenty-six hours shorter than at present by any single overland train. It will be a limited train and will carry only firstclass passengers. Yakima Herald, May 4, 1889.

## California

The fire epidemic broke out at Bakersfield, California, on the 7th instant and destroyed the major part of the business houses of that town. The loss was about nine hundred thousand dollars and the insurance a little over one-third of that amount--Yakima Herald, W.T. North Yakima, July 11, 1889.

Judge Terry Dead. Shot and Instantly killed at Lathrop, Cal.,  
While Assaulting Justice Field.

David S. Terry, ex-supreme justice of California was shot and instantly killed at 7:30 Wednesday morning in the railway eating station at Lathrop, Cal. by Deputy United States Marshal David Nagle. The shooting was the result of a personal assault which Judge Terry was making upon Justice Stephen J. Field while the latter was seated at the breakfast table.

Judge Terry had approached Justice Field from the rear, slapped the justice in the face with his hand and was in the act of striking him a second time when Deputy Nagle, who had risen and warned Judge Terry to stop the attack, drew a revolver and shot the latter through the heart, killing him instantly.

The deputy was acting as a body guard to Justice Field, under strict orders from the department of justice at Washington to protect the person of the jurist from personal assault at all hazards. An attack had been deemed probable owing to frequent threats attributed to Judge Terry and owing to the latter's known temper and the fierce quarrels which had marked his public career in California. He was known to entertain strong hatred toward Field, which feeling is supposed to have been spurred on by his wife, Sarah Althea Terry, who claims to be the widow of the late United States Senator Sharon and who has been endeavoring to prosecute a claim to the estate in the state and federal courts--Yakima Herald, North Yakima, W.T. August 15, 1889.



It has been generally believed that this region is especially, adapted to the cultivation of the grape. With this theory, Mr. Lenoir came from California and began an experiment with a vineyard.

He has made no mistake. Several others planted grape roots two years ago which are now bearing abundantly. This notably on the slope west of town where there are gardens in which grapes by the bushel are now ripening. Judge Nelson, the pioneer of the Natcheez valley has been raising grapes successfully for several years, but the fact that they may be grown on the drier slopes with very slight irrigation as a starter for the first year has never been fully demonstrated until this season-Yakima Herald, North Yakima, W.T. , August 15, 1889.

The Herald readers will remember that during the month of May last Richard See was taken from Ellensburg by requisition from the governor of California to Los Angeles to answer the crime of murder alleged to have been committed about eighteen years ago in the latter place.

Since that time many inquiries have been made as to the result of the trial. District Attorney Snively has just received a letter from the district attorney of Los Angeles in which he says that See has just been tried for murder in the first degree and that the jury disagreed, standing eight for conviction and four for acquittal. The district attorney stated in his letter that they would not be sure to convict him at the next trial. See remains in jail without bonds. It is not known when he will have his next trial--Yakima Herald, August 29, 1889.



Terry's Career. A California Forty-Niner, and Rose to Eminence in That State.

David S. Terry, who was killed by Deputy United States Marshal Nagle in California for assaulting Justice Field of the United States supreme court, first came into notoriety as the slayer of Senator Broderick in 1859.

He was born in Kentucky in 1825. At an early age he entered the Texas army under General Sam Houston and in 1849 he came to California among the first of the gold hunters of that year. He settled in Calaveras county, but being a lawyer by education he preferred law to mining and being a man of ability he soon gathered a large and lucrative practice.

From law he went into politics and at the age of 32 he was elected justice of the supreme court. He had been only six years a resident of the state at that time. He was at this time what was called a native American or know-nothing in politics. Two years after his election, by the death of Chief Justice Murray, trouble commenced, and he took sides against that organization and on one occasion stabbed one of its members for attempting to arrest a friend of his. He was himself arrested for this, and was held for a time by the vigilantes but was afterwards released.

While on the supreme bench Judge Terry experienced a change in politics. On the decay of the native American party he joined the democratic party and allied himself with the Lecompton wing of that organization. The republican party was not strong in the state at that time; those who believed in its doctrines were content to be known as anti-Lecompton men. The Lecompton men were backed by the Buchanan administration at Washington.

The killing of Broderick filled the state with enemies for Terry. This was shown as late as 1880, when his associates in the

I was his friend when he needed friends, for which I am sorry. Had the vigilance committee disposed of him as they did of others, they would have done a righteous act."

Perley took Terry's part and challenged Broderick who replied contemptuously:

"Sir, I fight only with gentlemen of my own Position. "

Thereupon Terry sent the following letter to Broderick:

"Oakland, September 8, 1859: Hon David C. Broderick: Sir: Some two months ago, at the public table of the International hotel in San Francisco, you saw fit to indulge in certain remarks concerning me which were offensive in their nature. Before I heard of the circumstance your note of the 29th of June addressed to D.S. Perley, in which you declared that you would not respond to any call of a personal character during the political canvass just concluded, was published. I have not therefore been permitted to take any notice of those remarks until the expiration of the limit fixed by yourself. I now take the earliest opportunity to require of you a retraction of those remarks. This note will be handed to you by my friend, Calhoun Penham, esq., who is acquainted with its contents and will receive your answer. D.S. Terry.

In his letter, Broderick replied thus:

"San Francisco, Sept. 8, 1859: Hon D.S. Terry: Yours of this date has been received. The remarks made by me were occasioned by certain offensive allusions of yours concerning me. (He here repeats the language used by Terry with his own remarks to Perley) You are your own judge as to whether this language affords good grounds for offense. D.C. Broderick.

A duel now was inevitable. Preliminaries were arranged. Seconds were chosen and an attempt made to fight on September 12 near the boundaries of San Mateo and San Francisco counties which resulted in the arrest of the principals and seconds.

They were immediately discharged from custody however, on the ground that no offense had yet been committed. The next day the duel took place over near San San Francisco.

Terry, by the toss of half a dollar, won the choice of weapons. Pistols were used, ten paces were marked off and the combatants took their places.

At the word Broderick fired first and a second later Terry's pistol rang out. Broderick's pistol, it was afterwards learned, had been discharged accidentally and before he was ready, the bullet burying itself in the ground near Broderick's feet. The fineness of the hair trigger to which Broderick was unaccustomed, was the cause of the accident. Broderick was a good shot and had the muzzle of the weapon been raised high enough, Terry would undoubtedly have been hit.

Terry's bullet, however, took effect in Broderick's left breast, inflicting a wound from which he died three days later, and the contest took its place among the celebrated duels of history.

Broderick's funeral oration was delivered by his friend, Col. E.D. Baker, one of the most picturesque characters in American history who had previously represented an Illinois district in the lower branch of Congress, who subsequently went from Oregon to the upper branch, who had been a private in the Black Hawk war, a colonel in the Mexican war and who was a brigadier general in the Union army when he met his death in 1861 at the battle of Ball's Bluff.

Two-thirds of the people of San Francisco turned out at Broderick's funeral, the flags were put at half mast, and it seemed as if the whole state went into mourning. The funeral was, in fact, the most notable demonstration of its class which ever took place on the Pacific coast.

Terry was arrested about a week after Broderick's death and put under



## Mountain Denudation

The people of Southern California have become aroused to a realizing sense of the (to them) disastrous effects of denuding the Sierras of timber. The leading ranchmen, farmers and fruit growers are preparing an immense memorial or petition to congress asking that the timber claim system be abolished.

King's river, 10 years ago was an important river and Tulare lake was a very extensive body of water. To-day the river is perfectly dry just below the mouth of the Fresno irrigation system away up in the mountains and Tulare lake has receded at least 10 miles since 1879. There is less than three feet of water in the deepest part of the lake today.

Lake Elsinore, in San Diego county, was formerly the outlet and terminus of the San Jacinto river, but since the timber has been nearly all taken from the grand old San Jacinto mountain, the stream has become a thing of the past. There is no greater mistake in the world than allowing the timber to be cut from the mountains.

Orchardists living in the region west of Tulare say that after July of each year there is no water whatever for irrigation purposes.

The people of the valley say:

"It is absurd to talk about irrigation schemes and big reservoirs when the government will not observe the laws of nature. The sale of timber land in California is a matter that means simply the satisfying of the rapacious craws of the government land fiends. There is no necessity for the cutting of timber from our mountains. There is plenty of lumber in Alaska and the Puget Sound region--Virginia City Chronicle, August, 1889.

## California

On Friday last, near the west bank of Austin creek, California, the ruthless woodman's ax laid low one of nature's kingliest growths. For 1000 years his vegetable majesty had lifted his proud head annually nearer the clouds and taken upon himself month by month more and more of that colossal bulk which marks the true forest king.

It measured thirty-eight feet in girth, three feet above the ground and was 310 feet high. It took too most accomplished axmen with the best of modern tools nearly a day and a quarter to cut it away to the point where its own vast weight caused it to topple and fall.

Foreman Soper laid the monster so exactly as to drive a stake previously set 200 feet from its base on the bank of the creek. Even at that the upper one hundred feet crashed two telegraph poles short off and fell across the railroad track of the North Pacific Coast railroad--Yakima Herald, September 19, 1889.

General M.G. Vallejo, one of the most conspicuous figures in the history of California, died at Sonoma on the 18th inst., aged 81 years. He was for a time military governor during the Mexican occupation--  
Yakima Herald, January 23, 1890.



The largest ranches of Klamath county, Or. and Siskiyou county, Cal. are those of Jesse D. Carr, about Clear lake, and Dorris of Butte creek valley, Cal. Owing to the unusual dry season of 1889 they put up much less hay than usual from their meadow land and the deep snows of this winter will cause them heavy losses.

It is reported by the Ashland Tidings that Carr has turned out about 5,000 and Dorris 4000 head to shift for themselves in the deep snow--live on browse if they can, or die if they must. They each have some hay at their ranches of course but will need it all to winter their Improved Shorthorns and other valuable stock. Carr, Dorris and some other ranchers are offering to give half the cattle wintered through to anyone who will feed them--  
Yakima Herald, January 30, 1890.

Pioneers

California

The Father of Chico is what the neighbors call General John Bidwell the millionaire farmer and standard bearer of the prohibitionists.

He is one of the oldest of the pioneers, having gone into California with the first overland emigrant train in 1841. He was interpreter and aide-de-camp to Governor Micheltorena for a year until the revolt of 1844 and 1845 resulted in Governor Micheltorena's expulsion.

On the advent of General Fremont Bidwell joined the latter's forces, being appointed magistrate of the district of San Luis Rey.

In 1849 he was a member of the first constitutional convention and the following year was elected to the state senate. In 1855 he was a delegate to the democratic national convention. During the war he was a brigadier general in command of the fifth brigade. California militia. He was a member of the congress from 1864 to 1867. In 1875 he was a candidate for governor on the non-partisan anti-monopoly ticket, but was defeated and a few years later was a candidate for governor on the prohibition ticket.

General Bidwell has acquired wealth variously estimated at from \$1,000,000 to \$4,000,000. For years his residence has been in Butte county, where he has one of the largest fruit ranches in the state comprising more than 25,000 acres. His early connection with the government of California gave him knowledge of land and titles and in some way or other he selected the choicest soil in the state for his farm. Of course General Bidwell planted grapes. Moreover they were wine grapes. Five hundred broad acres there were, nearly all in wine and brandy grapes.

When his output became large he set up a winery and a still house for making brandy, with powerful engines and costly machinery.



he dispensed hospitality that has never been equaled in this country.

But the flood of silver and gold from the Comstock which had put this eager life i to the veins of San Francisco began to run low. Ralston~~Ofed~~ felt the change first, for he had planned everything on such royal lines that no retrenchment was possible.

The great hotel, which was to cost \$3,000,000 had absorbed that someties before the fruit and in other cases is sent to the parlor after the guests have left the table. The bonbons are sent with it.(copy)

The old saying that the number at a dinner party should be no more than the Muses, and no less than the Graces, applies with equal fitness to a lunch. With all deference to the classic prescription however, it must be acknowledged that a lunch table is more pleasantly divided if there is an even number of guests.

Six or eight may be invited, or even ~~toided~~ twelve, though the latter makes a rather large party. he guests should have etc.(type mixed rest of article not found) San Francisco Examiner, July, 1892.



## California

Details of the suicide of Hugh Sutherland which occurred at Goldendale February 15 have been received.

After leaving Yakima Sutherland opened a blacksmith shop at Goldendale but business was slack and he secured the appointment of deputy city marshal which position he held at the time of his death.

The night before, in company of his wife, he had attended a masked ball at the armory and on returning home in the morning hours his wife reproached him for drinking. This angered him and he grabbed a revolver and threatened to end his life. Frightened, Mrs. Sutherland ran for help. She heard the report of a pistol. She returned to find he had carried out his threat by placing the muzzle of the gun in his mouth and firing.

Sutherland married a Goldendale girl, but previous to that time his career was a checkered one. At one time he drove a stage in California. He was fond of relating how he was held up by the famous Black Bart/

At another period he was one of the bareback riders in Montgomery Queen's circus and made a tour of Oregon, Idaho, Washington and Montana and California. Later Sutherland and another man started a circus of their own but stranded at Portland after losing a large sum of money. In Yakima, Sutherland worked for Schichtl & Schorn as horseshoer for a time but losing his position he knocked around at odd jobs until hearing of an opening for a blacksmith shop at Goldendale and left for that place about a year and a half ago--Yakima Herald, Feb. 23, 1893.

## California

There is a vacancy in the United States senate caused by the unexpected death Tuesday night of Leland Stanford of California.

The deceased was one of the richest men of the age, his wealth being variously estimated at from twenty to seventh millions.

He was a spender as well as a maker of money; liberal in his religious and educational views and well thought of by the army of men on his pay rolls.

The untimely death of his only son was a great blow to him and to the memory of this son was erected and endowed the magnificent educational institute that bears his name, and is the pride of the Golden state.

Although the California legislature is democratic the governor is republican and the political complexion of the United States senate will be altered by Stanford's death--Yakima Herald, June 23, 1893.



## California

Did it ever strike you how complacently the man who has a small farm irrigated looks out from under his own vine and fig tree on financial panics?

If there is a man in the world who can live without money it is the man with a small tract of land on which he can turn the water at will. If there is a man fixed to get hold of money when money is scarce it is the man with a small tract of land irrigated. He can live on what he produces and he has so many little things to sell that he can get money if anyone can.

In fact he is nearer independent than any man on top of the earth. It is impossible to put a man in a corner who has twenty acres of good land on which he can turn the water at will and who is out of debt; and a man so sustained can get out of debt very quickly. He is at least the man asked to square up--Colusa Sun, October, 1893.

T.K. Beard of Modesto, Cal. is in the city looking after his interests. Mr. Beard has extensive interests in ranching in California, Washington and Umatilla county, Oregon.

In former years he resided in Pendleton, also in Walla Walla. He was one of the first to open up the Horse Heaven country and has farmed largely in the Yakima region--East Oregonian, October, 1893.