The Weekly Arizona Miner.

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WEEKLY MINER

C. W. BEACH, Editor and Proprietor.

Eastern Star Golden Rule Chapter, No. 1.

There will be a meeting of this Order on the first and third Thursday in each month. All members are respectfully invited to attend at 7:30 o'clock on stated evenings.

AZTLAN LODGE, No. 1, F. & A.

Regular meetings of this Lodge on the last Saturday of each month, at 7:30 o'clock P. M. Sojourning brothers are fraternally invited to attend. W. S. OLIVER, W. M.

MORRIS GOODWYER Secretary.
E. J COOK Treasurer.
Examining committee—MORRIS GOLDWATER, G. W. CURTIS, ... FREDERICKS

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MONTEZUMA STREET,
The Oldest and Finest
Wines and Liquors,
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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
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AND CIGARS.
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND EVERY ARTICLE in his line, including the choicest brands of
Whiskies, Wines, Bay Rum and Brandies.

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GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS
PRESCOTT, ARIZONA

Records Searched, Titles Abstracted, Mining Justice Furnished, Accounts Kept and Adjusted.

Special Attention Given to Mining Interests and Intelligence.

REFERENCES:
Gov. F. A. TRITLE, BANK OF ARIZONA, L. BASHFORD & Co., BLAKE & Co., Bankers, E. W. WELLS M. H. SHERMAN.

IF YOU WOULD ENJOY
Creature Comforts
Visit the halls of
"The Montezuma,"
West Side of Plaza, Adjoining Wells Fargo and Co.,
The finest brands of segars and the choicest Wines and Liquors.
Lodging rooms clean and carefully cared for overhead.
G. T. SHAW.

J. L. FISHER
is now permanently located at
In his new Quarters,
southwest corner of the Plaza.
GENERAL
Merchandise!!
the choicest and finest assortment of
GROCERIES.
ever in Prescott. Also
Bar Fixtures, Liquors,
Crockery, Glassware,
Boots and Shoes
Cigars, Tobacco.
Come and See Me, Everybody.

ON THE WING ROUGHING IT.

EDITOR MINER:—Leaving Prescott, on All-fools' day, by Stewart's fleet-horse railroad, we were soon out of sight of the Capital and its thronged thoroughfares, headed for Ash Fork, to take the iron horse in the direction of the rising sun. Out to the first station, at Chino, the road was excellent and good time was made. A splendid breakfast and a change of horses started us on afresh; soon, however, malpais rock and mud made travel slow and tedious; but in the course of time we made the city of Ash Fork, when Van Arman cried out "J——s, ain't I glad," and then added, "I am a politician, and I wish, Beach, that you would go to Washington and say to Secretary Lamar that I am ready to have my head cut off, and some other martyr to stage travel appointed in my place." We made a promise to attend to his particular case, and also to that of some others. We arrived in time to take a peep at the town and "shake" with the people. The Fork has grown. Trask, and Oliver & Co. have fine stores. The Cottage, and Ash Fork hotels are in full blast and doing good business. Several saloons, a drug store, blacksmithshops, etc. are among the prominent institutions. We rested over night here, and at 5 o'clock in the morning boarded the train and were off for the East. A brass buttoned conductor soon made his appearance, and we produced our *pass*. Good-naturedly he turned around, counted the passengers, 20 in number, looked at his book and said: "Twenty,—and nineteen of these *dead-heads*." For all of this the cars didn't stop. We met Mrs. Fay and daughter, Maj. Miner, and S. S. Douglass and wife—relatives of Mr. C. A. Pine,—on the train. At Flagstaff we saw Mr. Fay and other old acquaintances. The town looked prosperous. Ayers' large saw mill was tearing lumber from the huge pine logs and immense piles of boards, plank, scantling and heavy timbers were piled up over an area of 6 to 8 acres of ground. Fay is a candidate for timber commissioner, and we hope he may get it.

Although the iron rail passes over a country comparatively without any considerable amount of resources, still the railroad makes business and things in general appear lively. Soon we are out of the tall pines and on open prairie, crossing Canyon Diablo and its high iron bridge. Winslow is greeted by the whistle of the locomotive, and we bow a respectful recognition to Sunset and Brigham City, which recalls to memory old times when we visited those places, in company with that old pioneer, Col. Woolsey, and told Bishop Lake and Lot Smith how we liked them and their followers. Well, they were old birds and not to be caught with chaff, and voted for A. E. Davis. We never believed much in these Latter-Day Saints, but thought to give them taffy, and in turn were fooled by them. They gave Woolsey what Judge Rush got at Kitchen's ranch when he opposed McCormick for Delegate.

As we pass Winslow, off to the north we behold the peaks near the Seven Cities of Cibola, mentioned by Coronado in his march to the City of Mexico, in 1547.

Our next letter will be from the road beyond the Rio Grande.

CHAS W. BEACH.

Albuquerque, N. M., April 2. 1855.

THE NEW NICKEL.

It is said that on the new nickel the goddess of liberty has her hair arranged in bangs. This effort on the part of the government to make bangs a legal tender for all debts, public and private, will never be countenanced by the people and those who know perfectly well that bangs would never be adopetd as the national trade mark if left to the vote of the people.

Citizens as a general thing do not object to an occasion and bang, but to have bangs thrown upon them by legislative enactment, to have bangs for dinner, to have bangs advertised as being endorsed by the highest power on earth, is too much. The men in power may suggest bangs, but they must not crowd them down our throats, as they may be lubricated with pomade, as the coin of the realm. The idea of a goddess of liberty with bangs is a stab at our patriotism.

We have too long worshipped the goddess with her hair brushed back and her starry nightcap on a pole, to swallow bangs. —Peck's Sun.

SCHOOL MONEYS.

Probate Judge Hawkins to day made the following apportionment of school moneys among the different school districts of the county. The number of children in attendance at our schools from the latest return is 607, and the amount allowed for their maintenance at the rate of $1.44 per capita is $1,166.66:

Prescott	$224 35
Williamson Valley	44 35
Lower Verde	25 63
Oak Creek	27 07
Upper Verde	48 87
Walnut Grove	25 63
Middle Verde	57 31
Chino Valley	27 07
Miller Valley	45 79
Skull Valley	35 71
Cherry Creek	35 71
Oak Creek	38 59
Round Valley	29 95
Wild Rye	48 87
Agua Fria	27 07
Thompson Valley	27 07
Williams	54 43
Butte	27 07
Flagstaff	63 27
Pine Creek	57 31
Green Valley	38 59
Stoddard	25 63
Aztlan	40 03
Mint Valley	25 63
Ash Fork	40 03
Big Chino	25 63

20,690,506
BOTTLES OF
WARNER'S 'SAFE' CURE
Or, Warner's SAFE Kidney and Liver Cure (its former title.)
SOLD TO FEBRUARY 1st, 1885.

No other Compound on earth can show a similar record, and no Physician a better one. The highest Medical Authorities pronounce it the only known Specific for Kidney, Liver and Urinary diseases; that it has no equal as a BLOOD PURIFIER, and that it is the best safeguard against contagious diseases, both acute and chronic, keeping the Kidneys and Liver—the great organs of the body—in healthy condition, disease then being impossible. For the many distressing ailments of delicate Ladies, it has no equal. We can furnish over One Hundred Thousand voluntary Testimonials similar to the following. Read them for the good of yourself, your family and your friends. Note how this vast number of bottles was distributed, as evidenced by our sales-books.

Boston, - - 936,842.

HON. N. A. PLYMPTON (Hon. B. F. Butler's campaign manager), of Worcester, Mass., in May, 1880, was prostrated by kidney colic, caused by the passage of gravel from the kidneys to the bladder. He then began using Warner's SAFE Cure and in a short time passed a large stone and a number of smaller ones. Dec. 10th, 1884, Mr. Plympton wrote, "I have had no recurrence of my old trouble since Warner's SAFE Cure cured me."

Providence, - - 123,947.

G. W. FULTON, Esq., Fulton, Texas, suffered for ten years from serious bladder disorders and lost from 25 to 30 pounds; in 1881 he used 14 bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure, and recovered his natural weight and said, "I consider myself well for a man of 75." December 20th, 1884, he wrote, "I have had no symptoms of kidney disorder since 1881, and if I did I should rely upon SAFE Cure."

Portland, Me., - 330,829.

Bal. of N. Eng., - 331,315.

EX-GOV. R. T. JACOB, Westport, Ky. In 1882, during a political canvass, health gave way and was prostrated with severe kidney trouble. Lost 40 pounds of flesh. Used Warner's SAFE Cure in 1882, and June 23, 1884, writes: "I have never enjoyed better health,—all owing to Warner's SAFE Cure."

New York State, - 3,053,080.

B. F. LARRABEE, Esq., 49 Chester Square, Boston, Mass., in 1879, was given up by several prominent Boston Physicians as incurable from Bright's Disease. He took over 200 bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure, in 1880-2, and Oct. 5, 1884, wrote that the "cure was as permanent as surprising."

Pennsylvania, - 1,365,914.

MRS. J. B. DESMOULIN, 2411 Morgan street, St. Louis, Mo., in 1882, wrote, "I have been in delicate health for many years; but Warner's SAFE Cure made me the picture of health." June 23rd, 1884, she wrote, "My health has been good for the last two years."

Chicago, - - 2,181,520.

CHAS. E. STEPHENS, of Louisville, Ky., Nov. 15, 1882, wrote, "When my daughter was ten years of age she was seriously attacked by extreme kidney disorder. She recovered temporarily, but a year ago was again prostrated. She was swollen to twice her natural size, had frequent headaches, nausea, and other disguised symptoms of the disorder. All her Louisville physicians agreed that she could not recover. Her case and treatment were telegraphed to a New York specialist, who said recovery was impossible. Last August we began to treat her ourselves, and now, wholly through the influence of Warner's SAFE Cure, she is apparently as well as ever." November, 1884, he says, "My daughter is apparently in perfect health."

Detroit, - - 635,210.

S. F. HESS, Rochester, N. Y., the well known tobacco manufacturer, three years ago took twenty-five bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure for liver disorder, and August 20th, 1884, he reported, "I consider myself fully cured, and the credit is wholly due to Warner's SAFE Cure."

Milwaukee, - - 344,171.

THE REV. ANDREW J. GRAHAM, (P. E.), Grand Island, Neb., in 1881 was pronounced fatally sick with Bright's Disease. His condition he says was desperate and he could get no relief from physicians. He then followed Warner's SAFE Cure treatment, and July 7, 1884, he wrote, "All local trouble has disappeared. Have taken no medicine for nearly a year."

Minnesota, - - 486,013.

G. W. HAMILTON, Milton, Santa Rosa Co., Florida, December 15th, 1884, wrote that "four years ago my wife was suffering with liver complaint which reduced her to a skeleton. The doctors finally pronounced her case Bright's Disease of the kidneys, and incurable. She then took 13 bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure, and has been in perfect health ever since. She now weighs 180 pounds where formerly she was a skeleton. Warner's SAFE Cure will make a permanent cure always if taken by directions."

Bal. N. W States, 1,400,362.

IF IT IS
HARD TIMES WITH YOU,
Resort to the Remedy that Nine-tenths (9-10) of Sufferers Require, thereby Saving Continuous Debility and Expensive Medical Attendance.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Cleveland, - - 511,974.

B. J. WORRELL, of Ellsville, Fla, in 1879, was prostrated with Bright's Disease of the kidneys, and under the best treatment, grew worse. "On the advice of Governor Drew's sister, I began Warner's SAFE Cure, sixty bottles of which restored me to full measure of health. I have now been cured about four years, and my case is regarded as miraculous." Governor Drew of Jacksonville, Florida, April 20th, 1884, says "Mr. Worrell's case and cure give me great confidence in Warner's SAFE Cure, and I unhesitatingly indorse it."

Cincinnati, - - 655,250.

MRS. S. A. CLARK, East Granby, Conn., in 1881 was utterly used up with constitutional and female complaints of the worst kind. Been sick ten years, and tried everything. In November, 1884, she wrote, "Warner's SAFE Cure cured me four years ago, and has kept me well."

Bal. Ohio, (State,) - 474,869.

Southern States, - 2,725,513.

JOSEPH JACQUES, Esq., St. Albans, Vt., in January 1877 was taken desperately sick with Bright's Disease of the kidneys. He spat blood, was tremendously bloated and seemed to be beyond the power of the best physicians. He then took 60 bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure, which restored him to health. January 1st, 1885, eight years afterwards, he wrote. "I never enjoyed better health in my life than I do now, and I owe it all to Warner's SAFE Cure. I consider myself cured of Bright's Disease."

Canada, - - 1,175,868.

ROBERT GRAHAM, 77 Penn street Brooklyn, N. Y., suffered for six years from inflammation of the bladder and stricture. Six physicians, specialists, gave him up to die. In 1883, he began Warner's SAFE Cure and its continued use, he says, effected a complete cure. Under date June 25, 1884, he says, "My health continues good; have used no medicine since April 30, 1883."

St. Louis, - - 1,222,895.

REV. JAMES ERWIN, Methodist minister, West Eaton, N. Y., was long and seriously ill with inflammation of the prostate gland, (a very obstinate disorder). In 1882, he began the use of Warner's SAFE Cure, and June 25th, 1884, wrote, "The relief obtained two years ago proved permanent; physicians express great surprise."

Kansas City, - - 538,395.

JAMES M. DAVIS, 330 South Pearl street, Albany, N. Y., superintendent of Jagger Iron Co., in 1881 suffered from very serious kidney trouble; he weighed but 160 pounds; he used 18 bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure, and December 8th, 1884, he wrote, "That was fully three years ago. I have had no trouble since, and I feel first class and weigh 198 pounds. I would not go back to that time of four years ago for all the dollars in the United States."

Bal. S.W. States, - 635,092.

N. B. SMILEY, Esq., of Bradford, Pa., in 1882, was very seriously sick of extreme kidney disorder and rheumatism, which gradually grew worse. Physicians being unable to assist him his last resort was Warner's SAFE Cure, and June 25th, 1884, he wrote, "My health is better than for two years past, and in some respects is better than it has been for five years. When I catch cold and have any slight kidney trouble, I resume the medicine again and the relief I believe is permanent."

San Francisco, - 532,210.

S. A. JOHNSTON, Lockington, Ohio, Sept. 20, 1881, stated that for thirty years he had suffered tortures with dyspepsia, but he was entirely cured by the use of Warner's SAFE Cure. Dec. 8th, 1884, he says: "I took 20 or 25 bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure, and it has never failed to stop any symptoms of my old complaint if they appeared; my health is good."

Bal. Pacific Coast, - 624,237.

ALL THE TESTIMONIALS ABOVE GIVEN ARE FROM PERSONS WHO WERE *PERMANENTLY CURED* SEVERAL YEARS AGO AND REMAIN SO.

NEW MINING CLAIM LAW.

The Territorial law just passed provides as follows: That locators place a substantial stake or monument of a permanent character at each end of the ground claimed, and others as near as practicable along the course of the ledge and also similar objects at each corner of the claim; and stakes to contain in a conspicuous manner the name of the claim, and notices to be placed in monuments as heretofore. The line of stakes along the ledge shall not afterwards be changed so as to effect the rights acquired by others. All locations must be recorded within sixty days.

Recorders are to receive for recording, the sum of one dollar for the first folio, and twenty cents for each additional folio. It also provides for the indexing of all locations made and to be made.

It further provides that before sixty days after the period fixed by United States law for annual expenditures (assessment work) upon claims, claim owners may file with the recorder of the county an affidavit setting forth that the full amount has been expended, as required by law, and containing a concise description of the character of such work, and in and for what year. From the time of the filing of such affidavit, the same shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated, and shall impart notice thereof to all persons, also when one partner does not come to time with his part of the assessment work the other may do it and file notice of having done the same, with the recorder, he to keep an alphabetical list of such affidavits.

This also applies to placer claims.

The law goes into effect three months from the date of its passage.

A few hundred men in revolt have excited Canada to the boiling point. If a couple of armed Fenians should now threaten the Dominion by way of Buffalo the demorialization of the Canadians would be complete.

THE ABROGATION OF POLYGAMY.

The Mormon church organ in Salt Lake, breaks silence for the first time on the rumor of the coming abrogation of polygamy at the spring conference. It argues against it, but does not absolutely deny it, and admits that a portion of the church favors the step. It closes a long editorial sayiug: "Members of the church who feel and talk favorably for the abrogation of doctrinal points are the reverse of 'strong.' They probably belong to a class who believe in the fullness of the gospel as restored thrhugh Joseph Smith and almost wish they didn't, or, at least, that it was not true. * * *

They desire to adhere to the church because they cannot rid themselves of conviction that it is the power of God unto salvation, but they would like its doctrines and ways more in conformity with those of the world, that every species of friction which causes discomfort and temporal disadvantage might be avoided. In fact, they are conservative Mormons. * * * But, coming back to the starting point, all anticipations and predictions regarding the reception of revelations to the church are necessarily premature. The faithful who seek to know and do the will of God will not be shaken of purpose, neither will they abandon their religious principles in whole or in part under any kind of pressure whatever. They would hold to their integrity in the full expectation of sooner or later beholding the salvation of God."

Martin Roach, John Hicks and a Scandinavian started, on the 1st inst., from Yuma on a prospecting tour between that place and Picacho. Late Tuesday night Roach and his partner reached town nearly famished for want of water, and they reported Hicks as unable to keep up with them. A party was at once organized to search for him, and Wednesday afternoon found his body about twenty yards from water, with his blankets near him. Roach would have succumbed, too, had it not been for the vigorous efforts of his partner.

MORE PRECIOUS THAN GOLD.

Following are the names of of those metals valued at over $1,000 in avoirdupois pound, the figures given representing the value per pound:

Vanadium—A white metal discovered in 1830 $10,000.

Rubidium—An alkaline metal, so called from exhibiting dark red lines in the spectrum analysis, $9,000.

Zirconium—A metal obtained from the minerals zircon and hyacinth; in the form of a black powder, $7,200.

Lithium—An alkaline metal; the lightest metal known, $7,000.

Glucinum—A metal in the form of a grayish black powder, $5,400.

Calcium—The metalic base of lime, $4,500.

Strontium—A malleable metal of a yellowish color, $4, 200.

Terbium—Obtained from the mineral gadolinite, found in Sweden, $4,000.

Ytrium—Discovered in 1828, is of a grayish black color, its luster perfectly metalic, $4,080.

Erbium—The metal found associated with yttrium, $3,400.

Cerium—A metal of high specific gravity, a grayish white color and a lamellar texture, $1,400.

Didymium—A metal found associated with cerium, $3,200.

Ruthenium—Of a gray color, very hard and brittle, extracted from the ores of platinum, $4,400.

Rhodium—Of a white color and metalic luster and extremely hard and brittle. It requires the strongest heat that can be produced by a wind furnace for its fusion, $2,-000.

Niibium—Previously named columbium, first discovered in an ore found at New London, Conn., $1,300.

Barium—This metalic base of baryta, $1,-800.

Palladium—A metal discovered in 1802, and found in very small grains, of a steel gray color and fibrous structure, $1,400

Osmium—A brittle, gray-colored metal, found with platinum, $1,300.

Iridium—Found native as an alloy with osmium in lead-gray scales, and is the heaviest of known substances. $1,000.

Dr. McSwegan, of Tombsone, a well-known physician, has been arrested on a charge of committing abortion upon the person of a young woman hailing from Fort Huachuca.

Five cent ante poker games are the rage in Clifton.

New Mexico boasts of 1,297 saloons and 21 churches.

PAINTED RED.

The expression about "painting the town red," which is now so commonly used and supposed to be of recent invention, was used about a hundred years ago. In describing the battle of Oulart Hill, which was the first encounter between the Irish insurgents and the English army in the great Wexford rebellion of 1798, in Ireland, and in which the patriots came off victorious, the local balladist says:

The hills and skies were painted red
That night with beacon fires,
For Wexford's sons had well avenged
Their Saxon-slaughtered sires.

The Reil rebellion, as the Dominion government is pleased to call it, is assuming such proportions that Britain's American colony is liable to have her hands full to contend with. Who knows but iit may be the entering wedge to reduce n the near future and finally wipe out England's possessions on the American continent? The policy of the Dominion government has driven Reil and his followers to war, and she must take the consequences.

Judging from the energy with which the Star and Tucson Tailings are engaged in combatting the railroad, insane asylum and every other measure passed by Judge Porter's efforts during the last Legislature, Sol. Lewis, M. W. Kales, and their various henchmen must have opened the "sack" which they used so lavishly on several members of the "Thirteenth" to defeat the same legislation. While not surprised at the Star prostituting itself—as Hughes has always been in the market for the highest bidder—we regret to see the Tailings go back on the reputation it has established as being unswayed by either fear or favor whenever justice was in jeopardy.

An arrest was recently made at "Pizen Switch," Nevada, for a violation of the anti-treating law, whereupon the justice before whom the accused was taken promptly "declared the law unconstitutional," and discharged the defendant. Let the sage brush editors poke no more fun at Arizona justice, after that.

THE WALKER CASE AGAIN.

PRESCOTT, A. T, April 7, 1885.

EDITOR MINER:— The Journal of yesterday has another article in its editorial columns on the subject of Walker's application for pardon. The article commences by saying: "It was not the intention of the Journal, in its issue of the 3d inst., in reviewing the Walker case, * * * to resurrect a subject which would be the means of raking up dead issues or furnishing foundation for a controversy of any kind."

If the writer of that article had confined himself to the facts of the case, as appeared upon the trial of Walker, I should not have troubled either the writer or the readers of the MINER. The blame of resurrecting the "dead past" is the Journal's, and a decent respect for truth and fairness, and to rescue the insinuation that "the respectable element of Prescott" were sponsors for Ralph's crime, or that the said "respectable element" are favorable to seducers and adulterers, were the motives that prompted the article in the MINER of the 4th instant.

The article now under review further says, "It is a well-known fact to Prescott people, that long before Ralph got mixed up in Walker's family affairs that the sanctity of that home had taken wings." I suppose the "Prescott people" here referred to is the same "respectable element" mentioned in the former article. I do not believe the real respectable people of Prescott will thank the Journal man for classing them with being familiar with such things; for it is evident that whatever "respectable" man had knowledge of such practices of Walker's wife before Ralph got "mixed up" with her, must have been a participant in the same; and, if so, his respectability had also taken "wings."

But I am dealing only in facts as developed on the trial of Walker; not idle rumors, or boasts of roues, who take pride in vaunting their conquests among their fellows, and on every new conquest, whether true or false (and much more frequently the latter,) imagine that another wreath of *honor* is added to their crown.

No such fact as to Walker's wife, as intimated in the Journal, was brought on the trial. An attempt was made by the then District Attorney; but it was an entire failure.

It is no doubt true, that no living human being but Walker knows the exact truth, with all its details, of the rencounter that ended in the death of Ralph. Walker's testimony on that point was simple straightforward, and seemingly honest and truthful; and more, the ingenuity of learned counsel for the prosecution did not in the least shake or mar it, upon a lengthy cross examination.

That Ralph anticipated a difficulty with Walker, on the day of the homicide, was clearly proven by him accepting a pistol from a friend of his, for the very purpose of using it in such a contingency.

The Journal is wrong, again, when it asserts that Mr. Boughton and Mr. Bush, who were in the front room, heard no scuffle. Either one or both of these gentlemen testified that they heard scuffling, and they heard Ralph's expression—"Oh, Jesus!"—after the first shot. Four shots were fired, and the general opinion at the time of the trial was that it was the fourth one that was fatal.

Walker says that having seen his wife enter the premises of Ralph, he went there shortly after, but she was gone, or secreted; that about half an hour before the homicide he went into Ralph's room and had a conversation with him. Walker was then armed, and if he had wished could have shot Ralph. He simply asked Ralph where his wife was. Ralph said. "Come back in half an hour and I will tell you, or she will be in a certain room," pointing to it.

Walker went back at the termination of the half hour. Then the only testimony on this point is that, when Walker stepped in to the room, he asked: "Where is she, Ralph?" Then Ralph ordered him out, calling a vile name and striking at him with what Walker supposed to be an iron instrument of some sort. Then Ralph clinched Walker, and the latter commenced firing. As corroborating this statement of Walker, the balls of the pistol were in three sides of the room—one near the ceiling on the east side of the room, another near the door jamb on the west, and one or two on the south side of the room. It is quite evident that a scuffle was going on, from the wide range of the bullets.

That Ralph anticipated a difficulty with Walker that evening is apparent from another fact. Before going into his laboratory he asked Bush or Boughton to go into his room with him, that they would see some fun directly.

The Journal's "lamented Ralph" expected to see fun that night, but his anticipated mirth, at Walker's expense, was turned into gall and bitterness.

I trust this is the last I may have to say on this subject, in the newspapers. But a sense of justice impelled me to give an antidote to the Journal's misstatements as to his "lamented" friend.

WM. H. MCGREW.

An exchange very aptly says: "If a newspaper man told half he knew in the columns of his paper regarding the people around him thunder would be to pay at every issue. Every fellow that has a scandal whispers it into the ear of the reporter, and although he refuses to publish the stuff he gets no credit for it."

In the banks and in circulation we had, Jan. 1, 1885, $1,324,440,023. For a population of 55,000,000 or 60,-000,000 this very large sum furnishes but $24 to $22 per capita. England, with her population crowded into a space but little greater than twice the area of Illinois, always deems $20 per capita absolutely necessary.

General Grant is fighting his last battle. It is a brave struggle, but he fights against hope.