

WEEKLY MINER

C. W. BEACH, Editor and Proprietor.

Master Star Gossip Rule Club, No. 1.

These will be a meeting of the Order on the 28th of the month. All members are invited to attend at 7:30 o'clock on the 28th.

WILSON LODGE, No. 1, F. & A. M. Regular meetings of this Lodge on the 1st and 3rd of each month, at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Subsequent meetings are frequently invited to attend. W. O. OLIVER, W. M. J. J. GARDNER, Secy.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of strength, purity and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be told in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co., 105 Wall St., New York.

FRISCO LINE

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY.

NO CHANGE OF CARS

San Francisco, Cala., and St. Louis, Missouri.

READY PAY STORE!

NEW GOODS!

New Prices.

General Merchandise

TO BE FOUND IN PRESCOTT.

Times Have Changed, And so have my Prices!

Live and Let Live!

B. H. WEAVER.

EXCHANGE SALOON

WEST PRESCOTT.

Wines, Liquors and Seg.

New Bagatelle Table.

Give us a Call

M. MAER.

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 cigars and the choicest Wines and Liquors.

Lodging rooms clean and carefully cared for overhead.

G. T. SHAW.

PECK STAGE LINE.

A WEEKLY STAGE

will leave Shull & Austin's Gray Eagle Stables for the

PECK MINE

every Monday at 7 a. m., and returning will leave the Peck every Tuesday, arriving in Prescott at 6 p. m. SHULL & AUSTIN.

NOTICE.

All those knowing themselves indebted to us will pay their accounts to Ed. Horne, Prescott, who is authorized to collect our accounts. Accounts not settled before the first of June will be placed in Court for collection.

P. R. BRANNEN & CO. Prescott, May 26th, 1885.

GERONIMO LOBATO, THE GREAT APACHE LEADER.

The great war chief of the Chiricahua, is not, as supposed, an Apache, but a full blooded Mexican, born at La Joya, on the Rio Grande, 50 miles below Albuquerque. His father, Jose Louis Lobato, was a famous violinist, generally known and referred to as Jose Louis, of Mexico.

Gerónimo when a boy was personally known to the writer of this, he being one of a family of five children, and the oldest of the boys. Jose Louis, wife and children resided at Mansano, 60 miles east of Albuquerque, for several years, and it was at that time we became intimately acquainted with them.

In the Spring of 1858, we had a large wood contract with the Government at Albuquerque, and quite vividly remember, one morning, just about sun-rise, at Coyote Springs, 14 miles east of Albuquerque, of discovering 18 Navajo Indians near camp, with 200 mules belonging to Juan Cristobal Armiño, Manuel Barrella and other citizens of the Rio Grande, in the act of confiscating our animals. Our men succeeded in catching the bell-mare, and mounting her made camp, all the mules belonging to us except ten, following. The Indians failed in securing 100 more additional animals, proceeded in a southerly direction, keeping upon the open plain.

News went to the military at Albuquerque, and three companies of cavalry, headed by Blass Lucero (who still lives in Albuquerque) as guide, proceeded to cut off the Navajos, prevent them from crossing the Rio Grande, to the west into their own country, and re-capture the stolen stock. The troops followed the Rio Grande river down, keeping in sight of the dust raised by the Indians, and at a point below Sabinal, where at that time there were two good crossings three miles apart, awaited the Navajos. The Indians, as above stated, kept the open plain east of the Rio Grande as far down as El Sierita, where the road passes from Mansano and Abo Pass to La Joya. The Indians from this point discovered a Mexican carreta coming toward them, driven by two Mexicans, containing two women and five children. Several of the Indians went out to capture the carreta, but the men driving made a hard fight for liberty, and a running battle for a distance of three miles was the result. The ammunition of the two men having been exhausted the Indians closed in and killed them with lances. The oxen were killed for food, and the two women—mother and grand-mother to Gerónimo—himself and four brothers and sisters made captives.

The Navajos from their lookout position had discovered the long line of brass buttoned soldiery with glittering sabers, and knew exactly where they were. In the night, between the hours of ten and twelve, the Navajos made for the river, and between the two crossings made a new one, and at daylight in the morning, when their trail was discovered, they were no doubt 30 or 40 miles west, making for their strong hold in the mountains near old Fort Defiance. Where they crossed the Rio Grande the troops found the old woman dead, having been pierced through a lance, because, as it was afterwards ascertained, she had made a noise with a view of apprising the troops. The troops followed the trail in hot pursuit, galloping and running their horses for 40 miles when they were "pretty well played," resulting in their return to the Rio Grande without any dead Indians or captured animals.

Mrs. Lobato and the children were among the Indians for about two years before being rescued by the U. S. Government and then only the mother and three children succeeded in gaining their freedom—Gerónimo and a sister two years his senior having been traded to the Apaches were never recovered.

We believe it was in 1859 or 1860 that Col. Chaves with his New Mexico volunteers captured several Navajos and made an exchange for the Mexican prisoners. Both mother and daughter were wedded to Indians, and in addition to two children by her husband, Mrs. Lobato left a little babe behind, the offspring by her Indian liege and lord—the tribe claiming the child as a genuine Navajo and not transferable, notwithstanding the fact that the child was but one day old.

Gerónimo is now about 38 years of age, and one of the best known Indian commanders in the United States. He is noted for his cunning and ferocity, added to his extraordinary skill as a trail and dexterity in the use of arms and his great influence over men has gained for him an unlimited influence among the people of his adoption. He speaks English, Spanish and several Indian dialects, and combines many of the desirable traits of the Indian with all of the vilest attributes of the superior race.

CONCENTRATED ROT.

What Parasite Pixley Knows about the Apaches.

He sees no Reason why Arizonans should Live.

Space forbids the printing in full of Parasite Pixley's Argonaut article. Below will be found some choice extracts from that remarkable production. The notorious-craving literary crank begins by saying:

In the cruel and inhuman war that is now being waged in Arizona against the Apache Indians the Argonaut will be the only journal upon this coast, probably, that will have the courage to say that it is a cowardly and inexorable plot of thieves and rascally contractors to make money by the unjustifiable massacre of an innocent people. From our knowledge of this family of Indians, and from what we know of the wrongs that have been perpetrated against it by the Mexican government and the government of the United States, we do not hesitate to say that our sympathies are with the Apaches, and we wish that we could hope that in the conflict now being waged against them, and other conflicts that will follow, they could be successful against and triumphant over their enemies; we wish they could drive the cowardly, drunken gang of Arizona cowboys and volunteer Arizona Blackguards who are on their war-path, into an ambush and murder them; we wish they had the arms and opportunity to give our personal friend, General Crook, and his army, a good, sound thrashing, so that they might, just for once, dictate terms of peace, and just for once bring their bloody raid to a termination, and make just one treaty that should be dictated by the victorious Indians. We should be most glad if we could believe that the time would ever come when any remnant of this brave Indian race could dictate the terms upon which it could consent to be at peace with its thieving white neighbors, who are intent upon its destruction.

Hence we take pride in saying that we hope this bravest and almost last of Indian tribes upon the American continent, this little remnant of Chiricahua, last of the great and powerful tribe of the Apaches, under command of Gerónimo, last of a splendid race of warriors, may beat the beastly blood-hounds of Arizona that are now on their trail and hurrying their destruction. And who is this Gerónimo, and of what is his band composed? Seventy unarmed fighting men, fleeing from a prison, with their squaws and papooses, to which they had been hunted last year by the co-operating armies of two powerful republics. Unarmed this band must be, because it has just broken from a prison where, in defiance of the treaty of humanity, and against the protest of General Crook and the gentlemen who compose his staff, these Indians have been kept in cold and semi-starvation.

And who cares if they kill, as they fly, the men who would drive them back to prison! And who that has a spark of human sentiment in his bosom does not side with these unarmed children of the mountains against the armed and well mounted soldiers of the plain in their escape and pursuit—an escape to which the Indians were driven by hopeless wrongs: a pursuit instigated by avaricious army contractors, who want an Indian war for the money there is in it, and by the most cowardly gang of miscreants that ever cursed the continent—cowboys who join the chase for the fun of killing the bucks, raying the squaws, and bayoneting the papooses; aided by every worthless political loafer of town or village who sees in an Indian campaign the certainty of gain and the chance of plunder, and whooped up by a sensational, cowardly press, content to gain one subscriber for each Indian killed. And we are sorry to see the whole business encouraged and apologized for by the Pioneer Association of Arizona, which association is sending one of its members to aid in representing facts and suggesting falsehoods at Washington, so that more soldiers may be sent and more money expended in the territory of Arizona in suppressing an Indian scare that the cowardice and greed of the citizens of Arizona have magnified into an Indian war. An Indian war does not exist in Arizona. The simple—"savages" we say—without arms, because they can have none that are not furnished by white men—with the impediment of women and children, without horses or provisions, are endeavoring to run away from Arizona to get back to their mountain fastnesses in the Sierra Madre mountains of Mexico.

If you are not a set of inefficient and white-livered cowards, explain to us who have crossed the continent and know something of Indians and Indian wars, and have lived in Indian country, explain to us how it is that you are so

Washington June 20.—The second annual adjustment of postmasters' salaries under the act of March 31, 1884, and the first on the basis of the two cent rate of postage of last quarter, has just been completed. The first adjustment was made to take effect October 1st, 1883, simultaneously with the reduction of postage and the first annual adjustment on July 1st, 1884, was on the basis of the gross receipts of the respective offices for six months at the three cent rate. Under the terms of the law now in force, the adjustments are to be annually instead of bi-annually, as heretofore. Under the adjustment just completed the salaries of postmasters in the larger cities of the country, based on the gross receipts, will be as follows: San Francisco, \$5000; Chicago, \$4000; Indianapolis, \$3500; Des Moines, \$3300; New Orleans, \$3200; Baltimore, \$3000; Boston, \$2900; Detroit, \$2700; St. Louis, \$2600; Buffalo, \$2500; Rochester, N. Y., \$2500; Cleveland, \$2500; Columbus, O., \$2400; Philadelphia, \$2300; Milwaukee, \$2300; Cincinnati, \$2200; a decrease of \$1000. Cincinnati is the only office showing any considerable change in compensation, and the reduction of \$1000 in the salary of this office was caused by a slight falling off in receipts that served to reduce them below \$2000, and this reduced the salary from \$2000 to \$2000. The aggregate annual salaries of all presidential postmasters for the next fiscal year will be \$3,627,900.

John A. Logan talks common sense in his breezy way in discussing Civil Service reform. "I hope," he says, "every Republican who asks to be retained by this Administration will be turned out of office. I have received letter after letter from Republicans in office urging me to exert myself to have them retained. I shall not humiliate myself in that way. I would rather help to get Republicans of that sort out. In fact, it is strange to me that a Republican would ask a Democratic Administration to keep them in office. No Republican would ask Cleveland to appoint him if he was out of office. A petition for retention stands on the same principle." That is good argument. The Republican who asks to be retained humiliates both himself and his party; but beyond this, he ought to know that when the people vote for a change they want a change.

John Brown was opposed to swearing, and gave this reason: "If there is no God it is exceedingly foolish, and if there is it is desperately wicked."

ABOUT MILITIA.

Southern Arizona papers are teeming with Indian news, accounts of meetings of citizens, and appeals to the Governor for militia and an extra session of the Legislature. As much as we sympathize with our friends down in the southern portion of the Territory, we must freely say that they have been and are still unfair and unreasonable in their demands upon the Governor, and his condemnation because he has refused to do certain things which were utterly impracticable in the premises.

Our Tucson friends will remember how, two years ago, her brave and public spirited citizens volunteered to go and fight the hostile Apaches, and they will not doubt remember quite clearly how the Arizona legislature, although appealed to by Governor Tittle, persistently refused to pass any appropriation for their relief. The legislature refused to do anything which would place the militia in a position to do effective work in case of emergency. Their attention was called to the necessity of providing a fund to be used by the Governor in case of an uprising by the Indians, and the wise Senators in the night and majority of their position refused.

The Governor to-day is without a dollar upon which to draw, even to telegraph important orders, therefore it is not unreasonable for the press to still urge the calling out of militia, especially when the Secretary of War notifies General Crook that he can have all the troops necessary in the premises.

Again, with all these things published to the world, would the majority of citizens of Arizona sanction the Governor's orders were he to call an extra session of the Legislature, with the already great Territorial debt hanging over us, that too in the face of the promise of the Secretary of War to furnish United States troops sufficient to suppress Indian lawlessness in Arizona. The general government is well able to protect its citizens, and it ought to do so and not allow a poor Territory to expend one cent in protecting its inhabitants. Acting Governor Van Arman made a requisition on the general government for arms and ammunition. The demand was complied with and eleven hundred and odd stand of arms, besides ammunition, was forwarded. Now what is to be done with those arms? There is not a dollar in the treasury to pay for their storage, the last legislature refusing to appropriate a single dollar for that purpose. Expenses have been incurred heretofore in outfitting men to fight Indians, the bills are still unpaid, hence would it not be suicidal to try and outfit other parties now. Wouldn't the fellow around the corner be pushing his bills into the face of the Governor with a deplete treasury?

In 1832 a law of Congress made the Indian amenable to the law just as any other person would be who committed a crime. In 1832 a law of Congress made the Indian amenable to the law just as any other person would be who committed a crime. In 1832 a law of Congress made the Indian amenable to the law just as any other person would be who committed a crime.

Mr. H. C. Thompson, a wealthy miner from Mohave county, Ariz., is in the city on his way to Denver. He had with him some immensely rich specimens of gold ore from one of his mines situated in the Wallapai valley about twenty-five miles south of the Atlantic & Pacific road. The specimens are crushed over with free gold and will run fully two hundred ounces to the ton. Mr. Thompson is making very large shipments of ore to Denver, but can't understand why reduction works here wouldn't pay. Mr. Thompson was the discoverer of the famous Forest Queen mine in the Gunnison country of Colorado, and is still a large owner in the property.—Albuquerque Journal.

There is a spontaneous demand upon the government that the reservation Indians be disarmed and dismounted, and that the penalty for furnishing them with arms and ammunition be made so severe that no one will dare to supply them. The government feeds and clothes them or supplies them with appliances for their own support, and in this respect does more for the vagabonds than it could be prevailed on to do for a white man though he be starving. They have no need of arms and they should not be permitted to carry them under any circumstances.—Tucson Citizen.

L. C. Hughes left this morning for Washington, to press his suit for the Surveyor Generalship, his friends at the capital having informed him that Arizona appointments would probably be reached from the 1st to the 15th of July.—Tailings.

We thought Mr. Hughes was working for C. B. Foster's appointment. There must be a traitor in the Democratic ranks.

We have just declined a wager of four bits against a second-hand copy of the Orion Era, that inside of two years a continuous line of railroad will extend from the Calabasas to the Atlantic and Pacific road north of Prescott. The road will probably be built within the time designated.—Citizen.

Hanlan, the celebrated oarsman, is in Colorado, and there is much talk about a prospective boat race between Hanlan and Gaudier in Colorado waters. The only provision the two gamblers make to having the race rowed in Colorado is that a body of water of sufficient size and accessible to the public be secured. Hence a number of citizens of Prescott invite him to the use of Granite Creek.

General Grant is worse again, and it is believed is rapidly falling. The old hero has nothing to live.

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RIEL'S TRIAL.

It is now understood that Riel's trial will take place on the 15th of July, at Ottawa, Canada. His counsel have arrived at Ottawa to endeavor to have the case brought before the courts of Lower Canada, but in this they will fail. Mr. Casgrain who is at present practising at Quebec, and who forms one of the four counsels engaged in the prosecution by the Government, is an American by birth, having been born in Detroit, Mich. He is regarded as one of the ablest French-speaking members of the profession in Canada in the section which he was selected to represent.

APACHE PRODUCTS.

The total yield of wheat and barley from the Indian farms at San Carlos for the current season will aggregate, as a moderate estimate, 750,000 pounds. The crop promises well and under favorable circumstances will greatly exceed that of any former year. About 1500 acres are under cultivation, much of which is fenced, thirty thousand pounds of wire having been used for that purpose.—Silver Bolt.

APACHE VANDERMAN.

At the Secretary's office, to-day, we were shown a photograph of the papers Van Arman, recently captured by the militia. The young gent is a perfect picture of his dad.

A farmer and his wife went out to identify. "How much do you charge for filling teeth?" asked the farmer. "From two to five dollars." "An' how much for pulling?" "Fifty cents." "Marion," he said turning to his wife, "I'd better git it pulled."

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