Arizona WEEKLY Miner.

Vol. XII.---No. 19. PRESCOTT, ARIZONA, FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 14, 1875. Established 1864.

THE ARIZONA MINER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

....BY....

T. J. BUTLER.

The first number of the WEEKLY MINER was issued on March 9, 1864, and in this, its twelfth year, it can, with truth, claim to be the oldest, largest and best newspaper in the Territory.

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RESTAURANT, BAKERY & SALOON,
First building south of the MINER Office, Prescott.

New House---New Everything.

The undersigned most respectfully informs the public that his new place, which stands on the ruins of the building recently destroyed by fire, is now open for their accommodation, and that he will be pleased to sell them.

GOOD BREAD,
PIES, CAKES, ETC.

Board, per week	$9.00
Single meals	75

THE SALOON DEPARTMENT

Will always be found well stocked with pretty good Drinkables and Cigars. DAN. HATZ.

Prescott, Arizona, December 23, 1874.

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PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

The Proprietor of this Restaurant respectfully announces that he will spare no pains in catering to the wants of his patrons. Meals will be furnished at all hours of the day, and the table supplied with game and the choicest delicacies that can be procured. Everthing clean and served up in the best style. Board, per week, $10.

T. WHITEHEAD, Proprietor

Prescott, November 23, 1872.

PRESCOTT.

New Store.---New Goods.

WM. M. BUFFUM

Has just received, and now offers for sale, at his

NEW AND COMMODIOUS STORE,

(Next door to the old stand of Campbell & Buffum,)

The Best Selected Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Ever Brought to this Market.

The entire stock is NEW AND FRESH consisting in part of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,
LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS'
FURNISHING GOODS,
CLOTHING!
MENS AND BOYS HATS
Boots and Shoes,
PERFUMERY & TOILET ARTICLES,
PATENT MEDICINES,
HARDWARE, TIN & WOODENWARE,
CROCKERY, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE,
PAPER HANGINGS, LAMPS, CLOCKS,
Mining and Farming Tools,

And other articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold at the lowest market prices for cash.

WM. M. BUFFUM

Prescott, July 7, 1874.

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PRESCOTT, ARIZONA,
Wholesale and Retail
—DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Groceries & Provisions.
WINES, LIQUORS,
TOBACCOS AND CIGARS,
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING
HATS, BOOTS & SHOES,
LADIES DRESS GOODS AND UNDERWEAR,
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CROCKERY,
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WALL PAPER,
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DRUGS, MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

☞ A competent tinner, constantly employed, will make all kinds of Tin, Copper, and Sheetiron work. Jobbing in this line promptly attended to.

JOHN G. CAMPBELL.

Prescott, Arizona, September 4, 1874.

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DRUG STORE.

Prescott, **Arizona,**

On hand and for Sale,
AYER'S, JAYNE'S, BRISTOL'S
BULL'S AND HALL'S
FAMILY MEDICINES,
And a full assortment of the best
Patent Medicines
Now in Market—Warranted fresh and Genuine.
FANCY TOILET ARTICLES,
SOAPS, PERFUMERY,
And a full supply of
DISPENSING MEDICINES.

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THE JUSTIFIABLE SUICIDE.

I met him on the boiler deck as we sailed out of port,
He seemed to be a gentleman--one of the better sort;
But he had a most ferocious look, a maniacal stare,
Such as hunters find in tigers when they rouse them from their lair.

We met again at eve, when the cabin lamps were lit;
He did by an ancient female in the ladies' cabin sit.
Then he wore a look of sorrow—such a fearful look of woe,
As Niobe and her children, on the painted canvass show.

And we met again at midnight as we glided down the stream,
And all around was stillness, save the 'scaping of the steam,
Then he had a look of wildness—of misery and despair,
As he gazed into the waters, as if something drew him there.

I sought a conversation, and asked if he knew
That we were on a dangerous boat and had a desperate crew?
I told him that the engineers were carrying the steam too high,
That any minute we might be meandering to'rds the sky.

And that the pilots both were drunk, so I understood,
That they might sink us on the rocks, "I wish to heaven they would!"
The stranger cried, "but no such luck will e'er be mine, I trow,
For death in any shape would be a pleasure to me now.

"I've sought it at the cannon's mouth and on the raging seas,
And on the Northwestern Railroad, and places such as these.
Why will it flee? The young and gay are called away too soon,
While I am left, who many years have craved it as a boon."

I tried to cheer this gloomy man and draw his thoughts away
From dwelling on such dismal things. "Sit down my friend, I pray;
Have you no living wife or child, no cherished kindred dear?
Is there no one you love on earth, no ties to keep you here?

"Who is that dear old lady who is traveling with you now?
Can she not clear away the gloom which settles on your brow?
Ah, there she comes; I'll ask her aid; most surely you'll repent."
But up he jumped, threw off his hat, and overboard he went.

I turned to where the lady stood, and spoke to this effect:
"Madam, you're his mother-in-law." She calmly said, "Correct!"

EARLY PLANTS.—It happens in nearly all seasons that there is some disappointment about starting plants early, and it will very likely be the case in some locality at this reading that the ground is not yet reliable for all tender seeds, such as tomatoes, green corn, squashes, and melons; perhaps not for cabbage and peas. So that a few suggestions in this line may yet be timely. It is desirable to so transplant as not to check growth. To this end we should not disturb the roots. There are several ways of doing this. A good way is to scrape out turnips, fill with good soil, and plant with two or three seeds, setting them in a warm, light place, and keeping them moist. When the weather is suitable, place these out in the garden at the proper depth, the turnip will decay and the plant will thrive unchecked, if properly cared for. Do not use potatoes in place of turnips. Another method is to get squares of sod, say of six inches wide, from good mellow soil, turn them bottom up, and put in such seeds as squash or mellon, or sweet corn, and treat them in the same way, not putting out till the weather is quite warm, and then protecting against bugs.

For more delicate plants, flowers, etc., make little square paper boxes out of thin writing paper or thick newspaper, merely folding them at the corners, as you would in covering a book, and tacking them with a needle and thread; make them about three inches square and two deep. Fill with good soil, start the seeds and put out at the proper time box and all in place without disturbing the roots. If you fear that the paper is too strong for the roots to penetrate, cut carefully on the bottom of the box in the shape of a cross and all will be well. Raise from one to three seeds in a place, according to the nature of the plant.—[Science of Health.

S. J. HENSLEY, of the Salinas (Cal.) Town Talk, April 29th, writes: "From the ARIZONA MINER of April 9th, we see that the Territory is now in a fair way to go ahead and become at an early date, what we have all along claimed that it would, sooner or later, one of the leading agricultural, mining and grazing States of the Union. In saying this we believe we know whereof we speak, as we have been all over the Territory and once knew nearly every man, nook and corner of that beautiful land. We sigh for the day when those brave, generous and noble companions with whom we traversed that wild and picturesque region in the days of Indian massacres, shall reap the harvest of wealth which they have sought, found and justly deserve. As a class, Arizonans are the wealthiest in the world in proportion to their numbers, as nearly all of them own mines which, in our opinion, surpass in richness the famous bonanzas of Nevada, but whether they will live to draw their deposits, we can't say, we hope they will.

A great celebrity appeared in Reno Monday night last. It was no less than Sam Hazlett, the "Pilgrim" printer, who has been in nearly every printing office in the United States, and though often importuned to remain for a week or two, to help out on a rush, he will quit at the end of two or three days and continue his extensive tramp. He originally hailed from Titusville, Pennsylvania, but does not intend to return. He is on the way to this city.—[Territorial Enterprise, May 1.

GENERAL THOMAS H. WILLIAMS, late of Nevada, is said to have an eye on Sargent's seat in the Senate. The general has set up his household gods in Oakland, California, and, with eight or ten millions of bonanza stock, may be thought to be in a condition to make the fight.

SAN FRANCISCO has got the picnic fever. Thirty-six are announced to come off at various dates during the next few weeks.

MEN WE HAVE MET.

The success which has attended Tom Merry's personal sketches encourages us to give an account of some of the characters we have encountered in our journeyings up and down the Pacific Coast.

In the Fall of 1869 a friend of our's had the misfortune to kill a man in Silver City, Idaho, and was sent to the Territorial penitentiary for a term of years. It was generally conceded to be a great hardship, and at a meeting of his friends it was decided that we should be delegated to go to Boise City to interview the Governor, with whom we were on intimate terms of both personal and political friendship, with a view to obtaining a pardon for our unfortunate fellow citizen. We laid the matter before his Excellency, the pardon was immediately granted and our friend set at liberty. Having business in Boise Basin we visited Idaho City during the following week where the Territorial prisoners were then kept, and while at Luney's hotel received a note signed "Stone," requesting our presence at the Territorial Prison, whenever we could make it convenient to call. The writer apologized for troubling us with such a request, but assured us that it was a matter of almost vital importance to him and begged to be excused on that ground; we complied at once, and were ushered into the main hall of the prison by a polite turnkey who introduced Mr. Stone and withdrew, leaving us to conduct our interview in our own way. We found Mr. Stone to be a young man of fine address, cultivated manners and very prepossessing appearance. He was perhaps 24 or 25 years of age, nearly six feet tall, well developed and would weigh about 190 pounds before he lost his right leg, which had been amputated below the knee, with which exception we thought, as he stood there before us, he was about as perfect a specimen of physical manhood as we ever saw.

He at once proceeded to business and it was soon manifest from his conversation that he was a man of fine intellect, and had had liberal advantages in the way of education. His object in sending for us, he said, was to endeavor to enlist us in his behalf in trying to influence the Governor to grant him a pardon. He had heard of our success in the other case through the party himself who had been his friend and confidant while they were fellow prisoners, and they had covenanted together, and pledged themselves, each to the other, that they would devote the remainder of their lives to doing good, and he felt that his opportunities were too circumscribed within the walls of a prison. They had been reading the Bible, he said, and such other religious books as they could procure during their confinement, and had instituted daily prayer meetings, in which several other convicts were in the habit of joining them. He was studying divinity and expected to devote his life to the ministry of the gospel, if he ever got out of his present troubles.

We enquired how he came to be there and whether he considered himself suffering under an unjust sentence or not? He hesitated a moment and said it was rather a delicate matter to talk about, but his was a very peculiar case. No man he thought was ever tempted as he had been, and though he had committed an offense for which the law had justly consigned him to prison, he thought no one but the Searcher of all hearts could ever properly appreciate the motive which induced him to do it. He said he was a native of Bowlingreen, Kentucky, had just graduated from college and fallen deeply, madly in love with the loveliest, sweetest girl in the whole State, and she returned his passion. Every atom of their being seemed to belong each to the other, and it was impossible for one to exist without the other. He felt that God had created her for him and him for her, but had failed to provide them with a sufficiency of this world's goods to start in life as he thought they ought to, consequently the happy day when they were to be joined in the holy bonds of wedlock was postponed for a period of two years, and in the meantime he was to try his fortune in Montana with a view to increasing his worldly store. The separation was like tearing their heart-strings asunder, but he remembered it was for her sake that he was depriving himself of her society, and bore up as well as he could. Arriving in the mines he went to work like a slave, delving in the earth late and early, tearing ancient rocks from their primitive beds with all the impatient ardor of one who feels that he *must* succeed, and with the image of his loved one constantly before his eyes encouraging him to persevere, but the fates were against him. Others were successful all about him, but dig where he would, his claim was always a failure. The time appointed for his return was fast approaching and he was poorer than when he left home. They corresponded and it was agreed that he should remain and try it another year, but the same bad luck attended him, and as the time of the second appointment approached he was so reduced in funds as not to be able to raise sufficient means to take him home, he became desperate, could not sleep, or if he fell into a troubled slumber he dreamed that the one he so much adored was upbraiding him and accusing him of inconstancy, finally he said to himself, "this will not do, I must and *will* have money." He knew several miners who had plenty of it, but could not think of taking it from men who had worked so hard to obtain it, therefore he concluded to look elsewhere, and in casting about could think of nobody who could spare it so well as Wells, Fargo & Co. They were rich, he argued, and would never feel the loss of the small amount that it would take to render him and his dear one happy. So he shouldered a shotgun, went out on the road, attacked the stage and captured the treasure-box. The alarm was soon given and he was pursued and captured near Malad City, in Idaho, after having his leg so badly shot with a Henry rifle-ball as to render amputation necessary in order to save his life. Though he still persisted that if he had had a long-range rifle instead of a shotgun they never would have taken him.

He was tried, convicted and was serving out a ten years' sentence when our services were sought to procure a release.

We offered him but little encouragement, but promised to relate his story to the Governor, which we did; but that officer refused, saying that he thought one was enough at a time and our hero would have to remain where he was.

In a few months, however, the Governor took a trip down into Oregon and left the Territorial Secretary as Acting Governor, who exercised his authority and let him go.

This was the last we ever knew of Mr. Stone until about a year and a half ago, when we met a young Kentuckian in Northern Califoania, and chanced to hear him say he was from Bowlingreen, remembering that as Stone's town, we naturally enquired and learned that he was a noted revivalist in that country, and that he makes no secret of his robbing and imprisonment, but turns it to good account in frightening sinners to repentance.

We should like to be able to add that he was married to the object of his affections, but our informant did not know the fact, and we leave it in uncertainty.

WHAT DO WE LIVE FOR?

Not more, but better. If we live only to eat, drink, dress, sleep, and get money, we had better ignore astronomy and die. But if we are here to grow mentally, to enlarge the soul, to expand and develop ourselves, to make ourselves, through the media of the bodily organs, acquainted with our relations to other things and other beings in the universe, we had better study the "shining frame" of the "starry heavens" and live on. There is no way to approach God except through His works. The more we know of His works, the more we shall be assimilated to the God nature. Who is there who cannot see room for improvement in this direction? Let him "go hence" in a "charriot of fire" at once, and "stand not upon the order of his going." When we pass through the "dark valley," what shall we find of earth on the "other side of Jordan?" Ourselves. "Only that and nothing more." We shall be as destitute, as when we are born, of everything except the "treasures laid up in heaven." As we brought nothing into the world except ourselves, we can take nothing out of it except ourselves; and our possessions in the long hereafter will be just what we have added to ourselves here. The truth is respectfully commended to the prayerful consideration of the Astors, the Stewarts, the Vanderbilts, the Goulds, and the Drews. What a thought—that the great and powerful of this world, the railroad magnates, the money lords, the merchant princes, the successful stock gamblers, the "green bay trees" of prosperity, whose enormous wealth has impoverished thousands, and cursed their children, may be found in the other world "poor indeed;" the intellectual dwarfs and moral pigmies of society there! I am almost disposed to believe in "reincarnation" for their sake, so as to give them another chance. What a "great gull" may appear between them and the Coopers, the Peabodys, the Cornells, the Whitworths, and the Licks.—[Science of Health.

PRACTICE FOR SPELLING MATCHES.—The most skillful gauger I ever knew was a maligned cobbler, armed with a poniard, who drove a peddler's wagon, using a mullein stalk as an instrument of coercion to tyrannize over his pony shod with calks. He was a Galilean Sadducee, and he had a phthisicky catarrh, diphtheria, and the bilious intermittent erysipelas. A certain Sibyl, with the sobriquet of "Gypsy," went into ecstasies of cachinnation at seeing him measure a bushel of peas, and separate saccharine tomatoes from a heap of peeled potatoes, without dyeing or singing the ignitible queue which he wore, or becoming paralyzed with a hemorrhage. Lifting her eyes to the ceiling of the cupola of the Capitol to conceal her unparalleled embarrassment, making a rough courtesy, and not harassing him with mystifying, rarefying, and stupefying innuendoes, she gave him a couch, a boquet of lillies, mignonette and fuchsias, a treatise on mnemonics a copy of the Apocrypha in hieroglyphics daguerreotypes of Mendelssohn and Kosciusko, a kaleidoscope, a dram phial of ipecacuanha, a teaspoonful of naphtha for deleble purposes, a ferrule, a clarionet, some licorice, a surcingle, a carnelian of symmetrical proportions, a chronometer with a moveable balance-wheel, a box of dominoes, and a catechism. The gauger, who was also a trafficking rectifier and parishioner of mine, preferring a woolen surtout (this choice was referable to a vacillating, occasionally recurring idiosyncrasy), wofully uttered this apophthegm: "Life is checkered: heresy and villany shall be punished." The sibyl apologizingly answered: "There is ratably an allegeable difference between a conferrable ellipsis and trisyllabic diæresis." We replied in trochees, not impugning her suspicion.

A SHOOTING SCRAPE took place on Reynold's Creek, near Silver City, Idaho, on the 16th ultimo, between James Bernard and Calvin Morton, in which the former fired eleven shots and the latter five. Of the sixteen shots only one took effect, and that struck Morton in the groin, inflicting what may be a mortal wound.

GEORGE PEABODY, the great philanthropist, used the following language in explanation of one of his bequests to the cause of education:

"Education—A debt which the present owes to the future generation."

AMERICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

Dr. Lorimer, in a recent address, said: "I look upon the question of education not as a minister but from a stand-point of American citizenship, and feel like saying to-day that as long as God gives me breath, so long shall I oppose any interference or breaking up of the common school system of these United States. I feel that the Constitution is a great blessing but not so great as the common school system. Unless the people are educated up to the Constitution it is valueless."

Remarking upon the above the San Francisco Chronicle says:

"We think the reverend gentleman struck the key-note of the entire question when he employed this language. Viewing the educational problem from a national and patriotic stand-point, what we require is a public school system divorced from all sectarian influences, whether Protestant or Catholic—a system controlled and supervised by the secular authority without any interference or meddling or scheming by any church, sect or denomination. We want a homogenious American system; not a Protestant system, or a Catholic system, or a system leading toward any sectarian creed.

Lying at the very basis of our American theory of free government is the right of untrammeled private judgment in matters of religious faith. Under free institutions all sects are equal before the law. Utter divorce of Church and State, and a complete subordination of the ecclesiastical to the civil power within the appropriate domain of the latter, are absolutely indispensable in a government which recognizes the freedom of the individual conscience and the right of the citizen to worship God in his own way or not to worship Him at all.

It has now come to be a recognized necessity that in a government the wise administration of which depends upon the intelligence of the voting masses, we must have a system of popular education. Such a government cannot go on unless the people are educated. And thus the duty of the State to provide for the instruction of its youth is logically deduced from the law of self-preservation. A republic, in its entire existence is a body politic, is a reflex of the intelligence of the people who exercise of the elective franchise. The majority decide by their ballots who shall make and execute the laws. They, by their representatives pass upon all questions of public policy, both foreign and domestic. They decide the issues of peace and war. They judge of men and measures, and thus absolutely shape the policy and control the destiny of the nation. Hence the clear duty and absolute necessity of public provision for the education of those charged with the primary political functions. "You may burn up your Constitution," says Dr. Lorimer, "and give me public schools for five years and I will write you just as good a Constitution out of the children that shall grow up under the teachings of those schools as I desire."

A widespread and apparently a concerted movement seems to have been inaugurated for the overthrow of our American system of public instruction. That movement must be promptly met and resolutely opposed. We cannot afford to permit the common schools to be divided into Catholic schools and Protestant schools. No argument can be made in favor of such a plan, the force of which would not go far beyond any such division. If the argument has any validity the division cannot stay there. Jews, Swedenborgians, Mohammedans, Mormons, Spiritualists and Atheists have the same right to demand a further division of the school fund. All beliefs and unbeliefs are absolutely equal before the law. Our public school system is designed for the education of American citizens; not for the education of Protestant citizens or Catholic citizens, or free-thinking citizens. It is not designed to promote discord, but concord; not to foster antipathies and prejudices, but to destroy them.

The churches are full of zeal and talent and wealth. They are amply able to provide for the religious training of the children belonging to their respective communions. The State is concerned to furnish the necessary education to make good citizens. The churches may fairly and wisely be left to supply the education needed to make devout adherents to their various creeds.

There must be no division of the school funds among the sects; and as a matter of equal justice, no sectarian religion must be taught in the public schools. If the reading of the Bible, whether King James' translation or the Douay version, is objected to, th Bible must not be read. If the recital of the Lord's prayer be objected to it must be banished. Prayer of any kind, religious exercises of any kind, are just as inconsistent with the principal upon which our American common-school system rests as the reading of the Koran or the book of Mormon. These are ideas and principles which at the present crisis cannot be too much dwelt upon or too largely illustrated. They should be made as familiar to the minds of the American people as the multiplication table or the days of the week. There is no better work that the American press can do, and no higher duty that it can fulfill, than to impress upon the minds of the people, irrespective of sect or creed or party, the supreme importance of maintaining our public school system inviolate against all attacks, from whatever quarter they may come. Irrigation, emigration, politics, the finances and the crops are subjects which have their tempory and local importance. But the general question which involves the preservation or destruction of our common school system is one which vitally concerns the whole nation, the fate of free institutions, the cause of civil and religious liberty throughout the the world, and the happiness of future generations.

THE statements of the great majority of the passengers in regard to the wrecking of the Ventura are contradicted by the officers, the crew, James A. Hutchinson, of Columbus, Ohio, and Mr. Erringer, of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. Goodall, Nelson & Perkins declare that they cannot be held pecuniarily responsible for the freight or baggage. The truth of the whole matter and where the blame attaches will be known as soon as an investigation can be had by R. A. Waterman, United States Inspector of Hulls.

AMONG the gang of desperadoes prowling in Gila Valley, Arizona, is said to be a brother of the notorious Pedro Pina, who assisted in murdering the Redle family, at Mission Camp, in 1870.—[Ex.