WEEKLY CITIZEN.

SUNDAY, - - - MARCH 23, 1883

Go slow if you wish to throw salt on the bird's tail.

"A good book is a light to the soul," but mescal is generally used for the head.

WHY is hot bread like a caterpillar? Because it's the grub that makes the butter fly.

FOOLS have an abundance of vanity; but strange as it may seem, never have any to spare.

NEVER sit a lighted candle in a keg of powder, for it might fall down, and then you would lose your candle.

THE Pope has appointed several bishops, including bishops of Halifax, Charleston and Grand Rapids.

IT is now certain that the explosion in the local government board office at Westminster was the work of Fenians.

RYE would be an excellent crop for early hay in this market and would be cut at least a month sooner than wheat or barley.

THE Secretary of the Interior will review the notorious McGarrahan case again, on its merits. We had supposed it had no merits.

HUGH FARLEY is in San Francisco. He has called upon the editor of the Call and in an interview stands up for Judge Hoover.

THERE seems to be bad blood among the Creek Indians, and the Indian and war departments are kept busy to prevent a collision.

WHEN the Governor of Michigan approves a bill, he signs "Be-gole," to the bill, and the Michiganders think that makes it good law.

IT is claimed that the States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota contain 81,000,000,000 feet of pine timber, and that 170,000 people are employed in the pineries.

THE president of the society for regulating the social condition of the Russian Jews, whose name is Mikoff, is a defaulter to the extent of 11,000,000 roubles.

AMONG the recent contributions received to the Garfield Memorial Hospital at Washington, is one of $250 from the King of Tonga Islands. Long live the King!

THE bonds of Texas are worth 40 per cent. premium. There are $1,250,000 in the State Treasury. The bonded debt of the State is $4,000,000 and draws five per cent interest.

THE editor of the Star was seen carrying a cane yesterday afternoon. It is said he had a conversation with a gentleman in the morning in which there was some heat, etc.

IT is stated that Senator Edmunds' income from his law practice brings him about $70,000 a year. He recently made arguments in two cases in New York and received a fee of $10,000 in each case.

A LARGE majority of our people are in favor of the site selected by the school board for the high school building. Even the Star has come to the support of the school board, and now favors a central location.

THE Yuma penitentiary must be bountifully supplied with convicts, as the legislature talks of allowing 1,500 of its convicts outside the walls, at an annual profit of $20,000. They don't say how many more they have in stock.

THE secret of the venom of the Phenix Gazette against the members of the last Legislature and all their official acts, lies in the fact that it failed to get its finger in a little financial pie at Prescott, a slice of which it coveted.

THERE is a probability that England will ask the United States to return the unexpended surplus of the Alabama awards of the Geneva conference. The house of commons having expressed the opinion that the balance should be returned.

IN Hillsborough, New Mexico, when a man gets drunk, they chain him to a tree until he gets sober. That is a good practice where they have trees, and must be a very interesting sight. That is next to the whipping post of New Jersey.

THEY tell us that butter will be cheaper in the States the coming season than for some years past, the butter men having had their eyes opened by holding on for higher prices so long that the butter became rancid, thus causing great loss to the butter makers last year.

LEAVE nothing poisonous open or accessible; and never omit to write "poison" in large letters upon it, wherever it may be placed, and never neglect to write it in large letters on your whisky bottle, and it will astonish you to see how much longer it will hold out.

EMMA BOND, of Taylorville, Ill., notoriety, is at short intervals thrust upon the notice of the public so as to keep the sensation fresh. She is in the habit of seeing masked men when left alone and is sure to escape from her bed and be found in a raging condition in the back yard.

FRANK HATTON has for some time supposed that he was the real Postmaster-General, and that "old man Howe" was only a figure-head. But in the absence of Mr. Howe the other day he thought he would fill the old man's shoes at a cabinet meeting, but Mr. Authur thought the old man's shoes were too large for Frank, and now Frank thinks so too!

THE occasion of the marriage of ex-Senator Davis to Miss Burr, of Takay, North Carolina, was the most brilliant affair of the kind that has ever taken place in the old North State. The ex-Senator and his bride, who is said to be a charming lady of superior intellect, will pass through Tucson soon on their way to California.

THE Chicago Times says: "One of the most difficult problems of the age is the making of a satisfactory distribution of the officers of that city among the nations of the earth. The last attempt to divide up gave the mayor to Germany, the treasurer to Ireland, the city attorney to Norway and the city clerk to Russia. The Times sarcastically adds that Spain, Egypt, Turkey, Sweden, Holland Belgium, England, Arabia, Morocco, Italy, Greece, Denmark, Persia, Hungary, Bohemia, Japan, China, Corea, Mexico, the South American Republic, together with America, are left out in the cold!

THE NEW SETTLEMENT ON THE GILA.

The new settlement on the Gila river, promises to become permanent. The almost insurmountable obstacle in forming settlements on the lower Gila hitherto, has been the expense necessary to be incurred in taking water out of the river, which is so great, that save in a few favored places, the ordinary settler could do but little towards reclaiming the rich bottom lands in that locality. This difficulty is now being overcome. A responsible company has been incorporated and placed under the management of a competent superintedent for the purpose of taking out water with which to irrigate a large tract of land. The canal is to be thirteen miles long, and most of it has already been brought to grade, with an average fall of about five feet to the mile. The construction of this canal is no child's play, if not only requires nerve, but ready cash. Wing dams must be built, and flumes constructed to lead the water over the extensive sand washes near the river bed, out on to the firm black bottom soil, which contains enough, of what is known in California as "slickens," to form a most complete channel and when the water is once turned in, its sedimentary deposit forms a coating of soft mud over the sandy spots, and prevents the escape of any considerable amount of water. Several hundred acres of choice land have been entered under the desert land act by members of the water company, but not with any speculative purpose, but in good faith, with a view of improving the country, and showing to others what can be produced on the land when the water is put upon it. They will receive no favors from the water company that will not be extended to others who may desire to settle upon contiguous lands, as the water rate will be the same to all. It is estimated that there are 100,000 acres of choice land along the line of the canal, which may be taken up by any one desirous of locating on public lands, and while the water rates of the company have not yet been made public, it is the intention of the water company to put the rate at a low figure in order to encourage the settlement of the land. The broad and liberal view of furnishing many at reasonable rates, rather than a few at high rates, has been resolved upon. It is expected, however that those who may desire the benefit of water rights, shall open up and improve the land, but no encouragement will be extended to those who may take up land for speculative purposes. The canal will not be completed in time for a spring crop, but will be ready for another year. As soon as the canal is completed the water will be turned in and allowed to thoroughly saturate the ground of such as may be ready with their lateral ditches, previous to preparing it for a crop. It is belived that the land in this section of our Territory will produce oranges equal to those of Hermosillo and grapes equal to the best produced in California. Sorghum, sugar cane, cotton, wheat and barley are known to do well, and we see no reason why this new settlement may not become one of the most important and prosperous in the Territory.

A NEW industry has sprung up in Bodie. The houses are being torn down and shipped to more prosperous mining camps. Such industries have been going on for years in California and the western mining Territories; though in not a few instances the mining camps are deserted, and the houses are left to fall into decay. In most camps, however, the short occupation of the houses have paid for themselves in rents, or what is equivalent their occupation by the owners. While traveling in California a few years ago, we came upon one of these deserted mining camps, which contained about three hundred houses built of redwood lumber. Many of them were in a good state of preservation, but being so long exposed to the weather, the houses and surroundings presented a lonely and deserted appearance, unknown to the eastern country. Rank weeds, and climbing vines grew every where and in some instances almost hid the doors and windows from view. The brown stain of the redwood boards of which the houses were built looked more like the relics of centuries than of years. Not a soul inhabited the town; it looked even more wild and cheerless than the depth of the neighboring forest. We believe this is the second time that Bodie has been depopulated. Years ago it suddenly became a lively camp and was almost as suddenly depopulated. Then after years of neglect the ever alert prospector discovered ore in some of the old deserted mines, and for a time Bodie boomed, but we judge from the kind of work now going out that the camp is not prosperous.

THE origin of plants: madder came from the East; celery originated in Germany; the citron is a native of Greece; the onion originated in Egypt and the United States as well; oats originated in North Africa; the property and gourd came from the East; rye from Siberia; parsley was first known in Sardinia; the pear and apple are from Europe; spinach was first cultivated in Arabia; the squil-wer was brought from Peru; the mulberry, the walnut and peach came from Persia; the horse chestnut is a native of Tibet and the United States; the cucumber came from the East Indies; the quince from the island of Crete; the radish is a native of China and Japan; peas and the garden cress are supposed to be from Egypt and the East; the horseradish came from the south of Europe; tobacco is a native of Virginia; the chestnut, walnut and mulberry are also natives of America; the potato originated in Arizona.

AS M. E. Post, Delegate to Congress from Wyoming, passed through Chicago the other day, a representative of one of its enterprising journals introduced him. In the course of his remarks he stated that "Congress had not treated the Territories altogether fair. He supposed this was because delegates could not vote on pending measures, their only privilege being to be seen and not heard. We tried to get a day set apart for the consideration of measures effecting the Territories, but Congress would not give it to us." Would not give the Territories one single day for the consideration of questions of vital importance to more than 750,000 people! Had these 750,000 but one single representative in Congress he could have demanded to have a hearing and his demands would have been recognized and acceded to.

THERE is a movement among the Germans of Brooklyn, New York, to form a Plattdeuche settlement in Kansas. They promise to buy six farms of selected land and go into the business of stock raising. There are thousands of poor people in the cities who could greatly better their condition if they would go into the western States and Territories and engage in agriculture and stock raising.

COMPARISONS ARE SOMETIMES ODIOUS.

A New Mexican paper remarks that Arizona is now where New Mexico was six years ago. It refers to growth and wealth. It is astonishing how little some people know what is going on in the world outside of their own neighborhood. New Mexico has enjoyed peace and such prosperity as the resources of the country brought for the past half century, while Arizona did not begin to settle up, nor had it any protection to life or property, until Gen. Crook subdued the Apaches in 1877. We do not claim as large a population as New Mexico, but when they talk about wealth or prosperity, they do not begin to compare with Arizona. We have more grazing lands and better timbered lands than New Mexico. We have nearly double the amount of agricultural land that New Mexico has, and water with which to irrigate it, and we may add that it is being rapidly settled upon, and improved. Our mines produced over $12,000,000 last year and they will yield from two to three more millions this year than they did last. The production of the precious metals in New Mexico amounted to less than $500,000. Our climate is far superior to that of New Mexico. We claim to have a more energetic and thrifty people. Seven-eighths of the population of Arizona are American, while perhaps not more than half of the population of New Mexico belong to this nationality. While we have no fault to find with the population of New Mexico, it cannot be denied that a large portion of its population belong to a class of people who are ages behind the present day and generation, and there is no immediate prospect of infusing life or activity into them for generations to come.

It is not the desire of the CITIZEN to draw unfavorable comparisons with New Mexico, but when the journals of that territory begin to tell the world how much further they are advanced than Arizona, and how much greater inducements they offer, we believe it to be our duty to give the facts. We have no ill feeling toward the people of our neighboring territory, but on the contrary we feel kindly toward them and will be pleased to learn of their prosperity and success, but when they go out of their way to draw unfavorable comparisons with Arizona we will simply state that we believe we shall be able to show that we stand upon firm ground.

A tax payer of Pima county asks the CITIZEN, "what will be the tax on $100 provided all of the bonds are issued that have been authorized by the Legislature?" The question of a "tax payer" cannot be answered accurately, but it may be so nearly answered that the difference will be very slight. The taxable property of Pima county last year was $3,842,410, and it will in all probability amount to fully $4,000,000 this year. The tax for all purposes last year was $2.35 on $100. If $200,000 should be issued to the narrow gauge road, and $200,000 to other roads, or a total of $400,000, which would bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the interest would be $28,000 per annum. To raise that amount by taxation on a valuation of $4,000,000 worth of property would necessitate the levying of a tax of 70 cents on $100, which would increase the taxes for all purposes—allowing the rate of last year for other taxes—to $3.05 on $100. This amount represents the full tax without any deductions for the repayment of interest by the narrow gauge road and does not allow for the additional taxable property that would accrue to the county by the building of the roads which would, in the first item, reduce the rate to 35 cents on $100 and would leave 25 cents on $100 to be paid on the $200,000, which the Board of Supervisors are authorized to issue. This amount, in our opinion, is the most the county would be called upon to pay, and that only for the first year. It will be seen that we have all-wed nothing for a sinking fund, nor would any be necessary for at least five years to come. After the first year we do not apprehend the bonds to be issued would increase the rate of tax at all, and it may reduce the tax by increasing the valuation of taxable property. With this view of the case it will be seen that we have much to gain from the issuing of county bonds, and nothing to lose. The building of the roads will give permanency to Tucson and a fixed valuation to property for all time, and we trust the construction of the roads will begin at an early day.

THE detective service of the government outside of the postoffice department is not, nor never has been a complete success. It seems to be almost impossible to secure men who will do their duty. Some of the detectives have the best intentions and try to do their duty, but the very nature of the work makes them arbitrary and vindictive, and before they are aware of it they are working up cases, instead of investigating them. Not long since a detective of the treasury department went to St. Louis to look after some irregularities that had been going on there, and compelled jewelers to pay duty of $500, then the value of the goods—$3,500—and finally a penalty of 50 per cent.—in all nearly $6,000. The parties appealed to the solicitor of the treasury for a compromise, and he at once instructed the custom house authorities of St. Louis to refund the overcharges of 50 per cent, as the government had already received all it was entitled to in the value of the smuggled goods and the duties.

IT is believed that the system of keeping accounts by the Chief Clerk of the bureau of printing and engraving in the Treasury Department is open to serious objection, as it is almost impossible for the head of the bureau to keep track of the disbursements made. The matter is to be looked into with a view of remedying the alleged defects.

THE best way to sleep is to "place your head to the north and your feet to the equator." German physicians have so thoroughly tested this position, that they declare that to sleep with the body pointing from east to west or vice versa, is tantamount to committing suicide, and that diseases are often aggravated by deviating from the proper position.

AN eastern authority on etiquette says, "the best dressed men wear the least jewelry. Of all things avoid showy chains, large rings and flashy gewgaw pins and brooches. All these things should be left to negroes, Indians and South Sea Islanders." Does this fellow suppose the people of Arizona will submit to being deprived of their liberties?

THE magnificent system of streets which Boss Shepherd gave to Washington, said to be second to no city in the world with possible exception of Paris, are to be further improved and extended, a liberal appropriation having been made by last Congress for that purpose.

THE recent explosion of the government offices at Westminster, continues to be the all absorbing topic in London, and there is considerable bad feeling toward the United States for what they call the public countenance and encouragement which is given to the New York Irishmen, who approve of the diabolical act. That the Irish people are ground down and made to bear the bitter yoke of servitude there can be no doubt. That their condition is pitiable in the extreme, but few on this side of the water will pretend to deny, yet the committing of Phenix Park murders and the blowing up of government buildings is not the way to redress their wrongs, and such proceedings will be condemned not only in the United States but throughout the civilized world. The great trouble with the Irish people is their pugnacious disposition; their want of calm, sober judgment, to carry them safely through trying emergencies. Pommeling a man over the head and face, and joining in riotous and lawless acts does no good to the cause so dear to every Irish citizen. The thousands of dollars squandered by the so-called leagues in the Irish cause are worse than thrown away; it was mostly drawn from a class of poor people whose hearts were right, but who could ill afford to contribute their hard earnings to associations which have aggravated rather, than ameliorated the sufferings of the Irish people. That the sympathies of the people of the United States are with that unfortunate people, there can be no doubt, but they cannot expect sympathy with acts of lawlessness. If the Irish people would pause, stop to consider what such rash acts will lead to, if they would only act with moderation and judgment, how much more good they could accomplish for that unfortunate people. Bad as is the condition of the Irish tenantry, it has been worse; the amended land law is certainly an improvement over the old law which was so unjust as to be almost beyond endurance. Let the Irish people go on with their fight for better, more liberal and more just laws, but let them do it by fair and honorable means. Had they the power and the military skill they could right their wrongs with the sword, but they have neither. It is patent to all reasonable and thinking men that there are no reasonable grounds for expecting relief by an untoward time war. They have no resources of men or money to warrant them in such an undertaking. Then why not drop such ideas altogether, and instead of urging the people on to acts of violence teach them moderation; teach them to go to work and do the best they can with the means at hand; to study economy, which is the forerunner of thrift; to live honorably and for the time being, to obey the laws however odious and oppressive they may be. If they would pursue such a course they could gain strength and the respect and sympathy of the English tenantry, who would soon find that their interests were not antagonical, and they would be only too glad to join forces with them and work for more liberal and just laws for the poor tenantry of the entire kingdom. Let the Irish people who have made homes in the United States send what ever money they can spare direct to their friends in Ireland instead of sending it to useless land leagues, or other so-called leagues which pretend to be doing service in the cause of Ireland. Then they will know that what they may contribute will go to those who need it, and where it cannot fail to do good.

THE husband, who is out of doors active, interested in measures that effect the public good, coming into contact with men greater than himself, who inspires him to better purposes and nobler ends of labor, develops into manly beauty and grows in character, while his wife at home, who has as faithfully performed her share of the work, withers and decays prematurely. Moral: Build sidewalks so that the ladies of Tucson can walk out and get a breath of air and healthful exercise, without walking in dust shoemouth deep. There should be sidewalks on every principal street in Tucson.

A Protest From the Bar.

Prescott Democrat.

Judge French yesterday received a telegram from Attorney General Brewster, requesting him to go to Tucson and hold the term of court pending the investigation of the charges against Judge Hoover. On its becoming known here this morning a meeting of the bar was held and the following vigorous protest against it was telegraphed to Washington:

PRESCOTT, March 19, 1883.

"Hon. B. H. Brewster, Attorney General United States, Washington, D. C.

It is impossible for Judge French to leave his judicial district during the next four months, as his courts must be held therein by law, viz: First at Mohave, where the grand and trial juries have already been summoned, calendar ordered set and witnesses subpoenaed; May special term in Prescott; June regular term in Prescott, the capital; much federal and other business; July regular term in Apache county. In all these places the jails are full of prisoners awaiting and demanding trial, and the civil business is believed to be more urgent than at Tucson. There are no suspensions of courts in Judge French's district, which embraces quite or nearly two-thirds of the Territory and is as large as the six New England States combined. The business of the district is so great that Judge French has not been able to leave the Territory for a single day since his assignment to this district and cannot, in justice, be absent.

We, the members of the entire bar, in meeting assembled, at Prescott, do therefore most respectfully and earnestly beg of you to excuse the attendance of Judge French at the present term of the court at Tucson. Particulars by letter.

Signed, RUSS & WELLS,
W. H. MCGREW,
CHURCHILL & DANN,
C. B RUSH,
J. M. ROBINSON,
W. S. MCCHESTERS,
J. W. ROBINSON,
H. M. VAN ARMAN,
Secretary of the Territory.
F. A. TRITTLE,
Governor.

Some of the Eastern papers are saying a good deal about Van Wyck, the senior Senator from Nebraska, says the Denver Tribune, but we have an idea that Manderson is going to prove the thoroughbred of the two. He impresses you upon first acquaintance as a quiet, though keen and positive business man. He is somewhat below the medium height, inclined to stoutness, wears a mustache and goatee, gold-bowed spectacles, is exceedingly neat in his attire, and his Prince Albert coat is always buttoned close around him. He speaks in a low tone of voice and is not easy to get acquainted with. But once on friendly terms with him he is exceedingly cordial and entertaining. An old-time acquaintance says of him: "Manderson is a trifle slow about performing before people he does not know pretty well. But take him in a crowd he knows and likes and he is as rapid and running mate as you would care to meet with. Though somewhat prim in his appearance, he is as fond of a racket as anybody."

Phenix Gazette: With county bonds selling at nearly three cents above par, and capitalists offering $600 for the bargain at that price, Maricopa residents should feel proud of the public credit. This is the solid county of Arizona.

Lizardville.

Out in Mohave county new towns are springing up like magic. The Mohave County Miner has the following in regard to the latest city which has come to the surface:

The Lizardville boom is felt here as well as at Kingman, and stock is way up. Agents have been appointed all over the country and orders are coming in. We believe with Colonel Sellers, "There is millions in it." The encouragement we have received from outside sources makes all engaged in the enterprise feel very proud. We have met with a serious loss. One of our prize ring streaked and speckled Gila monsters from Tip Top got away from our herder and is we presume, either in Prescott or Phenix, undergoing a course of tonical Spring medicine is just as necessary for those animals as it is for individuals of the genus homo. If any of our monsters get cold we shall send away for the Slippery Dick balsam of Gilead cough dope and a dry wash nurse. Our board of directors of Lizardville met at Fred Roenne's saloon this afternoon and business of importance was discussed. Resolutions were offered approving all done in the past. The treasurer's and secretary's reports received and ordered filed. The president in a neat speech congratulated all for their zeal and energy. Most of the members were called before the bar and responded to the satisfaction of the director in the rear of said bar. Motion to adjourn was not noticed until a very late hour. The ceremonies closed amid cheers and music by the Lizardville chin music band. Now we will go on swimmingly, but the water supply will have to be carried down from Hackberry. Thus the first epoch in the history of the Lizard development has passed and now comes work day and night to propagate our stock and get them in condition a set forth in our prospectus.

Stirring up its People With a Lively Pole.

The Republican has a decided liking for Tucson, its people and institutions, this liking extending even to the "old horse blanket rug in their seventy-five thousand dollar court house," which is said to closely resemble one of Bierstadt's great paintings. Leaving jokes aside, we sincerely respect and admire the courage, the enterprise, the persistency of daring manifest by its people and journals. They concoct more schemes and undertake more gigantic enterprises for the aggrandizement of the old pueblo than any other people whom we ever met. The organization of railroad companies with capitals of millions to build projected roads to all points of the compass, is no trick at all with them. What does it matter that the roads are not built, so long as the disposition is manifest to build them? That is a cheap method of advertising their town. In Tombstone a company could not be formed on paper, even, to connect this place with the railroad at Fairbanks, a distance of ten miles, all the way down an arroyo that is almost a natural road bed. The pens, ink and paper, to say nothing of the effort involved in such a scheme, would overtax our people. Even talk about such a scheme is too great an exertion for most men here. When no other event is found for the surplus energy and enterprise of Tucsonites, they organize chambers of Commerce or hold bar meeting and telegraph the fact all over the world, thus giving notoriety to their town. There are a thousand and one ways that the town is advertised; and whilst this is being done the merchants and business men advertise their business through the local papers, thereby enabling them to do more for the common good than they otherwise could. Can the business men of Tombstone see the point in this, and if so will they come to the front and give such support to their papers here as will enable them to do a more enlarged work for the common good?—Tombstone Republican.

Brevities.

Wiggins' storm and the much-looked after "No. One" should form a combination and lecture.

The best fire-escape is when your wife gets up in the morning and makes it.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Spell-bound—The boy at the foot of class who is stupid on a long, hard, crooked word.—Burlington Hawkeye.

Put away his little tables
That he used to brag about;
He is done with all his fables;
He has climed the golden spout.

The latest novelty is a looking-glass upon whose surface can be found indications of a clear sky or coming storms. Such a looking glass should be placed upon the weather bureau.

It has been remarked that every miner knows his load, but the history of the rise and fall of the toy-pistol has proven that every miner dosen't know his load.—Yonkers Gazette.

Sitting Bull says he would not return to the war-path on any consideration, but he feels as if he would be a success as a railroad ticket-scalper in Denver or Omaha.—Detroit Free Press.

A New York druggist is going to open twenty-four soda fountains in London this summer. It will be fun to see the Englishmen sit down to wait for the foam to settle.—Detroit Free Press.

"Pipes frozen?" he said. "Well, I'll go and call a plumber, and you have the roof scuttle opened. He wont be able to tell what to do to that sink-spout till he has been upon the roof."—Boston Post.

"Yes," said the society belle, "Mr. De La Mere has insulted me. But I'll be revenged. I'll dance a german with him and step on his toes and get my train in his way at every possible opportunity."

Whenever you see a man coming out of a country drug-store, wiping his mouth with the back of his hand, you may know that the town is suffering under a combined attack of malaria and license law.

When a man is dismissed from employment he always has a good deal to say about his employers. A man, in fact is like a gun. He makes a great noise when he discharges.—Boston Trascript.

A young man named Polk sang all the evening to a company of friends at Montgomery, Alabama, and then shot himself dead. He probably preferred suicide to being lynched.—Rochester Post-Express.

"Julia, my little cherub, when does your sister Emma return?" "I don't know." Didn't she say anything before she went away?" "She said if you came see her she'd be gone till doomsday."—Exchange.

"Do you sing in church, Mrs. Dobbs?" "I did formerly, Mr. Hobbs, but nowadays I am so thankful when our long-distance pastor gets through his discourse that I always sing as soon as I get out of church"—Yonkers Gazette.

"Henry" writes us, asking how he can break his mother of calling him. "You He-ner-ry!" He says that he has noticed that whenever she calls him that way she always gives him a licking and sends him to bed without his supper.

A boy who does not sigh to become a stage-driver, a hunter, a fireman or a pirate will make a flap-jack sort of a man, who may possibly learn to cobble shoes, but will not be smart enough to put a bolt on a door.—Detroit Free Press.

Fashionable young club men of New York, sans aims, sans brains, who ape the British snobs in their dress, are called "dudes." We don't see much econ my in the new name. The old title, "idiots," contains only one more letter.—Norristown Herald.

What has become of all those scientist with their brain-food diet? We want to see just one man before we die who has ever sharpened up his natural talents by either pouring whisky into his stomach or craming fish into his head.—Detroit Free Press.

A Milwaukee traveling man writes that he crossed a slab bridge up in Marinette county, which probably cost $40, and over the bridge was the following "Notice:" "Doant kum kros that bridge fastr nor wak, or you will go to lok up, and pay $5 fyne to kounty for skool fund."—Peck's Sun.

A St. Louis husband who has left his wife writes: "I was Missing money out of my Pocket I Finally had to lock my Pantaloons up Nights the Way she would Talk about folks 'Was a Sin to david Crocket the six weeks We Ware together it Was Come and go you Shant She Never Caled me Geo or my Little it Was go Come or Shant."

TELEGRAPH.

PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—Oscar Lutzen, aged five years, while playing on Howard street, last evening, was run over by a street car and instantly killed

CHARLESTON, March 22.—Two little boys, children of Mr. Brady, proprietor of Brady's Springs on the Charleston and Tombstone road, were drowned in the river here yesterday.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—Last evening a shooting affray occurred in a beer saloon on Dupont street, resulting in the death of Jose Cypriano Sanchez, a Mexican, and the probably fatal wounding of a young girl named Clara A. Rennix. The girl was aged eighteen years and formerly resided with her parents in Portland, Oregon. She had been employed for the past two months at the saloon in the capacity of a waitress. From the statement made by Miss Rennix after the shooting, it appears there had been very intimate relations existing between herself and Sanchez for the past nine months. She stated that Sanchez was her husband or was shortly to be. Sanchez, it appears, was very jealous, and to that fact alone the tragedy is attributed. Last evening Sanchez entered the saloon where the girl was employed and said to her, "I want you to leave this place." She said "all right, but give me time to get my clothes." She started to the back end of the saloon to get her cloak when Sanchez drew a pistol and commenced to shoot at her. She cried out, "oh, don't shoot me." The first shot took effect in her left hand, the second shot struck the girl in the back and ranging forward, came out at the breast. Just as Sanchez fired the third shot, she fell to the floor and the ball missed her arm. The bartender who had witnessed the shooting, shouted to Sanchez "stop that firing," but the latter paid no heed to the command, and turning the smoking muzzle against his left breast he fired the fourth shot. The ball passed directly through his heart killing him instantly. The girl was removed to the receiving hospital where she now lies in a very critical condition. The wounds are not necessarily fatal, but are regarded very serious. Nothing is known of the antecedents of Sanchez.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—The Chronicle of Maryborough, Queensland, has an account of the arrival there of Bernard Gilfoy, of Buffalo, N. Y., who left San Francisco on August 19th, 1882, in an eighteen-foot dory for Australia. The voyage was prosperous until the latter part, when the dory capsized twice and lost the instruments. The provisions were also damaged. He was picked up by a coaster on January 29th, one hundred and sixty miles from the coast of Queensland, in an exhausted condition.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—George Ellis, a native of Germany, took a dose of strychnine yesterday evening and died after several hours of untold agony. He alleged that domestic trouble drove him to the deed.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 22.—A Helena, Mont., special says: Mr. Coomes, keeper of the Eleven-Mile house, and postmaster on the Mullen Tunnel road, and a man named Smith who lived with him, were hanged on Monday night, about two o'clock by masked men. The supposed cause is a suspicion that they burned McNally's barn on Friday night, with a number of horses and cattle. Both were hard cases.

The Denver and Rio Grande track is completed to Green river. But thirteen miles of track remain to be laid to complete the connection between Salt Lake and Denver. This gap will be closed by Thursday next.

The Mormon church organ announces the intention of the church to resist the disfranchisement of polygamists in the courts and to fight the Edmunds' law at every point.

CHARLESTON, A. T., March 23.—Many conflicting reports reached here yesterday regarding the Indian attack on Clark's coal camp, in the Huachuca mountains. The murdered men, four in number, two being Americans and two Mexicans, were brought in here last night. Their names are William M. Murray, George W. Owens, James Wolfolk and William Armstrong. The following are the facts as elicited by the coroner's jury, which sitting on the men who were at the camp at the time of the attack. The Indians, numbering about twenty, coming from the south at about dark, encountered Owens and Wolfolk, who were cutting wood about half a mile above camp, and killed them; then meeting Murray a short distance further up the creek, who was looking for his horse, they fired upon and killed him. One of the men named McFarland, engaged in making a pit close by, hearing the firing, ran and succeeded in making his escape, although the Indians fired some twenty shots at him. There were four men in camp who, although having heard the shooting, were not alarmed, supposing it was their companions shooting turkeys, until Armstrong fell with a bullet through his heart, exclaiming "I am killed; look out boys." Two of them ran into a tent and one, named P. R. Childs, and who had the only gun in camp, ran down the creek and past the Indians, but finding that because of the darkness he could not get a shot at them, returned up the the creek and hid in a small dug-out near the tent. The Indians had stopped behind a corral about thirty feet from the tent and called in English and Spanish for the men to come out, and they not doing so, the Indians fired into the tent and seeing no movement two of them ran toward it, the foremost one receiving a ball from Childs' rifle, who at that moment fired from the dug-out. The Indians retured Childs' fire, one bullet cutting his hat band and another shattering his rifle stock. Then the Indians evidently becoming confused at his firing, and not knowing how many more men there might be, ran off. McFarland in the mean time, at the risk of his own life, had made his way six miles to Evans' camp to warn Mr. Miles, of this place, who was to arrive there with his family that evening, but fortunately he did not, having been delayed upon receipt of the news at Fort Huachuca, Major Nolan immediately sent a detachment of soldiers to protect the women and children at Igo's ranch, while Captain Madden, with his company, proceeded to the coal camp. The dead Indian was recognized as a former scout in the Government service. The citizens of Charleston, in recognition of the bravery of Mr. Childs in remaining to protect his friends instead of making his own escape good, have made up a subscription for the purchase of a new rifle to be presented to him.

The funeral of the four men killed by the Indians at Clark's camp took place this afternoon. A large wagon and an eight-horse team draped in mourning conveyed them to their last resting place followed by a large number of mourners. While the cermonies were being observed a report was received that four more victims had been brought into Total Wreck.

TOTAL WRECK, March 23.—Yesterday a band of Apaches, reported to number from fifteen to twenty-five killed a number of men cutting and hauling wood from the Whetstone mountains to this camp. The alarm was given just at nightfall and men went out on horseback who, about midnight, found a dead Mexican who had been shot about six miles east of Sanford's ranch. I sent out mounted men and a wagon early this morning, who found and brought in four men, one a Frenchman, and the other three Mexicans. They were found within one hundred yards from each other. Mounted men are still searching. I fear Caly has been killed and the men who were with him. There is every indication on the murdered men that it is the work of Apaches. Ascertain if the magistrate here can act as coroner, if not please advise the coroner to come out immediately, as they must be buried without delay.

N. R. VAIL.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—Boise City, Idaho dispatch says: Four prisoners confined in the Territorial penitentiary overpowered two guards this afternoon while at work a stone quarry and made their escape. They took with them the weapons of the guards.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., March 22.—The trial of Patton, brakeman on the train that was wrecked in Tehachepi, commenced this morning, when court adjourned for the day at five p. m. The evidence for prosecution is all in and did not materially differ from that taken on examination.

EASTERN.

ST. PAUL, MINN., March 21.—A special from Montana reports that leading stock breeders and shippers on the Yellowstone and Mussel Shell say that the winter was most favorable for stock. They estimate that the losses for the territory will not be five per cent.

NEW YORK, March 21.—A London special says the Dean of Canterbury has received an anonymous letter which threatens that the Dean will be blown up on the occasion of the enthronement of the new Archbishop. This threat, there is little doubt, represents the opening of another agitation by the opposition of English farmers to the enforced payment of certain classes of church tithes.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 21.—The sub committee of the House Judiciary Committee have decided to recommend the expulsion of Nicholas L. Dukes.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 21.—The Supreme court this morning sentenced Katie Juda, the house burner, to twenty-five years.

A house owned by Mrs. Hannah Rudolph was burned this morning, and Mary Barry, a domestic, perished in the flames.

NEW YORK, March 21—There was greater scarcity of milk here this morning than on any day since the war between the farmers and milk dealers began. The milkmen are willing to give any price for milk, but it was impossible to obtain a sufficient supply for customers. A great portion of the milk that did reach here came down the Hudson on barges.

KANSAS CITY, MO., March 21.—J. H. Crabtree, a prominent stock dealer, of Enfold, Creek Nation, who left there on Sunday night, reports General Porter preparing to leave Enfold that morning at the head of 500 men to attack Speache at his camp on the edge of the Sac and Fox agency. Speache's force is said to be about two hundred and fifty men and determined to fight.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Secretary Folger has returned. His covering with a profound mystery the couple of days he sailed down Chesapeake bay and his arrival is all the talk. It is coupled with a statement to the effect that the Secretary's mind is not quite so sound as before last November; that the unfortunate gubernatorial campaign did make a change in him. He used to be the model of civility in his intercourse with the official and unofficial public. He listened attentively to those who had representations to make to him and seemed to be greatly interested in what they said, and made an agreeable impression on all who came to see him. But of late he has been different. One member of Congress emerged from the Secretary's office lately, enveloped in a cloud of profanity and declaring he had been treated like a dog. The burden of his complaint was that the Secretary would not pay any attention to him. He acted as though he would not or could not apply his mind to the case in hand. Another Congressman gives a most amusing account of an interview he had with the Secretary. The Secretary never looked at him, nor seemed to hear a word he said. He gave no more sign of having a mind, said a Congressman afterward, than a wooden Indian in front of a cigar store would do. There are no public reasons for supposing Secretary Folger's mind mentally impaired, but that political disappointment, uncongenial duties and ill health combined to cause a singular change in him is quite evident.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Excepting that the shortage of milk in this city is even greater to-day than yesterday, the aspect of the battle between the milkmen and producers remains unchanged.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Arrangements have been perfected for the reception of the remains of John Howard Payne, the author of "Home Sweet Home." The body will be in state in the Governor's room at the city hall to-day and to-morrow. The hall is draped in mourning. The body will be placed in a catafalque so that visitors may readily view it as they pass through the room. On Saturday the remains will be taken to Washington on a special car furnished by the Pennsylvania railroad, and delivered to the authorities of the Oak Hill cemetery, to be held until the 9th of June, the 91st anniversary of the poet's birth, when the final ceremonies will take place.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The wife of Mexican Minister Romero is so ill from nervous prostration that the streets on which the Mexican embassy is located has been roped off against vehicles. Her illness may interfere with the festivities contemplated for Diaz.

Don Cameron is gradually convalescing. He will go to Harrisburg as soon as possible to see his father.

W. W. Corcoran has sent fifty dollars to Nicholas Croch, of Baltimore, the composer of Kathleen Mavourneen. He is old and poor.

The Secretary of the Navy has received a private letter stating that Commander Ashnelot, wrecked on the coast of Japan, was drunk at the time of the disaster, hence the court martial.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 22.—The association of brewers and maltsters passed a resolution not to spend money to purchase legislation or influence the action of the Legislature, and denounced the system of the Legislature being run by lobbyists as blackmail.

UNIONTOWN, PA., March 22.—Last night Superintendent Keighley, of Youngstown, Coke county, shot and killed John Kane, a Molly Maguire. Trouble is feared, as the miners are on a strike and very ugly.

COLUMBUS, GA., March 22.—Early this morning the Fontaine cotton house burned. It was owned by Abe Illges, and kept by Hatches & Bond. Thirty-four hundred bales of cotton, forty rolls of bagging, three hundred bundles of ties, besides other property on storage, were destroyed. The Columbus bagging factory had in storage $11,000 worth of bagging. Everything is a total loss. The loss is estimated at $200,000; insurance on building and contents, $145,000.

HELENA, Montana, March 23.—News comes from Fort Conrad that on the 18th several men, despatched to bring in a herd of stock came upon a war party of Crees and exchanged shots with them. The men returned and reported. Joel Prickett Brads and a war pa ty of twenty Piegans, headed by Little Dog, started in pursuit and about daybreak struck the Cree camp. A lively fight ensued. Two Crees were killed and the rest put to flight. Two Piegans were wounded. The Crees numbered between 150 and 200. They are following down Marias river, killing as they go. Grave fears are entertained for the safety of settlers.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The new road from St. Louis to San Francisco, via St. Louis & San Francisco to Halstead, Kansas; the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe to Albuquerque, N. M.; the Atlantic & Pacific to the Needles, on the Colorado river, Arizona, and the Southern Pacific to San Francisco, is expected to be in complete operation by the first of May. The line will be three hundred miles shorter than the present one via Deming and promises to become very popular.

ST. LOUIS,