WEEKLY CITIZEN.

SATURDAY, - - AUG. 2, 1884

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT—1884,
JAMES G. BLAINE, - OF MAINE.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
JOHN A. LOGAN, - - OF ILLINOIS.

THERE has been a call issued by the President and Secretary of the Republican club of this city and county to meet at the Probate court rooms this evening for the purpose of reorganizing. It is hoped there will be a full attendance of Republicans. It is important to organize; there cannot be victory without organization. The more perfect the organization the surer the victory. The campaign which will soon open will perhaps be a little different from others heretofore, and it behooves every Republican to take an earnest and active part. Our Democratic friends are in earnest. They already are engaged in a flank movement, which, if they had not blundered and showed their cloven foot, might have added strength to their party, but of that later on. Let every man who loves his party and his country turn out and join the club.

GROVER CLEVELAND has been formally notified of his nomination. His reply to Mr. Vilas, contains nothing new or remarkable in expression. He assures the committee that he is an old school Democrat because he says he believes truth lies at the foundation of Democracy. No doubt but Mr. Cleveland has made himself believe that truth was at the bottom of Democracy, though it would seem he has never been able to find it. There is a difference between "I believe" and "I know." Cleveland "believes" that truth lies at the bottom of Democracy; Blaine knows that truth lies at the bottom of Republicanism, and that the result of this truth has brought this country to the happy and prosperous condition it is now enjoying. Cleveland in his remarks labels himself an honest man and the inference is that he possesses all the "virtue" in mankind—a small sized god to be worshipped. That is all there is in his remarks.

THE financial condition of the country is reported to be rapidly improving. Confidence is being gradually restored, and money is again freely pouring into the eastern money centers, which has the effect of dispelling business doubts and alarms.—STAR.

Yes, that is all very true. It is the result of the reception of Blaine and Logan's nominations. The people see clearly that these gentlemen will be elected and that commerce, trade, wages and finances will not be disturbed. There is to be no financial crash; but instead a continuation of what the Star happily says. It is the confidence which these men have inspired. Not only are working men of the country organizing for Blaine and Logan, but the commercial and industrial interests of the nation are concentrating their power in their favor. They know that Cleveland's election would disturb values and bring about commercial disasters, such as have never been witnessed in this country.

THERE is to be a meeting of voters of school district No. 1 at the probate court room Thursday night for the purpose of placing in nomination three candidates for trustees. The condition in which school affairs are in to-day is delicate, trying and will require the best judgment of our best, unbiased men, to settle. It can be done reasonably satisfactorily to all concerned. So long as there is turmoil and trying to cut each other's throats, or "down" somebody, so long will our school matters remain unsettled. The people are getting tired and sick of this everlasting howl and contention. The affair can be settled and men of the character necessary to perform such work should be selected to-morrow night. While we are disposed to favor the ladies, provided they so consider it a favor, we must say, for the ladies' sake, if one should be elected, it is not the time for lady's work. There are stern and ragged duties to perform which we should dislike to see a lady dragged into. We are too much the friend of the ladies to ask them to take part in a thankless, disagreeable task. The incoming trustees should be men of stanchest, determined character, who favor the highest and best mode of education—men whose hearts are in the work, whose bent of mind is thus inclined. The hands will then be willing and there will be no lack of courage.

IN one sense it is none of our funeral, but the death blow given to Hiram S. Stevens by his friends inclines us to stretch out a hand and save him. Mr. Stevens is an old resident. He has been regarded as one of the honest men of the city; he was selected after much deliberation as the leader of the Citizens' and Taxpayers' movement, into which none but "honest" men were to be admitted. They made him President, and they so loved him that out of the fullness of their hearts they selected him as their model for School Trustee, and he was "unanimously" nominated. But next day after the nomination it was discovered that he was on Mr. Doherty's bonds, the contractor and builder of the new school house. Why this should alarm his friends, if he is all they claim for him,—honest, we are unable to see. What that fact has to do with the discharge of a man's duty and his integrity, is not, if the man is what he should be, discernible. It is an admission on the part of his friends that as a leader he has fallen in their virtuous imagination. It is an admission that they cannot trust Hiram S. Stevens in the office of Trustee because some things may arise in the settlement of Mr. Doherty's accounts that will try Mr. Stevens' integrity, and his would-be-friends believe he cannot stand the test. We are a better friend to Mr. Stevens than the men who nominated him, for we believe he would not have swerved from his duty, but they have placed him in an awkward and unenviable position, branding him as a man who could not be trusted. If they have more honest men in their organization than Mr. Stevens the public would be glad to have them pointed out. The man they put up will be pointed to, we presume, as Mr. Stevens' superior in intellect and honesty, but if Mr. Stevens cannot be trusted we fear they will be hard pushed to find a man to take his place.

WE publish the following letter from Mr. J. D. Power, who as many of our readers know is an Irishman and in consequence his words will have weight among Irishmen, as well as many others who read and think:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26, 1884.

Since my former communication was mailed the CITIZEN, the wires have told us that no less than five leading Irish-American journals, heretofore Democratic, have announced themselves for the white plumed chieftain of Maine, this is cheering news, and as it was expected it would be by your correspondent. Their names are, The Irish World, (a host in itself); the Irish Nation, the Tablet, (a leading Catholic weekly); the Freeman's Journal, (Mc-mastley, editor); all of New York; the American Celt of St. Louis and the Celt of Denver, Col.

As a floating straw indicates the course of the current so does the disaffection of these six journals, in no small way, indicate the way their American Celtic readers and supporters will vote next November. Cleveland was too great an incubus for them to carry, and they very wisely and patriotically transferred their support to an abler and by far a less objectionable man, one whom themselves and their hundreds of thousands of intelligent readers can conscientiously support, one possessing no pro-British sympathies and unaccused of the social immoralities charged to his opponent. By and by as the canvass progresses, we will have announced fresh journalistic withdrawals from support of the veloing governor of New York, and who, until made governor of that great State was comparatively unknown to any considerable extent outside of it. A politician of mushroom growth, he is without a political record by which to gauge him other than what his political betrayal of the laboring masses of his State has made for him, and that beyond a doubt will consign him to everlasting political oblivion after the ides of next November. To them he has proved a political Judas, and the man who betrays in little things will not hesitate about betraying in big things when the opportunity is given him. As President of the Republic this chance he would have, and it is not to be expected that he would, as such, possess more concern for the interests of the laboring masses of the nation than his record has shown he has for the welfare of the same class in New York. Is it to be supposed that the mere change of position would work so radical a change of heart and purpose in Mr. Cleveland as would sustain him in opposing his party's policy and principles? The supposition is far too illogical to be seriously entertained, and is unsupported by the president in American politics. He has been put forth as the living exponent of Democratic principles, and as among them is the principle of free trade in favor of a nation at war with our system of government, there is nobody foolish enough to believe that he would, if elected recognize that or indeed any other of the principles which have distinguished his party for the last half a century.

But among the most pernicious of the tenacious of Democratic politicians is their free trade doctrine, which ignores that just and necessary protection to American labor, industry and capital invested as would, and as it is doing now, sustain all three against free, or partly free, importations from without our borders, and particularly against such importations from Great Britain.

The Democrats favor a tariff for revenue only, or as the Chicago convention put it, by way of whipping the devil around a post, "exclusively," and to that extent favor English interests, as opposed to the industrial welfare of their own country. For the Irish born citizens of the republic this question of tariff at this time ought to possess no trifling interest. No Irishman that is entitled to suffrage in this country can conscientiously, if true to the land of his birth, support the Democratic party, which, according to its declarations on the tariff question, and other questions of policy and government, is the English party, while the Republican party is the American party pure and unadulterated, not, however, in the sense of past Knownothingism, but in a broader and nobler and more patriotic sense. The latter is the protector of American labor, American happiness and prosperity, American manliness and independence, while the former, like the deadly upas tree, would, if allowed, destroy them all. Herostratus, that he might win immortality, burned down the world famous Ephesian temple of Diana, but the Democrats would do more if allowed full sway; they would, in the interests of a power and a nation whose interest of this country is not of to-day nor yesterday, but of a century's growth, destroy forever the glorious pantheon of American freedom, erected by a Washington, to perpetuate the end of their original rule on this continent.

Knowing these historical truths, and seeing, or rather noting, the acts of the Democratic party, and the desperate efforts it has made at intervals during the last twenty-four years in behalf of the abrogation of all protection to American labor and industry, is it any wonder that thoughtful men express surprise at the seemingly blind allegiance which the Irish citizens, as contradistinguished from other citizens of foreign birth, give to it. They profess themselves, and justly, England's avowed enemies, and yet, for all that, they give aid and comfort to England and help English interests by every vote they give the Democratic party. Why give such blind, suicidal allegiance to this party, which for more than half a century has been pro British in its political policy, and which is its policy even to-day? Irishmen owe the Democratic party nothing, not even the homage of their respect. Its leaders favor free trade with England, and they are just to that extent England's friends, because it has been for many years the strongest desire of British rulers, politicians and manufacturers to engraft the English colonial system, with regard to imports, upon the public policy of this country. Ought not this suffice to open the eyes of Irish-Americans, and point out to them the path of duty in the approaching campaign? But apart from this one issue, there could be many reasons urged why Irish Americans should not support Cleveland; but as it might be charged that I appeal to their prejudices instead of to their reason and intelligence, as I desire to do, I shall not here enumerate them but leave the reader to draw his own inferences as to the nature of the reasons that might be given. Irishmen to be consistant must wager as bitter unrelenting warfare against England on this Continent as they favor waging in Ireland and London against her, and I know of no more forcible way to do so than for them to sternly refuse to support the party whose whole history is replete with pro-British sympathies, and whose present policy aims at as great distraction to American prosperity and independence as it did a quarter of a century ago. These are facts, stern and uncontrovertible, which at this time, appeal to every Irish-American who may read them, and they appeal no less strongly and unerringly to the consciousness of the 55,000,000 of this Republic as Goldmont of old appealed to only his 100,000 Venetians.

The Irish citizens of this Republic have been for at least fifty years past the main stay of the Democratic party, the reserve, as it were, upon whose blind fealty its trickey leaders relied to win them the offices they coveted. In the name of reason and honor is it not about time that the Irishmen of the Republic emancipate themselves from party affiliations and vote for the men and measures which best suit them? They possess the balancing political power of the country, but seem not to know it, and if so, they strangely seem to discard it. I am not arguing now that they should in duty vote with the Republicans, but I am arguing that they are not in duty bound to vote with the Democratic party, which is the English party, against their own dearest interests and feelings, simply because of the fascination associated with its histories' name.

In union is strength, and this is an axiom which it is as necessary for Irishmen to apply in this country as in the country they left. The very name of Democracy has, I am aware, a far greater fascination for the generality of Irishmen than it seems to possess for persons of any other nationality, but why is the unexplainable mystery. For they, in any sense, are not morally obligated to support it. They have in all consciousness rendered homage, blind, unappreciated homage, to its traditions and its teachings long enough. For a couple of generations they have by their votes sustained the fortunes of that party until the majority of its adherents, those of the South, have come to regard them as theirs by inheritance. This is just the course the majority of us have pursued, and it cannot be doubted that it has been a suicidal one, from the fact that by our thoughtless voting we have, and not unmerited, earned the displeasure if not the enmity of the larger portion of the people of the Northern States, and the party that has governed the country since 1860, and will continue to govern it, probably for a generation to come, hopeless of overcoming the prejudices of the Irish voters have at length come to pay little attention to their demands as a distinct element of the commonwealth. For twenty-four years this has been the course of Irish-Americans, and in consequence their political strength has been impaired, their power weakened, their votes worse than wasted, given to a party that to-morrow would ostracise them if placed in power, quicker than would the Republicans, against whom their couple of million votes have for that time been cast, and with as little good to themselves or to the national interests they hold dear as if they were flung into the vomiting crater of Vesuvius.

Pause, Irishmen, pause, and at once cut yourselves loose from the party of English ideas, the party whose policy would flood this country with English manufactured goods, encourage English trade and aggression and overturn the liberties and prosperity of the Republic in which you have so large a state.

Your policy should not be to advance English interests but to annihilate them wherever found. If you cannot overcome your dislike to the free trade policy of the Democratic party are you, just because you happen to be Irishborn, either in honor, gratitude or duty bound to support for President its nominee, the pro-British Governor of New York?

J. D. POWER.

MR. C. O. BROWN asks us to return his sincere thanks to "Rex," and hopes he, (Rex), will live long and prosper, but that he (Brown), must decline the nomination of school trustee. Mr. Brown further says that he believes school trustees should be selected from our best educated people—men who are qualified to determine, if necessary, the qualifications of applicants for teachers.

Communicated.

[Globe Silver Belt.]

On the 18th instant a tabulated statement of Pima county's total indebtedness appeared in the Arizona CITIZEN as follows:

County warrants outstanding	$103,000
Court house bonds	75,000
Narrow gauge bonds	50,000
Port Lobos R. R. bonds	50,000
Total	$278,000

The Arizona Mining Index, of the 26th, in an article headed "In Error," insinuates that "parties interested in county bonds have wilfully misstated the actual indebtedness of the county for some sinister motives of their own." The Index states it as follows:

Warrants	$107,000
Narrow Gauge bonds	200,000
Port Lobos R. R.	200,000
School house	37,000
Court house	75,000
Total	$613,000

Now as the Index, so far as warrants and court house bonds, has the same figures as the CITIZEN, I shall leave them out of the controversy. As to the Narrow Gauge bonds, of which there seems to be a difference between the CITIZEN and Index statements of $150,000, if my friends of the Index will refer to the law authorizing the Board of Supervisors to issue said bonds to the Narrow Gauge (acts and resolutions of 1883, page 62) they will find in section 2 of said act that the treasurer is only authorized to issue to the corporation fifty thousand dollars at first, and that only upon the corporation making a deed of trust of all their property to two trustees, and depositing a like amount of bonds of the corporation, bearing a like interest, with the County Treasurer. Thereafter they can get no more bonds until five miles shall have been graded, laid with ties and iron, and upon proof thereof and depositing again a like amount of corporation bonds, bearing a like interest, is the county treasurer authorized to issue $50,000 more of the county bonds. As the Narrow Gauge people acknowledge themselves unable to proceed further with the construction of said road, and have voluntarily offered to surrender first fifty thousand given them by the county, upon the county reimbursing them for some outlay—there is no doubt the hundred and fifty thousand more will never be issued.

As the Port Lobos railroad bonds, they seem to have been issued under an "Act authorizing the Board of Supervisors of Pima county to pledge the credit of the county to assist public enterprise," (see acts and resolutions 1883, p. 175.) Section 6 of that act makes it the duty of the Board at the time of granting the bonds, to exact from the corporation, person or company about to receive said aid, such guarantee for the faithful carrying out of the said enterprise within such reasonable time as they (the Board) shall deem proper. The Board did exact a guarantee from the corporation in the shape of a bond. Said bond is signed by very responsible citizens of Pima county, who are now scared out of their wits for fear of having to repay the value of bonds issued by the county to the Port Lobos corporation which, I am informed, has collapsed. From this it would seem the county will have to issue no more bonds to Port Lobos railroad, and are even secured for the fifty thousand counted in the CITIZEN as a liability.

As to the thirty-seven thousand of schoold bonds which the Index sets down as liability against the county, if they will only examine the statute authorizing the issuance of forty thousand dollars of school bonds, they will find that it is an obligation of school district No. 1 of Pima county, and not of the county at large.

From the above it would seem that the Index is in error and not the CITIZEN.

Truly yours,
D. HENDERSON

A Bad Indian Killed.

A dispatch from Kingman of the 22d instant says that, while sleeping a cot in the open air, this morning, about 3 o'clock "Indian Pete," a half breed northern Indian, celebrated as a foot racer and horse trainer, was shot through the head and instantly killed by a Hualapai Indian named "Dick." Sheriff Steen started in pursuit, and after a short chase captured the murderer. "Pete" had caused more or less trouble among the Indians, and had also taken "Dick's" squaw from him. It is one of the results of giving whisky to Indians, which is done too frequently in this vicinity. The authorities should stop it at once, and bring the guilty ones to justice, or more serious results will occur from it.—Prescott Journal.

The mails from the south brought Tucson and Tombstone papers yesterday bearing date of April 20. Three months traveling three hundred miles. That is good time indeed.—Albuquerque Journal.

TELEGRAPH

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—A private letter received in this city from Nogales, Mexico, dated July 25th, states that the facts about the yellow fever have been suppressed, and that the plague is daily increasing. The letter states that there were two deaths from yellow fever at Hermosillo on the 19th, six on the 20th and twelve the following day. In Guaymas the fever is not so bad as it was last year.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The surgeon general of the marine hospital service to-day received the following telegram from Jas. H. Holt, president of the Louisiana state board of health: "Exhaustive investigation of facts establish not even a remote suspicion that Asiatic cholera was the cause of the death of the infant Pracolomo, a passenger on the river.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Judge Advocate General Swaim has been suspended from duty pending trial by court martial. Assistant Judge Advocate General Lieber was directed to take charge of his office.

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 28.—The country residence of Louis Rosenthal at Mount Taber five miles east of this city was burned last night. Loss, $12,000; insurance, $8,400. The entire family was at a circus here and knew nothing of their loss until they arrived at the ruins about midnight. They believed that the house was robbed and fired by burglars, several other depredations having occurred in that neighborhood the night previous. Eight citizens of East Portland have suffered in the past three nights from depredation of burglars, and to-day a vigilance committee was formed.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 28.—Several members of the notification and national committees have arrived, and the remainder will be here to-night. A formal notification to Governor Cleveland will take place at the executive mansion at half-past three to-morrow. The proceedings will be brief. The chairman will make a short address to which Cleveland will reply. On account of the limited accomodations of the executive mansion no one will be present but memoers of the committee and a few personal friends of the Governor.

CHICAGO, July 28.—G. D. Roberts, who is interested financially in the Bennet-Mackay Atlantic cable, says the cable will be ready for public service on October first. One cable is already finished, and the other will be completed on the above date. The cost of the cable will reach millions of dollars. The rate for cablegrams will be materially less than by the old cable, but how much less Mr. Roberts declined to say. The company are organized to lay a cable from Brazil to New Orleans via St. Thomas, which is to cost $3,000,000, and will work in connection with Bennet and Mackay's cable.

ALBANY, July 29.—The National Democratic Committee met at the Delavan house. It was called to order by Secretary Prince in the absence of Chairman Barnum. On motion of Miller, of Mississippi, Hon. John S. Barbour, of Virginia, was chosen chairman pro tem. The roll was called, and all States were represented except Connecticut, Maryland, Kentucky, Michigan, Nevada, Dakota, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming. Proceedings of the meeting of July 24th were approved. Dawson, of South Carolina, on behalf of the committee on organization, made a report to be adopted by the committee. It was decided not to publish it at present, the matter being left in abeyance with the chairman and secretary, they to decide what portions, if any, shall be given to the newspapers. The following were announced as the executive committee: W H Barnum, of Connecticut, ex-officio; A P Gorman, of Maryland; M W Ransom, of North Carolina; B F Jones, of Louisiana; Hubert O Thompson, of New York; Wm A Wallace, Pennsylvania; John S Thurbot, of Virginia; W F Vilas, of Wisconsin; Austin H Brown, of Indiana; M N Hamm, of Iowa; H D McHenry, of Kentucky; P H Kelly, of Minnesotta; Bradler B Smalley, of Vermont; J A W Sulloway, of New York; F W Dawson, of South Carolina; W A Armstrong, of Ohio; Miles Ross, of New Jersey; S Corning Judd, of Illinois; J B Barnaby, of Rhode Island; John G Prather, of Missouri. The committee adjourned to meet at the Delavan House at 3 o'clock, when they will accompany the notification committee.

BRAZIL, Ind., July 29.—The Commercial Bank has suspended. Liabilities, about $140,000; assets nominally $170,000. It is said the entire county school fund was in the bank.

MARSEILLES, July 29.—A classification of deaths from cholera according to nationality of victims, gives the following result: French, 708; Italians, 322; Spanish, 13; Greek, 9; English, 1; Austrian, 1; German, 1; American, 1. Nine deaths from cholera in Marseilles last night, and 13 in Toulon. The situation in the infected points continues to improve.

PARIS, July 29.—A panic exists at a village near Bigieres. The population, headed by the mayor and members of the council drove off and stoned refugees from Marseilles.

LONDON, July 29.—In the Commons, Parnell gave notice that he would introduce a question concerning threatened spoliation of the propaganda property at Rome, wherein the Irish Catholics are largely interested.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 29.—Five of the Salvation Army have been put in jail for four days for a violation of the city ordinances prohibiting parading on Sunday.

LONDON, July 29.—Great precautions have been taken at Warwick to preserve order during the trial of Doly, Egan and O'Donnell, the suspected dynamiters. Strong barriers have been erected to protect the approaches of the court, and constables armed with revolvers will be placed on guard at all public buildings.

PARIS, July 29. The train from Nice yesterday was empty, the first time since the railroad opened.

ALBANY, July 29.—The committee of notification met at 10 o'clock, Vilas presiding. It was arranged that the committee visit the Governor at 3:30. After signing the official letter they adjourned until 3 p. m. The committee will leave to-morrow morrow morning for Saratoga to notify Hendricks.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—Lieutenant Wilhelmi, in charge of a number of army deserters, forwarded by the Department of Arizona for the military prison at Alcatraz, arrived here to-day. Among the prisoners was Ka-e-te-na, chief of the Chiracahuas, who was brought here in double irons. He will be tried for causing mutiny on the San Carlos reservation.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The meeting at Chickering Hall last night of Irish born citizens who favor the election of Blaine and Logan, was numerously attended. Austin Ford was chosen chairman. Henry Carey Baird; one of the speakers, said the only way to down England was to cripple her industries and that could be done by keeping the Republican party in power. Circulars were distributed, setting forth the reasons why Cleveland should not be supported by the workingmen.

ALBANY, N. Y. July 29.—Among those who will be present at the notification of Governor Cleveland this afternoon, besides the members of the committee will be Judge Abbott and E P. Hillsbury, of Boston; Ex-Speaker Randall, Speaker Carlisle, Congressman Dorsheimer, Lester C. Falkner and the following ladies: Mrs. W. E. Hoyt and Miss R. E. Cleveland, sisters of the Governor; Misses Mary and Carrie Hastings, daughters of the Governor's sister, who is a missionary in Ceylon, the daughters having been born there and being in America to be educated. The address of Colonel Vilas and the reply of Governor Cleveland will both be brief. A reception will be held at the Fort Orange club to be entirely informal; the mass meetings this evening promise to draw out the largest attendance ever seen in the capital.

ALBANY, July 29.—This afternoon Governor Cleveland was waited upon by a committee of notification appointed to notify him of his nomination for the Presidency by the Democratic convention lately held at Chicago. Col. Vilas, chairman of the committee, made an address announcing the object of their visit. The secretary then presented a written communication signed by the committee which formally notified Governor Cleveland of his nomination. The following is Governor Cleveland's response: "Mr. chairman and gentlemen of the committee, your formal announcement does not of course convey to me the first intimation of the result of the convention held by the Democracy of the nation. I am profoundly impressed by the solemnity of the occasion, and by the responsibility of my position. Though I gratefully appreciate it, I do not at this moment congratulate myself upon the distinguished honor which has been conferred upon me, because my mind is full of an anxious desire to perform well the part which has been assigned to me. Nor do I at this moment forget that the rights and interests of more than fifty millions of my fellow citizens are involved in one effort to gain the Democratic supremacy. I am a Democrat because I believe truth lies at the foundation of Democracy. I have kept the faith because I believe if rightly and fairly administered and applied, Democratic doctrines and measures will insure the happiness, contentment and prosperity of the people. We go forth, not merely to gain a partisan advantage, but pledged to give to those who trust us the utmost benefits and an honest administration of national affairs. I shall soon signify in the usual formal manner my acceptance of the nomination which has been tendered to me. In the meantime I gladly greet you all as co-workers in a noble cause.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—A reception was tendered to the returned delegates from the Democratic national convention this evening. It was preceded by a torchlight parade of all the Democratic campaign clubs in full uniform. The line was over five miles long, and the streets were crowded with people who gave vent to cheers for Cleveland and Hendricks, in which the clubs in the procession joined. At Baur Brith hall there were speeches of welcome by Judge A. Craig and addresses by other prominent Democrats.

PARIS, July 29.—Figaro to-day, states that Hartmann the notorious Nihilist implicated in the assassination of the Czar Alexander II, has committed suicide. He was starving and ended his misery by taking poison.

SANTA BARBARA, July 29.—There was a slight shock of earthquake here this morning, about three o'clock. The vibrations were from north to south.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—At a meeting of the Board of Health to-day, it was decided as a precaution against the invasion of cholera or yellow fever, to make a house-to-house inspection of the sanitary condition of the city. It was also resolved that ships bringing to this port patients affected with contagious and infectious diseases, shall be liable to maintenance of them while at hospitals.

Wilfred B. Chapman, consul of Belgium, has issued a circular informing merchants that a universal exposition will be opened at Antwerp, May 24, 1885.

HAVANA, July 29.—The regular troops quartered at Puerto Principe, not having been paid for a long time and credit being refused them went to stores and forcibly supplied themselves with provisions, this fact having been telegraphed to the Captain General he sent for Director General of the treasury who declared the only disposable money of the Government on the island was thirty thousand dollars at Vilta Clara which was at once ordered by telegraph to Havana and thence remitted to Puerto Principe. The Spanish war steamer Concepcion had received from Madrid, sailing orders but there being no funds with which to pay her crew she could not leave. Meanwhile the crew are dying of yellow fever. Up to to-day sixteen men have fallen victims, among them two midshipmen one a nephew of General Beaumont (Segundo Capo.) The Director General of the Treasury has asked a well known banker T. M. Borges for a loan of $100,000 and was refused.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—The Examiner's Albuquerque, N. M., special says: The great bridge over the Colorado river at the Needles, on the Atlantic & Pacific railroad, has been completed. All trains are running through.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—There was a formal opening of the Stanford Kindergarten rooms to-day. This school was founded with the $5,000 donated by Mrs. Leland Stanford and is under the charge of Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper.

Trouble on the Border.

[Epitaph.]

The hanging of the Mexican at the south end of the Huachucas on the 8th instant is likely to cause considerable more trouble in that vicinity, as the Mexicans are thoroughly aroused and bent on having revenge. James Henley, of Charleston, who had been stopping at Bradshaw and Campini's ranch, near the scene of the hanging, on Saturday last went with Joe Campini to the mescal camp, across the line in Sonora, thinking to create a better feeling and convince the Mexicans that the settlers in the Huachucas had nothing to do with the outrage, which is undoubtedly the case. They found twelve Mexicans and Indians armed with rifles, which they kept conveniently at hand, and talked pleasantly and took several drinks together. The Mexicans claimed to know who had done the hanging, and threatened vengeance. Two brothers and the father of the boy who was hanged were in the camp, and naturally they were loudest in their threats. There seemed to be no feeling against Henley and Campini, however, and after purchasing three bottles of Mescal they bid the Mexicans "Adios" and departed. Before leaving they discovered that several of the men had left the camp, but everything having passed off so pleasantly the suspicions of the Americans were not aroused. After riding a mile and a half they met one of the Mexicans, who asked them for a drink of mescal, which was given him, and the pair rode on. They had not gone a hundred and fifty yards before they heard the whistle of a bullet and the report of a gun, and then several more shots followed. Looking around they saw the Mexican whom they had just given a drink in the act of firing. Henley pulled his Winchester and emptied it at the Mexican, who sought the seclusion of a tree. In the meantime Campini tried to flank the Yaqui and discovered another. Campini also emptied his gun, and the two Americans returned to the ranch without knowing what damage they had done, neither receiving a scratch. The tactics observed by the Mexicans was that of the Apaches, and is not likely to do their cause any good. The Americans as a class deplore the hanging of the Mexican boy and will aid in bring to justice the men who committed the crime, but the attempt to take revenge on any American who passes that way is likely to end in the death of ten Mexicans where one American suffers.

"Facts are stubborn things," and sufferers from chills and fever generally find their complaint a very stubborn fact until they commence the use of Ayer's Ague Cure. That medicine eradicates the noxious poison from the system and invariably cures even the worst cases.

Judge Meyer has been very busy today with cases of minor offences in which but little public interest is manifest.

Territorial Topics.

[Globe Chronicle.]

The new mail line from Tucson to Riverside brings us the Tucson papers twelve hours sooner.

A band of about 1,000 stock cattle passed through town Thursday on their way to John Slaughter's ranch on the San Pedro.

Sam Trout was severely hurt yesterday by the falling of the elevator in Kellner's store. His injuries are painful, but not serious.

The Chinaman who was accidentally shot last week at McMillen during a quarrel between Joseph Flannery and another man, died on last Sunday. Flannery was brought to Globe and lodged in jail.

A force of men have been sent up to Pioneer by Superintendent Hellings to tear down the machinery of the five-stamp mill and move it down to the Casa Grande district, where it will be re-set and put up with five additional stamps to work Vekol ore.

Mr. C. S. Taylor has returned from his trip to Mineral creek. He thinks it is one of the richest copper districts in the country. The Ray Copper Company's concentrators will probably be working by the first of August. D. H. Snyder is doing good work on his Monarch claim and developing it in fine style.

[Tombstone Epitaph.]

Judge Pinney is rusticating at Albany, N. Y., where he hopes to remain until September.

J. B. Ayers, of Charleston, has commenced suit in the district court against the T. M. & M. Co. on forty-four unpaid checks amounting to about $3,000.

A. H. Stebbins and W. K. Meade, delegates respectively to the Republican and Democratic national conventions, returned Saturday from the east. They both voted and worked for successful candidates, and each expresses confidence that his man will be elected.

The prospects for Tombstone look decidedly brighter. There is a better feeling among business man than there has been for three months. All on account of a handful of men starting to work in the mines. Before the end of the year we will have a better camp than ever.

[Prescott Miner.]

Wm. H. Thompson, well and favorably known to the sporting fraternity of Prescott, is reported to have been found dead in his room in Los Angeles a few days ago.

Hon. M. Van Arman has addressed a communication to the Secretary of State calling his attention to the absence of any quarantine on the border line between this Territory and Mexico, and his inability to establish any in the absence of any direct statutory law authorizing him to do so. In conclusion Secretary Van Arman urged that some immediate action be taken by the national government to establish a quarantine of some description against the yellow fever now said to be prevalent in Sonora.

[Prescott Journal.]

Governor R. C. Powers, of Gila Bend, is in town.

It begins to look as if our Republican citizens will have to run a carpet-bagger for congress.—Courier. It begins to look as if your Republican fellow citizens will elect a delegate to congress without asking any advice from Democratic sources.

[Epitaph.]

Colonel Morgan Morgan, Jr., returned from Mexico to-day, having succeeded in recovering only a dozen of the eighty head of stock stolen from him. On this, his second trip, he has discovered that the Sonora authorities paid much more respect to him than on the first trip. Some one had evidently been putting a flea in their ear.

[Benson Herald.]

The miners of Bisbee sent $700 to the miners' union of Tombstone last pay day.

It is reported that a rich find has been made about 18 miles north from here in the Yellowstone district. It is said that ore has been found there assaying $2,800 to the ton. We hope it is so.

Goodrich Brothers, Ben and Briggs, have disposed of all their cattle ranging on the South Pass ranch, to Lyle and Sanderson, for $25 per head, including everything that walks. They will probably deliver 600 head.

Final county is the "boss" of the Territory. No debt; $40,000 in the treasury, and more taxes near at hand. A remarkable showing for a county of such limited territory, and hang up evidence that there is a lot of mismanagement in every other county in Arizona.

[Clifton Clarion.]

Harvesting is about over in the Gila valley.

For the week ending Saturday, July 19, 1884, the Arizona Copper Company shipped 212,400 pounds of black copper.

Three water jacket furnaces are constantly kept in blast by the Arizona Copper Company in Clifton. The combined furnaces consume on an average 180 tons of ore every 24 hours. In order to get down the required amount of ore the inclines at the Longfellow and Metcalf mines and the Coronado railroad are kept very busy. It is the intention to put another train on this road soon. At present engineer Arbuckle makes four trips per day, two of them to the end of the road, and all as far as the Metcalf. Since the new engine, the Jamieson, has been put on the road he is hauling a train of fourteen cars.

[Prescott Miner.]

John Moon, a Kirkland granger, has re-inforced his large herd of cattle by bringing 250 fine Sonora beeves with him from Mexico, with which he passed through town a few days ago to place in the above already over-stocked locality.

Farmers in the valleys to the west of Prescott report a scarcity of rain this summer and predict a drouth similar to that of a few years ago. Most all kind of grains and vegetables are later this year than ever before in maturing, and with the exception of a few who are fortunate enough to have a bounteous supply of water to irrigate with, a total failure of everything to the dry rancher is predicted.

Since the introduction of carp into the waters of Kirkland Creek, some two years ago, it is noticed that their culture has not been such a failure as was predicted by some, but on the contrary many thousands, from the few hundred that were placed there by Mr. Garside, can now be noticed in the streams. It is also the intention of the residents of this valley to stock its waters with the cat species next spring and bring them to our market regularly for use.

Halted by Herders.

Gov. Sheblon received a telegram last night from Mr. M. C. McGough at Silver City, requesting his excellency to help him out of a difficulty. It appears that he has on the drive through Grant county 1,100 head of Texas cattle, some of which are supposed to be afflicted with Texas fever, and the stockmen of that section have stopped the herd and decline to let it be driven farther. It will be remembered that Judge Bristol recently granted a permanent injuction prohibiting the driving of diseased stock through that part of the Territory, and by authority of this instrument the cattle men are now acting. The governor answered the dispatch this morning in these words: "Your question is one for the courts to decide. I can not interfere. The act passed last winter is not in force, but you may be amenable to the principles of the common law."—Santa Fe Review.

Private.

If your hat does not fit any morning after being to lodge the night before or if you are oppressed from over-eating or drinking, step into Yorba's and get a bottle of California Fruit Salt; follow the directions and you will be as good as ever. d-mon-w

AGRICULTURAL.

An Observer's Views Upon the Water Question.

EDITOR CITIZEN: The "water question" has for some time occupied the public mind, and opinions so different and divergent one from the other have been given, that I feel compelled to say a word about it, the more so as I am justified in speaking about the matter, having at the request of several farmers examined the premises—the "tomas de agua," "puertas and compuertas," "tapones," etc., which are the technical expressions of the Mexican farmer for "heads of water," "sluices," etc.

I had occasion to ask Mr. Dalton for some water for the purpose of irrigating two fields pertaining to Alejandro Molina. I went to Mr. Dalton's residence on Sunday morning, July 13th, for that purpose, was very courteously received by him, and he immediately proceeded to show me the map of the fields, together with his memoranda, and proved to me that the same fields had received their share of water on the 7th of that same month. He further stated that the parties interested had been notified to be ready for irrigation. Upon asking these parties they acknowledged such to have been a fact, but that somebody had cut the water off above, and they claimed that the "water boss" should go along with the water to the field which which was to be irrigated.

Now, Mr. Editor, this is an assumption that has no right, no reason, no precedent. If we consider the small amount of remuneration paid the "Juez de Agua" (water boss) who, in order to respond to the multifarious and by no means easy duties of his position needs an assistant, and furthermore receives his pay in such small amounts as twenty-five, fifty and seventy-five cents on account of a total due of $1.50; it is no wonder that Mr. Dalton resigned. He proved on the above mentioned occasion not only to me but to others that he did his best and nobody can do more.

Mr. Holt has now been elected to the position Mr. Dalton resigned and I know Mr. Holt will give his best judgment and entire energy (which we all know to be superior in these matters) to the arduous duties of water-boss. From the first it was established as a rule that the gardens should have the preference; this as a principle is nothing but right; however, during the last two years so many gardens have been established in the southern part of the valley, that the northern part cannot receive any water at all, and in consequence hard working laborers north of the Hospital lands see their crops of beans, melons, squashes, chili, etc., perish before their eyes.

Could a little water be spared from those gardens to irrigate say, once more, these lower fields?

Much has been said about the water company absorbing a great deal of the precious element which on that account the farmer must miss. I do not know about that, but think that the benefit derived from said water company by the whole population will annul that claim.

The great fault lies in this: That when the water-boss after notifying a certain party that on such a day said party's field will receive the allotted quantity of water, this party either has a saint's day, or other diversion and therefore is robbed of it by some party cutting off his water above.

I am convinced that there is not water enough in the latter part of the summer for all the gardens and fields, but by judicious and honest use there can be obtained by each particular party much more than they have had.

Do not complain of, but pity the water-boss, in these times.

SPRING.

School Trustees.

The nomination of the school trustees last evening shows the ludicrous position in which the committee of the Taxpayers and Citizens are placed. H. S. Stevens is President and C. B. Sessions is a member of the same political association. Under the circumstances what else can they do but endorse themselves? The action of the mass meeting under the auspicies of the taxpayers and citizens' association show that in a multitude of counsellors confusion arises. H. S. Stevens and C. B. Sessions are both of them perfectly competent and will be thoroughly honest in the performance of their duties, but as their duties will be principally in connection with the accepting and finishing of the new school building, their relations with the retiring school board, contractor, etc., are such that they will be placed, to say the least, in a false position. H. S. Stevens is one of the bondsman for the contractor; and should he refuse to accept the building until it was put in thorough repair, and should the contractor refuse to put it in the condition required by the board, suit would have to be brought against his bondsmen, and we would have the spectacle of H. S. Stevens as a member of the board of trustees, suing himself as one of the bondsmen of the contractor. C. B. Sessions is a business rival of one of the retiring members and his actions should they have the effect of injuring the outgoing member, would be ascribed to personal motives. It is also unfair to bring in the fair sex at the present time. We have no right to ask the ladies to help us until we have cleaned up the present muddle. At the risk of being thought egotistical, I will resolve myself into a mass meeting of one and nominate a ticket that I defy the committee of censors to find fault with and should the gentlemen named allow their names to be used they cannot be beaten. My nominees for the position are C. O. Brown,