# WEEKLY CITIZEN.

SATURDAY, - - SEPT. 25, 1886


THE Territorial convention has acted with good judgment in making their nominations. The fact that the selection of Col. C. C. Bean was plainly foreshadowed, does not detract from the distinguished honor and confidence in him expressed through the unanimous voice of the convention in giving him the nomination by acclamation. He starts out upon the campaign with the prestige of having broken the solid democratic phalanx two years ago and brought a brilliant victory where defeat seemed certain; and the blush of victory, reviving at the present time, will give to our standard bearer many advantages over one who is a comparative stranger to the people and begins with even chances. There is no official act of Col. Bean that can be shaken in gory hideousness into his face in the bitterness of a political campaign; but his well-earned laurels will shine with greater lustre the more carefully his record is searched. His old-time popularity among those who have never asked in vain for something out of his not abundant store of worldly wealth to aid them in prospecting the hills for precious metals, at a time when no other motive than pure goodness of heart could be ascribed, will still bear to him the good efforts and services of nearly every prospector with whom he has come in contact, and they will vote for him solidly. He has always been a personal friend of every toiler in the rugged hills or productive valleys of Arizona, and to-day he would as proudly take the humblest citizen of Arizona by the hand and show to him the utmost courtesy and consideration in the nation's capital, as he would its most honored son. He is a broad man in his conception of men and things, and has shown to the people of Arizona that he has been awake to their demands and has never faltered in any duty imposed upon him, however onerous or burdensome. He is a man of the people, and yet one who graces the most refined and distinguished social or official circles, and our people will do themselves honor by giving to him a rousing and overwhelming vote at the approaching election.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction, the nomination of Hon. Thomas Cordis was a merited compliment to that gentleman and it was worthily bestowed. Mr. Cordis is a gentleman possessing every qualification, and he is free from every political and other entanglement, and will enter upon the campaign with a pure record, unblemished reputation and a zealous endeavor to secure the favors of the voters solely upon his merits. His acquaintance with the people is very extended, and reaches over a span of many years. If elected he will carefully and conscientiously guard the educational interests of the territory and take an especial pride in placing them upon the highest possible plane of excellence.

For Joint-Councilman, the Southern District selected Mr. B. S. Coffman, of Tombstone. Mr. Coffman, is a mining man and is well known in Nevada among the former residents of that state. He has mining interests in Cochise county and also superintends the Waterville mill. He is in easy circumstances and very reluctantly consented to allow his name to go before the convention, but having done so, he will make a vigorous campaign and acquaint himself with the people and their wants. He is a strong candidate and is bound to win.

The northern district delegates have selected Hon. W. H. Hardy, of Mohave county, for joint councilman. Mr. Hardy's honorable career during his long residence in Arizona entitles him to the respect and esteem of the people of his district, regardless of politics. He is one of the early pioneers of the territory and has done good work in hewing the way for civilization. It is a good selection and one that does credit to the judgment of the delegates.

The whole work of the convention is good, and the platform of principles adopted is a strong declaration of sound, broad and republican doctrines.

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TO-DAY the Mahomet of Wall street will come down from the mountain and resume his throne and sceptre. He returns with the autumnal equinox and is welcomed as a companion disaster. He will now relieve divine providence of the guidance and care of the country and retire him to a temporary obscurity, with thanks for having performed his duties to the best of his ability, even though they fell short of the executive's expectations when he reposed the special trust in him. Grover is returning and all is well—particularly his mother-in-law.

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### For County Recorder.

County Recorder A. B. Sampson is a candidate for re-election. After having been elected, two years ago, by a vote largely in excess of that of any other candidate, the legislature made the office a salaried one and cut off the system of generous fees which had made the office such a profitable one. Notwithstanding this curtailment of revenue, Mr. Sampson did not relax his efforts to keep the work of the office up close, but employed at his own expense competent assistants regardless of the profitable laxity the law undoubtedly permitted. The result is, the office has been conducted with an efficiency and system heretofore unattained, and to-day it is one of the best regulated public offices in the territory. The voters of Pima county appreciate the faithful services of such an official, and they may be relied upon to attest their gratefulness by re-electing him to the office of County Recorder by even an increased majority. He is a gentlemen of unexceptional personal character, strict integrity, and unexcelled qualifications, and upon this happy and rare combination of excellent qualities there should be no hesitation in any elector voting for him.

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### Fun in Yavapai.

There was a happy vein of humor pervading the county democratic convention of Yavapia county, and the committee on resolutions perpetrated a huge joke by securing the passage of the follow Pickwickian resolution in their platform. It is a mon-Strauss joke:

"We commend also the wisdom of the territorial convention in selecting Charles M. Strauss as a candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction. A man of ripe scholarship, unyielding integrity and unblemished character, he will use official position for the benefit of the people and for the advancement of the public schools of the Territory."

### THY STILL WORM.

Universal as the sun,
Thy little wimpling channels run,
Thy magic power stoppeth none,
Mean or great.
The good or ill that thou has done,
All feel thy weight.
I wouldna curse the malt you still,
Nor would I change the place you fill,
If I had the power I've not the will,
To make old new,
Thou raised us off on fortunes hill,
When things look'd blue,
Some starve their mouth and feast their een,
Which gratifies an irksome spleen,
They criticise on what they've seen
In the sublime,
We wouldna cousin'd with the king
Just at that time.
In wit and song, as happy's clowns,
Thy moistening magic made its rounds
Till friendship flourished where old wounds
Once had been:
Our souls had swelled beyond the bounds
Of human ken,
You and I has long been friends;
It grieves me much to see thy fiends
You've gave a lift, resort to crimes,
And steal your label,
With color'd drugs make all pale kinds,
Sure's Cain slew Abel.
Farewell, old worm, I fear you're gone,
Such smoothy cunning impostors use
With trick, with law, with threats there's none
Could e'er thee face,
Until earth's scum your business ran
And brought disgrace.
Now though I get the gripes or chills,
There's places yet—I know them well—
Where I could get free the pure still
Nor touch my wallet,
Outside of that I'd send a bullet through my skull
Ere I'd wet my gullet.

JOHN LAMBIE.

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### Buried Treasures.

(Socorro Bulletin.)

In August, 1680, the Pueblo Indians and their more savage allies, in a combined movement, drove the Spanish settlers from Santa Fe and other points in the northern portion of this territory from their homes. At the same time the missions throughout New Mexico were destroyed, and the Franciscan and other Monks slaughtered whenever they fell into the hands of their merciless enemies, as were also the natives who had embraced the Christian religion and refused to become apostates. The refugees from Santa Fe and other points north, when but a few miles from Socorro, were so sorely pressed that they were about to succumb to their savage foe, when a large body of armed men from this point came to their rescue, and defeated the rebels. The united Spanish forces retreated to Socorro, then known as the Mission of San Miguel. The poor hunted Spaniards, finding no other means of testifying their gratitude, named the place "Socorro," which means succor of relief—a name it has ever since borne, though the parish continues to be known as that of San Miguel.

Accessions to the population of Socorro continued to arrive rapidly from the various missions which had been destroyed and depopulated by the insurgent Pueblos, and this great increase in their number made sad havoc with the supply of provisions in the place, and as the crops in the vicinity had been destroyed, it soon became evident that the town would sooner or later have to be abandoned by its brave defenders. Another danger also menaced the place, in the form of a rapid concentration of Indian forces, who, having devastated the other settlements, were rapidly surrounding Socorro, and would soon present such an overwhelming superiority in numbers that retreat on the part of the people of this city would be impossible. As these facts became more apparent, a council was called, which resulted in a decision to withdraw from the place during the night and retreat to El Paso. No sooner was this decided upon than it was rapidly put into execution, and the church treasurers, consecrated bells and church ornaments, as well as much private treasure, under heavy escort, was conveyed to a point within the present city limits, and in the dead of night were buried.

The evacuation of Socorro took place quietly, and when the sun arose the savages entered the place, plundered what was left and set fire to the town. The gallant inhabitants escaped to El Paso and Socorro remained in its abandonment and solitude until the year 1816, when it was reoccupied principally by settlers from Belen, La Joya and other points above. Twenty-five years ago a Mr. S. Vrain made some efforts to recover the treasures which had been buried so long, but failed. There is no doubt whatever as to the fact of this cache having been made, and sooner or later some one more lucky than the others will stumble upon this wealth by accident, or as the result of systematic search. This will add several pages to the church records, which will no doubt be recovered at the same time and throw light on the history of this part of the territory which is now wrapped in mystery and oblivion.

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### Warum Darum.

The grandmother has sent the following price list and ordered me to sell cheap before I go up the San Pedro again:

Armour's Packing company, Kansas City, sugar cured ham, 17 cents per pound.
Ditto bacon, 15 cents.
Ditto shoulder, 12½ cents.
Lard, 11 cents.
Ten thousand pounds boneless ham, 17 cents.
Pigs' feet, half-barrels, $7.50.
Pickled tripe half-barrels, $7.50.
Extra S. C. breakfast bacon, 12 cents.
Imported Swiss cheese, 32 cents.
New York cream cheese, 20 cents.
Limburger cheese, 25 cents.
California cheese, 15 cents.
Golden Syrup, 5 gal, best, $3.50.
Olive oil, per gallon, $2.15.
Wine vinegar, per gallon, 25 cents.
Mackerel, No. 1, per kit, $2.25.
Immersed Holland herring, 6 for 25 cents.
Holland herring, Milchner, 4 for 25 cents.
Russian sardelles, per ℔ 15 cents.
Salt sardelles, 15 cents per ℔.
French sardines, per doz. $2.00
Pepper hash, per ℔, 5 cents.
Stuffed peppers, per ℔, 10 cents.
Sauer Kraut, per ℔, 6 cents.
Vinegar pickles, per gal., 60 cents.
German pickles, per gal., 50 cents.
Queen olives, 30 cents.
Worcestershire sauce, per gal., $1.30.
Tomato catsup, per gal, 90 cents.
Smoked herring, per box, 70 cents.
Smoked blosters, 5 for 10 cents.
Every article not enumerated above, 10 per cent below cost prices.

All orders promptly filled and goods delivered free of charge—to save the country.

tf JOSEPH DURN.

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To our Friends, The Public, And whom may concern:

We, the undersigned "Smith Brothers," Practical Undertakers and Professional Embalmers, are now prepared to furnish the best work and the best goods in our line at as low prices as the lowest. Will not be undersold by anybody. Bodies embalmed at a low figure or temporarily preserved for any length of time desired at a trifling expense.

Our Father is known both east and West as one of the oldest and best of Undertakers and Embalmers. There is any amount of references given and work guaranteed or money refunded. A share of the patronage respectfully solicited.

E. J. SMITH, JR.
1m G. W. SMITH.

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### Wanted.

Horses to pasture, of any number. I have about 170 acres of excellent green pasturage, with plenty of running water; have a good man to look after the stock. Price, single horse, $2.50 per month. Special arrangements can be made for government horses in large lots. Apply to THEO. L. SCHULTZ,
Pennington St.

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### Courting Among the Piutes.

(For the Citizen.)

When a girl pertaining to the tribe of the Piute Indians arrives at a marriageable age she makes her "debut" in "society." Until now she has been under the control of her grandmother. This old lady of whom it is supposed that years have brought her wisdom, instructs the girl in the domestic duties and the secrets of married life.

Two old female relatives now take charge of the latter keeping her for the period of twenty-five days in a "tipi" (small wigwam) During this period she is made to perform the different kinds of manual labor, in order to strengthen her bodily faculties; this exercise consists mainly in the piling up of wood; three times a day, in the morning, noon and evening she is made to pile up five heaps of a goodly size, taking a bath in the river at the close of every fifth day. At the end of this period she presents her elderly companions with her wearing apparel and returns to the wigwam of her parents. This is her "debut" and everybody knows now that she is ready for marriage. A pretty, well formed girl has, of course, a great many admirers and is as much sought for in her "circle" as a dazzling New York belle in the salons of the metropolis. But how different the two styles of courting! The strict separation of the young people of different sexes practiced among the Piutes presents great difficulties to the art of love-making; they have not even an opportunity to exchange a few words of innocent conversation, and still a Piute girl will soon perceive if a young man of her tribe harbors tender feelings for her. He excites her admiration by bold equestrian feats, by displays of his marksmanship with the bow or other athletic sports; he will ride by her wigwam again and again at a breakneck speed and by all these manoeuvers attracts her attention and although he never speaks a word, intimates the fact that his heart is full of burning love. But this is not all his courting. At night when all have retired to their wigwams, the love sick swain arises from his couch of skins and cry leaves and wends his steps to the tent of his beloved.

This tent has the form of a cone, and the inmates lie with their feet towards the fire in the center of its base and with their heads towards the enclosure. It is however expected of the girl's grandmother, who lies nearest to the former, that she should slumber but lightly. She allows the young man to sit awhile near the head of the sleeping girl, whom he is not allowed to touch (a heavy penalty being attached to any such breach of Piute etiquette). At last the grandmother awakes the girl and orders her to lie down by her mother. The young man then leaves the tent without speaking a word.

In the following nights he returns, and during the whole time of his courtship he is treated by the girl's relatives as a complete stranger, no matter how familiar he may have been formerly with his sweetheart's brothers or other members of the family. He is now not only never invited but not even noticed. If the girl does not favor the young man's suit, she informs her grandmother of that fact and when the lover returns at night, the old lady arises, takes a handful of hot ashes from the fire and throws them into the unfortunate suitor's face. That means, "It's no go." Should he persist in his attentions, he is treated by father and brothers of the girl at every visit he may make, with hot ashes, water and sundry well applied strokes from long switches. Cases have occurred when young Indians have persisted in their love making in spite of this cruel treatment and by their very endurance have obtained the desired end. If, however, the girl returns the affections of the youth, her grandmother informs her father thereof. On the next nightly visit the parent takes a hold of the young brave, awakes the whole family and asks him in the presence of all the members if he loves the girl and if he promises to take care of her. Everything being satisfactory, the two young people are from this moment on considered as betrothed, but still not allowed to speak together.

The wedding day is now appointed and a grand gastronomic feast prepared. The relatives of the girl, she and her future lord are seated around the camp fire, the betrothed near each other. The eatables are brought in handsome wicker baskets. The bride has carefully prepared a basketful of delicacies for the bridegroom, and while she presents it to him he takes hold of her right hand with his right, while with his left hand he takes the basket. This is the wedding ceremony. The father of the girl now pronounces them man and wife and they retire to the young brave's wigwam, a wedded pair.

J. A. SPRING.

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### Prompt Reform of Bodily Evils.

The prompt reform of those bodily evils, enfeebled digestion, incomplete assimilation, inactivity of the liver, kidneys and bladder, as well as the nervous symptoms which these ailments are especially prone to beget, is always accomplished by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine accredited by physicians, pronounced pure by analysis, and eminently wholesome and agreeable. Surely such a restorative is preferable to unpalatable and indigestible mineral drugs and unauncionted nostrums. The nation at large assuredly thinks so, judging by the unprecedented demand for the article from Maine to the Pacific, a demand now supplemented by immense orders for it received from tropical America, Mexico, the British and Spanish Colonial possessions, and elsewhere. Both at home and abroad it is recognized as a standard remedy and preventive, the decisiveness of its effects recommending it everywhere.

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### Murder In Tombstone.

Wilson Douglass was talking with a man named Linston about a mine which they had been going out to work together when he suddenly struck Linston three times with his rifle and then stepping back shot him through the breast just above the heart. Linston's wife and child were beside him at the time. The wounded man only lived for a few hours. The murderer was arrested.—Epitaph.

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### For Sale Cheap.

A house of 5 rooms in Buell's addition. Will take half cash and half in cattle. For particulars address B. D. Tucson Arizona. tf.

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### To The Depot.

The Herdic coach now makes regular trips from the Southern Pacific railroad depot, through Pennington, Main, Meyer Camp and Congress streets to the San Xavier hotel, every day. Fare, 10 cents; three tickets for 25 cents. *

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Bain's farm, freight and spring wagons, the best and cheapest for Arizona. STEVENS & HUGHES.

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### An Important Lawsuit.

Some time pas ta party ordered a bill of goods of one of our merchants, the goods not being as represented were returned and payment refused, hence a lawsuit. Now all of you country merchants can avoid all this by ordering your goods from Sam Drachman, who guarantees all he sells, and if not as represented can be returned to him at his own expense. Fairer than this no one can act. So give Sam a trial. *

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### To Hotel Keepers

To rent, the Delmonico hotel, at Nogales, right opposite the depot. Furniture for sale. Apply Eugene Wolff, Nogales. 10d

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Young or middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility, loss of memory, premature old age, as the result of bad habits, should send 10 cents in stamps for illustrated book offering sure means of cure. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

"The Slough of Despondency"

in which you are wallowing, on account of some of those diseases peculiar to you, madame, and which have robbed you of the rosy hue of health, and made life a burden to you, you can easily get out of. Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will free you from all such troubles, and soon recall the rose-tint of health to your cheek, and the elasticity to your step. It is a most perfect specific for all the weaknesses and irregularities peculiar to your sex. It cures ulceration, displacements, "internal fever," bearing-down sensations, and corrects all unnatural discharges. By druggists.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures when every other so-called remedy fails.


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### The Narrow Gauge Railroad.

Judge W. H. Culver, in charge of the construction work of the Tucson and Globe Narrow Gauge railroad, has been in town for some days in the interests of his road and is pleased to find our citizens favorably disposed toward in company. Mr. Culver is fully informed as to the resources of Gila county, and this district in particular, and confident that the road, when completed to Globe will prove a financial success. Eleven miles of track have been laid in Pima county, and thirty miles of grading done. A contract for grading twenty miles more will soon be let, which will bring them up to the San Pedro river. The surveying party, after reaching Blair's ranch on the south side of Pinal mountain, was forced to suspend work, on account of the rough country through which the line will pass, until a pack train for the use of the party can be secured. The work of locating a route from Blair's to Globe will be undertaken immediately after the 25th inst., beginning, probably, at this end. Track laying at the rate of a mile and a quarter a day, will be resumed as soon as iron, delayed by washouts, is received. By their energetic prosecution of the work in hand the Narrow Gauge company, gives assurance of its honesty of purpose.—Silver Belt.

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### Board of Supervisors.

[OFFICIAL.]

TUCSON, A. T. Sept 21, 1886.

The Board met in special session pursuant to adjournment at 11 o'clock, a. m. this day.

Present: J. S. Mansfeld, Chairman; J. C. Handy, Member; R. R. Richardson Member; Fred G. Hughes, Ex-Officio Clerk.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A communication from A. Baldwin justice of the peace at Hardshaw was then read, tendering his resignation as justice of the peace, and also enclosing a petition from citizens of Hardshaw for the appointment of Joseph R. Fryer.

On motion the resignation of A. Baldwin was accepted, and Mr. Joseph R. Fryer was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned thereby, to take effect from and after the filing of his official bond.

On motion Mr. Alex. N. Childs was appointed registering officer at Washington Camp, vice W. E. Hensley, who is absent from the precinct, and not likely to return in time to perform the duties for which he was appointed.

A communication from W. D. Fenter in regard to tax levy was read and referred to the district attorney.

A communication from Gustave Cox, surveyor, offering to make a map for the city was read and offer rejected on the grounds that the map is not necessary.

A communication was then read from T. F. Pegg, justice of the peace at Greaterville, asking information how to collect an old fine from the sureties of the same, the clerk was instructed to give him the desired information.

On motion the Board adjourned to meet September 28, 1886, at 11 o'clock a. m.

J. S. MANSFELD, Chairman.

Attest;
Fred G. Hughes Ex-Officio Clerk.

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We have no idea of advertising our business. Everybody knows we keep bakery, tea, coffee, and milk, lunch house, ice cream Saturdays and Sundays, dwelling houses furnished or unfurnished as you wish, best houses and cheapest rents in Tucson, butter, eggs, produce, fruits, nuts, candies, and cigars. No go, Mr. Printer, can't patronize you. Can sell them on time if you wish, perhaps for cash. Bread, cakes, pies, nuts, soap, tobacco, candles, houses to rent, doughnuts, rice, matches, coffee, canned fruit, honey, potatoes, oysters, crackers, eggs, beans, cheese, Royal Baking Powder, chocolate, molasses, oat meal, pepper, pickles, hay, bread, cakes and pies delivered every day. Sam does that; stop him if you want any. Go away, I will not advertise a ——; nothing in it. No. 224 Congress street.

P. S. Don't forget dwelling houses, for rent every day.

No ad., no.


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### Notice to Whom it may Concern.

Just received and will continue to receive the celebrated Lexington creamery butter. This creamery and the Elgin are justly celebrated throughout the country for the purity and excellence of their goods. Price 45 cents per pound net weight.

Will continue to receive daily fresh farm butter and eggs, price 25cts and guaranteed fresh.

Also the celebrated Russet apple cider from Motts Brockville, New York; price 25cts, a bottle.

At Gen. Allen's, 7 and 9 Church St. two doors north of CITIZEN office.

Aug. 13 1m.

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### Anheuser-Busch Lager Beer.

The grandmother has sent an order for Col. Durr not to sell Lemp's beer for $2.50 per dozen, but to sell only the world-renowned, celebrated Anheuser-Busch beer, ice cold, at $2.50 per dozen or 25 cents per bottle. Delivered to any part of the city without extra charge Warum, Darum.

tf. JOSEPH DURN.

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### Oysters

Fresh oysters, clam chowder, plenty of them, open all night, at the Saddle Rock Oyster House, 205 Congress street.

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### For Sale.

A well established general merchandise store in the finest mining, agricultural and stock raising section in Pima county. Post office connected with store. Rent nominal. Capital required $5000.00. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply at this office. 1wk

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Don't forget Siewert's oyster stand at the Park; also always on hand cold lunches, ice cream, chocolate, coffee and cake. aug29tf

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Pocket cutlery, stationery of all kinds, smokers' articles, slates, ink mucilage, and all manner of notions can be found at A Olsen's on, Congress street.

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In tin ware, granite iron ware, glass ware and Crockery Pierce Ford under sells them all. t

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### Stock Ranch for Sale.

Plenty of running spring water through the year. The improvements consist of a neat adobe house 12x14 feet, one acre of ground under close fence, a 90 foot square corral, and a stall for calves. This very desirable ranch is situated about 10 miles from Globe. Apply to or address.

CHARLES SCHULTZ,
Globe, Gila Co., Arizona.

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## NICARAGUA'S CHARMS.

### COL. DONAN SOUNDS THE PRAISES OF THE MUSQUITO RESERVE.

**Tropical Trees and the Luscious Fruits Thereof—Cotton, Corn, Coffee and Sugar Cane—Honest and Truthful Natives—Growth of Trade—Climate.**

The pineapples we took on board at Bluefields, Escondido river, measured, some of them, twelve, sixteen and eighteen inches in length and weighed eight and ten pounds, and they are sold at about 45 cents a dozen, about the same as the small West India fruit, one being equal to from two to four. The charm to the visitor from this region is the wonderful forest foliage and the flowers. Nearly every tree bears flowers or fruit. The largest forest trees—the ceiba tree for instance—grows to the high of ninety or 100 feet, straight as an arrow and without a limb. At that hight from the ground it widens out to a vast parasol-shaped affair, literally covered with bunches of crimson, bell-shaped flowers. Out of one of these trees can be made a boat which will carry forty or fifty men. All their boats are made there of one piece.

TREES AND THEIR FRUIT.

I saw a great many mahogany boats from thirty to fifty feet in length, forty-six feet beam. The bread fruit tree grows everywhere. It is an immense tree, as large as the largest living oak in Florida, with green foliage. The bread fruit looks like small watermelons. It forms the principal portion of the food of the inhabitants, who usually split it open, put a piece of salt pork or other salt meat in it, and take it, and then eat it. One tree will supply a whole neighborhood with fruit. The tree that is pronounced the most beautiful is the mongo tree. It grows to an immense size, from twenty to fifty feet in circumference, and from seventy-five to 100 feet in height. It is an immense umbrella-shaped tree, with featherly-like foliage. One tree will bear 5,000 mangoes. The fruit is heart or kidney-shaped, and grows to the weight of one or two pounds each. Its flavor is that of all our best fruit combined—the plumb and grape and something of the pear. The cassira is a substitute for bread. The yam grows everywhere. It grows solid and is very different from that of this country. It is more like a root. The root is fifteen or twenty feet long. They break it up in pieces and sell it in sections.

The cocoanut palm abounds everywhere. One tree drops a nut every day in the year. It drops 300 a year. The banana produces a bunch a month every month in the year. It is perpetual in its growth. All they have got to do to cultivate it is to chop the brush and stick in the plant, and it needs no cultivation. It is the same with all their fruits. The sugar cane grows from twenty to twenty-five feet high. I was told that by the officials, and it produces 8,000 to 10,000 pounds to the acre. It never needs replacing, but grows just like clover. Cotton grows in the same way, reproducing itself. It becomes a perfect tree and bears a great amount of very fine fiber. Coffee grows abundantly, and Nicaragua coffee is among the best in the world. No finer coffee is provided anywhere. That country is preeminently a country of lazy people. One can live there as nearly without work as anywhere else. The people are very independent in spirit and only work when they feel like it. One strange thing is that the English language seems to be the coming language of all America. Spanish and English are spoken, but the whole business of the place is principally done in English.

BECOMING CONTAMINATED.

The people are all honest and truthful. I was told by Capt. J. C. Sargent, of Maine, who is the United States consul there, of an Indian who found a purse containing $600, and spent the whole day looking through the street for the man who lost it. Unfortunately, they are becoming a little contaminated by our high civilization. The American politicians who have got to going down there are damaging the character of the people very much. They are the most universally polite people I ever saw. Everybody salutes you, even the little negro boys, and if they have not got a hat they will pull at their hair. It is very amusing to hear them say good morning. They have a whining manner of drawing it out—Good m-o-r-n-i-n-g, s-a-h. All their costumes are of the very thinnest and lightest materials. Even the ladies are accustomed to array themselves in native simplicity. Physically they are a very fine race—indeed, the finest race being the Indians. Some of the women are superb in figure and handsome in features. In the town the population consists of negroes, Indians and every cross between these two and Spanish and English that they have got in from the United States.

They are all making money. There is not one there who is not making money. The fruit trade, which is just beginning, is destined to become of immense importance. The climate is of course warm. They have no winter, but you never really suffer from the heat. May and September are their worst months. I was down there in May, and all the time I wore the same clothes I have on now, except that I wore linen underclothes, but with that exception I made no difference between there and here in my clothing. The day from 10 o'clock until 4 is usually hot and not much work is done during those hours, but people do it who have to. Up to 10 o'clock the temperature is delightful, and at 4 o'clock a breeze rises every day. At nights you always sleep under blankets. You never think of sleeping without a blanket. While I was there I only saw two musquitoes, and gnats are unknown. They have no troublesome insects, but some times they have an invasion of fleas, brought in from other regions the country.—Col. Pat. Donan's Letter.

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**Use for the Younger Sons of Peers.**

Mr Romeike's latest proposal is that decayed unemployed gentlemen should be utilized for the purpose of an escort supply agency. The object of the agency would be to supply escorts to ladies who visit London, or who reside in London, but have no male friends upon whose time and courtesy they can make sufficient claim.

Mr. Romeike submits the following list of prices. Best quality. For 5 pound sterling daily, or 1 pound sterling per hour, we can offer the services of younger sons of peers, baronets, and military and naval officers. The escorts will be faultlessly dressed, by contract with a west end tailor. Decorations 50 per cent. extra. Then there are to be superfine escorts for 10 shillings daily, or 10 shillings per hour; lightened escorts for 7 shilling daily, or 2 shilling 6 pence an hour, and household for 1 shilling 6 pence an hour.—Pall Mall Gazette.

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**Good Health at the Capital.**

It has been stated that Washington is unhealthy, and this impression, which prevailed at the time of Garfield's sickness, still clings to the public mind. This is a mistake. The annual average death rate here is less than that of other cities, and taking the last four years for example it has been one per cent. less in 1,000 than that of Boston; four less per 1,000 than that of Richmond; eight less per 1,000 than that of New York, and eleven less per 1,000 than that of Charleston.—Cleveland Leader.

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Gen Fremont, who is now writing his memoirs, lives with his family in a comfortable house at Washington that overlooks the wooded grounds of the British Legation and the shrubbery of Dupont Circle. The home family consists of the General and Mrs. Fremont and their daughter. The two sons are married. One is in the navy, the other lives in Montana. The General dictates his memoirs and Mrs. Freemont acts as amanuensis. Then Miss Fremont with a type-writer transforms her mother's manuscript into neat, legible print. Gen. Fremont is now 74 years old, but scarcely looks 60. He is in excellent health.

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### For Sale Cheap.

A good team, buckboard and harness. Enquire at this office. 1w

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### Home-made Candies.

Pure, wholesome and delicious manufactured every afternoon at Rothschild's candy factory. tf.

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### Republican Central Committee.

There will be a meeting of the Republican County Central committee held at the republican headquarters on Monday Sept. 20th, at 7 o'clock p. m.

D. SNYDER,
Chairman pro tem.

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## CINQUEVALLI, THE JUGGLER.

**An Expert in Sleight-of-Hand Describes a Few of His Tricks.**

"Unless I am developing a new trick I seldom practice now. I am a juggler. I invent my own business. That is one of my difficulties. New tricks are copied. When I find that I have an imitator I invent something else. For instance, a thought came to me this morning, a trick with a cigar and a cigar-holder. I throw the cigar up and catch it in every position in the tube of the holder. I shall practice it a month, perhaps for an hour or two a day. I never give a trick without being so sure of it that I would bet a large sum against failure. Simple juggling, such as one does with balls, one could do blindfolded, so certain has the hand become. The hand follows the eye, but the hand is the more important of the two. Suppose I have half a dozen knives in the air, I propel one so as to give it a half turn, another a turn, a third a turn and a half, a fourth two turns, calculating the revolutions of each one as it falls through the air. Suppose one of them is falling horizontally, instead of vertically, then one gets out of the way and lets it fall to the ground.

"In teaching a beginner one sets him to work with one ball and one hand—the left. It is like teaching a child to read. He begins with A B C, then forms a word. So it is with the juggler's playthings. The left hand must be as facile and as sure as the right. If you let your pupil begin with the right hand it doubles the difficulty for the left hand. I make it a rule always to use for my tricks the ordinary articles of everyday life. It is more interesting to the public than elaborate apparatus. They can go home and try it themselves. I take a candle and a candle-stick, or two candles and two candlesticks, or put an umbrella and a stick through a number of aerial evolutions. I even use a washing-tub. It is often galling to the performer to know that the public do not understand the niceties and often the extreme difficulties of a trick. To give them a lesson one sometimes purposely breaks down once or twice just at the critical moment. Then the third time the applause is tremendous. As a matter of fact, one is certain to slip now and then. It is a very different thing performing in a room by daylight and before the fiery glare of footlights.

Perhaps my most difficult feat is the one I am doing every night just now with a knife and fork and raw potato. Simplicity again, you see. With the knife I cut the potato in two after keeping it up for some time, then catch the two halves, one on the knife, the other on the fork. That, now, was suggested to me one night at a supper where I was a guest. 'Give us something,' the host said; 'you can juggle with anything.' A knife and fork were on my plate, and a cooked potato. I was successful. It is the professional's most difficult task to find novelties. It is so with all of us in the show business. What is there left? I ask. Your insatiate public has had trained fleas and trained flies. There is nothing left. You ask me about training? Don't drink, and smoke as little as possible. It is difficult, but it is necessary. The eye and the hand are delicate organs."—Pall Mall Gazette Interview.

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**How Book Reviews Are Written.**

It would be hard to say how many conscienceless words are written about books every year in the daily newspapers of the United States. Certainly more book-reviews are written without conscience than without intelligence. If you have ever chanced to see a half-dozen out of the 200 or 300 "notices" which every book of importance receives, have you not sometimes wondered (if you have yourself read the book and formed an opinion upon it) how any one exercising the responsible function of critic could permit himself to write—as you find three out of the six do—around, above and below a book, in every fashion save straightforwardly, as if he had read it, and had some notions about it.

I say that more reviews are written without conscience than without intelligence; and if you will take pains to follow a new book only a little way on its journey through the hands of the reviewers you will agree with me. The hurried, driven, over-busy newspaper writer often does not read the books he writes about; and what he says regarding them when he comes to cook up the "notice," which is necessary to keep the good-will of the publisher sending the book, is not infrequently the result either of an impression caught from a hasty glance through the volume, from the opinion of a friend who has read it, or, least honest of all, from the criticism of some more faithful reviewer in another paper.—Tid-Bits.

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**The Cheerfulness of Crippled Men.**

"The cheerfulness of crippled men takes me off my feet. The other night I attended a little reception at which there were present a dozen or twenty old soldiers. Some of them had wooden legs, others had crooked legs or maimed legs, and there was in fact scarcely a whole-bodied man among them, and yet when the music took a martial turn all those old fellows insisted on dancing. It was the most remarkable performance I have ever seen, and for ten minutes a good many of us could not tell whether we were laughing or crying. But the boys seemed to enjoy it, and when their blood was up they were as reckless as a lot of romping lads and girls in attempting all the extraordinary capers incidental to a frolicsome dance."—Inter Ocean "Curbstone" Crayons.

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**The Dressing of Our Daughters.**

It is a pity that the princess of Wales, who has for so many years borne, and deservedly so, the reputation of being the best dressed woman in London, should bestow so little attention and taste on the dressing of her daughters. Anything more sombre and out of keeping with place and season than their costumes the other afternoon at the Greek theatre I have seldom seen; and the same remark would as aptly apply to their appearance at the opening of the colonial exhibition.—Cor. London World.

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**To the Old Tar's Consternation.**

Managing a sailing craft by a manual has its advantages and disadvantages. There is an old story of an inexperienced ship captain who undertook to "tack" according to ritual. Unfortunately a leaf blew over at a critical moment, and instead of forth instructions to "let go the anchor," of ordering the foreyard braced he shouted to the utter consternation of all the old tars.—The Argonaut.

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The recent session of the dominion parliament lasted sixty-four day, and 114 bills were passed, of which fifty-one emanated from the government.

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You can teach a child how to hate, but the heart teaches it how to love.

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The organic law of decency in human intercourse is clean speech.—Signor Max.

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A Pretty Woman's Secret.

Fear of discovery, when she resorts to false hair and dyes, is a source of constant anxiety to her. The very persons from whom she most desires to hide the waning of her charms are the ones most likely to make the discovery. But there is no reason why she should not regain and retain all the beauty of hair that was her pride in youth. Let her use AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and, not only will her hair cease to fall out, but a new growth will appear where the scalp has been denuded; and locks that are turning gray, or have actually grown white, will return to their pristine freshness and brilliance of color. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR cures

Hereditary Baldness.

GEORGE MAYER, *Flatonia, Texas*, was bald at 23 years of age, as his ancestors had been for several generations. One bottle of HAIR VIGOR started a growth of soft, downy hair all over his scalp, which soon became thick, long, and vigorous.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

is *not a dye*, but, by healthful stimulation of the roots and color glands, speedily restores to its original color hair that is

Turning Gray.

MRS. CATHERINE DEAMER, *Point of Rocks, Md.*, had her hair suddenly blanched by fright, during the late civil war. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR restored it to its natural color, and made it softer, glossier, and more abundant than it had been before.

Scalp Diseases

Which cause dryness, brittleness, and falling of the hair, dandruff, itching, and annoying sores, are all quickly cured by AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. It cured HERBERT BOYD, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, of intolerable Itching of the Scalp; J. N. CARTER, Jr., *Occoquan, Va.*, of Scald Head; MRS. D. V. S. LOVELACE, *Lorelaceville, Ky.*, of Tetter Sores; MISS BESSIE H. BEDLOE, *Burlington, Vt.*, of Scalp Disease and Dandruff. Torpidity of the roots of the hair, which, if neglected, may result in incurable baldness, is readily cured by AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. As

A Toilet Luxury

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR has no equal. It is colorless, cleanly, delightfully perfumed, and has the effect of making the hair soft, pliant, and glossy.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.


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## SUMMONS.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY of Pima, Territory of Arizona.

Cecilia Barney, plaintiff, against James M. Barney, defendant.—summons.

Action brought in the County Court in and for the County of Pima, in the Territory of Arizona.

The Territory of Arizona sends greeting to James M. Barney.

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the County Court, in and for the County of Pima, in the Territory of Arizona, and answer the complaint filed with the Clerk of this Court, at Tucson, in said county, (a copy of which complaint accompanies this summons) within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service upon you of this summons, if served in this county; but if served out of the county and within this district, then within thirty days; in all other cases forty days.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as above required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in her complaint, and costs and dis