## LOCAL NEWS.

The A. O. U. W. Lodges in this city have reduced their dues from one dol lar to fifty cents per month.

On Saturday last Mr. Leo Goldschmidt sold a car load of furniture to the C. T. Hayden Milling Company, of Tempe.

Mr. J. F. Mayhen of the Half-way house between Florence and Casa Grande is in the city to attend the meet ing of cattle men called for this evening

Mrs. Judge Campbell and son John nie came from Santa Monica yesterday, and are the guests of Judge and Mrs Barnes.

One of the Bogan boys struck it ric in his claim at the Olive, recently. The seam is not wide, and the ore lookcommon-place, but it is said to be exceedingly rich.

Mr. O. T. Elmore, superintendent the famous Tortilita group, came with his usual bullion shipment to-day The bar weighed 210 pounds. Prescriptions carefully compounds

and fresh drugs always on hand, at Mr. F. Fleishman's drug store, corner Meyer and Congress streets. Mr. Al. Richison of Florence is | in the city taking in the flests. He reports

erty doubling in value every few weeks. Even in the purchase of trifles the saving to be made by consulting our Catalogue is surprisingly large. Hundreds of people buy from it every day. If it pays them will it not pay you?

Bob Harrison has made a new strike for his Senate saloon. Jack Innes has been engaged as assistant mizologist Jack is popular among the boys, and will prove a big winning for the "Senate."

The Miles presentation will be postponed subject to Gen. Miles ability to be present. Ample notice to the public will be given through the press otherwise when the date can be set. By order of Committee,

The olls painted by Miss Laurette Lovell, for General Miles, is on exhibition with the sword in J. A. Black's window. The figures and scenes on the olls are so true to nature as to win commendations of praise from every one that sees them.

The little bay mare belonging to the Arizona Lumber company took a pases on her own occount this morning. After cousiderable skylarking around she was finally caught, but not until the buggy had been pretty well scattered over about an acre of territory.

The Catalogue is sent free to any ad dress, and is a valuable book to havwhether one cares to buy or not. Weintook & Lubin, Dry Goods, Clothing Shoes, Hats, Household Supplies, etc. 400, 410 K St., Sacramento, Cal.

Dr. F. A. Odermatt contemplates professional trip to Florence, Pinal and Silver King. The doctor is one of the best dentists on the coast and guarantees satisfaction. If any of the good people thereabouts require his services they cannot do better than to engage

Mr. Freeman, cashier of the Consolid atea Bank, reports a general searcity of 5 and 10 cent. pieces. Falling short in the bank he sent out to get a new supply and to his surprise found that they wer not to be had in the town. He was therefore compelled to order from San

The four Apache Indians tried at San Carlos for complicity in the last outbreak, have been taken to San Diego reading the making public of the find ings of the court martial before whom they were tried. They were taken through here on Saturday last by Lieut. Gatewood, of General Miles' staff.

Quite a lot of rings were found in the ober's cave in the Rincon mountains But evidently they had not been taken on the last haul made by the freeboot ers. It is true that among the goods taken was an invotee of rings for a San Diego jeweler, but they were billed as 14 karat gold, whereas the rings found were 18 earst fine. There are about our dozen of them.

The ditch under A. J.Davidson, on the Rillito, is still progressing satisfac-Next week he expects to put on an additional force of men and push the work to completion. No more in the Rillito proper can be done till the present rush of waters abate. As soon however, as they do the work begun there prior to the recent rains will be finished and the ditch will then be in shape for delivering water.

Mesers. W. T. Lake & Co., doing s general merchandise business in Harshaw, are as popular and prosperous a firm as can be found in Pima county. The low prices, good goods, courteous treatment and fair dealing, which have always characterized this firm have made them hosts of friends and patrons throughout the county. Another lead ing virtue of the firm is the promptaess with which they pay all outstanding accounts against them.

Within a week or two the water will fifteen miles will be filled. This will bring the water into the lands to be irrigated lying adjacent to Florence, and it will give tangible evidence to visitors and strangers that the canal is a permaneut enterprise. Its further extension will be through nearly level lands where its construction will be easy and rapid. -Enterprise.

When Mr. John J. Devine resigned the office of Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, which he so ably filled, Captain C. H. Webber was appointed to succeed him. The latter gentleman is an exceedingly quiet, anobirusive man. capable and well qualified for the position. He is a republican in politics and was appointed under the Civil Service

Negotiations are pending for the sale to Saint Louis parties of the Monarch, Mastodon, and Golden West mines in the Bitter Well mountains Casa Grande district. These properties have the reputation of being first class. They are owned by Jem Wood and others of Casa | printer, showed several volumes of these re Grande. Should they change hands as now anticipated, a twenty stamp mill will be at once put up and another bullion producer added to the credit of Pinel County Pinal County.

One day last week a party coming in by team from Phenix, was caught in the Nine-Mile-Water - Hole, and roughly handled. He was advised by a Mexican present, not to enter the river at that point, but he persisted in driving bottle sold has given relief in every cas in. No sooner had he fairly struck the | One man took six bottles , and was cured ourrent than the water overturned the buggy and started everything down Abraham Hare druggist Bellville. Ohio, The Mexican succeeded in res- affirms: "The best selling medicine I cuing the man one of the horses and have ever handled in my 30 years expethe buggy. The last in a badly damaged condition. One of the horses was of others have added their testimony, so but it is reasonable to take the experi-

lower San Pedro, informs the Tombetone Prospector that for nearly the entire length of the river from Benson to the thing the erops with the exception of thing, the crops with the exception of the river bigher this season than it has also been crowned with success.

While the expense attending the sink ing up papers, that the notice plat and field notes posted in his office for sixty days—from such a time to such a sunk another well, and intends putting out an orehard. He thinks the land in his vicinity well adapted to the growth of peaches, and with his experience acquired in the land laws of the Sacramento valley, it will not take him long to demonstrate the truth or falsity of his opinonstrate the truth or falsity of his opinonstrate the intends also experimenting with several amounts and sounds. Inc.; Inc. of the last involved in the construction of artificial involved in the construction of artificial involved in the construction of artificial reservoirs, it is still such an amount as to make the general run of men unwilling to make the attempt except where it has been practically demonstrated to be possible. This has never been done in the lineage also experimenting with the crange and clive, both of which would prove very valuable crops, if they can be propagated.

and school district No. 1, 300. The last while numerous efforts have been made by the representatives of all the territories in congress to secure appropriations for testing the matter, they have always and school district No. 1, 300. The last while numerous efforts have been made by the representatives of all the territories in congress to secure appropriations for testing the matter, they have always Exchange—"Buff's"

Salvator! Salv

AN AMERICAN IN LONDON.

A Californian Token to Task by an Eng lishman-Thunderstruck.

It is a curious fact, and one as pitiable as it is curious, that but few Englishmen, as you meet them, have ever been inside the Tower of London or the British museum. I remem ber not long ago speaking to a gentleme from San Francisco on this very subject, and the apparent lack of interest which English lisplay in regard to their own coun-They wander all over the globe, from the North Pole to the Antarctic continent, in search of sights and wonders, and never once ream of in estigating anything at home, either before they go or after they get back He said:

Do you know, the same idea has struck me very forcibly. If you will pardon my saying so, I never met a people of any country, and I have traveled considerably, who were so ignorant of their native land and all that makes it of interest to the foreigner. While they go rambling about the world for recreation, and can tell you about things worth seeing in other places, they know posi-tively nothing about England. Ask 'sm, and see. When abroad they penetrate the jungles of India, cross the deserts of Egypt and South Africa, climb the mountains of Switzerland, and rough it on the plains of the far west; but when at home they live the lives of stereo typed gentlemen, content to pass their days in their clubs or in their country houses, doing the same thing every day from one year's end to the other, and caring for nothing but their own immediate personal surroundings. They play tennis and cricket in summer; go to horse races because it is the fashion. shoot grouse, partridges, and pleasants in autumn, and hunt foxes in winter. Beyond Florence prospering and landed propthese things they care not a button for any hing. Curiously enough, they don't realing it in themselves, though sharp enough to detect the same defect in others. One of the men I refer to asked me the other day some

thing about the Yosemite valley.
"I have never been there," I told him. He let his glass drop out of his eye, . great was the elevation of his eyebrows, as h held up his hands in amazement: ...
"What! By Jove'! he exclaimed. "Fancy

never seeing the Yosemite valley, and you've gved in 'Frisco (all Englishmen call it 'Frisco) low many years?" "Over twenty. You see, I could go any

day. We think nothing of a hundred or two miles in California." "Why, man alive, I went six thousand miles there, and six thousand miles back

again, don't you know, to see the Yosemite myself." He looked very proud of himself s be said this. "Look here," said I, after a minute, to le nim enjoy his self complacency, "have you ever seen Stonehenge?"

"What? N-no. "Or the Giant's Causeway?" "Or Shakespeare's house at Stratford of

Avon!" "N-no." "Or Hampton Court, or the Tower!

"N-no." "Then you mustn't talk to me about never going to the Yosemite. The Tower is about three miles from here. I've been there half a dozen times already, but I don't mind going again. Let's jump into a hansom and drive there now.

He looked thunderstruck. "The Tower," h aid; "isn't that the place the 'Arries go to on a bank holiday! Not today, please: I've an engagement to drive with a chap in the park.

That's pretty much the way it is with all o them.—"Cocknigne" in The Argonaut.

Handcuffs Worn by John Brown. Mr. John C. Comfort, of Harrisburg, has added to his large, interesting and valuable collection of relics of the war of the rebellion several objects which for historical value and sterest it would be difficult to equal. These bjects are, first, the handcuffs worn by John Brown, of Ossawattomie, the hero of Harper's Ferry, when he was hanged in Charlestown, Va., on Dec. 2, 1859, and, second, two trian gular pigs of lead, which were buried by Brown near the mouth of the cave which b made his rendezvous and hiding place on the Maryland side of the Potomac fiver, opposite Harper's Ferry, and from which place he made his descent on the arsenal, which reuited in the capture of the building and his own overthrow, the slaughter of his sons and his trial, condemnation and execution. This lead was found where it had lain for thirty years by a little girl, Florence May Thomp son, while digging for daisy roots. Encoun tering the metal while digging, she called at tention to her discovery, further search was made, and three piles of lead, weighing 150 pounds, were unearthed. Of these two pigs have been obtained by Mr. Comfort. It is thought Ossawattomie obtained the lead in the mines in Missonri; that it was run in rude moids made in the sand and transported thence to the cave, to be used in the opera tions against Harper's Ferry.

The handcuffs which Mr. Comfort has added to his collection were obtained at the time of the execution of Ossawattomie by a Virginian, who bequeathed them to his laughter. She had frequently been offered \$500 for them, as is stated in the correspond ence Mr. Comfort had about them, but always refused to sell. Finally she yielded, how ever, and Mr. Comfort obtained the coveted prize. They are of iron, stoutly and clumsily made, and covered with rust. They are cor nected with a swivel and two links and locked with a screw bolt. As compared with cuffs of the present day they are of the most primi tive character, though doubtless as effective for the purpose intended as the more modern

bracelets."-Chicago Times.

Any one who is familiar with faces and figures down town will recall a little, bent up, shriveled figure of a little old Hebrew wh haunts the Bowery, Park row and the neighborhood of City Hall park, carrying under his arm a dirty canvas bag and armed with a he turned into the Florence canal and short, crooked stick, with which he pokes among the rubbish in the ash barrels and gutters. He is not after rags, as one might suppose, but if watched carefully will be seen to ollect every scrap of tobacco in the shape of cigar and cigarette stumps that he can find and deposit them in the canvas bag. He lives niserable little room, which recks with the dor of half burned tobacco. After a day's work he will have a good sized heap of stumps iled in one corner. A dirty boy sorts the pes, as they are called, strips them and the obacco is washed and then dried near the fire. The pieces are again sorted and are then eady for sale. One variety, the best, goes to make up fillers for ten cent cigars, another those which will sell for five cents and the third will only do for cheap, all tobaccocigarettes.-New York Graphic.

Buenos Ayres' Government Printing. In Buenos Ayres the government printing s done by convicts. Most of the sists of ministers' reports and official receipts The manager, not a person in durance vile, it may be well to state, but a practical, native ports, and they were really well got up. All

The Verdict Unanimous. W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every that the verdict is nuanimous that Elec-

A GREAT PROBLEM.

The Future Water Supply for the Southwest.

he Advantage of Water Storage and Arte sian Wells for Irrigating Purposes.

The greatest unsolved problem asso tiated with the future development of the west is the simple question of the possibility of increasing the amount of svailable water. All other matters are merely of collateral importance. Watle the utmost capabilities of the arid regions of the west in the matter of maintaining population may not as yet been eached, each day witnesses in the older settlement a growing insbility to support any additional increase in the numper of inhabitants under the existing order of things, and leaves no room to soubt that future less and hardship must come to all, unless the increase in population is by some means restricted. or some provision is made by which nature may be assisted in maintaining the same by rendering productive the broad

seres which she has so lavishly be stowed. Laying aside, as too hypothetical for ordinary discussion, the numerous proposed plans of increasing the amount of ainfall there remains but two ways by which the supply of water can be made more available and valuable for the purpose of reclaiming lands now unproductive, namely, artificial reservoirs and

artesian wells. The first method-the storage of wa ter by the artificial reservoirs-is one of the oldest systems known to man, having been in use from the remotest times in all irrigating countries. Massive and costly works of this character, built like the pyramids as if to defy the destroying agencies of time, still render pro nctive millions of acres in India, Per sis, North Africa, Spain. Italy, Mexico and Central America, long even after tradition has forgotten the stories of their construction. In the United States, Colorado and California have both demopstrated the practicability of the same system as applied to American agriculture. The largest reservoir in this country being one in Bear valley, Californis, where a well of solid masonry three hundred feet long, holds in reserve a supply of water sufficient to irrigate annually fifty thousand acres of land,

onstructed at the nominal cost of \$60. 000. In northern Arizona there is now being completed a similar reservoir, ca pable of storing 15,000,000 gallons of wa ter, sufficient to irrigate annually 100, 000 acres of land, and what is more, the long debated question whether sufficient water could be obtained to fill such a dam, has been solved in the most satissotory manner, namely, its being filled. The cost of the reservoir last mentioned has been but a little over a quarter of a million dollars, a small sum when con sidered in connection with the results

obtained. It is not difficult to conceive what the stablishment of a comprehensive sys tem of such reservoirs in the west would secomplish. Take the head waters of the Colorado, the Rio Grande and other prominent streams as the base of perations, and by the construction of artificial reservoirs for the cachemen of their waters, the key is obtained whereby msy be unlocked the golden wealth of a million square miles of land, one-third the area of the entire

The vast arid region which, according to Powell evtends from the 100th meridian to the coast range, and from the boundary of British America to the line of Mexico, an area five times larger than France or Germany, and more than fourteen times greater than the British Isles combined, with all its great postpilities can only by some such means be rendered capable of meeting the demands which our rapidity increasing population is each day more urgently ssing upon it. The work and expense which will be

secessarily involved in reclaiming this vast empire, will be enormous, enormous, in fact, to ever admit of its being consummsted by individual corporations, especially as title to the lands so reclaimed under our existing land laws can apply to but a very limited area, totally disproportionate to the capital expended. National or interstate enterprise must be relied on, and the same principle invoked as has setuated the general government in the expenditure it has made of public funds in river and harbor improvements. In no other way could either nation or state ecomplish greater good for the country by the expenditure of surplus revenues; and the vast wealth that would be thus added to the nation's capital would more than make good any outlay nourred. The area of land affected would be not less than 640,000,000 acres, and for every one reclaimed the government could at once secure a purchaser at the sme prices now paid for other public lands, while a perpetual revenue in international taxes would be insured as long as the years rolled on. Less exensive, because less important, are the reclamation of public lands is the se-

ouring of artesian water, What may be accomplished by this agency is shown by the success which has attended the efforts of the French engineers who have been engaged for the last two years in reclaiming for agricultural purposes a portion of the great Sahara dessert of northern Africa, probably the most uninviting field in the world for such labors. Attracted by and cake.-Chicago Tines. a grant of twenty five thousand acres of apparantly worthless land made by the Bey of Tunis to whomsoever would sink successfully artesian wells, a Pariscompany was formed and a limited cap ital of one bundred thousand france subscribed merely to test the possibility of making valuable the tract. The first in a dirty side street off the Bowery, in a well at a depth of twelve hundred feet seoured enough water to irrigate 875 acres. Encouraged by this, two additional wells were driven, and the flow of water influx from every part of the world. They obtained from the three was all that was required to irrigate an area of nearly quality, and most obnicious to the gar eight thousand acres. While it is not dener and farmer, and, when once fairly tails, the average expense per foot of Argonaut. sinking the wells in question as stated in the report of the company, is so interesting that we feel excused for giving It is as follows, reduced from france

and the standards of the metric system to equivalents in our own currency and For the first one hundred feet the cost was \$2 per foot, and increased at the sverage of eighty-five cents per foot for each one hundred feet of additional depth to a depth of five hundred feet, where the expense increased at the rate of \$1.20 per foot for each one hundred feet until water was struck at a death of a trifle over 1,100 feet, To more plainly illustrate it, the expense per each one

undred feet was as follows: First 100 feet ..... Second 100 feet..... . 2 85 Third 100 feet ..... Fourth 100 feet. Fifth 100 feet..... 5.40

Making a total expenditure of \$1 800 entsiled in sinking five hundred feet, and the total c st of sinking one thousand feet, \$6,350. Of course the cost Call. will vary according to circumstances, trie Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver. Kulneys or blood. Only a half a dollar a bottle at George Martin, a Drug its prototype in California, where, in the markable recovery of M. J. E. Corley, markable recovery of M. J. E. Corley, in the

been unavailing. A liberal expenditure of public money in prominent localities would show whether or not the project of securing water by artesian wells is feasible one, and if once demonstrated that it is, the result would be the investment of millions of dollars of private capital in the same line of enter-In both instances public aid absolutely necessary, and until it be

Farming in Japan. An American writer who visited som of the most important of the agricultural districts of Japan in company with Gen. Van Buren, United States consul general at Yokohama, has published an interesting account of what he saw and heard. Of labor saving instruments or machine Japan has very few. Even the plow is but little used, a broad plated mattock being the principal tool for stirring the soil, and there is not a four mill in the country, unless the hand grinding machine similar to that depicted on the tombs of the ancient Egyptians can be called by that name. Wheat is for the most part hulled and eater as rice is, that which is ground being male into unleavened cakes. There is no word in the Jap ancse language for break, nor any proess in the national cookery analogous to

tinge to be one awaiting a solution.

east fermentation. In many parts of the country the soil xtremely fertile and the ciltivation is exellent. Near Kioto, the dd capital, it is not uncommon to grow serenty bushels of rice to the acre as the second crop of the year from the same land which had produced forty bushels of wheat as a winter crop. Nor is this all the year's produce, for early vegetables are sown between the rows of wheat in February, maturing with the latter in May. After the wheat harvest the land is prepared for and planted with rice, which is harvested in October. Barley and rye, ike wheat, are planted in the antumn Maize is cultivated to some extent and millet is pro dured abundantly in altitudes where rice will not flourish. The farners manur the land heavily and stir it a great num ber of times between harvesting and sewing, also cultivating between the rows after the corn is up.—Chicago Times.

Women Behind the Counter. Some one told me that i smile would o a long way toward telping me become successful saleswomm," jaid a girl to whom store life was yetnew "and I have smiled and smiled untl I ton't think I uld look solemn at he fineral of my best friend. I actually gris from morning till night, and I thak I will have to give my mouth a rest if I don't sell a dollar's worth the rest of he fay. I came here with the determination of being good natured and pleasant to every one no matter how cranky acustomer I might ave, but really, it is harder work than I thought. Still, I am jure good nature pays, and I don't know of any positio at requires more patince than that of 'A rather stupid girl vith a sweet, eve

position is more apt o succeed than righter girl who is qick tempered. I wear out my mouth sniing. I try to be so pleasant to my cusomers that they won't let any one else vilt on them, but ask me to take them t other counters. Then when I get a good trade my salary will be raised and I willreceive conside able extra as percentag. Yes, a bright, able extra as percentag. Yes, a bright, good natured girl is petty apt to have her salary increased in the, and need not be afraid to begin on \$3 week if she has suggested the advisability of disarming as pre-emptions, but can be proved up in six months and paid out on, the same as pre-emptions, but can be proved up in six months and paid out on, the same as pre-emptions, but can be proved up in six months and paid out on, the same as pre-emptions, but can be proved up in six months and paid out on, the same as pre-emptions, but can be proved up in six months after entry. board while she is gaining her experience. In this store \$7 and \$ a week is the ernment, and not obliged to bunt for average salary."-Philaelphia Press.

A Joke on Berhardt. Apropos of the theats, Mme. Berr dt was made the victo of a practical joke on the night of herest performance at the Star theatre. She ; nuch addicted to the practice known meng actors as funny. In the second acof "Theodora" empress visits the mphitheatre i are housed she renews obacquaintances pecially with brutes. Te audience see the lion's cage, with thestraw sticking out between the bars, buthe lion himself is left to the imaginatis. On this or she almost shricked withnughter. Nest ling comfortably in the saw was a poodle puppy, which blinked ad whimpered at her as she apostrophied it in heroic strain. The affair put er in such good humor that the perforance passed off without a quarrel with av one-a rarity. indeed, as performances vith Mme. Bernhardt go.-Alfred Trumle in New York

What School Orls Eat. The Association of Cilegiate Alumna that twelve had eaten p breakfast. Of pickles, or similar indiestible food. were taken to a estaurant and in vited to call for the foodthat each would like, . The English gir ordered roasted beef, the German girl auer kraut and brown brend, the Frend girl called for pate de foie gras and te American girl without hesitation orderd pink ice cream

A Peril for Engration

Mr. Grant Allen, a reent visitor from England, has discovered peril from mi-gration which has been sholly overlooked. says he finds the wost weeds of Eng land, Scotland and Irelaff flourishing lux uriantly on our soil, anchiso many others m the eastern countrie of Europe. Some eds have also been introduced from Asia, and he thinks we sall soon have an are generally, he says, & the very worst he object of this acticle to deal with de- naturalized, impossible textirpate.-The

The London Times' Paper The paper in The Lonique Times pres oom comes in great cylinders, containing each four miles of paper. At the mills each cylinder is rolled together when endy in five minutes. So rapid is the vement that the piper parts at the end of the work with a map that sounds like a clap of thunder. The Tiexs order Times orders ly a two days' supply of paper shead takes from three nanuficturers, so hat it has the constant advantage

daily competition. - New York World. The Proprieties in Washington. One thing, however, is certain. In no city in the United Statesis there a higher regard for the usages proper smong a cultivated and educated people than exists among the Washingtonians proper, and nowhere will a violation of my of the accepted rules of propriety be more prompt ly visited by the highest socal penaltic han here. - Washington Herild.

To sensitive people a mortification is al most as bad as a calamity.-Philadelphia

thirty-six pounds. Tritl bottles of this great Discovery for Consumption free at George Martrn's drug store.

Salvator! Salvator! Salvator

GOODBYE, GERONIMO.

President will Not Permit His Return And Promises that Peace Shail Reign

Arizona, Hon, Mark A. Smith, our Delegate granted the water question will conconsult the president in relation to the Apache troubles in this territory, and as though the purchase was from see if some measures could not be desome days in executing his mission by the presence of numerous and constanty arriving delegations from various sec tions of the country, who came to solicit our Delegate finally determined that he would see the President, and chased him out to his country seat. Here we found hearty laugh when Mark, by way of into visit-Tombstone on his western trip. quently interrupting him by questions, Diehl, during the last raid, the Presihad learned that these parties had been | however, take damage done on the raid was the killwhen he ordered the removal of tieron- emptions. he imagined for an instant that such ject to entry. He must then make some rested until every turbulent Indian had but make some substantial improvebeen removed from the Territory. Continuing, the President stated that almost daily since the removal of Geroni- the local land office, the fees for which me he had been importuned by prominept persons in the east, and by delegations from humane societies, to permit the murderer's return, with his band, to Arizona. The parties preferring the request claimed to have indisputable proof that Geronimo, instead of being the bloodthiristy fiend pictured by Ari-

lawless class; which in the main consti tuted the population of Arizona; who had stolen his cattle, killed and outrazed his people, and finally forced him to go upon the warpath in self-defense. "The pressure upon me was enormous," said the President, "but after a thor ean to earn \$30 a wek some day, if I ough investigation of the matter, I was more fully confirmed in my previous opinion that the removal of Geronimo was right and proper, he is now in Flor ids, and you may rest assured that he can be established within six months bleakest hill in the west. Here the hounds will never again trouble the people of Arizona." Finding that the President was even more than favorably disposed on the land inside of six months after utes, and an old bound hits the line again, were smply provided for by the gov- final proof the settler will be required subsistence, that they had no use for has been absent from the claim, where weapons; and that furthermore if they went, and for what they went, and are were disarmed, they would be no longer questioned regarding the amount of ima constant menance to the lives and provements they have, if in the judgment property of our people. To this propo- of the Register and Receiver the law has sition the President gave his most not been complied with they will not iscordial assent, and farther stated that sue a final receipt. he was fully determined to give peace "guying," and philosopic enough to be to Arizona by some means or other.

not averse to a joke upon herself if it is Our Delegate says that he would have Do not require a residence. Timber broached the subject of the removal of claims must be entered by personal ap-all the Apaches from the Territory, but plication sworn to within the land diswhich she was once a star In the vaults | for the fact that he realized from the | irret where the land is situated, before in the east, that the object of the re-

zonians, was the victim of a desperate,

no more.-Prospector The Way to Obtain Title for Mines by Patent from the United States.

moval, was to get possession of the In-

dians' lands. Mark returns to us fully

satisfied with the success of his mission

(Copp's U. S Mining Decisions.) 1. The applicant is required to have a correct survey of his claim under au- proof, thority of the surveyor-general of the state

2. Post plat of such survey in a con of Boston have issued anamphlet full of spreuous place on the claim, with notice statistics of what school girls eat and do of his intention to apply for patent, said not eat in New York an Boston. Out of notice giving date of posting, name of ninety girls who were nestioned at one claimant, name of claim, mining district of the public schools I was ascertained and county, whether the location is on record or not, and if so, where to be these twelve, six had bought no lunch- found; number of feet claimed and prethe other six ha cake, pie and samed direction thereof; the number A of feet each way from discovery shaft story is told of four git—an English, a and name or names of other adjoining French, a German and a American girl— claimants on same or other contigious 3 After posting above potice of plat and

> notice on the premises, the claimant will file with the register and receiver a copy of such plat and field notes of survey; also the affidavit of two witnesses, credible that such plat and notice are posted conspicuously on the claim, giving date a form prescribed by law. This power and place of such posting, a copy of the can be executed before a notary public sides know that they are just too late to see notice so posted to be attached to and form a part of such affidavit, 4. Attached to field notes must be

> himself or grantors with the mining the end of a'x months the soldier must have ridden the chase fairly through, from district, state or territory.
>
> 5. This affidavit should be supported

by proper evidence from the mining re- time he pays a fee the same as in home- ten minutes' chat takes place.- "The Æthelsaid copy attested by seal of recorder; if with others as locator and those others have transferred any or all their interests, a copy of original record of location should be filed and an abstract of title from recorder.

6. In the event of loss by fire of mining records, affidavit of such should be made and secondary evidence of title received. 7. On receipt of these papers,

register will, at the expense of claimant. publish, for sixty days, a notice of such application in the paper nearest the 9. Too much care can not be exer-

cised in the preparation of these no-

10. The claimant, at the time of filing papers with register, or during the sixty days' publication, must file certificate of surveyor general that not less than \$500 worth of labor has been expended on im-provements made on the claim, and that know something of the land he desires. the plat filed by the claimant is correct and the field notes of survey so correct that the premises may be fully identified. This certificate had better be indorsed on plat and field notes.

11. After surty days' publication has expired, the claimant will file his affidayst that the plat and notice aforesaid remained conspicuously posted for or during the sixty days's publication.

mineral entries must be continued.

13. The plat and field notes of survey must be conspicuously posted in the land office for sixty days, this plat, field notes, etc., to be furnished by applicant.

14. The abstracts of title must come land inclines if possible, the days of Angust. down to and include, if possible, the last date until papers are forwarded or leave the office (a late ruling).

Government Lands.

Letters are continually arriving asking the price of public lands, and some make a request that agents secure houses for people who live in Indiana. Illinois and Ohio. This arises from the fact that people east are not informed in Congress, returned yesterday morning the land laws, and think that all that i from a two months absence in the east, necessary in taking claims is for the The principal object of his visit was to papers to be filed by an agent, and then they can pay out on the land the same

which constantly threatens it from diers heirs must make affidavit that they murderous Indian raids. Upon his ar- are acquainted with the land they are rival in Washington, Mark went to the entering, and also make affidavit that to White House, but was prevented for the best of their knowledge there is no mineral on the same.

PRE-EMPTIONS Section 176 says that every person visits from the President. Having trav-eled several thousand miles, however, single person over the age of twenty-one and a citizen of the United States, or having filed a declaration of intention to become such, as required by the naturalthe chief magistrate of fifty millions of mation laws, who has made or hereafter people alone, and busily engaged in the makes a settlement in PERSON on the affairs of State. The President receiv- public lands subject to pre-emption, and ed bim very kindly, and indulged in a who inhabits and improves the same and who has erected a dwelling thereon is troduction, informed him that he had authorized to enter with the register of come as a committee of one to ask him the United States land office for the district in which the land hes, by legal sub Upon broaching the object of his visit division say number of sores not exthe President listened with grave atten- ceeding one hundred and sixty acres or tion while Mark poured into his ears the s quarter section of land to include the story of Arigona's chief trouble, fre- residence of such claimant upon paying the United States minimum price and evincing an earnest determination such land. No person who is the pro-to get at the truth. When Mark told prictor of three hundred and twenty and three pon top." Tis a glorious sight to him of the massacre of Grace and Billy acres can pre-empt land. No person who quits or abandons his own land to dent expressed open astonishment, and reside on public land in the same state intimated that through official sources he or territory can pre-empt. Persons can homesteads and timber killed by Mozicans and that the only claims whether he has the three hundred and twenty acres or not; neither does the ing of a few cattle and the alarming of law probibit his taking a homestead the people. When Mark had conclud- when he has left a residence on his own ed his statement, the President said that land. The above only refers to pre-

mo and his band to Florida, he The first requirement in taking a prefirmly believed that he had put emption is to select the quarter section a stop for all time to Apache lesired, and ascertain from the Land Arizons, and had Office record that it is vacant and subwas not the case he would not have improvements. Not stick up stakes, ments, and then within pincty days file a declaratory statement for the land in are three dollars. A residence must be the exhilarating effect of a moorland gallop established on the land when the improvas the heather glides under our horses' feet. ments are first begun, and a continuous residence is obligatory.

After a continous residence upon

pre-emption for six months settlement can be proven and the government price being paid, there will be a final receipt raned to the pre-emptor; but in east either does not desire to make final proof at the end of six months, he has thirty three months from the time he

made settlement. HOMESTEAD Entries must be made in person, usually before the Register of the local Land Office and the entry fees are sixteen dollars. The requirements of the homestead law are about the same as those of the pre-emption, except that residence that as they six years without paying. In making to give the number of times he or she quarmires, and frequenters of the moor give

where the performers anothe wild beasts tone of the President's remarks that some officer having a seal and authorshould this move be attempted at pres- | ized to administer oath. Claimant must ent, there would be a cry at once raised have five acres broken the first year, the for when deer seek to attain a hilltop by second year must have five acres broken and culativate the first breaking, the third year must put trees, seeds or riders in scarlet are in front of us, and we cuttings in the first five sores and culti- hope that the stag will turn to bay quickly and firmly convinced that in Arizons at vate the second five; the fourth year so that we may be present at the kill. The least, the Indian would ride on his raid must set out the second five acres in noble brutes we ride have had quite enough trees, tree seed, or tree cuttings. If in of it, and gone is the free reaching stride of eight years there are six thousand seven hundred and fifty growing trees on the beginning of the hunt. We struggle on, however, and are gladdened by hearing the tract, claimant can make final proof and baying of the hounds beneath, down by the secure a patent. Government fees in timber culture claims are fourteen dollars for entry and ten dollars for final between the trees we catch a glimpse of scar-

All duties required by the timber oulture laws may be done by others except the entry and final proof; nor is he or she required to reside near the land but will always be expected to comply with the law in regard to improvements. There is no fixed amount of improve ments required in homestead or pre-emption law, residence and cultivation in good faith as a home and a farm to the claimants best ability is held to be

the requirement of the law.

SOLDIERS HOMESTEADS. Soldiers who served in the United States army for muety days and were of his head and a roll of his beautifully brown honorably discharged and have lived honorably discharged and have lived loral to the government can file declar-Then the death whoop peals, and the "mort" atory statements on one hundred and is sounded, again and again, "whoop, who-osixty acres of varant land, by an o-p, who-who-o-op." The shouts make the agent through the power of attorney in snywhere in the United States, and the death stroke given. sent to some rehable agent who, will select the quarter section of land and file points are counted and his size admired. He the sworn statement of claimant that he on it for the soldier. This filing will is then grallocked and his entrails thrown to has a possessory to the premises therein absolutely hold the land for six months the bounds. The slots (the two fore hoofs) described by virtue of a compliance of without the residence of claimant. At are given as trophies to two fair ladies, who begin a residence and make another find to finish. Congratulations and experifiling, called the final entry, at which ences of the day are exchanged, and a merry corder's office as to his possessory right, stead cases Soldiers are compelled to ing" in The Argonaut. If a locator, a full, true and correct live at least one year on their claims, copy of his location should be farmshed, but they can deduct their service as a soldier from the five years required by same; and where the applicant claims patent in shorter time than he who has certain. It has been eminently successful in not served his country as a soldier, restoring the exhausted oyster beds of Lon-Soldier's widows are entitled to use the Island sound and elsewhere, but whether it decessed busband's service while in the can be made effective in the matter of ma must be done through the guardian of made at Wood's Holl, Mass, in this direction the child. Widows and orphans of sol- and the matter will doubtless be determined but can cause the same to be done by others capable to do practical farming. the ability of claimant is all that the law

The above will show those in the east who do not understand the law govern-ing the public domains that it is impossible for them to sequire land in this country without becoming a resident and with the exception of soldiers claims

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Finish-A Stag Facing His Foes-The

We are on the top of Porlock hill, and

Death Stroke.

othward and westward stretch the rolling hills of the forest, scarred by the deep coombes and ravines, at the bottom of which invariably runs a stream of water, in which salmon and trout cause many a whirl and eddy. The grand old trees on the sloping sides of these coombes look so quiet and stately that it seems as if we had left the sabited world altogether. Northward, a usand feet below us, the Atlantic ocean rolls its waters up the Bristol channel, and dashes its spray on the shingly beach shadowed by the trees and brushwood which come onite down to the water's edge. But hark! There's a shout and the pealing of Arthur's horn. Something's afoot. "Is it stag or a hind?" is the anxious inquiry of everybody. "There it goes up yonder slope.
'Tis a hind, though, with a tufter hard at her heels." The bound is whipped off, and again we wait. "That's a whimper, surely, below there," another, now a chorus from four or five hounds, backed up by notes from a horn. All eyes are engerly watching the edges of the woods to see what breaks out. Crash! By Jove! there he is, and a splendid fellow see him toes back his antlers and go at a long swinging gallop across the heather and disap pear over the crest of the opposite hill.

Hurry is the word. Tighten your girths get into the saddle, and make up your mind for a hard ride now, for the stag has gone straight for the moor, and sobbing sides and reddened rowels will tell their usual tale ere we set him up to bay; perhaps in "Waters-

meet." The tufters are whipped off, and Arthur rides fast back for the pack, which he quickly brings up and lays on the track. Just a min ute the hounds feather, then from old Challenger's throat there comes a roar as he strikes the line; his comrades take up the note, and for a few minutes the hills resound to the deep baying as each dog catches the mystic scent. They rapidly settle down to their long sweeping stride, and the hunt has fairly begun. We are in a good position, so far, and fee

Down that coombe the chase takes us, along the bottom, then up the steep sides over the bowlders and among the larches. Our borses must walk it. At last we reach the brow and observe a few horsemen vanish over the opposite side. We follow hard in their wake, and soon can see the hounds before and below us running fast and close to the line. Arthur in his scarlet coat is close up with them, as also are about half a dozen zealous sportsmen. "Two hours, and not a check!" Phew! Our horses are beginning to feel the strain, and we should not at all object to draw rein, but the gallant beast ahead is showing sport, and he leads us through the beautiful woods and glades of Horner, past the old water mill, up the stream, and across the side of old Dunkerry, the highest and as we lead our foam covered horses down the tremendous declivity (none could ride down). Again we mount, dash through the ford of Bradgeworthy Water, and stretch out for Simonsbath. We take care to avoid riding where the bright green patches of seeming beautiful gailoping ground denote the pres ence of bogs, into which it is dangerous to ride. Lives are lost by getting into these

nem as wide a berth as possible. Ha! The hounds swing back towards Bradgeworthy Water, and the stag is seen below with lowered head now seeking the ing bath of the waters. No time do the dogs give him, however, and he sinks the hill straight this time. "It is all up!" We know now that he has well nigh finished his course. going straight up 'tis a sure sign of the end The master and Arthur with one or two other stream, beyond that thick belt of woods. We slip and clatter down the rough sides, and let and other coats, raging dogs, and, as we get up close, there, with his back against an immense bowlder, in mid stream, is the old stag facing his foes, and, like a gentleman as be is fighting to the last. One unwary young bound is ripped up from shoulder to flank by dash of those terribly sharp browantlers. Others, more wise, keep at a distance, and

bay till the coombe echoes with their pealing Arthur is in first, and jumping out of the saddle with the agility of 30 years instead of 72, gets up the sides of the rock, and when the deer, with boof and born, is keeping his canine enemies from fastening on him, he leans forward and sends his hunting knife deep into his throat. With an upward toss combe echo and re-echo with the shrill hal-

The deer is pulled to the bank and his

Preservation of the Sea Fishes. Whether artificial propagation will apply no seal, make oath to the correctness of the common homestead and thus get their to the preservation of the sea fishes is not so war, to assist her in proving up a claim, taining the supply of mackers, codish and and if the widow is dead, then one of other well known varieties of salt water fish the minor heirs can use the right; but it is not yet certain. Experiments are being diers will not be required to cultivate in a few years. It is not at all certain that the land or to personally do the work there is or ever will be any necessity for the artificial propagation of salt water fishes. The ocean is very deep and wide, and its fish Good faith and cultivation to the best of have a great deal of room in which to increase and multiply and take care of them-selves.—Philadelphia Times.

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