WEEKLY CITIZEN.

SATURDAY AUGUST 2, 1890

UP to date there have been no seizures of seal poachers in Behring sea, although there is an immense fleet of pirates in those waters.

THE Central American war is in full blast. So far, the little republic of Salvador, although inferior in size and population to Guatemala, is decidedly in the lead. Mexico has decided to remain neutral.

UNDER the old Jeffersonian doctrines, over which our democratic friends never quit talking, the great northwest would still be a howling wilderness, and no railroad would, as yet, have spanned the continent. Democracy offers no inducement to the development of a country. When a section has already attained its growth and is ready to fence in, then democracy will do, but not till then.

JUST when the subject of irrigation was uppermost with the people of Arizona, Congress withdrew our arid lands from entry. Major Powell, who introduced the resolution, was no doubt imbued with the belief that frauds were being committed, and that some men were receiving more land than they were entitled to; but the absolute withdrawal of arid lands from entry is an injustice to the settlers of this territory, and congress ought not to adjourn until it undoes its former blind work, and restore the rule that prevailed before the arid lands were withdrawn from entry.

As time passes, new discoveries of valuable resources are being made in Arizona, and as the variety of the materialsuseful in the arts extends, there comes a hope that the future years will develop many valuable avenues of wealth besides the abundance of precious metals. Tucson is particularly favored in this respect by being situated in the center of a country rich in the aggregation of natural materials for the manufacture of many hundreds of different articles of commerce that should make almost as many factories hum day and night.

THE expense of the annual trips of Tucsonites to seaside resorts of California, is great, and they bring back in exchange, bronchitis, rheumatism and asthma. How senseless it seems to make a pilgrimage to the seaside where the raw winds start the germs of consumption, and the glare of the shimmering waters produce weariness of brain and dimness of vision, while our own bright mountains possess far greater attractions, and their cool, soft winds give a life and vigor that cannot be excelled anywhere else in the world. All these beneficent influences and rare attractions can be had almost without expense and within view of our own valley homes. The Santa Catalina mountains are destined to become famous for their summer resorts and sanitariums, and our people ought to be among the first to experience and appreciate these advantages.

ARIZONA is truly a wonderful country. Within its limits are contained natural advantages and resources worthy of any empire and enough to render its people self-supporting for centuries. Its mighty river, the Colorado, for a long distance is capable of generating power enough for all needed mills and manufactories, and there are many smaller streams that possess good power but in a less degree; its broad valleys can produce all the grain, fruits and vegetables required; the vast grazing lands are capable of supporting immense herds of cattle; its mines yield precious metals in sufficient quantity for current use; and indeed it looks to a careful observer that with cheap and rapid transportation, our "desert" land ought to smile blandly upon the world as the only really independent portion of the great sisterhood of states. The time will come when Arizona will take its proper rank among the foremost of the states of the Union, and that glorious time will arrive within the next decade.

IT is not true that western men look with scorn upon all projects for civilizing Indians. On the contrary, western men believe that Indians can be civilized. But they deny that they are advanced in civilization by being encouraged in lawlessness. It must not be forgotten that, with immunity from punishment is encouragement to commit crime. The trouble is that, as a rule, Indians have not been punished for their crimes in this Territory. They have been allowed to return from their murderous raids to lives of ease and security upon their reservations. If they had been dealt with as white men are, when they commit murder and robbery, there would be fewer Indian outbreaks in Arizona today. When the Indian is made amenable to our laws, disarmed, and compelled to help support himself, his management will be an easy task. It is well enough for eastern cranks to advance their ideas of Indian management, but there is no more sincerity or logic in their doctrine than the recent sanctification of Geronimo and his family.

THE business of prospecting is recognized to be as legitimate and regular a means of gaining the necessaries of life, with a chance for some of its luxuries in the future, as that of the miner and mill owner. Every man who has a knowledge of nature's ways sufficient, under ordinary circumstances, to render him able to seek intelligently over the surface of a given section of the country for mineral veins, possesses something which has cost him years of toil and hardship to obtain. Such a laborer is just as worthy of his hire as one in any of the other walks of life, and to think of being able to secure the services of a competent prospector for a mere grubstake, with tobacco and clothes thrown in, is the height of absurdity. The only sensible method, and the one which is regarded with most favor among those with whom the business of prospecting and mining stands in a favorable light, is that by which the prospector employed is furnished with means and material to operate quickly and economically, according to the dictates of his judgment.

THE Democratic senators are denouncing the tariff bill under the most embarrassing and distressful circumstances. No one listens to them.

IT is fortunate for the census enumerators that they do not depend upon the towns or cities they have counted, or pretended to count, for their salaries.

REPUBLICANS will handle the reciprocity question as harmoniously and effectively as they did the silver issue, and once more disappoint the democracy.

THE wheat crop of Europe is reported to be a failure this year. This will insure our farmers a sufficient advance in price to compensate them for losses in former years.

So far, Secretary Blaine has yielded nothing in the Behring sea controversy. The firm and lofty attitude maintained by our secretary stands out in bold contrast to the apologetic policy of Ex-Secretary Bayard.

THE greatest intelligence, the highest civilization, the most perfect protection of life and property, the greatest average wealth, the most even distribution of property, and the greatest contentment and happiness among all classes of people, has been attained in localities where Republicanism was the dominant political sentiment.

IT is a noticeable fact that eastern people are making closer inquiries into the resources of Arizona with a view of becoming identified with its future prosperity. They are generally men of means, and they bring in those requisites of good citizenship—money and manhood. Arizona has plenty of room for such a class of settlers, and they will find a hearty welcome here.

THE present campaign between Salvador and Guatemala will exhaust the resources of both countries, plunge them heavily into debt, and once more excite the evil passion for bloodshed, which is the worst defect in the Spanish-American character. Nothing could be more unfortunate to these two little republics than the present war. They were just on the eve of consolidating into one confederacy. The present trouble results from an old conflict brought on by Barrios, of Guatemala. He undertook to bring about a confederation by force, and failed disastrously. His successor apparently cherishes the same doctrine.

THE gist of the Behring sea controversy may be summed up as follows: Blaine claims that the sea in dispute is a closed sea, inasmuch as it was such when controlled by Russia; consequently our purchase of Alaska gives us the same jurisdiction over these waters as was exercised by Russia before the sale. On the other hand, Lord Salisbury maintains that Behring waters are open to British fishermen, and bases his argument on the fact that we have never officially declared the sea to be a closed one. His argument is a very poor one indeed, and will not materially help the solution of Behring sea affairs in favor of Great Britain. If England has no better claim upon the fisheries of Alaska than the one at present advanced by Salisbury, the sooner the controversy is dropped, the better it will be for the diplomatic reputation of Britain's representative.

TIME is money. In this advanced age of modern progress, expedition is paramount to nearly every other consideration. The fastest means of locomotion acquires the greatest amount of traffic, and the ingenuity of the best engineers of the world is taxed to overcome or circumvent the natural obstacles of international intercourse. Mountains form no barrier to the successful construction of railroads, and huge rivers are spanned with gigantic bridges, for their accommodation. Millions of dollars are expended to save a few hours time between large commercial marts, and on the broad ocean every possible device for rapid transit is being brought into requisition. The events crowded into one day of the present are greater than those of a decade in the slow centuries of the past. This is an age of concentration, and the whole force of mankind seems bent on the annihilation of time and distance, and intensifying centuries of experience and knowledge into a few short years of busy life.

CAPITAL, capital, is the cry from all kinds and classes, in all communities. The universal cry is capital, from one end of the land to the other. Everything could be done with it; everything could be undone with it; all sorts of people could be helped or relieved, and all sorts of schemes could be floated. In fact, capital is supposed to be the necessity of the age. Unfortunately, it is much easier asked for than obtained, and much easier spent than increased. The miner wants it to develop his claim or buy machinery; but if it doesn't pan out properly, and fails, it is because he needed more capital and couldn't get it. The speculator wants it for investment in stocks on which he has a "point." If he loses after getting it, the reason is, he didn't have more to make good his margins. The manufacturer needs it to enlarge his business and increase his establishment, and half the time branches out on a larger scale than is good for him. Then, again, the farmer wants it to make himself land-poor; or he wants it to hold his crop until next year, when, if prices are low, he is sorry he had the capital, as the interest and poor markets combined set him back two or three years. The lazy man wants it to keep from working, and when he don't get it—which he don't—continues to be lazy. The capitalist, that mighty man who has it, wants it just like the rest—and keeps it. The funniest thing is, that people all want this large amount of money called capital, although they know if they get it they will be called "bloated monopolists," but they do not seem to mind these consequences at all. In fact, the capitalists bear it meekly and never respond. There must be something in the possession of money which makes a man feel so independent that he can afford to be called names. We verily believe there are men in this world who would submit to being called all the names in the slang dictionary, and any impromptu ones that could be invented, if they could thereby be possessed of $5,000 or $10,000.

HON. N. O. Murphy, Secretary of the Territory, is in the city and is being warmly received by his friends. Mr. Murphy is the most popular Secretary Arizona ever had. He is popular both as a republican and a man. He fortunately has no petty spites to avenge, or "evening up" to do among the leading Republicans, but joins hand in hand with them for the success of the party. His efforts to heal all personal differences that may exist among the members of the Republican party is most commendable and will eventually lead to great Republican victories.

THE interest now being taken in the various canal and irrigating projects in Arizona, is evidence that the agricultural advantages are beginning to be recognized, and the foundation of our lasting prosperity laid. The area of land capable of being brought under cultivation in southern Arizona is far greater than even our own people supposed. While the canals along the Salt and other rivers have brought into successful cultivation many thousands of acres, they constitute but a small fraction of the possibilities in this portion of the territory. The Santa Cruz valley is a ripe field in this direction. From the source of the river, down through its entire course until it reaches the Gila, its waters can be made to do service in irrigating great fields and orchards, and where the herds of cattle now roam there will exist prosperous colonies of thrifty settlers. People who know Arizona only as a desert country will laugh at the idea that it can be made an agricultural country, but the future will prove that its deserts can be converted into wheat fields. Our advanced season will command for us a better market than any other portion of the United States, inasmuch as our products will reach the markets at a time when prices are at their highest point. Our seasons are long and several crops can be grown during the year, giving the farmer his choice of time in marketing his products. In looking over the future possibilities of Arizona in this direction, we can see only the brightest hopes of the most wonderful prosperity.

REPUBLICAN TERRITOIAL CONVENTION.

In accordance with a resolution passed by the Republican Territorial Central Committee the Republican Territorial Convention will convene in the City of Phœnix, on the last Tuesday in August, the 26th, at the hour of 10:30 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating one person for the office of Delegate to Congress, one person for Superintendent of Public Instruction, one person for Councilman-at-Large from the Northern District, composed of the Counties of Apache, Yavapai, Mohave, Yuma and Maricopa counties, and one person for Councilman-at-Large from the southern District, composed of Pima, Cochise, Graham, Gila, and Pinal Counties. The Republicans of the various counties are therefore invited to select delegates to the said convention in such manner as shall seem to them just and appropriate and the delegates shall be appointed among the various counties as per resolution of the Central Committee viz: one delegate for every fifty votes cast for the Legislative ticket, and one for a fraction of fifty over twenty-five votes cast for same ticket in the election of November 6, 1888. The representation of the various countries will be as follows:

Apache	7	Maricopa	19
Cochise	18	Pima	16
Graham	7	Pinal	8
Gila	5	Yuma	4
Mohave	5	Yavapai	25

By ruling of the Chairman of the Territorial Committee and by precedent it is understood that proxies to the convention will only be held by members of the convention from the same counties as the proxies.

The republicans of Arizona confidently enter upon the campaign at hand asking of Congress and the Administration at Washington admission to the United States and the full privileges of citizenship of all within the borders of the present territory, believing that our wealth, numbers, intelligence and rights as citizens of the United States entitle us to such consideration and privileges. All citizens of the territory who believe in the pure principles of republicanism and in the complete and full enjoyment of citizenship for every citizen of Arizona are cordially invited to join the party in an earnest attempt to gain a republican success at the fall elections which will insure to the people of Arizona all the rights and privileges as citizens to which they are entitled.

WILLIAM CHRISTY,
Chairman Rep. Cent. Com.

N. A. MORFORD,
Secy. Rep. Cent. Com.

WHY DID HE GO?

A St. Louis Merchant's Trip to the Postoffice, and the Result.

California's last sensation is beginning to take hold of St. Louis. J. V. S. Barrett, the commission merchant of 122 and 124 North Commercial Street, was one of the first to test Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla in sick headaches. Its effect was such a gratifying surprise that he went over to the postoffice and told his friend, Thos. P. Culkin, the superintendent of the registry division, who was also worried with headaches, about it. The following letter details his friend's experience also:—

POSTOFFICE, ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20, 1890.

J. V. S. BARRETT, ESQ.:—

DEAR SIR: You ask me, Did I act on your advice? I did, and am glad to have to thank you for it. For years I have suffered from indigestion and headaches. Taking your advice, I purchased a bottle of Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla. Before I had finished the first bottle I could eat almost anything with impunity, and have been since rarely troubled with a headache of any kind, for which I give due credit to your advice and Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla.

Yours, etc.,
THOS. P. CULKIN,
Superintendent Registry Division, Postoffice.

JULY 1890

Continued Success of the Aermotor.

The record shows its merits. No mill of any other make was sold in the territory during the month of June.

The following parties put up AERMOTORS in June:

M. cKittrick	Willcox
Otto Moore	Willcox
S. Morarito-y	Fort Grant
Paddy Lynch	Fort Grant
C. Noble	Dos Cabesas
M. Ettenbery	Dos Cabesas
Ellis McFall	Dragoon Summit
N. W. Bernard	Arivaca
W. F. Shaw	Arivaca
John Gandolfo	Yuma
John Juhl	Yuma
W. H. Prince	Tucson
C. F. Richards	Tucson
F. E. Cadwell	Wilcox
Frank Souva	Casa Grande

Besides the above, I shipped mills to my sub-agents.

This is no little joke; but write to them, ask them what they think of the Aermotor. IT HAS DRIVEN FROM THE TERRITORY ALL OTHER MILLS. Do not be humbugged by allowing agents to take you into buying second class mills; you will regret it ever afterwards and besides, BE OUT YOUR MONEY. Do not throw your money away by buying a cheap mill, which will only run you a year; add a few dollars and buy the best. If you have not the money, tell me so and I will SELL YOU ON TIME, so that you may buy the best.

CHAS. F. HOFF,
Territorial Agent

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainville, Ill., makes the statement that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption; she bought a bottle, and to her delight fround herself benefited from first dose. She continued its use and after taking ten bottles, found herself sound and well, now does her own housework and is well as she ever was. Free trial bottles of this great discovery at Dr. Martin's drug store, large bottles 50c. and $1.00.

TELEGRAPH

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The tariff bill was then taken up and Vest addressed the senate in opposition to it. The advocates of high tariff taxation, he said, were confronted by a great peril. The depression in agricultural interests and the emphatic demands of the farmers for something besides lying statistics and frothy declarations had caused President Harrison and Secretary Blaine to urge upon congress legislation for subsidies to steamships and for reciprocity treaties with South American states in order to obtain foreign market for American products.

Turpie addressed the senate briefly on McPherson's resolution to recommit the bill, with instructions to report the bill to reduce the revenue and to equalize duties on imports in which the ad valorem rate of duty on all dutiable articles shall not exceed the average ad valorem which was the tariff rate of 1854. He declared himself not satisfied with the instructions. If there was a choice to be made between the pending bill and the Morrill tariff bill of 1884 he would choose the Morrill tariff.

The question was taken on motion to recommit and was defeated by a strict party vote; yeas 19, nays 29. The reading of the bill by paragraphs for amendment was begun, the first schedule being that as to chemicals, oils and paints.

McPherson moved to reduce the duty on acetic acid. A vote was taken; yeas 15, nays 23. No quorum.

Adjourned.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 28.—Ralph and Rowen Colley, aged 9 and 7, Harry Weeger aged 9, and Stephis Dowd aged 4 were seriously injured this evening by the explosion of a bunch of giant powder caps with which they were playing. The two Colley boys will probably lose their eyesight, while the other two suffer from particles of iron that has filled their faces and bodies. The boys found a mass of wire while playing in the yard and proceeded to cut off what they supposed to be pieces of lead from the ends of the wire. A blow from their hatchet caused the explosion of thirty caps.

BURLINGTON, July 28.—A tragedy surrounded with mystery was perpetrated in a park near Gold Fish lake early this morning. The body of Mrs. Wender, the pretty wife of a post office official, was discovered with a bullet wound in the left breast and her throat cut. There is no clue to the murderer. The husband of the woman was away from home much of the time. It is suspected that they did not live happily together, and that Mrs. Wender had a lover. The husband has not been seen since the crime was discovered.

SAN BERNARDINO, July 28.—James Daley, a boiler maker, aged 45 years, suicided this morning by cutting his throat.

ASHLAND, Or., July 28.—Willie Clark, aged 15, went hunting on Pheasant creek this county, Saturday morning. Appearances indicate that he slipped and falling discharged his gun, the ball entering the abdomen. The shot did not kill him instantly as eight shots were heard in quick succession, evidently as a signal of distress but when found after several hours life was extinct.

GILROY, Cal., July 28.—An unknown Chinaman was run over and fatally injured by the northbound freight Sunday afternoon. He was removed to San Jose.

Fire was discovered yesterday afternoon at D. C. Riddell's fruit orchard on Uvas road. It injured but few trees. A large amount of dry feed, fencing and cord wood was destroyed. Some eighty acres were burned over before the flames were checked.

LYNCHBURG, Va., July 28.—A dispatch from Pocahontas says a a party of men from West Virginia rode into town last night and began shooting promiscuously in the street. The town officials summoned a posse and a battle ensued in which several of the city forces were wounded. Two of the mob were finally arrested and the others escaped.

WASHINGTON, D. C July 28.—The house committee on rules have been hearing John A Jones, the inventor, who seeks to have an appropriation of $60,000 made to defray the cost of installing his patent electric voting machine in the house of representatives. He stated that during this session there had been over 300 roll calls, each consuming thirty minutes or an aggregate of thirty working days. He asserts that by the use of the machine twenty five days could be saved. The committee took the matter under advisement.

Plumb offernd a resolution for information as to the rules established for admission to the soldiers' home; if such admissions are based in whole or in part of pensions, and whether exceptions to those rules are made, and in what case and for what reasons.

The committee rose without disposing of the senate amendments to the sundry civil bill and house adjourned.

VENTURA, Cal., July 28.—Judge W. P. Barnes, a prominent citizen of this place, attempted suicide this morning by shooting, in an alley-way. He fired twice, both bullets entering his head and glancing around the skull only inflicting a severe scalp wound. Old age and bad health was the cause.

LONDON, July 29.—Following cable dispatch, dated Buenos Ayres, July 28, 2:20 p m. has been received at the legation of Argentine Republic: "It is now announced that the insurrection here is completely subdued. The President of the Republic, and the national Cabinet are giving orders from the national government house of the Finance Minister, at Liberty. Signed, Juan Garcia." Senor Garcia, who signs the dispatch is the Argentine Minister of Finance and was taken prisoner by the revolutionists at the beginning of the outbreak.

A dispatch to the Times dated Buenos Ayres July 28, 7 p. m. says: "It is reasserted that time for settlement between the government and revolutionary forces is agreed upon. Civilians who have taken part in the insurrection will not be punishable. All Captains of the revolutionary forces and all officers above the grade of Captain will be deprived of their rank. The artillery of the insurrectionist will be surrendered to-morrow. The above dispatch is President Celman's version of the situation. Private dispatches state that there is no change in the situation and no chance for a compromise.

PARIS Temp's dispatch from Buenos Ayres statesthat settlement has been reached, and that President Celman has resigned, and has been succeeded by Vice President Pilligrini.

EAST SAGINAW, July 29—A terrible fire is raging here, which caught in a lumber pile, supposedely from some one smoking a pipe. Owen, Hutchinson & Co. have lost $40,000 worth of lumber; H. H. Neaseson & Co. a mill, office and yard worth $6,500. Brown & Ryans plant valued at $150,000 is on fire in six places, with little possibillity of saving it. There is danger that the fire will jump across to the West Side, where half a million dollars worth of property is exposed. Over five acres are in flames.

FERNANDINA, Fla., July 29.—The steamer Franconia from New York for this port is ashore on the North breakers. It caught fire at daylight. All the hands are saved.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Jacob Baise, Guatemalan consul to this city, received the following dispatch from Minister Dieguez: "Mexico, July 28.—Guatemala has accepted the war provoked by Ezeta. Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica have signed a treaty with Guatemala to demand the resignation of Ezeta and to establish legal regimen in Salvador."

NAPA, Cal., July 29.—Mountain fires are raging between here and the Berryesta valley on the east. Some damage has been done in burning crops and it is reported that one or more buildings have also been burned. There is much danger that it may go down into Berryesta valley, which if it should the loss would be heavy.

MEXICO, July 29.—Gocenimo Peu, an agent from Salvador, says that in 11 battles to date the Salvadorans came out victorious. The rest of the Guatemalan army are fleeing in all directions towards the interior, and there is not a single Guatemalan soldier left on the frontier. A revolution against Barrillas has broken out in the eastern part, with several well known generals at the head. Barrillas is pleading for foreign intervention in his favor.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—Mrs. Charles York and her aged mother, living at Bengies, were murdered this morning. A man named Meeks is accused

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 29.—Collectors for cyclone sufferers are finding ready response. The relief committee which is now in session, are giving orders for furniture, clothing and other supplies for the needy.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—A Chronicle's Chicago special says that further details of the great Armour stock yard syndicate show that in addition to the deal already recorded, three thousand acres have been secured near the border of San Mateo, of which twelve hundred acres will be used for stock yards, and the remainder of the purchase will be devoted to shops and round houses of the Atlantic & Pacific railroad, which it is claimed is interested in the deal and will push it to San Francisco at once.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Postoffice committee reported back the senate bill to establish a limited postal and telegraph service; placed on calendar.

Ingalls introduced a bill to establish a department of communication. The tariff bill was then taken up.

The Senate Committee of the judiciary practically concluded consideration of the bill for the relief of the Supreme Court Committee, add will recommend a substitute for the house bill creating an intermediate Appellate Court.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—Incendiaries set fire to the residence of Rev. David Plumb, in Galt, Ind., this morning. Mr. Plumb is fatally burned and his wife and three children perished in the flames.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The committee on appropriations reported favorably the joint resolution providing temporarily (until August 14th) for such expenditures of the government as have not been provided by the appropriation bills which have already become laws. Passed

The house went into a Committee of the whole on the sundry civil appropriation bill.

The Finance committee agreed that on the 6th of August the river and harbor bill will be taken up for consideration and pressed to a determination; when the tariff bill will be resumed.

House Committee on Indian affairs decided to recommend that the House nonconcur on all Senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The senate amendment appropriating eight hundred thousand dollars for the purchase of a site for the supreme court building was the next bill taken up.

The committee having concluded the consideration of all other amendments, concurred in the consideration of the irrigation amendment which had been passed over temporarily. It was agreed that debate on this amendment should be limited to four hours.

Adjourned.

CHICAGO, July 29—The marshals of the I. O. O. F. lodges in Cook county met to complete arrangements for the coming trennial cantonment. It is estimated that the cantonment will bring to the city 200,000 visitors. During the cantonment week the Grand Decoration of Chivalry will be conferred on several distinguished members of the order, and the Decoration of Chivalry, a lesser rank of the same degree, will also be conferred upon several worthy members of the rank and file of the order, male and female. The elaborate and imposing ceremony of conferring these degrees will be made as beautiful and impressive as possible.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—President Harrison to-day sent the following message to congress, the senate, and house of representatives:

The recent attempt to secure the charter from North Dakota for lottery companies pending the effort of the state of Louisiana for the renewal of the charter of the Louisiana State Lottery and the establishment of one more lottery company at Mexican towns near our border, have served the good purpose of calling public attention to the evil of the vast proportions, the vast sums of money offered to states for charters which are drawn from the people of the United States and the government, through the mail system made effective and a profitable medium of intercourse between the lottery companies and its victims. The use of the mails is quite as essential to the companies as a stat license. It would be practically impossible for the companies to exist if the public mails were effectually closed against these companies' prostitution or agency and only intended to serve the purposes of legitimate trade and decent social intercourse.

An effective legislation should be promptly enacted to enable the postoffice department to purge the mails of all letters, newspapers and circulars relating to the business. It may also be necessary to so regulate the carrying of letters by express companies as to prevent the use of those agencies to maintain communication between lottery companies and their agents or customers in others cities. I hope that such proper powers as are necessary to that end will be given to the post office department.

SEATTLE, July 29—William Miller, the prisoner who was removed from the county jail to the pest house yesterday and who it is thought was suffering from small pox, escaped from the nurse this morning and cannot be found.

CHICAGO, July 29—Henry Schroeder a farm laborer while hauling feed from the mills this afternoon fell from the load and lodged on the wagon tongue in which position he was kicked to death by the horses.

Special to the CITIZEN.

FAIRBANK, July 30.—A cloud burst a few miles from here at 5:30 last evening. The whole town was under water until 7 o'clock, when the waters commenced to recede. The International hotel is destroyed and many adobe houses are down. Stocks in the stores are considerably damaged. The damage is about $10,000.

PATERSON, July 30—Five children, all girls, while returning from blackberry gathering started to cross the Erie bridge over Passaic river last evening. When midway on the structure a train came dashing down upon them on one track when they stepped on to the other, not noticing a passenger train coming in the opposite direction. The engineer could not stop and the children were hurled in all directions. Three of them were instantly killed, and the other two badly hurt, but it is thought will recover.

NEW YORK, July 80.—The village of Seneca Falls is now on fire and half the town is in ruins, including the Western Union telegraph office.

VIENNA, July 30.—The Salzuck river has overflown its banks and innundated the surrounding country. Many persons along the river are drowned. A large number of houses are destroyed.

SALEM, July 30.—Charles Thompson's family, of Great Chelberger Island, report that yesterday, while berrying on Goose Island, near Challenge, they came across the remains of the bodies of two children on a rock. There were four hands and four feet recently cut off. A large fire had been built near by, and in the charred wood were the bones, where the children's bodies had been burned.

LONDON, July 30—It is officially announced that the English government has received a telegram from Buenos Ayres, stating that the government has riumphed, and all the trouble is over.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., July 30.—The Pew building, against the erection of which three or four years ago an earnest protest was made, was discovered on fire about 3 o'clock this morning and in a few minutes the entire structure was in flames and the atmosphere so hot that the firemen could not endure it. The splendid Phenix block, involving the electric light plant and the electric railway plant, post office, express office, Revell printing establishment, Curier Sanderson's furniture ware rooms, and Western Union Telegraph office, succumbed to the flame. Within four hours, fifteen stores east of it to the Sheldon Block were ruined. The flames spread across the street to the Hoag Opera house, which was consumed with all the buildings on Ball St., on that side as far as the Sheldon block, and on the north side to the cooperative block. The limit on the State street flames extended to and included Kellog's livery stable. All three newspapers are burned and the telephone service is suspended. The Western Union Co. are doing business at the railway station. The fire was under control at nine o'clock, but soon broke out again in Tedman & Glaskes dry goods store, which soon burned. The loss already amounts to $233,000, and if the fire is not extinguished soon it may be considerably larger.

AUBURN.—A report received from Seneca Falls places the loss there at a million dollars. Fifteen acres are burned over, covered principally by three story brick buildings.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—A resolution was finally agreed to, and the tariff bill was taken up. Morrill addressed the senate.

Sherman offered an amendment to the deficiency of the appropriation bill; referred to the committee on appropriations.

An appropriation of $50,000 for making a boundary line between the United States and Mexico was offered by Sherman.

NASHVILLE, July 30.—The Republican state convention was called to order at noon to-day, with a large attendance of delegates, and with a fewer number of colored men on hand than is usual. After the appointment of various committees the convention took a recess.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The President to-day, sent to the Senate the nominations of Thaddeus Shavretts, of Maryland, as General Appraiser of merchandise, under the act of June 10th, 1890. Register of traffic, Edwin W. Roberts of Cal., at Sacramento.

NEW YORK, July 30,— The squadron of Evolution came to quarantine this morning and the vessels were inspected. They come from Rio Janeiro, a port seldom free from yellow fever. There have been three deaths of it since the squadron left home. The crews were not allowed to go ashore at any port in Brazil.

PARIS, July 30—Dispatches from Buenos Ayres dated last evening announce that the government has granted a general amnesty to all persons who took part in the insurrection.

PARIS, July 30.—Pelisser Pit, at St. Etiene, in which the explosion of fire damp occurred yesterday, has been cleaned and fifty nine persons rescued. Bodies of the victims numbering ninety eight have been recovered.

OMAHA, July 30.—Warrants were issued to-day for the arrest of M. D. Roche, of Omaha, ex-county clerk, and John N. Burk and Edward Johnson, of the South Omaha City Council. Roche is charged with offering the two councilmen a bribe to influence their votes in an ordinance recently passed granting the right of way through the city to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway.

TOLEDO, July 30.—An extraordinary condition of affairs prevails at Bairdstown, an oil village 20 miles south of here. There have been five incendiary fires within a week, and every business house has been destroyed. The cause is thought to be the passage of a law forbidding sinking gas or oil wells within the town limits, and it is alleged that men who are holding lots at big prices, were hoping to sell them to the oil men, and finding their aspirations checked; leagued together to burn the town with the view of turning the site into an oil producing territory. Citizens tried to lynch a detective who was looking into the matter.

DENVER, July 30—Burglars entered the local ticket office of the Union Pacific Railway Company sometime after midnight last night and blew open the safe and robbed the cash box of about $1500. The police arrested four men to-day, who are suspected of being implicated.

SAN RAFAEL, Cal. July 30.—Ex-treasurer Austin was to-day held to appear for trial before the superior court on two charges of embezzlement. Bail was fixed at $2,000 on each charge. He furnished bonds and was released from custody.

BOSTON, July 30.—President Harrison has definitely promised the G. A. R. committee to be here August 12.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The President left this afternoon for Cape May.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 30.—News has been received at this place of the seizure of the Seattle schooner George R. White by the United States customs agent at Ounalaska. The George R. White like the Hattie Dyer neglected to keep a copy of the bond filed that she would not take firearms into Alaska. The Victoria schooner Ariel is reported to have been boarded by the cutter Rush and warned to keep out of Behring Sea. A copy of a formal declaration thereon has been given to the captain. This incident, it is thought, contradicts the belief that the policy of 1886 is to be pursued this season by the United States.

GALLUP, N. M., July 30—As predicted in the News of the 25th instant, Uncle Sam has placed a bevy of his regular cavalry upon the Navajo Indian reservation. One full company is under the command of Captain William Stanton of the sixth cavalry, an officer of extensive experience as an Indian fighter, being now encamped near the agency at Fort Defiance, New Mexico. It is learned that the present force will remain on the reservation one month, when it will be relieved by another from Fort Wingate, New Mexico, and the latter will be similarly relieved, thus keeping a sufficient force at the disposal of the Indian agent to prevent unauthorized persons from trespassing on the reservation until the winter season will render the presence of the troops unnecessary. Parties just in from the agency state that there is little or no possibility of doing any prospecting in the Carrizo mountains during the present season, owing to these precautionary measures taken by the war department at the request of the Indian bureau. Nothing has been heard as yet from Olio or vicinity as to the effect of the move upon the party of miners who have been planning to make a raid upon the mineral fields of Pastoral Park.

LONDON, July 30.—The Times says: The Russian government has ordered enforcement of the edict of 1882 against the Jews. The Jews must henceforth reside in certain towns only. None will be permitted to own lands or hire it for agricultural purposes. The law limited the residences of Jews to 16 provinces and has been enforced. No Jew will be allowed to enter the army or any other profession. The enforcement of the edict will result in the expulsion of over one million Jews from the country.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Oates of Alabama rising to the question of privilege offered a resolution for investigation of the charges of corruption against certain members of the house, contained in a recent editorial in the National Economist. After some discussion the speaker ruled the resolution as not a privileged one.

The house sustained the decision of chair, appeal having been taken by vote; yeas 95, nays 71.

The house then went into a committee of the whole on the senate amendment to the sundry civil bill.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

SAN DIEGO, July 30.—H. J. Gleason, late agent of the Santa Fe road at this place, was sent to-day to the insane asylum at Napa for lunacy.

Gleason was at one time general freight and passenger agent of the Rock Island at Chicago and was well known in the east.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Assistant postmaster general Clarkson returned from a tour of the west last night and assumed his official duties here to-day. He said to an Associated Press reporter:

"My tour included all important cities west of Chicago and north of Kansas City. No one can understand how rapidly that great country is developing until he sees it. It has not had in any of the departments the official facilities that it is entitled to. I traveled on a fast mail from central Iowa to Portland, Oregon, which makes the good time of 67 miles an hour and the service is very efficient, and other fast mails are being brought up to the standard of efficiency. Postoffices in cities that have been doubling every year or two were looked over and I returned with recommendations for increased allowances for nearly all of them and some of these have already been granted. The department is anxious to try and keep up with that country in its prodigious growth and increase of population and business. The development of the states in the mountains and Pacific slope is simply wonderful.

Special to the Citizen.

BENSON, July 31.—The San Pedro river is running higher now than in years past. The valley is nearly all under water as far as can be seen from here. N. M. & A. train is stalled by washouts on both sides, three miles east of Benson. The S. P. bridge across the San Pedro river, one mile east of here, is in great danger of being carried away. Its approaches are gone on both sides, and the water is washing the track east of the bridge.

Special to the CITIZEN.

FORT THOMAS, July 31.—At the resort near Fort Grant yesterday, J. W. Cress, keeper of the place, was shot and killed by Constable Roberts, of Bonita, in a dispute over some land. Shortly afterward Frank Nelson, who since he was released from the army has been leading a dissolute life, murdered Sarah McParris and her three-year old child, in a fit of jealousy. The woman had left her husband, who is a soldier at Fort Apache. Both murderers have been arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—The celebrated Blythe will contest which began on July 15th, 1889, and has continued steadily for over a year, ended to-day in Judge Coffey rendering a voluminous decision in favor of Florence, the illegitimate child of Thomas H. Blythe; the deceased millionaire, awarding her the bulk of an estate consisting of houses and land in this city and other property of a total value of about $4,000,000. The contestants included the plaintiff, Florence Blythe, Alice Edith Dickinson, alleged widow of Blythe, the Williams heirs of Liverpool, the Blythe Company, the gypsy Clythes, the Savages of London, the Scotch Irish Ravages, James Wittpearce, and William and David Savage. The court's opinion held that according to the laws of this state, Florence had established her claim to Blythe's paternity, the latter having orally and in writing acknowledged her as his child.

In the case of the alleged widow, the court says that the contradictions in the case of the claimant cannot be reconciled on the basis that deceased and defendant were man and wife.

BUENOS AYRES, July 31.—During the insurrection the iron-clad fleet, which joined the revolutionary movement bombarded the city for two days. Serious damage was done many buildings, especially those in the vicinity of Plaza Victoria; one thousand persons were killed, and five thousand wounded.

RED BLUFF, Cal., July 31.—Fire last night destroyed $20,000 worth of property. It started in Baird's saloon and bowling alley, on Washington street, between Walnut and Pine. The flames soon extended, destroying a blacksmith shop, Mrs. Baird's lodging house, P. C. Crumbaugh's two story dwelling, barn and woodsheds. The fire spread to the Sentinel office which was burned up with all in it. The cause of the fire is not known.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31—The Steamship Belgic arrived this morning from Hong Kong and Yokahoma. On the 11th inst., the total number of cholera cases in Japan was increased to 239, with 114 deaths. Forty seven fresh cases and fifteen deaths were reported that day, and 27 deaths were reported from Nagaski. The Saperon has sanctioned the expenditure of $43,000 from the government reserve funds for disinfection purposes. The latest report of discontent on account of the high price of rice comes from Aikawa, on Sado Island. Two thousand poor people aided by the money of others began to riot on the street, and the police being powerless the governor ordered troops from the neighboring garrisons. Telegraphic news on the 4th inst., stated that the rioters were becoming more powerful and were destroying the residences and property of rice merchants. A company of infantry were despatched from Shiba to the scene of trouble. Aikawa is one of the most prosperous towns of Sado Island.

Something New and Good

Col. Durr has again made a step forward as a public benefactor. It had come to his ears recently, that some of the ladies of Tucson were complaining about the beer sold in this city being bitter. Being on confidential terms with his grandmother, a famous old lady who has spent her life in studying the likes and dislikes of her sex, he wrote her, explaining what was the matter with the ladies of Tucson. The grandmother knew at once the remedy, and straightway sent a car-load of the celebrated Extra Pale Erlanger Standard Beer. This beer arrived yesterday, and has been sampled by the best judges in this city, and pronounced the best family beer in the West. It is just the thing for the ladies, and no bitter taste is carried with it. The Colonel asks that every family try a few bottles of this beer, and feels confident that they will have no other afterwards. The grandmother has never made a mistake about the wants and needs of Tucson, and will answer for the satisfaction given by this new beer with her reput