

ARIZONA TERRITORY

TUCSON, PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA TERRITORY, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1895.

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WEEKLY CITIZEN. SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1895

BIMETALLISM.

Bimetallism has been defined as a financial system which employs the money of the two metals, but assigns to each different duties. Silver, under such a system, is maintained at parity with gold, but is not used as money of redemption. This, however, is not the true definition of the term. Genuine bimetallism includes the money of both metals as available for redemption purposes. I imply the right of the debtor to pay with money of either metal. The United States slipped from bimetallism to monometallism by giving the choice to the creditor. If, in 1873, when the Resumption Act went into operation, the treasury had reserved the right to pay greenbacks in silver, a part in silver and part in gold, the United States would have been very nearly on a true bimetallistic basis. All that would have remained to be done would have been an amendment to the Bland-Allison Act, so as to require the coinage of all the silver that was offered. What effect such an amendment would have had upon the commercial value of silver can only be conjectured. Other nations closed their mints to silver shortly after, and the effect upon silver was depressing. Gold became the sole money of redemption in Europe and the United States, and the fact that silver is more or less extensively used does not change their condition as monometallistic nations. No nation can be considered on a bimetallistic basis unless both gold and silver are employed as money of final redemption.—S. F. Bulletin.

The Nogales Oasis is decidedly "ferocious" the Phoenix Republican and calls upon the citizens of that town to forego their patronage to the offending paper. If the Republican did as charged, published a telegram detrimental to the people of Nogales and then refused to give place to a correction, the Oasis has certainly a grievance for which there can be no excuse. But we think there must be some mistake as the Republican has hitherto been as fair to outside towns as it is possible for a Phoenix paper to be. This may not be saying a great deal, but much must not be expected in that direction. The offensive telegram was in reference to the recent small pox scare and we noticed that the Republican was not the only sinner on this issue. A week after the Phoenix publication the same telegram, or the substance thereof, was sent from Fairbank to El Paso and from there reported to the Associated Press and sent broadcast over the country. It was suppressed here not only on account of its maturity, but also because we had learned the falsity of the report. In El Paso the Fairbank message was published under a false lead and because of its prominence could not do other wise than material injury not only to Nogales, but to the entire people of southern Arizona. In this instance the El Paso papers were not at fault. Neither was the Associated Press in giving circulation to what bore the semblance of legitimate news, but the correspondent who received a penny a line for his fabrication should be exposed.

The grain fields which stretch for miles up and down the Santa Cruz valley present a most beautiful appearance. The grain is massive and heavy and is evidence of the wonderful fertility of the soil. The Santa Cruz valley in the vicinity of Tucson has been under cultivation for more than a thousand years, first by the Indians whose ancient irrigation ditches are still visible, then by the Spaniards who settled Tucson, probably 350 years ago and all this time, subject to perpetual cultivation. Never less than one and more, generally two crops a year, have been borne and still its productivity does not flag. Artificial fertilization has never, so far as known, been resorted to. We do not think a parallel case can be found to it in all the United States. Till within the last twenty years the land was yielded to crops with a best stick and broken boundedly. Every acre in the valley should be producing instead of lying waste and waiting for the laggard homeseeker and the husbandman. Had the deluded people who are struggling for an existence, under pitifully adverse circumstances, in Nebraska and Kansas, sought homes in this favored spot in the far southwest instead of those drought stricken and blizzard bitten states, they would today have been contented and happy and the appeals for charity for suffering humanity would never have been written. Southern Arizona wants homeseekers and she has the wherewithal within her borders to enrich both them and their.

Forecasters for May predict heavy rains for the southwest, between the 6th and 14th. The need of rain is great throughout southern Arizona and unless it does come such suffering will result in consequence.

The San Francisco dailies are carrying illustrations of the sensational into the ridiculous. Not only Durrant, but Durrant's family individually and collectively have been pictured, and now the Bulletin has reached in its long line of descent from the case to the woman who remembers having seen Miss Lamont when she attended school. The next in order will be to show the woman who saw the woman who saw Miss Lamont.

A Pain Statement.—Sims Liver & Kidney Pills cured me of Liver Complaint and Palpitation of the Heart. I used many other remedies, but with no relief, until I began taking S. L. R. Wm. Schultz. Your druggist sells it in powder or liquid; the powder to be taken dry, or made into a tea.

THE ELECTION IN CHICAGO.

The election of Mayor Swift in Chicago last month by an immense majority, while not unexpected, stands in marked contrast to political developments in certain other parts of the country. Mr. Swift's majority, though greater than that of Major Strong in New York last fall, was even exceeded by the majority of votes cast at the same election for the new civil service law submitted by the Illinois legislature to the people of the city for approval. Under such circumstances, even the choice of a pronounced partisan such as Mr. Swift is known to be, may lead to the extension of the non-partisan principle as applied in municipal affairs. The conditions of local administration in Chicago, as shown by the revelations of the Civic Federation, were such that the citizens might well have been content to secure honest participation in their city government, if not permitted to indulge the hope of an absolutely non-partisan administration. The application of the new law, however, if fearlessly enforced, as now seems probable, will do much to bring about in the civic affairs of Chicago such a cleansing of the cesspools as the Civic Federation has for many months been laboring to achieve. This is the first instance of the adoption of a civil service law by direct vote of the people, and advocates of the referendum as a political principle will doubtless point to the result as a refutation of the objection frequently made that the people would not take an interest in enforcing good laws even if they had an opportunity. There seems to have been a zeal for good government exhibited in Chicago before the late election which speaks well for the civic integrity of our city populations.—From "The Progress of the World," May Review of Reviews.

IMMEDIATELY on the cessation of hostilities in Nicaragua the United States hurried its war vessels to that point to protect American interests. It seems to us that our men of war were a little late in getting there, as the English stated their own time and then departed on their own conditions. It may have been that the Washington authorities were a little slow in catching on and the English enterprisers got away just in time to prevent a glorious democratic achievement.

ARIZONA is badly in need of a law that will deal more vigorously with the tramp question than any thing now on the statute books of the territory. As a rule this wandering element is made up of the riff raff of the country, of men who will not work if work is offered them, and who live largely by theft or impudent alms. They recognize no law but travel from place to place and prey on the people living along their lines of migration. The railroad employes have long been the most difficult class of vagabonds, for against the orders of the railroad company to allow them free transportation it is as likewise against the law to use violence in ejecting them from the trains. It is nevertheless the duty of the employee to enforce the orders, and obey the instructions of their employers, but in doing so they subject themselves to arrest and prosecution, for it is impossible to handle desperate characters with velvet gloves. They resist with violence any attempt to put them from the trains, and the only thing to do is to arrest them in like spirit. In this way tramps are sometimes injured, as was the case in Gila City Sunday. It is said to have been through no fault of the trainman that the man was injured beyond ordering him off, and this they were bound to do. The train was moving at the time, but it is well known that tramps swing off on and while the cars are in motion. Occasionally they mislead and get hurt and then the brakeman is made a co-sufferer. Tramps band together and swear to anything, but fortunately not much credence is placed upon them. Still trainmen have to suffer the annoyance of arrest and trial, as in the case referred to. If the law would step in and stop brakeman transportation it would do the country a most excellent service.

SHIP railways and railway ships are now, it appears, to be supplemented by an amphibious railway which is to reach out a couple of hundred miles or so to sea. The Jacksonville St. Augustine & Indian River railway, having pushed to the southernmost latitude in the United States touched by rail, it is now pointed out that an extension of a hundred miles or so would bring it to the end of the Florida mainland, and that thence it would be comparatively easy to push on to the island of Key West, by building and bridging along the chain of islets, called keys, which stretch from the southern corner of the peninsula in a southwesterly direction toward Cuba. "These islets," says a dispatch, "are from one to four or five miles long and are of a good breadth. For the most part the water between them is so shallow that a man can easily wade from one to the other. Here and there are deep and narrow channels, but there is nothing that presents any serious engineering difficulty. When this road is completed it will be possible to go from New York to Key West entirely by land in a little over two days." It will occur to the ordinary land railway man that a line 150 miles or so long, lying out to sea partly on sandy wastes and partly on bridges, would be difficult to maintain against the action of the wind and waves; also that the barren keys would not afford much local traffic to support a marine railway. But the suggestion that the road if built to Key West would reduce the ocean voyage to Havana to about 150 miles has an attractive sound, while the argument that it would greatly increase the value of the island to the United States for naval and military purposes is not without weight. Whether, however, capital will take the risk of carrying out this novel idea remains to be seen.—Railway Age.

THE MONTANA MINE WITH A LEDGE AS BIG AS A HILL.

The Montana is located on a hillside. In fact it is a good share of the hill itself. Its reef is the most conspicuous part of the hill. The mine is approached by a tunnel. The first impression on entering is that the Montana is an old mine—for the Oro Blanco district. The tubers that laid the world apart therein are barked and worn, but sturdy as the day they were put there.

IN THE DEPTHS, A BIG PROPERTY. Another fact at once apparent is that it is a big property. Work near the hanging wall. Never but once did we see the foot wall. Where it would usually be seen in a mine we only saw ore. There seemed no limit to it. In stupendous proportions it lay, and looked as though the whole interior of the earth was quartz. A crosscut nearly forty feet long was all in ore. It was at the end of that cut that we had our first view of the foot wall of the Montana ledge.

THE MONTANA MINE. Located 1500 by 600 feet. Located April 10, 1877.

While in Stockton, Cal., some time ago, Thos. F. Langan, of Los Banos, that state, was taken very severely with cramps and diarrhoea. He changed to meet Mr. C. M. Carter, who was similarly afflicted. He says: "I told him of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and we went to the Hold-on-Drug store and procured a bottle of it. It gave Mr. Carter prompt relief and I can only for its having cured me." For sale by Fred Fleishman, druggist.

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Further along the vein, now several hundred feet from our first entrance to the mine, we found another shaft, the first one in the Montana that opened from the surface. Work was done here 15 feet, and the ore had started from the grass roots. Samples had been numerous made, and found satisfactory.

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The mill is new to Oro Blanco, but the stamps and engine are old. It is a faithful work for the Tombstone ore at Charleston, in Tombstone's palmy days. The mill building is not yet complete.

THE MONTANA'S WATER SUPPLY. Rains fall here to the annual average of 12 to 17 inches. This rainfall goes off the hills like the shedding of water from the proverbial duck's back.

It is to the silver, however, that the main revenue is due. Even now, with silver depressed as though it were vile, and not allowed to take its place in the world's commerce, with a mere thing of commodity, like so many bushels of potatoes, and not bringing by half what the corn, the wheat, the fruit, the stock gets for it, it yet is a source of profit on the Montana. This, too, is a feature not common in mines nowadays.

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