

The Coronado Weekly Sun.

C. M. FERRIS, Editor and Proprietor.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1891.

The Graham County Bulletin is issuing a daily during court week.

The President has issued a proclamation reserving from entry and settlement the tracts of timber land in the state of Colorado known as the White river plateau.

In his report Governor Steele, of Oklahoma, favors the opening of the Cherokee lands, and urgently recommends a different mode than that used recently in opening town sites to settlement.

We would suggest that Hon. Thos. G. Norris give our citizens a talk on the Constitution for the new State of Arizona. He helped make the constitution, and possesses information in regard to it that people would be glad to know.

GENERAL MILES, in his annual report, recommends that the National Guard of the country be mobilized or assembled at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893, and that Congress be requested to make an appropriation to pay the cost of transportation.

An official dispatch from Brazil denies that there is any truth in the alarming reports circulated concerning the condition of the country, and asserts that, on the contrary, perfect order prevails everywhere, and that the economical situation was never better.

An Ohio woman who was a careful housekeeper eloped with the hired man. Before she had gone far she remembered that she had left a batch of bread in the oven. She went back and stayed to eat it, and it was so good that she changed her mind about the elopement.

The storms in England and off the coast of Great Britain have been unusually severe and have done great damage this season. Nearly every year there are heavy blows, but there have been none recently so destructive as that which accompanied the opening of the winter months this year.

Up in Alaska the white man evidently believes that the earth belongs to him—at least that part of it which is under the Arctic circle. Thus the revenge taken by a party of white men at Point Barrow on an Indian who killed the kidnapper of his squaw was entirely without justification, and it is to be hoped that those who took part in the cruel murder will be punished. It is such acts as these which have caused had blood between the two races.

Two Chinese lepers were recently shipped from New York to Vancouver, in bond, and from there to be sent to China. They were shipped back to Vancouver by the municipal authorities at Vancouver, but they were stopped at Swift Current, N. W. T., and returned to Vancouver on the ground that they were shipped in bond, and that the bond was broken unwarrantably by the Canadian authorities. The Mayor of Vancouver will not permit them to be brought into the city, and has placed them under guard outside.

The new Cleveland baby is getting plenty of notice, but all the comments of the press seem to be good humored and kindly. Mr. Cleveland is a public man of whom the country for many reasons has a right to be proud, and the advent of his heir is an event of almost general interest. The kind messages and congratulations showered on Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland come from a hearty, kindly feeling of interest in them and their little one, and the Republicans are in no way behind the Democrats in the honesty of their good wishes.

OUR local authorities are to be congratulated upon the methods taken by them to rid Flagstaff of the tramp nuisance. Heretofore when these gentry were taken into custody, charges of petty larceny or something similar were entered against them. Their fines they never paid, and the county was put to the expense of feeding and taking care of them at a dead loss. During the past week those who were arrested for pilfering or showing no visible means of support were taken into court and charged with vagrancy—upon which charge, in case of conviction, the prisoner can be enrolled in the chain gang and compelled to do duty on the public highways. As the tramp is adverse to work at best, we think our officials have taken the best means within their power to rid the town of this pilfering, debauched and insolent class of humanity, for when it once becomes known among them that Flagstaff is supporting a first-class chain gang they will give us a wide berth.

ONE trouble with the artificial rain makers down in Texas is that when they get ready to begin operations a natural rain comes along and wets their outfit.

The Canadian parliament has adjourned, for the reason, probably, that it was ashamed to remain in session any longer when so many revelations of political corruption were being made in that country.

THE Needles Eye has entered on its fourth year. The Eye has during its existence made a good fight for its home town, and the STX congratulates the editor of the Eye on the success of his live local newspaper.

THERE are many objections to the adoption of the constitution. The latest comes from a writer in the Yuma Times, who objects to it on account of the first article therein, which recognizes the Supreme being.

ALL the great Eastern cities are putting forth efforts to make themselves attractive by erecting museums, art galleries and other public buildings to attract attention, but Flagstaff jogs along serenely indifferent to such things.

THE general passenger agents of twenty of the railroads entering Chicago have organized a special association for the determination of excursion rates to the Exposition and for arranging facilities for caring for the enormous crowds of visitors to the World's Fair.

MEDICAL councils have been summoned in the distressed provinces of Russia. Scurvy and typhus are raging in the wake of famine. It is stated that famine prevails in thirteen different governments of the country, and that 14,000,000 people are in urgent need of succor. The Government is purchasing corn for the use of the famishing peasants in the stricken districts during the winter months, and is also negotiating for the purchase of large quantities of breadstuffs in the United States.

THE farmers of Kansas are paying off their mortgages before they come due, and the result will be that Eastern capitalists will soon be seeking new investments. Capital is not going to lie idle long, and some section will derive the benefits of it. Why not solicit a share at least of these funds for the building of railroads and development of this the most favored part of the great southwest? Safe loans can be made in this territory, and at reasonable rates of interest. To be sure, the cry is always raised when lands are mortgaged that the debt can never be paid, and that the interest will soon equal the principal. Such is not the case, but even grant it to be so. Is it not better to secure capital to improve our vast areas of fertile and tillable land, than to allow them to remain as created, trampled over by a few thousand head of cattle and sheep? No one can contradict but what the average stock range would yield a much larger profit each year were it cultivated and crops taken therefrom than it does to-day at the prices stock command. Were the interest on a mortgage to equal the principal at the expiration of ten years (which it would not), the farmer would be able to pay off his indebtedness and still realize a snug sum for his labors. No better illustration of this fact is needed than the turn affairs have taken with the Kansas land-owners. For years the farmer thought himself overburdened with taxation and many left their farms entirely, claiming that they could not make a living on them, and now the good news is being heralded to the world that those who stuck to their farming and paid strict attention to business are paying off their mortgages before they are due. Certainly this prosperity will not come to man by his mortgaging his place and sitting idly by, doing nothing whatever, for it takes energy, push and perseverance to make a success of even the most trivial enterprise. We hope to see at no distant day the small, well improved farm occupying a conspicuous place in Northern Arizona, and to this end invite foreign capital to our midst.

Deafness Can't be Cured. By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a running ear or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out of the tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is not cured by an inflamed condition of the mucous surface.

We will give one hundred dollars for any case of Deafness caused by catarrh that we can not cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

J. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, etc.

Presbyterian services, Sunday, October 25: Sunday School at 10 a. m.; morning service at 11 a. m.—subject, "Jacob Deceiving Isaac;" evening service at 7:30; subject, "Bearing Witness." All cordially invited.

General McCook, commanding the Department of Arizona, recommends in his annual report to the Secretary of War that the San Carlos Indians be removed from their present reservation to some point east, as the temperature there in midsummer is 110 degrees in the shade, and to keep Indians and troops there is inhuman.—Prospector.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Jail Contract Awarded—Report of County School Superintendent.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors on Monday last Chairman Cornish and Supervisor McMillan were the only members present.

The principal business done was the awarding of the contract for building a new County Jail in the town of Flagstaff. The bid of Callihan & Doyle, \$2,760, being the lowest, the contract was awarded them. The building is to be of stone, and will be a substantial affair.

An order was passed that hereafter all bills against the county must be filed with the clerk of the Board at least twenty-four hours prior to the time of meeting otherwise they will be laid over until the next quarterly meeting.

The following claims against the county were allowed: E. S. Patten, building Williams jail \$400.00; J. M. Sanford, nursing sick \$32.25; Morris Walsh, nursing sick \$34.00; Sanford & Rowe, constable fees \$4.00; P. J. Brannen, mdo. \$8.90; H. D. Ross, District Attorney fees \$102.29; R. M. Spencer, Sanitary Inspector \$50.00; T. J. Coalter, forwarding jurors \$13.00.

The following report of J. E. Jones, County School Superintendent, for the quarter ending October 6, 1891, was received and placed on file:

Table with columns for District No. 24, FLAGSTAFF, To balance in treasury due dist., By warrant No. 19, J. E. Jones, To amt appropriated, By warrant No. 23, J. W. Jones, To amt appropriated, etc.

Table with columns for District No. 22, WILLIAMS, To amt in treasury, To amt appropriated, By warrant No. 42, C. Richardson, To amt in treasury, etc.

Table with columns for District No. 21, BELLEFONT, To amt in treasury, To amt appropriated, By warrant No. 18, J. W. Ross, To amt appropriated, etc.

Table with columns for District No. 20, FRISCO, To amt in treasury, To amt appropriated, By warrant No. 15, J. W. Ross, To amt appropriated, etc.

Table with columns for District No. 42, TUBA CITY, To amt in treasury, To amt appropriated, Amt unappropriated June 20, 1891, Amt reported by County Treas., Total, By frgt and postage pd by Supt., Amt appropriated Aug. 22, 1891, Amt unappropriated Aug. 22, 1891, Board adjourned until Monday, November 8, 1891.

THE SCHOOL BELL.

Principal Weems Gives Some Timely Advice to Parents.

A change of teachers does not necessarily imply a change in the classification of pupils, but it has been found necessary to make many changes at the beginning of this term's work. These changes have occasioned adverse criticism on the part of some disappointed parents, but they have been made for the benefit of the pupils concerned. The large sections of pink cardboard, which each pupil bore upon entering school, may not have been examined by the teachers quite so closely as they should have been—life is too short for that—but a glance showed a grade of from 90 to 100 per cent in nearly every study. These markings were supposed to show that the pupil had completed the books used in the studies indicated. It was soon discovered that certain pupils were entirely unfamiliar with subjects so completed. For this reason many changes were made.

After classifying the pupils according to the markings on the sections of pink cardboard and according to our own judgment, and after learning as nearly as possible their actual standing by daily recitations for a month, it was thought best to re-examine a certain class of twenty-five boys and girls, between the ages of nine and thirteen, upon the studies supposed to have been completed last term, and in which, according to the sections of pink cardboard, nearly every member of the class obtained a grade of from 90 to 100 per cent. The result may be considered by any one interested. The papers are on file and open to the inspection of those concerned. There was not a question propounded (except in language) that can not be found word for word, together with its correct answer, in one of the books which according to the pupil's section of pink cardboard he completed last year, obtaining in final examination from 90 to 100 per cent.

Let us examine these papers closely. And be it remembered that I am calling attention to facts, not because I wish to complain of last year's work (on the whole I think it must have been good), but because of the complaint on the part of certain parents that their children have been placed back instead of put forward. Now I wish to state that whatever mistakes in judgment or failures in execution I may make, it is my purpose and earnest desire to deal justly and kindly with all concerned.

Am I vexed at these complaints? Not at all—gratified rather; for they show that at least the parents are deeply interested in the education of their children. They desire that their boys and girls make the greatest possible advancement in the given time. They are so greatly in earnest and so alive to the importance of their children's acquiring an education in the days of their youth, while the evil days come not, nor the years draw nigh when they shall say "I am too big to go to school," that sometimes they consult with the trustees regarding the classification and scholastic welfare of their young hopeful, meanwhile allowing said young hopeful, perhaps, to go tardy to school or be absent.

If the parents and teachers of such boys and girls as these can agree, they will undoubtedly make scholars. But let us lay the foundation well. In our mad rush for knowledge, let us not trample under foot the priceless gems of truth that lie in our path to-day for what to-morrow may bring forth. Let us not try to reach the fifth step of the ladder till the child has first been able to stand on the fourth. Time enough for shorthand after the boy has learned the fundamental principles of arithmetic, has studied language a few months, and has learned to put simple words together in pure, plain, correct English sentences.

Now the examination papers. The grades range from 4 to 58 in arithmetic, 100 being perfect. There were but three out of the twenty-five that obtained more than 48 per cent in arithmetic. The averages made were from 20 to 68 per cent. Those making 35 or more in arithmetic and an average of 50 or more were kept in the advanced department, and the remainder placed in the intermediate.

Those concerned are invited to come and see whether the classifications have not been made justly. It is not impossible for teachers to err in judgment, but it seems that the opinion of teachers who have taught a number of years in graded schools should have at least some weight in determining to which class a pupil should belong.

When parents presume so much upon the ignorance and inefficiency of teachers, I am reminded of the dignified but seedy individual, of whom I read recently, who entered a cheap restaurant, took off his gloves, hung his hat and overcoat upon the hooks, dusted the chair, brushed the crumbs from the table cloth, and then addressed the waiter as follows: "If you have just the right kind of oysters in just the right condition, please take half a pint of small ones, not too small, you know, and strain the juice off them carefully, leaving just a little juice on them; put them in a pan which has been scoured and dried, and then add a little butter—good, pure butter, and a little milk—real cow's milk, and then place the pan over a coal fire, being careful to keep the pan in motion so as not to let the oysters or milk burn; add a little juice if you choose, and then watch the pan closely so that the exact moment it comes to a boil you can whip it off. At the same time have a deep dish warming, and when you see the first sign of boiling empty the pan into the dish."

Woolly information.

The total number of sheep in the United States January 1, 1891, was 43,431,136, valued at \$108,397,447. January 1, 1890, the number of sheep in the United States was 44,336,072, valued at \$100,659,076. Thus it will be seen that a less number of sheep by about 1,000,000 in 1891 was worth \$8,000,000 more than the previous year. Sheep reached their lowest price in 1886, when the general average was only \$1.91 per head. The present average is \$2.50 per head against \$2.25 in 1890.

Texas leads all the States in the Union in the number of sheep, aggregating 4,490,272. Ohio comes next with 4,061,897 followed by California, with 3,712,310; New Mexico, with 3,123,663; Michigan with 2,763,240; Oregon, 2,431,725; Montana, 2,089,337; Colorado, 1,819,569; Utah, 2,055,900; New York, 1,393,583; Pennsylvania, 1,039,502. Next in order are Missouri, with 898,650; Wisconsin, 889,310; Kentucky, 765,679; Illinois, 770,983; Indiana, 1,150,200; Maine is credited with 547,670; New Hampshire, 183,183; Vermont, 531,249; Massachusetts, 55,965; Rhode Island, 29,433; and Connecticut, 45,824. We note a slight gain during the year 1890 in the number of sheep in Maine and Rhode Island while Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts show a very slight falling off in number, but an increase in value.

The state agents of the Government in Maine report that a greater or less number of sheep were purchased last summer to consume the surplus hay in the central part of the State. In the older counties, in the vicinity of the large towns, there is a decrease in the number of sheep, due to the ravages of dogs. In New Hampshire there seems to have been a revival of interest in the sheep husbandry in certain quarters. Many farmers who discontinued sheep raising a few years ago are now buying small flocks, of a better grade than were formerly kept. In Connecticut there are enough waste districts and winter forage to maintain three times as many sheep as now exist. In New York the keeping of sheep would demand more general attention but for the ravages of dogs. The dog nuisance is a great drawback to sheep raising in many States. In Ohio and Michigan sheep have increased in numbers and quality, the mutton breeds having the lead. For three years past the product of the flocks has been largely sold for feed or fed by the farmers. In most of the old States mutton breeds are now the most popular.

The net decrease in the number of sheep January 1, 1891, from 1890 shows a total of 904,936; net increase over 1889 is 832,057; the decrease since 1884 shows the larger total of 7,195,490 sheep. Thus in 1884 Texas had 3,000,000 less. This heavy loss was chiefly due to the blizzards of 1886, which wiped out 2,000,000 of her sheep. The great loss to California and Oregon as compared to 1890 must be ascribed to this same cause. It is evident that if sheep raising is to advance in the eastern and middle states, it must be along the line of mutton sheep rather than those reared mainly for the clip of wool.

With a decrease in sheep from a year ago of 904,936, we shall have a decrease in the clip of 4,500,000 pounds, if we allow five pounds of wool to a sheep. Last year's clip was 276,000,000 pounds according to the estimate of the agricultural bureau. This year's clip, therefore, must be set down at 271,500,000 pounds. Owing to the

scarcity of wool, and the light stock in the principal markets, the clip, especially west of the Mississippi, is likely to be shorn early.—Funsten's Reporter.

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One of the valleys referred to is that of the Salt River, which lies in the southern part of the territory, and of which the principal city is Phoenix. This valley has a semi-tropical climate. Oranges, lemons and various other semi-tropical fruits are grown there with the greatest success. These fruits ripen earlier than they do in Southern California, and this gives the Salt River country an advantage over California in supplying the early fruit market of the far East. Horticulture in that part of Arizona is destined to become a prosperous and extensive industry.

Where Arizona has fallen off compared with what it was nine or ten years ago, is in respect to its mineral output. Then the mining camp of Tombstone was at the summit of its glory, and Arizona's mineral output entitled it to rank among the foremost mineral producing sections of the Union. But nearly all the mines in Tombstone have been shut down, and in other localities the mineral resources of the territory have not been sufficiently developed to bring the output up to what it was in Tombstone's day. Yet the resources of the territory in this respect are great, and it is a question of time only when they will be developed.

Desirable for Ladies.

The new Fashion Journals published by A. McDowell & Co., 4 West 14th street, New York, are again on our table. The superiority of these journals is abundantly shown on every page. "La Mode" is the smallest of the three, and is intended for family use. It has many styles for children, and is only \$1.50 per year, or 15 cents per copy. "La Mode de Paris" is an elegant journal filled with everything of the latest style in Paris. This is a great favorite with ladies who wish to keep posted on the new styles as they come out. "Album des Modes" is also a popular Parisian publication, many ladies giving it the preference. It is replete with such styles as are patronized by the middle classes, its designs being neat and plain, yet all of the richest character. These three monthly journals claim to give the earliest fashions, and they are all printed in Paris. They contain lessons in practical dress-making, which are of incomparable value and easy to understand. "La Mode de Paris" and the "Album des Modes" are each \$3.50 per annum, or 35 cents for a single copy. Samples can be obtained from the house at single copy prices if there is any difficulty in obtaining them from newsdealers.

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Arizona a Maligned Territory.

In commenting upon Acting Governor Murphy's report, the Denver Republican of recent date says: "Arizona is probably the most maligned territory in the Union. It is commonly thought of as though it were a desert—a vast waste of sand, blistering under a torrid sun. But as a matter of fact it is a highly favored part of the arid region. It contains a forest of nearly 10,000 square miles in area—one of the largest forests in the United States. Besides, it has numerous fertile valleys, watered by never failing streams. These valleys are being reclaimed by irrigation, and the results show that the soil and climate of Arizona are both well adapted to the production of various agricultural products of the temperate zone.

One of the valleys referred to is that of the Salt River, which lies in the southern part of the territory, and of which the principal city is Phoenix. This valley has a semi-tropical climate. Oranges, lemons and various other semi-tropical fruits are grown there with the greatest success. These fruits ripen earlier than they do in Southern California, and this gives the Salt River country an advantage over California in supplying the early fruit market of the far East. Horticulture in that part of Arizona is destined to become a prosperous and extensive industry.

Where Arizona has fallen off compared with what it was nine or ten years ago, is in respect to its mineral output. Then the mining camp of Tombstone was at the summit of its glory, and Arizona's mineral output entitled it to rank among the foremost mineral producing sections of the Union. But nearly all the mines in Tombstone have been shut down, and in other localities the mineral resources of the territory have not been sufficiently developed to bring the output up to what it was in Tombstone's day. Yet the resources of the territory in this respect are great, and it is a question of time only when they will be developed.

Desirable for Ladies.

The new Fashion Journals published by A. McDowell & Co., 4 West 14th street, New York, are again on our table. The superiority of these journals is abundantly shown on every page. "La Mode" is the smallest of the three, and is intended for family use. It has many styles for children, and is only \$1.50 per year, or 15 cents per copy. "La Mode de Paris" is an elegant journal filled with everything of the latest style in Paris. This is a great favorite with ladies who wish to keep posted on the new styles as they come out. "Album des Modes" is also a popular Parisian publication, many ladies giving it the preference. It is replete with such styles as are patronized by the middle classes, its designs being neat and plain, yet all of the richest character. These three monthly journals claim to give the earliest fashions, and they are all printed in Paris. They contain lessons in practical dress-making, which are of incomparable value and easy to understand. "La Mode de Paris" and the "Album des Modes" are each \$3.50 per annum, or 35 cents for a single copy. Samples can be obtained from the house at single copy prices if there is any difficulty in obtaining them from newsdealers.

PROFESSIONAL.

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