

THE ARIZONA SILVER BELT.

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THE ARIZONA SILVER BELT.

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J. W. Douglas respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has secured and repaired clothing in a machine which renders them almost equal to new, at the following prices:
Cleaning suits, 50 cts.
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Rooms and offices cleaned and taken care of. jy22

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SPECIALTIES—Papers legally prepared. Acknowledgments taken; collections and Mining Interest given prompt attention. Best references furnished.

CHAS. E. CAREY,
Painting, Glazing
AND
Paper Hanging
In R. M. Carey's Blacksmith Shop. nov. 25th

A. G. PENDLETON,
Civil Engineer
SURVEYOR and
U. S. Deputy
Mineral Surveyor.

Office at residence on Pine Street, Globe Arizona.

H. W. FISKE,
... HAS OPENED A ...

New Gunsmith Shop
Next Door to Pascoe House.

Has a full and complete assortment of sporting and Gunsmithing Goods, such as
Rifles, Pistols, Shotguns, etc.

all sizes of Cartridges, Ammunition of every description. Repairing of firearms a specialty. Locksmithing, Sewing Machines repaired, knives and scissors sharpened, axes filed, and in fact all kinds of Job Work done with neatness and dispatch.

AT LIVING RATES.
For Sale.
The ranch generally known as Holme's Well. For particulars apply at the BELT Office. sept. 25-1

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Dallas..... Bank of Dallas
Houston..... Bank of Houston
Galveston..... Bank of Galveston
San Diego..... Bank of San Diego
Los Angeles..... Bank of Los Angeles
Portland..... Bank of Portland
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BANKER,
GLOBE, ARIZONA.
CORRESPONDENTS:
New York..... J. & W. Seligman & Co.
Metropolitan National Bank.
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Pascoe's
Restaurant,
Next door to Globe Mercantile Company,
Globe, - - Arizona.

The long and want of a first-class restaurant. Meals first-class at all hours, and served by prompt and attentive waiters.
J. H. PASCOE, Proprietor.
dec. 25th

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Stewart & Co.
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
General Merchandise,
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Freight forwarded with promptness and dispatch to Grant, Thomas, Apache, Bowie, Rucker, Dos Cabezas, Pueblo Viejo, Globe, San Carlos, Maxey, Eureka Springs, Arivaipai and
ALL POINTS
To be supplied from Wilcox, Nov 11-1

George A. Newton
Watchmaker
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SHOP—At Hitchcock & Co's Drug Store,
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Watches, Clocks & Jewelry.
Sewing Machine
Fixtures and Needles.
Pistols.
GUNS AND PISTOLS REPAIRED.
A. O. U. W.
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A. DOUGLAS SKINNER, Recorder.

Wanted.
A first-class waiter at the Pascoe house. Liberal wages will be paid. Apply immediately.

\$25 Reward.

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A. H. HACKNEY,
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H. N. Thomson & Co.
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Goods forwarded to Globe, San Carlos, Camp Grant, Bowie, Safford, Camp Thomas, Eureka, Arivaipa, Dos Cabezas, Maxey, Solomonville, Apache, Rucker, Pueblo Viejo, and all points in the Territory, with promptness and dispatch.
Mark Consignments Care
'H. N. T. & CO.' WILCOX, A. T.
oct. 2-11

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Tin, Copper & Sheet
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OPPOSITE THE PASCOE HOUSE,
Globe, - - Arizona.
AIR-PIPE for MINES.
Cooking Stoves
and Tinware.
ROOFING & JOBBING
of every description done to order promptly and at reasonable rates.
LOW PRICES and square dealing is my motto. jys

THE PIONEER
FEED, LIVERY
AND
Sale Stable,
Is supplied with first-class
SADDLE HORSES
And stylish outfits.
Go There for Your Teams.
Horses boarded by the day or week at
REASONABLE RATES.
The best care taken of Stock.
Civil and Police attendants.
THE STABLE
Is one block west of the BELT office.
J. C. ROBBINS,
Proprietors.
july 21st

THE PINAL
BREWERY DEPOT,
Broad St., Globe, A. T.
A. TYSON,
PROPRIETOR
HAVING LEASED THE SPLENDID BUILDING recently occupied by The Pinal Brewery Company respectfully announces that they have always on hand the very best of
WINE, LIQUORS & CIGARS,
... ALSO ...
Pinal Brewery Beer.
WE HAVE THE LARGEST AND
FINEST HALL in Globe
With Card Tables and Various Games. The Establishment has also a fine
Ten Pin Alley
COURTEOUS ATTENTION and FAIR DEALING in everything. oct. 2-11

LABELLING INDIANS.

An Eastern View of General Crook's Management of the Apaches.
Doubt as to the Success of his Methods in this Direction.
[New York Tribune.]
It will doubtless prove a great consolation to the miners of Southern Arizona to know that the Apaches on the San Carlos reservation are to be "labelled and decorated with brass tags." Every miner should now arm himself with a note book instead of a Winchester; and whenever a few bucks break out of the reservation, and in their native exuberance of spirits take a casual pot-shot at some solitary miner engaged in working his claim, he will whip out his note book and, while dodging the bullets as successfully as possible, proceed to take their numbers. Or perhaps he will politely request the savages to cease firing until their numbers are safely jotted down. After this his course does not appear to be exactly clear. But he will probably beg his assailants to take the note book to Gen. Crook with his compliments, after they have generously relieved him of his scalp and otherwise entertained themselves in true Apache fashion. Thus he will have the pleasure of knowing that his death was accomplished by duly "labelled" Indians under government protection, and he will not be in the position of the man crushed under the wheels of a passing vehicle, who "didn't mind the hurt but objected to being run over by a blasted swill cart."

With all due respect to Gen. Crook's acknowledged skill and success in dealing with the Apaches, it is hard to believe that his new method can prove altogether successful. We are told there are 1236 males above the age of ten on the reservation. To learn what Indians may go off the reservation, the entire number has apparently been labelled, and is to be counted daily. This cumbersome plan will be a severe tax upon the officers in charge, but a graver defect is in the irritation and discontent which it will surely cause among the Indians. Already, it is stated, Gen. Crook's life has been threatened, and if the Indians continue to be labelled and counted daily like so many sheep or bales of merchandise, the short limit of their endurance may be passed and a general outbreak ensue. Further, it is more than doubtful whether this plan would be effectual in keeping the Apaches on the reservation. Despite "the description entered in the book," numerous civil trials have proved the difficulty of identifying Indians, and in this case Apache cunning would probably find a means of circumventing both the tags and the count. Even if it were discovered that certain Apaches were absent from the reservation and that at the same time a raid took place, the facts in themselves would afford no legal grounds for the conviction of the absentees, who could only be punished for their absence. There are Apaches in the Sierra Madre range between Sonora and Chihuahua who have never lived on a reservation. The sphere of Indian operations has been much magnified by exaggerated and false reports. There are no hostile Apaches in New Mexico, and the occasional disturbances in Arizona have been confined to the southern and especially the southeastern portions, and have been caused by small bands, who have usually descended the San Simon valley, have prowled about the Chihuahuan mountains and the Mule and Dragon mountains, occasionally ranging further northwest to the neighborhood of Globe City, and finally entering Mexico and disappearing in the fastnesses of the Sierra Madre, whence in the past many have returned red-handed to the San Carlos reservation.

The comparatively small section indicated is the portion of our territory where there is at present any actual danger of violence from Apaches, and since the arrival of Gen. Crook there have been no general outbreaks—simply a few assaults by isolated bands. The Sierra Madre range, in Northern Mexico, is the last retreat of the hostile Apache. There he finds wood, water and game, and his final and thorough extinction will require considerable time. Should there be an outbreak at San Carlos, and a general retreat of the fighting men in the Sierra Madre the mining interests of Northern Mexico and Southern Arizona would be gravely imperilled. But considering General Crook's tact and prudence in the past, such a calamity may be dismissed as improbable. So long, however, as the Apaches at San Carlos are not trained to be either farmers or herdsmen, for neither of which pursuits the reservation offers

an opportunity—they must be supported by government bounty and well fed. The Apaches are devoted to war and the chase. The San Carlos reservation now affords very little game—practically none regarded as a means of sustenance. Last summer the Jicarilla Apaches in Northern New Mexico left their reservation, harmlessly, however, simply because the government supplies were inadequate and they were hungry. If the San Carlos Indians should fail in their supplies and break out, their uprising would be marked by fire and the sword. Like other Indians they have been deceived and shifted from place to place; but unlike the warlike Navajos, who have been stationary for seventeen years, they have no material interests in sheep, cattle and cultivated farms to restrain them from the war path. So for the safety of settlers but one humiliating, necessary course is left, to keep the stomachs of the San Carlos Apaches full of government beef, and to punish rigorously any Indian found off the reservation.

Great Battles.
We suppose most people think when they read of a great battle that all the men on either side were engaged in fighting, or, at any rate, were at some time or another under fire. Why should one side have been defeated if it had not put forth all its strength? "But," says the author, "during the great battles of the Franco-German war the numbers were so great that seldom more than two-thirds of those present were ever under fire at all." At Sadowa, in 1866, the Prussians 221,000 men into the field, but only 129,000 came under fire. In the same battle the defeated Austrians brought 215,000 men into the field, but no less than 65,000 of these were ever in action. When we consider the tremendous fighting in 1870 and the number of battles, it is surprising to learn that only 7,000 men were killed and less than 50,000 men wounded in the German army during the whole war by rifle bullets, and still more remarkable that only 700 men were killed and 4,400 wounded by artillery fire. "I trust," adds Sir Garnet, "that these figures * * * will put a stop to the cry for more guns which one hears occasionally." When we compare the losses incurred at such battles as Gravelotte and Sedan with those incurred in the smooth-bore days of Borodino and Waterloo, it is plain that increased facilities for destruction are not accompanied by a corresponding amount of destruction. "At Gravelotte the Germans lost 1.60 per cent in killed and 5.46 per cent in wounded." At Borodino the Russians lost ten per cent in killed and thirty per cent in wounded; the French, who were the victors, having a still larger proportion. It cannot be said that battles are of much shorter duration now, Waterloo and Gravelotte were both begun about noon and finished about 7 o'clock in the evening. It took six hours to fight Austerlitz, but no less than twelve to settle matters at Solferino. In spite of the enormous superiority of the Germans at Worth, that battle lasted for seven and a-half hours. It may perhaps be the case that, from the great use to which intrenchments will be put in coming wars, it will take longer than ever to find out which is the winning side.—The Spectator.

A Texas Utopia.
"That old fellow" for the colored brother has turned up again in Congress. The mule is, however, not at this time. David Peace King petitions Congress to do something for the colored brother. He says careful inquiry into the subject shows the colored man of the South is no better off now than when a slave. He worked for a living then and has to do it now without being able to accumulate any property. He is swindled and no matter how much he may make, he can not become better off than he was in slavery days. David Peace King says that the colored man is suited to the climate of Texas, and in a community of his own would be able to become prosperous and happy. As the Government has plenty of Texas land(?) he prays that a portion of it may be allotted to negroes—forty acres to each man—that they may colonize there."

Would it not be well for Congress, before exhausting its charity upon the negro to take into consideration the still more helpless condition of the millions of poor whites and drive the wolf from their door as well. In this matter there should be no distinction made because of color.
The disease called black-leg is prevalent among the cattle of Butte Creek Valley, Cal., and is invariably fatal.
O. Scott has been confirmed postmaster at Silver City, by the Senate.

THE FUTURE OF AMERICA.

Under this interesting caption a late issue of the London Times has a pointed editorial, which reads as follows: "As one dwells on such utterances as that of Lord Lorne, or such documents as those to which we have been referring, it is impossible to escape from a feeling almost of bewilderment at the thought of the future of North America. British Columbia is prosperous, and will speedily become very much more so; but it is not exceptional. All the western states and territories are doing like her—increasing rapidly in population and forging a soil till now unworked to yield a profit. Unquestionably this is the most important fact in contemporary history. It is a new fact; it cannot be compared to any cognate phenomenon in the past, so that it offers a fine field for those who like untrammelled political speculation. It fascinates the statisticians, such as Mr. Giffen, who has just dealt with it in an elaborate fashion before the statistical society. He points out that the population of the United States has risen in a hundred years from three to fifty millions; that is to say, that it has during that time multiplied itself sixteen times, or doubled itself every twenty-five years. At the like rate of increase it would reach in another century the unheard-of total of 600,000,000; but, fortunately for itself and for the world, there are good reasons why it should not proceed quite in that ratio. Still, it must increase rapidly till the conditions of life have found an equilibrium and the comparative ease of living in the old and new world has become fairly equalized. It is difficult to exaggerate the significance of this, especially to England. On the one hand we can no longer exist without America. The country of which, within recent memory, we were childishly and vindictively jealous, now proves to be the country by which to a great extent we live. It sends us corn by the hundreds of shiploads. Its beef competes with ours, or rather becomes ours, and is sold at our native prices, under the hands of our enterprising English butchers. While to the Roman poet the thought of getting fish from the Caspian was the thought of odious luxury, with us it is the classes that cannot afford the Tay or the Tweed that send to the Columbia river for their salmon. But the idea of a growing America, and a Canadian dominion, which is rapidly increasing in wealth and numbers, is much more than the idea of a new market and a new source of supply. As M. Griffen remarks, it is an idea that affects the whole of political life in Europe. We see a new Europe, as it were, growing up on the other side of the Atlantic; and though their problems are for a moment not ours, and though they resolve to keep aloof from our affairs, their very existence has its influences on us. Little by little the political perspective alters; the world is seen to contain other nations than the three or four which have only considered themselves as the only progressive and truly civilized nations. As yet, indeed the Old World must be admitted to be the more interesting; but even in this respect fifty years more will make an astonishing difference."

An Interesting Reminiscence.
The first post office in this country was established in New York city 210 years ago. Sixty-eight years after that a path for a horseback mail was marked out by blazed trees from Jersey City to Philadelphia, by which mail was conveyed at irregular intervals; and fifteen years later Benjamin Franklin was made Deputy Postmaster-General for the Colonies. At the establishment of the constitutional Government of the United States, Samuel Osgood was appointed Postmaster-General, with one clerk to assist him. There were then 75 post offices, 1,800 miles of post routes, and a revenue of \$38,000. In 1881 there were nearly 50,000 post offices, 342,000 miles of post routes, and a revenue of nearly \$37,000,000, with a Postmaster-General and 460 clerks and assistants and over 61,000 employees throughout the country.

Postage laws were enacted in 1879, 1790, and 1791, the latter allowing the franking privilege to the Treasurer, Comptroller, and Auditor of the Treasury and to the Secretary's Assistant, and letters on the public service, but there was no rate of postage fixed till the act of Feb. 20, 1792, which provided nine different rates of postage on single letters according to distance, by land, for six cents for thirty miles to twenty-five cents for distances over four hundred and fifty miles, and for double and triple letters at double and triple those rates; letters by sea, eight, sixteen, and twenty-four cents for single, double, and triple letters; newspapers one cent each under one hundred miles and one and a half cent over that distance. Newspaper publishers were allowed to send one copy to each other free, and persons receiving enclosed letters were to mail them that they might be charged.

The highest salary paid to a woman teacher in Iowa is \$1,200. A woman ought to find no difficulty in supporting an economical husband on amount.

We clip the following from the

Yuma Sentinel:
OFFICE OF FISH COMMISSIONERS,
YUMA, A. T., Dec. 23, 1882.
Ed. SENTINEL—Permit me to again trespass on your columns to say that Prof. Baird writes me that the recent cold snap has frozen up his carp ponds and that they may not open till March. This will give all applicants for carp ample time to prepare their ponds and arrange to receive their supply. The carp with the carp will pass over the S. P. railroad, on its way to California, and the fry must be received at some station on that route. It would be best for applicants in southeast Arizona to arrange with Fish Commissioner Richard Rule to receive and distribute the supply for that section. Commissioner Gosper, of Prescott, will do the same, or have it done, for the northern part of the Territory, and myself for the southwestern part. Territorial papers please copy.
J. H. TAGGART,
Business Manager Arizona Fish Commission.

The girly girl, says an exchange, is the truest. She is what she seems, and not a sham and pretense. The slangy girl has a hard job of it not to forget her character. The boy girl and the rapid girl are likewise wearers of mask. The girly girl never bothers about woman's rights and woman's wrongs. She is a girl, and glad of it. She would not be a boy and grow up into a man and vote and go away to war and puzzle her brain about stocks for a kingdom. She knows nothing about business, and does not want to know anything about it. Her aim is to marry a good fellow and make him a good wife, and she generally succeeds in doing both. She delights in dress, and everything that is pretty, and is not ashamed to own that she does. She is pleased when she is admired, and lets you see that she is. She is feminine from the top of her head to the end of her toes, and if you try to draw her into the discussion of dry themes, she tells you squarely that the conversation does not suit her. She is the personification of frankness. There is not a particle of humbug in her composition.

Not an Indian Agent This Time.
Mr. Bitner, manager of a watch manufactory at Lancaster, Pa., makes a serious charge to the Secretary of War against Henry C. Corbin, manager of the late Garfield Monument Fair, held in the Capitol. His firm presented the fair to be voted for, five gold watches of their own make. Bitner charges that Corbin sold these watches, and gave to the successful candidates others of inferior character. Several of the watches distributed are known not to be of the Lancaster manufacture. The recipients of them say they can now see why they were so long getting the time-keepers that were voted them. It was almost two weeks after the fair. Col. Corbin will be called upon to explain. He is stationed at Newport Barracks, and is one of the Assistant Adjutant Generals of the army. He has been a very prominent figure in Washington since the beginning of the Hayes Administration. One of Hayes' first official acts was to appoint Corbin, then a Captain of infantry, his "Military Secretary." So much ridicule was heaped on this evidence of snobbery that the "Military Secretary" was dispensed with. But Corbin was in favor of the White House and became prominent whenever fashionable fairs or meetings of the army society were held there. Towards the close of Hayes' Administration an opportunity was afforded by jumping Corbin away up, to make him Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General. This was done, and he was assigned to duty in the War Department and had a very nice time. He was prominent in the Garfield inauguration, and when Garfield was shot he was prominently around the White House. The Associated Press used to send bulletins of what "Col. Corbin, who is just from the President's sick room," said. The facts are that Corbin was in the sick room once only, when he helped to bring Garfield down the morning he left Washington for Elberon. When Arthur came into power army officers who did not like him worked to get him away from Washington. They succeeded in getting him ordered to Newport barracks, and Corbin kicked vigorously. On account of the way he worked to stay there an order was issued prohibiting army officers from using political influence to secure or retain a desired duty. Corbin is well known over the land, and the charges against him produce considerable sensation.

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