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THE ARIZONA SILVER BELT.

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Indian Depredations.

All persons who have claims against the Government for losses sustained through Indian depredations in Arizona and New Mexico, will find it to their interest to communicate immediately with the undersigned in regard to the same, if they desire to take a divan case of the laws recently passed by Congress to reimburse all parties who have suffered such losses.

\$250 Reward.

The above reward will be paid for information that will lead to the conviction of any person who may be found altering or defacing the marks or brands, or stealing, killing or driving from their accustomed ranges any live stock belonging to any of the members of the Gila Stock Growers Association of Gila County.

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Regular communication of White Mountain Lodge, No. 3, A. F. & A. M. meet Thursday's on or succeeding each full moon. Soliciting Brothers in good standing cordially invited.

By order of the W. M. CHAS. T. MARTIN, Secretary.

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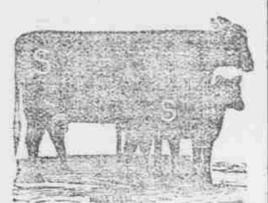
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THE BUYER'S GUIDE is issued March and Sept. each year. It is an encyclopaedia of useful information for all who purchase the luxuries or the necessities of life. We can clothe you and furnish you with all the necessary and unnecessary supplies for the home, the office, the club, the hotel, and the restaurant, and in every style and quality. It is a book that every man, woman and child should have.



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Regular meeting of Globe Lodge No. 6, I. O. O. F., on Monday night of each week, at Masonic Hall.

All brothers in good standing are cordially invited.

By order of the W. M. CHAS. T. MARTIN, Secretary.

A Ruined City in Texas.

(N. Y. Engineering and Mining Journal.)
The surveys at present being made for the Kansas City, El Paso & Mexican railroad, at a point north latitude 33 degrees and west longitude 106 degrees, have passed along the lava flow which by the local population is called the Malpais. It consists of a sea of molten black glass, agitated at the moment of cooling in ragged waves of fantastic shapes. These lava waves or ridges are from 10 to 12 feet high with combing crests. This lava flow is about 40 miles long from northeast to southwest, and from 1 to 10 miles wide. For miles on either side the country is the most desolate that can be imagined. It has been fully burnt up. It consists of fine white ashes to any depth which, so far, has been dug down. To the north of the lava flow, and lying in a country equally desolate and arid, the surveyors have come upon the ruins of Gran Guivera, known already to the early Spanish explorers, but which have been visited by white men less often than the mysterious ruins of Paitaque in Central America. Only a few people at Socorro and White Oaks have been at Gran Guivera, because it is at present 40 miles from water. The surveyors found the ruins to be of gigantic stone buildings made in the most substantial manner and of grand proportions. One of them was four acres in extent. All indication around the ruins point to the existence here at one time of a dense population. No legend of any kind exists as to how this great city was destroyed or when it was abandoned. One of the engineers attached to the surveying expedition advances the theory that Gran Guivera was in existence and abundantly supplied with water at the time the terrific volcanic eruption took place.

The Sonora Military Court.

A Nogales dispatch of June 20th says: The Mexican Criminal Court, or more properly the Sonora State Military Court, has convened at Guaymas, and the docket is an unusually heavy one. A large number of cases before the Court are those in which the defendants, if found guilty, and few who appear before the Court are found otherwise, will suffer the death penalty. Few men go into this court and survive long after its adjournment. The probability is that before or immediately after the close of this term there will be a big shooting match, and the country will be relieved of a large number of hard cases. Two have already attempted to escape, which means that they received too much "official attention." One of them, Martine, was one of the highwaymen who nearly killed a Frenchman for the purpose of robbery near this place a short time ago, and the other one was an ex-policeman of Nogales, Sonora, who was arrested for passing counterfeit money. They were sentenced to a term in the regular army, but the guards reported that they attempted to escape and were killed. This is the fate of those charged with crimes which do not warrant open execution. The Sonora train-robbers are before the same Court. Tallier, the leader of the gang, has given up all hope. There are about fourteen murderers before the Court who expect the death penalty.

Crime in Brooklyn.

Patrick Campbell, Superintendent of Brooklyn Police, who keeps his office through all styles of administration—Republican, Democratic and Mugwump—because he is unequalled for skill and fidelity in that position, and the city can not do without him, this week sends me a copy of his annual report, and a document more thrilling for facts and statistics has not for a long time come to my table. The style of crimes committed, the occupations and professions from which the criminal classes come, the 4284 who had no occupation at all, the 1116 persons who, in this city of good schools, could neither read nor write, make up a budget of information that every good citizen should study. All nationalities are represented in this black column of crime—England, 759; Germany, 2175; Ireland, 6379; United States, 12,762; China 92—Talmage.

A New York man has made a small fortune of \$25,000 in two months through an invention. He had often noticed the trouble which school children have in cleaning their slates, and he invented a little tin box, in the bottom of which is a small sponge saturated with water. In the center of the box he placed a piece of tin drilled with holes, and on top of this another small sponge. A pressure moistens the upper sponge and the slate can be instantly cleaned. One firm of stationers purchased 10,000 of the little invention and the lucky inventor hopes to become a millionaire.

Age of Progress.

The Indian Spectator, published at Bombay, repeats what is so often referred to in our newspapers, that this is a wonderful age as regards scientific discoveries. The telephone has become an old story, the microphone may soon be so. Recently we have had a number of important inventions. First, there is the happy method hit upon of so storing and shutting up water that it forces its way out at the exact moment it is most wanted. The especial merit of the mechanical arrangement here adopted is that the fire which is to be extinguished itself liberates, as from a prison where it lay inert, the water that is needed to overpower it. One may well wonder how such a simple plan did not for so many generations suggest itself to the human mind.

There have been of late two notable inventions in connection with railways. One of them is destined to be of great practical good. When a train is in motion, a wagon or carriage is put in front a hundred yards or more in advance of the carriages. It is connected by wires with the carriages behind. If any accident happens on the way, this carriage in front, which is empty, bears the brunt, and at the same time communicates at once the danger to the train behind, and sets to work powerful brakes which check its speed. Only a few years ago nearly the whole of a railway train was precipitated headlong into a river from a bridge. The bridge was broken, but it was not known, hence the catastrophe. Similar calamities we have now the means of escaping. The other invention promises to enable us to send telegraphic messages while the train is in motion.

The art of photography is set at a standstill. Modes are discovered of reproducing one color after another of the original. Then, it may be so contrived now that the whole photographic apparatus can be carried in the pocket.

Indeed, this is an age of discoveries. It is not easy to say how the face of the earth may be transformed in a few generations by virtue of the advances made in science and art. "How much to do, how little done," comes home to our hearts when we contemplate the slow, the extremely slow, rate at which we in this country (India) are borrowing—let alone originating—new ideas.

The Tehauntepec Ship Railway.

(N. Y. Mining and Engineering Journal.)
The announcement is made that the contract for building this line has been let to the Atlantic & Pacific Construction Company "on very favorable terms," which are not stated. In a recent interview Mr. Wm. Roseburg said: "Under the articles of agreement work on the construction of the road is to be begun within 18 months from this date, and must be finished within five years from the date of the commencement of the work. In other words, the company will have six and one-half years to complete the contract. Work on the roadbed, however, has already been commenced, and considerable of the grading has been done by Mexican laborers. The road is to be 135 miles in length and is to extend from a small town called Minatitlan on the Atlantic coast to Lake Superior at the Pacific terminus. The cost will amount to in the neighborhood of \$50,000,000, and the road, when built, as far as durability and finish are concerned, will be equal to any of our well-built American roads."

It is to be hoped that it will be built with the contingency in view of having to carry the ships afloat in a deck instead of simply supported dry on a truck as is shown on the published views of the great project. The most eminent shipbuilders have again and again stated their disbelief in the practicability of carrying a loaded ship uninjured over such a road, and we do not believe that Lloyds would be willing to insure them after having made the trip. It will, however, be possible to carry ships afloat in a water lock, or caisson, as is done on some of our canals, and as was proposed more than sixty years ago by those able engineers, Hazard and White, who proposed to carry canal boats from the headwaters of the Lehigh river down into the Susquehanna river in the Wyoming Valley.

The Chignecto Ship Railway, now offered to contract in Nova Scotia, will solve the problem long before the Tehauntepec road is finished, and if it should show, as seems probable, that it is not practicable to transport ships safely in the manner proposed, it will be time to adopt the water lock in which the vessel will float. This would necessarily vastly increase, probably treble, the load to be carried, but it undoubtedly would carry ships with safety.

Ireland's Pathetic Figures.

[From the Des Moines Register.]
The steady decimation of Ireland's population is the most impressive comment upon the effect of England's rule that could be offered. During last year, the emigration amounted to 80,000, an increase of 20,000 over the year preceding. Of this number, 60 per cent. were between 15 and 25 years of age. That young element is the one which a nation can least afford to lose. It represents the strength of the present and the hope of the future, and to take out in one year 48,000 of the Irish youth is to inflict a loss upon the country which is irreparable. A few years ago Ireland had 7,000,000 population; now it has dwindled down to 4,700,000, with the number constantly decreasing. So much for the cruel and unjust treatment Ireland has received from England. The Tory Government may oppress and maltreat those who remain behind, but it can not prevent the Irish people from leaving their misruled island, and seeking homes in some land where they will be treated with the justice due to common humanity.

Fred Douglas Named the Ticket.

Five days before the Republican Convention assembled at Chicago, Fred Douglas, the leading representative of the colored race, who was supposed to be in favor of the nomination of Sherman, expressed himself as follows, which, now that the action of convention is known, appears in the light of prophecy. He said: "For many years I have been an admirer of John Sherman, but there are serious reasons why we should turn our attention to other candidates than those which the State of Ohio may offer for our consideration. We want a combination that will carry Louisiana and New York. The men who can do this perfectly and with a rush of enthusiasm such as the country has never seen since the organization of the Republican party are Harrison and Morton or Harrison and Phelps or Harrison and Depew. A ticket such as Harrison and Morton would inspire the colored voters of the country, for they all adore Gen. Harrison, not only for what he has done himself, but for what his forefathers did. I believe a ticket of that sort would sweep the country."

Now that the dark horses are whinnying softly all around about, says the New York Sun, it will do to recall the origin of the phrase. It occurred for the first time in Lord Beaconsfield's "Young Duke." Here is the paragraph: "The first favorite was never heard of, the second favorite was never seen after the distance post, all the 10-to-1s were in the rear, and a dark horse which had never been thought of rushed past the grand stand in sweeping triumph."

J. C. Flood, the San Francisco millionaire, may safely be said to have the most dazzling country palace in America. The estate is at Menlo Park, California, and covers 1,000 acres, and under the constant care of a landscape gardener and 120 assistants. The drives, which are several miles in length, are made of white gravel, the house, white, with gold trimmings both inside and out, and gold and white are the decorations of the stables and all the buildings on the place.

The Prince of Wales' Diverse Engagements.

The Prince of Wales has been opening a Young Men's Christian Association gymnasium. His address, in which he spoke feelingly of our young men who are exposed to many temptations in a great city like London, appears for some reason to have a great store of honor in it, and the hope is expressed in some journals that he may yet be seen on the Salvation Army platform. The protean character of his Royal Highness' public engagements is somewhat trying. One day he is a sportsman at a race-track, and the next is a leader of society, an eminent Free Mason or a pillar of a church. All the obstacles are smoothed away for him by his versatile Secretary, however. His speech is always handed to him to read, and as long as no mistake is made in the speeches the occasion is impressive to the loyal listener-on. He reads in a guttural voice, with an accent more German than English, and an unimpaired spectator would find it difficult to believe that the fat, neatly groomed and quietly dressed little gentleman was not a German visitor.

Traveling by Pneumatic Tube.

Colonel John H. Pierce of New York, has invented a system for rapid transit for land and sea by a continuous pneumatic current with arterial terminations. Colonel Pierce hopes to lay a double-barreled pneumatic tube across the ocean by which passengers can travel at the rate of 600 miles an hour. The cars can be made either 1,000 feet long or ten feet long and will have wheels on all sides. Hong Kong, under the new system, will be reached in twelve hours, and Central Africa in six hours. Single tickets good for either of the points mentioned ought not to cost more than \$20 apiece. Before laying the Atlantic tube, Colonel Pierce proposes to experiment with several short ones in the vicinity of New York. People might laugh at him. Colonel Pierce said, but the inventors of all great improvements had been laughed at until their enterprise had proved successful.

The Buffalo News says Mayer Hewett has stated that he will not vote for Cleveland because he is no statesman, and he does not believe in his re-election. Hewett also said he would not make a speech or spend a dollar in the campaign.

There are 50,000 Chinese in Australia in a total population of a little over two million and a half.

Conkling's estate nets \$800,000 after all claims are paid. He made every dollar of it after leaving the Senate.

If the very first gentleman who discovered America will report he can get his birthday made a National holiday and celebrated by street fights and things.—Alta.

A plan for building a bridge between Dover, England, and Calais, France, to cost \$150,000,000 and to be finished in six years, with a railway and roadway over it, is attracting attention and comment.

A new feature in politics will be the convention of the National League of Democratic clubs, to be held in Baltimore on the Fourth of July. This preparation for the campaign will become a very prominent feature of it.

John W. Mackey, the banana king, has a dinner service worth \$100,000. The silver was furnished from his own mines, and, upon the completion of the set, he bought the dinner outfit, in order the set might never be duplicated.

Con. Cal. & Va.—Bullion valued at \$85,124.51 was shipped to San Francisco from the Con. Cal. & Va. mine June 3d, making a total of \$274,400.21 shipped from the mine on May account. Next week a shipment of about \$125,000 will be made representing the clean-up for May, and swelling the total product for that month above \$400,000.—Virginia City Chronicle.

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The biggest mining deal on record was effected in St. Louis recently. The Oregon Mining Co. purchased two mines in Baker county, Oregon, paying \$1,500,000 cash and giving \$4,000,000 in stock for the property. A remarkable fact about the deal is that the property has only been prospected so far; no shipment of ore has ever been made, although the mines have been opened for two years. Experts pronounce the mines the greatest on the continent. The company is capitalized at \$30,000,000 and will erect a 40-stamp mill at once.

There are twenty-seven states in Mexico. Their names are Aguan Calientes, Campeche, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Colima, Durango, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Mexico, Michoacan, Morelos, Nuevo Leon, Oaxaca, Puebla, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Tlaxcala, Vera Cruz, Yucatan, Zacatecas. The area of Mexico is 752,829.77 square miles. There are also two Territories, the Federal District and Lower California, which increase the area to 912,025.24 square miles. The population is 10,249,152.

No Part, No Paper.

The circulators of all newspapers in Los Angeles have met and organized what is known as a "circulators' protective association." The necessary officers were elected and it was resolved to perfect a permanent organization, and to prepare and publish a list of all those persons who refused to pay their subscription to any paper. This list will be revised and corrected regularly, and any person whose name is upon it will find himself unable to subscribe for any other paper until he shall have paid up in full any indebtedness that he may have contracted for subscription. In this way it is hoped to reach the deadbeats, and to protect the papers from them. Some such step will have to be resorted to in Las Vegas, unless prompter payments are made by city subscribers. This office has mailed quite a number of bills to-day to delinquents and immediate settlement of the amounts due is imperatively demanded. No pay, no paper in the future.—Optic.

KIRK WOOD ACADEMY (for boys), 108 Arizona St., Phoenix, Arizona.