

THE ARIZONA SILVER BELT

OFFICIAL PAPER OF GILA COUNTY. Saturday, December 15, 1888.

Col. Slater, the special agent of the land office, who was indicted for criminal libel at Phoenix, has been granted a change of venue to Prescott.

An order for American steel mills was recently placed at \$26 per ton, the lowest price ever reached in this country, and yet there are people who contend that a tariff necessarily increases the cost of a product to the consumer.

The action which was instituted by Governor Zolick, for political buncumb, against Messrs. Hatch, Lincoln and Stewart, Directors of the Insane Asylum, charging them with malfeasance in office, still consumptively lingers in the district court of Yavapai County.

The receipts of the Post Office Department in 1870 were \$19,772,000. Last year they were \$52,700,000. As an index of National growth this will do very well indeed. Unfortunately, however, there has not been a corresponding increase in efficiency, and the present service is the poorest in many years.

Jay Gould has imparted to his sons skill enough to take care of themselves. One of his boys is a good telegraph operator, another is a good stenographer. The old man can go all over this land and dictate his dispatches to one boy and the other one can send them by wire.

It is now known that Cleveland received a popular majority of more than ninety-eight thousand votes, in the recent election, his gains coming mostly from the Southern States. This fact will give impetus to the movement in favor of the election of President and Vice President by the direct vote of the people.

General George Crook in his attempt to feed the mind of 1200 Chicago Sunday School children with his experience as an Indian fighter broke down; his mental organ became topsy turvy when recalling his unsuccessful bout with Geronimo in the Sierra Madre of Sonora, and like a half-broken colt his voice balked.

There is every reason to believe that President-elect Harrison will rigidly adhere to the plank in the National Republican platform favoring home rule in the Territories, and there can be no excuse, certainly, for continuing in office present incumbents on the score of civil service reform. The people will welcome a change in administration in this Territory.

Our old acquaintances, the Chiricahuas, to the number of 382 persons, are waxing fat and whiling away the leaden hours at Mount Vernon Barracks, Alabama, and the public safety demands that they be kept there. General Howard, says the Secretary of War, in his annual report, advises that other "branches" of Apaches be also removed from Arizona.

In common with all other citizens having the welfare of Arizona at heart, we are desirous of having federal appointees chosen from citizens of the Territory, and a wise discrimination used in their selection; and especially is this important in the choice of Governor, whose ability, integrity and familiarity with the needs of the Territory should be unquestioned.

William Christy, of Phoenix, is possessed of such qualifications, and he has come forward as a candidate for Governor, at the earnest solicitation of his friends. He is a man of unblemished character, good executive ability, popular in the community where he resides and where his interests are centered, besides having rendered valuable service to his party as Chairman of the Territorial Republican Central Committee. Of the several declared gubernatorial candidates, we prefer Col. Christy, and are pleased to learn that his chances of success are good.

Four great packing houses now practically central the dressed beef business of the country. They are Armour's Swift's, Morris' and the Hammond Company. Their agencies are established in almost every city or town of importance in the country, and not only have they driven out the retail butchers, but virtually dictate the price of range cattle in the Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis markets. It is sincerely to be hoped that measures devised at the recent convention of cattle growers and butchers in St. Louis will be vigorously urged, and that the desired legislation may be obtained in some States at least. More than a partial victory against this formidable monopoly is hardly to be expected at once, for they will contest every inch and are abundantly supplied with the "sinews" of war. If proper inspection laws can be passed in one or two States, that will be something gained, and will encourage and strengthen the movement in favor of free competition in beef.

THE NAVAJOS.

We learn from the Santa Fe Herald that Gen. Grierson, in a late report, recommended an enlargement of the Navajo Indian reservation. The General was probably not aware that that reservation already contains 5,468,160 acres, or 8,544 square miles, and that, according to the agent's report, there are but 18,000 Navajos, all told, of whom a percentage is reported by a former agent, "as living from 150 to 300 miles west of the agency." This tribe is chiefly devoted to pastoral pursuits, and there are but few acres of their present tract but what can be utilized. They own fully 1,200,000 sheep and goats. They sell such of their wool as they themselves do not weave into blankets. Many of the blankets are of elegant design and of a value far beyond any that are produced by modern looms, and are so closely woven that they are entirely impervious to water. Besides these they manufacture scarfs, sashes, bosiers, skirts, etc. We have personally known as much as \$150 to be given for a single blanket, and that not considered an excessive price, in view of the labor bestowed upon it. But of late years the production of woolen fabrics is chiefly confined to articles that come within reach of all and find a ready sale.

The Navajos are a tribe that may be classed as "en horseshoe." They estimate a man's worth by the number of horses he owns, and at the present time the horses, mules and burros of individuals of the tribe aggregate in the neighborhood of 250,000, scrubby and of inferior stock. This number should be very greatly reduced. These animals are out of all proportion to their needs and consume grass and water that ought to be used for the production of beef, wool and mutton. The number of sheep should also be reduced, which can be profitably done, and the "clip" and mutton be increased by the introduction of blooded bucks, and using their present "scrub" male animals as food. To so breed them as to produce a heavier fleeces and stronger growth would prevent them from freezing to death, as has been the case on that reservation, notably so during the winter of 1882-83. What is wanted, instead of an extended acreage, is a more intelligent management of the reservation, as for want of proper direction, on the part of their agents, the Navajos have been standing still. The Navajo reservation was first established June 1st, 1863, again by executive order October 29th, 1878, and a third time January 6th, 1880. That the Indians of the United States are covetous of all out-of-doors is shown by the fact that the 149 reservations comprise 154,436,362 acres, or about 603.4 acres already appropriated for the use of each reservation buck, squaw and pappoose—in a general sense, as leading ground, and for the practice of superstitious rites. Many of the tribes of Indians inhabiting these reservations are still savage, and to increase their possessions, already too large, is to increase their power for evil, and encourage their propensity to roam.

Immediately following the disastrous fire in the Calumet & Hecla mine comes the announcement of the suspension of work by the Anaconda Copper Company, of Montana, which this year, up to date, has been the largest producer of copper in the United States. The closing down of the mines and smelter of this company throws out of employment some 1800 men, upon whose labor probably several thousand women and children are dependent for their daily bread. For so many people to be suddenly deprived of sustenance at the opening of the winter season is indeed a calamity, and must entail privation and suffering.

The thoughtful person will question the right of a company employing large numbers of laborers to thus summarily dismiss them, without any thought for the distress which may result. It would seem only fair that a company or employer contemplating the suspension of work or reduction of labor, should be compelled by law to give employees reasonable notice of their intention.

The reason assigned for the closing down of the Anaconda works is the late engineers' strike on the Montanans Union Railroad, which, during its continuance, greatly impeded the operation of the mine, but since the strike has been settled, that can hardly be made a pretext for suspending operations until next May. There is a possibility that it was brought about by the French Syndicate, in order to lessen production and thus strengthen their position.

A later dispatch from Butte announces the resumption of the entire Anaconda works upon the assurance given Mr. Haggin by the railroad company that the business of the mine would be promptly and satisfactorily handled.

The army is composed of 2188 officers and 24,549 privates, including 197 Indian scouts.

PRESIDENT AND PARTY.

It is a well known fact that for three years the Belt has contended that Cleveland, although elected as such, was not the representative of the Democratic party. We have now to quote the New York World and Harper's Weekly, which supported Cleveland throughout his canvass for a reelection, as admitting the same thing. The World of December 6th referring to remarks of Harper's says:

Noting the World's observation that the capital error of President Cleveland lay in supposing himself to be stronger than his party, while the election proved absolutely that the party was stronger than the President, Harper's Weekly remarks:

Whatever the President's view may have been, there is no doubt that the seriousness of the Democratic defeat lies in the fact that throughout his Administration Mr. Cleveland's party has shown that he was not its real representative.

Is not this elevating a man above his party—or, to use a homely phrase, "putting the cart before the horse?" Why should the seriousness of the Democratic defeat lie in the fact that the candidate of the party was not its real representative? Admitting this to be in a sense true, what does the fact prove except that next time the party would be wise to nominate a candidate who does truly represent it and who will evoke the enthusiastic support of its voters?

COPPER.

(From J. Friedenstein's market report, Dec. 1.) Dullness and general apathy have been the ruling characteristics of the copper market for the month of November. Fluctuations in prices have been only slight, but the tendency, if such feature can be said to have existed, was in a downward direction. It was generally believed that there was a heavy "short" interest in the November option and that a hardening in values would result from the settlement of this interest at the end of the month. That the former condition existed has been amply demonstrated, but the effect looked for did not materialize. The covering of these "bear sales" was not effected in open market but from an unexpected source, the Syndicate it is believed having come to the rescue and supplied the speculative fraternity with copper at a figure not far from 17 1/2, contrary to its former avowed intention to sell to none but consumers. The much discussed extension of contracts between Syndicate and producers it appears still hangs fire, and it would not be surprising if after all the project would come to naught. Statistics from London, this date, report increase in stocks of copper of 4000 tons for November. The production of the ten principal Lake Superior mines for October is reported at 4400 tons against 3764 tons for September (equal weight refined copper.) On November 30 another fire was reported at Calumet & Hecla mine. This will hardly have any effect on the market as the Calumet & Hecla Co. with its mines not connected with burning shaft will be fully able to turn out the product called for in Syndicate contract, i. e. fifty million pounds. Another pool sale by the Syndicate to consumers has been made. Quantity reported is about twenty million pounds—delivery first three months 1889—price 16 1/2.

There is merit in the bill introduced by Senator Blair, providing for the creation of bureaus of information throughout the United States, in sections having a population of not less than 100,000 or more than 2,000,000, for the purpose of collecting and publishing statistics of the resources, population, employment, industries, inducements to emigrants, needs of each section, etc. Provision is also made for rendering assistance to worthy poor. Each bureau is required to publish and circulate monthly abstracts, and to answer inquiries concerning its section. The annual salary of chiefs of bureaus is fixed at \$2,000, and annual expenditure of each bureau limited to \$10,000. The West would be especially benefited by having such bureaus established.

The possibilities of rapid transit were demonstrated by the successful run of the "Golden Gate special" from New York to San Francisco in four days, twelve hours and forty-five minutes, an unequal record for so long a distance. It was a vestibule train of five Pullman coaches, a veritable palace on wheels, supplied with a restaurant, library, barber shop, bath room and many other modern conveniences, and lighted by electricity. Owing to a detention at Oakland the passengers reached Market street, San Francisco just two minutes behind schedule time. General Superintendent Fillmore, of the Central Pacific, is of the opinion that the trip can be safely made in four days.

A serious accident to the east-bound passenger train on the A. & P. railroad occurred December 8th, at St. Johns canyon, Arizona. The engine left the track and together with the tender, mail, baggage, express and an emigrant car rolled down a steep embankment, 150 feet, and were badly demolished. Fortunately there was no loss of life, but the engineer, fireman, and several passengers were badly injured.

The showing of the financial situation of the city by the report of the expert is to say the least a very flattering one. The total indebtedness of the city being \$12,900 and the assets being \$46,539, is not in keeping with the discount on warrants, which bring but one-half their face value, and are hard to sell at that rate.—Tomlinson Prospector.

The activity of the Chicago anarchists and their alien and defiant demeanor in the case of grave apprehension in that city. There have undoubtedly been large accessions to their ranks, and their frequent meetings and incendiary utterances have induced police interference, which it is feared may occasion bloodshed. The chief of police expressed his determination to suppress the meetings of the anarchists, and will employ the entire police force, numbering 1500 men, to that end, if necessary.

"Sunset" Cox, of New York, who has served 32 years in Congress and at different times on committees to whom was referred the question of the admission of Territories, gives his views at length in the New York World, of the 7th inst., regarding the admission of Dakota and other Territories. As it is almost certain that the next Congress will admit Dakota as two States, Mr. Cox favors the admission of South Dakota at the present session. The South Dakota bill has passed the Senate and is now before the House, and in Mr. Cox's opinion it would be a good move upon the part of the Democratic majority to forestall the Republicans by passing the bill and possibly voting to admit Montana and Washington Territories as well.

Mr. Cox is generous in his praise of Dakota, of her rich soil, vast resources, and large and growing population, and asserts in no uncertain language that she is ripe for Statehood, and that her claims should no longer be denied. This will strike the unbiased reader as a very tardy admission, forced by the late Republican victory. Mr. Cox would probably also favor the admission of New Mexico, although he gives some weight to the objection advanced against her admission, namely: the preponderance of her Mexican population.

Of Utah, Idaho, Wyoming and Arizona he says: "I do not see that Utah is in the lines of possibilities for admission. But if Utah have no chance her folks are embarrassing the chances of Idaho, Arizona and Wyoming, for the Mormons are going into these ambitious Territories. Congress will not be in haste to encourage Statehood with a polygamous population."

Direct from the Front.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., July 2, 1888. The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.: Gentlemen—A fifteen-year-old son of mine was afflicted with bad blood, and broke out with an eruption on various parts of his body. I put him to taking S. S. S., and a few bottles cured him entirely. I live at Lone Oak, but my post-office is at Kemp. Yours truly, W. S. ROSSIGNOL.

KEMP, TEXAS, June 23, 1888. The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.: Gentlemen—A fifteen-year-old son of mine was afflicted with bad blood, and broke out with an eruption on various parts of his body. I put him to taking S. S. S., and a few bottles cured him entirely. I live at Lone Oak, but my post-office is at Kemp. Yours truly, W. S. ROSSIGNOL.

Three books mailed free on application. All druggists sell S. S. S. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. New York, 756 Broadway.

Syrup of Figs. A Pleasing Sense of Health and Strength Renewed, and of Ease and Comfort. Follows the use of Syrup of Figs, as it acts gently on the KIDNEYS, LIVER & BOWELS. Effectually Cleansing the System when Constipated or Bilious, Dispelling Colds, Headaches and Fevers and permanently curing HABITUAL CONSTIPATION without weakening or irritating the organs on which it acts.

500 REWARD. I will pay the above reward for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties that tore the pickets from the fence that is around my little child's grave. ALEX. GRAYDON, Globe, A. T., Oct. 24, 1888.

FOR SALE. My property in the town of Globe and all my cattle are offered for sale. For further information, address JOHN KENNEDY, Tucson, Arizona.

RAMSDELL HOTEL. GLOBE, - - - Arizona. Everything New & First-Class.

TABLE SUPPLIED with the BEST to be had in MARKET. Rates REASONABLE. Special Rates by the Week or Month.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR... Buckeye Mowing Machines, Chieftain Rakes, and THE BAIN Farm, Freight & Spring Wagons.

THE CELEBRATED J. Schlitz Milwaukee Beer. GOOD GOODS Popular Prices.

FREE. 300 UNPAID TAXES. Notice is hereby given that by virtue and authority of an act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona, approved, The Board of Supervisors of Gila County, Arizona Territory, will sell at private sale, the following described real estate situate within said Gila County, held by the Territory by Tax Deed, for taxes for the years 1885-86-87-88.

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TAXES FOR THE YEAR 1886. Smith Bros.—Mortgage on "Jay Gould" mine, tax \$9 88, costs and penalties \$2, unpaid charges \$10 75.

The Gila County Mining Company—Claiming mine, patented mineral certificate No. 263, General Land office No. 9612; tax \$25 15, costs and penalties \$3 22, unpaid charges \$10 75.

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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 file of the laws recently passed by Congress to reimburse all parties who have suffered such losses. WM. A. DUFF, Attorney at law, Prescott, Arizona.

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