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DAILY AND WEEKLY.

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OPPOSED TO SUFFRAGE.

The Tucson Citizen is opposed to woman suffage. It argues that "suffrage is a privilege and not a right. It should be conferred on no one who can not at all times discharge the full duty that a citizen owes to the country. This includes service in the army in time of war, service in the militia, jury service, and all the other onerous duties that often tax physical strength.

"The bill granting the right of suffrage to women in Arizona that was passed by the house should not become a law. Its enactment would be fatal to statehood. Many of the principal supporters of the statehood bill in the senate would abandon the cause if Arizona adopted woman suraffge. A southern democratic senator refuses to admit Arizona to the union if the territory should adopt what he calls illogical and cranky ideas regarding the suffrage to women. The senate of the United States is now in constant dread that Arizona will send a woman to the senate. The senate will not care to double its anxiety if Arizona should enfranchise women.

"Refined women do not want to vote. Sensible men have no disposition to extend the suffrage beyond its present limits. The council should show its strength and common sense by promptly killing the house 'joke.'"

The above is a very weak argument in support of the Citizen's view. Its assertion that refined women do not want to vote, and that sensible men have no disposition to extend the suffrage are both incorrect. While there is a wide difference of opinion on this question "refined women" and "sensible men" are found in the ranks of the advocates as well as in those of the opponents, of woman suffrage. They are men and women too who can make a much better argument in favor of their position than appears in the above.

STATEHOOD DEFEATED.

There is no statehood in sight for any of the territories, during the present session. Democratic senators come out very emphatically in opposition to anything but the omnibus bill which would give that party a prospective advantage in the new states. Arizona is strongly democratic and in Oklahoma the chances are very favorable for democratic success. Democratic politicians recognized these facts and were more than willing to take chances on the admission of these states two of which could be fairly safely depended upon to elect four democratic senators.

The admission of Ariozna and New Mexico as one state meant a republican state hence the democraitc opposition to it in the senate, as well as among democratic politicians of this territory. If a state government would bring the stability and confidence that has been claimed it would, the Journal-Miner believes it would be the same benefits could have been realized with the two territories admitted as one state as if admitted separately. Under the benefits of statehood it would have been a comparatively short time until the present territory of Arizona would get the 200,000 population required under the provisions of the compromise measure to become a separate state.

The defeat of any measure at this time just means the postponement of admission for years to come.

PLATFORN PLEDGES.

The republican papers which fought the democratic platform most bitterly are the ones which are now making the biggest noise because the legislature has not yet carried out all the platform pledges, and when the legislature does carry them out these same papers will still be the loudest critics and objectors.—Courier.

The noise which is being made by the aforesaid papers is simply a note of amusement at the frantic efforts which democratic legislators are making to avoid carrying out their promises.

The Journal-Miner during the campaign predicted that democrats did not mean what their platform said. They never do. They are simply fulfilling the Journal-Miner's prediction, hence if there is any unusual amount of noticeable noise on the part of this paper it is on that account solely, and not from any effort to suggest a line of action to the aforesaid legislators. For instance the seventh plank in the democratic platform says:

"We favor the amendment of all laws placing large perquisites in the hands of government officials in this territory and demand that all of such perquisites shall be covered into the treasury, and fixed salaries created for all territorial appointees and clerical forces, as may be necessarily required for the effective administration of the government affairs pertaining to each department of the same." Some of the very men who assisted in framing and passing the platform providing for the above are now doing all in their power to defeat all legislation under it.

How is the legislature attempting to carry out this plank? One member has introduced a bill to carry out the provisions while the others—that is very many of them are doing all in their power to prevent its passage. One of the leading democrats in the house and a leading democratic member of the council has each introduced a bill to try to satisfy his democratic conscience and to pull the wool over the eyes of his constituents. The measures instead of being in harmony with the platform, by diverting the fees at present received from filing articles of incorporation into the treasury, imposes an additional tax of $10 on companies taking advantage of our laws to incorporate and having this fee go into the treasury.

Rowe is the house member and Ashurst the council member who are thus attempting to fulfill their platform covenants with voters.

AN INDIRECT TAX.

The Albuquerque Democrat contains an article for the benefit of New Mexico 's law makers, and as the information contained in it is as pertinent to Arizona as to our sister territory, the article is reproduced:

Gov. Odell of New York is urging the adoption of a policy of indirect taxation for state revenue which will permit of the abolition of the state tax collected from the localities on the basis of their taxable valuations. He wants to effect this change during his present term of office, and has brought the party leaders in the legislature to an agreement upon the following plan:

1. A tax on real estate conveyances, expected to bring a revenue of $1,200,000.

2. A five mills tax on mortgages, estimated to raise a revenue of $10,000,000, of which the state is to receive $5,000,000 and the localities where collected a like sum.

3. A tax of 1 per cent on the direct inheritance of real estate, when its value is $15,000 or more. This is expected to produce $500,000 annually.

If this plan is carried out there will be no further need of levying upon the tax lists of the various cities and towns, and the tax for all general purposes will be dropped.

This system would be especially advantageous in New Mexico because it would greatly assist us in curing the evil of under assessments. Unless local valuations for taxation are perfectly uniform throughout the territory injustice is done in the levy of the tax for general purposes, and hence there is a constant effort on the part of many of the counties to reduce their proportion of the general tax by making their assessments lower than those of other counties for the same classes of property, and as a consequence the grand total of our territorial assessment roll is rapidly growing smaller, while every one knows that real values are steadily increasing all over New Mexico. But under the plan now being considered by the New York legislature all such incentive to the policy of reducing values would be removed; the assessment would affect only the county in which it was made, and as the county would be obliged to raise just so much money to carry on its own government if it reduced its valuation it would have to raise the per cent of its levy, so that it would make no practical difference to the county or the property owner whether the valuation of the county as a whole was put up or down.

Connecticut adopted the policy of indirect taxation a number of years ago, and the governor of New York wrote to a number of the officials of that state for their opinions regarding the practical working of the plan. In their replies they all state that it is much more satisfactory to the public than the old plan of a direct tax, and gives the state an ample revenue without being felt by the people. The only objection any of them raise to it is that "it brings so much revenue to the public terasury that it encourages habits of extravagance in the legislature, and the appropriations are on a far more liberal scale than they were before."

Of course, extravagence on the part of the state is an evil, but is an evil that will not cause any serious complaint as long as the money is on hand to meet it—and the new plan has the merit of bringing the money.

This is a matter that is worthy of careful consideration by the legislature, and we have reason to believe that there is ample ability in that body to formulate a plan upon this basis that would bring sufficient revenue to defray all the expenses of the territorial government, and with much less friction than is experienced at present.

JOURNAL-MINER VINDICATED.

Those citizens and papers which were alleged to have become so highly indignant at the Journal-Miner because it advocated the union of Arizona and New Mexico and their admission as one state as a last resort, will by this times see that the paper was right, and they can now permit their indignation to cool off. The latest advices from Washington are to the effect that the only possibility for admission is by this means and in case of failure in this that there is a possibility of the admission being accomplished at next session with Arizona wiped off the map for all time.

The fellow who telegraphed to a Phenix paper about citizens of Prescott being indignant at the Journal-Miner and adding that the paper is always wrong can now eat a dish of crow in the solitude of his lonesome and cheerless office and revise his opinion of the Journal-Miner. The Journal-Miner was right on this question as it is on every question, and the true friend of statehood, those who want statehood for the general benefits that will be derived from it, now have an opportunity to show their hands.

Those who want it solely for political or personal reasons are not expected to make any great demonstration. The Journal-Miner is prepared to accept statehood on the conditions indicated, as remotely possible, and at the same time as previously stated having existed and flourished for thirty eight years in a territory it can take its chances for an indefinite period, in the future in a territory.

As announced from Washington, the proposition now is, the admission of the two territories as one state, is a remote possibility at the present session, with the privilege of Arizona becoming a separate state when she can show up a population of 200,000, or admission at next session of congress with Arizona blotted off the map for all time.

Now which do the political statehood shouters and the maligners of the Journal-Miner want? An opportunity is now offered for them to test their sincerity.

THE STATEHOOD SITUATION.

It is furtunate, indeed, for Arizona that there is only one republican in the territory who is so rabidly partisan as is the editor of the Journal-Miner, and who would sacrifice every interest of Arizona in order to have a state created with a republican majority.—Courier.

It is unfortunate indded that, when it has become apparent that statehood cannot be gained for Arizona as a separate state at the present time that every democratic paper and every democratic politician in the territory as well as democratic senators are so rabidly partisan as to oppose the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as one state, under a provision that when the area now embraced by Arizona shall have a population of 200,000 it shall be granted separate statehood.

It only goes to show that democratic support of statehood is for political purposes only, as a general rule. Of course there are exceptions to the rule. There are no doubt some democrats, who do not want office, who are not included in the above.

That the governor, ex-governor, and other prominent republicans favor Arizona's admission as a separate state with the full knowledge that it is overwhelmingly democratic only demonstrates their magnanimity. If there were any show for separate statehood the Journal-Miner would not favor the one state proposition. It never has favored it except as a very last resort. Friends of statehood in Washington, according to the latest advices, have thrown up their hands, and say there is absolutely no hope for the omnibus bill. They claim that there is a remote possibility for the single state proposition to go through with a provision for a separate state for Arizona when it can show a population of 200,000. It is further stated that unless this proposition is accepted, the single state admission bill will be passed at next session of congress without any provision for single statehood and that Arizona will be wiped off the map for all time.

With these conditions confronting the people of the territory the question is left to the reader to decide as to the wisdom or foolishness of the Journal-Miner's position despite the rabid snarling of its contemporary.

President Roosevelt has told the members of his cabinet that it was his intention to make something of an innovation in connection with his western tours this summer. He said that he was determined to have some good hunting in the far west, and that his Mississippi bear hunt had been spoiled by the multitude of newspaper reporters who flocked to the hunting ground. He is fully determined that on this summer's tours he will be accompanied by but one newspaper man. He will refuse to permit the special correspondents of dailies or illustrated weeklies to accompany him, and will ask the press associations of the country to unite on one man, who will confine himself in his dispatches to actual news events, and will not attempt anything in the line of descriptive writing that so interfered with the success and pleasure of the Mississippi bear hunt and came near resulting in the president determining never to go hunting again as long as he is president of the United States.

Our morbid morning contemporary has divided the republican party into wings—just how many wings is not apparent, however. One of them it classifies as the Hannite wing and says the Journal-Miner is the servant of this wing. While the Journal-Miner was not aware that it had rendered any services which entitled it to this honor and distinction, it highly appreciates the classification of its contemporary. Mark Hanna is the embodiment of a high type of American patriotism coupled with a devotion to republicanism that any republican might feel proud of. He is today one of the ablest men in public life, and to be called a Hannaite republican is a mark of honor and distinction of which any republican might well feel proud. The Journal-Miner doffs its hat and makes its obeisance to its morbid contempourry for the compliment.

The Jonrnal-Miner must have pinched a democratic corn recently from the amount of space taken up this morning by its democratic contemporary. About one half of the entire reading matter of the paper is taken up with the same old straw which it has been threshing over about the Journal-Miner for the past eight years. It does not even give this paper a chance to "talk back" as the whole burden of its wails is Journal-Miner, JOURNAL-MINER, in the same strain which has appeared periodically for the past eight years. If it would even get up some new Journal-Miner wail it would furnish some digression

The Albuquerque Democrat favors retaliation against St. Louis for some real or imaginary grievances and says "the legislature will do well to repeal the act making an appropriation for the St. Louis fair. There are a great many ways in which we could use the money to much better advantage. There are an abunance of good reasons for repealing the law, besides the all sufficient one that the St. Louis papers have treated New Meixco in such an outrageous and indecent manner that no citizen of the territory could go to that town without compromising his self respect."

It may not be amiss, on the part of the Journal-Miner, to explain the snappiness and snarlishness of its morbid contemporary this morning towards this paper to state that the editor of the aforesaid m. m. c. claims to have created the democratic platform, hence it is an extremely sensitive subject for him. Perhaps after all the Journal-Miner had no right to jar its feelings on this subject, particularly as the party manipulators swiped his platform and appropriated it without proper credit.

A new oil field has been discovered in California, a gusher having been struck near Gilroy in Santa Clara county. During a residence in Gilroy twenty eight years ago the writer of this item advised boring for oil at the place this well has been sunk, suggesting that the indications were good for striking oil.

The seventh plank in the democratic platform says: "We favor the amendment of all laws placing large perquisites in the hands of government officials in this territory and demand that all of such perquisites shall be covered into the treasury, and fixed salaries created for all territorial appointees and clerical forces, as may be necessarily required for the effective administration of the government affairs pertaining to each department of the same." Some of the very men who assisted in framing and passing the platform providing for the above are now doing all in their power to defeat all legislation under it.

Clause 2 of section 7 of the democratic platform pledges the party: "To the enactment of a law creating the office of mine inspector, with power in the incumbent to enter and inspect all mines in this territory in the course of development and operation, to the end that underground miners may be more safely protected from danger, and mine owners from useless litigation." Has any one ever heard of the legislature making any effort to carry out the above plank?

Really Arizona should be ashamed of her petty larceny bill thieves who have been preying upon the legislature. Our neighbor, California, is having its troubles also with legislative thieves, but they are thoroughbreds. Among the articles stolen are pocket knives in job lots, a type writer, a law library of one of the members and numerous and sundry books from the chief clerk's desk. Nothing small or petty about a California legislative thief.

Mazatlan officials claim they have traced the plague cases in that city directly to a vessel which arrived there from San Francisco and will accordingly present a claim for damages against the United States. It is claimed that under treaty agreements that government should have been notified of the existence of the plague in San Francisco, and that no official notice was given.

The Journal-Miner congratulates itself in bringing the democratic majority in the legislature to its way of thinking on the statehood question. By a strict party vote the council yesterday adopted a resolution favoring the admission of the two territories as one state as a last resort. From a political stand point this places the Courier editor on the republican side of the question.

It may not be generally known, but it is a gratifying fact, all the same, that wages in this country since last October, have been increased in the aggregate fully $75,000,000 per annum, the largest proportion of the advance having taken place since the first of January, 1903, at which date railroads and large corporations generally decided to increase wages on an average of 10 per cent.

The initial efforts to secure the national republican convention in 1904 for St. Louis will be made in Washington in a few days. Engagements have been made with Senator Hanna, chairman, and Perry S. Heath, secretary of the committee, and the matter will be taken up and the conditions which will probably be exacted will be fully discussed.

An eastern lady, who is visiting Prescott, was so favorably impressed with the report of the Monday Club's "Afternoon of Music" yesterday that she secured several copies of the paper to send to her eastern friends just to show them that the ladies of Prescott are up to date in club matters.

After the statehood rider to the argicultural and postoffice appropriation bills were withdrawn yesterday both bills were passed. The house amendments to the Philippine currency bill were agreed to with but slight discussion in the senate thus sending the bill to the president.

William Brown, a Kansas populist, who was chairman of the comittee on railroads in one of his reports electrified the house of representatives regarding a railroad in Pratt county, with this graphic conclusion: "It hain't got no termini at ary end."

There are no "growing pains." Rheumatism and articular troubles in children are sometimes thus misnamed, but it is well for parents to remember that if, what they are prone to call growing pains persist, the services of a physician are needed.

In 1902 we raised more than a billion dollars worth of corn, nearly one-half of a billion dollars worth of wheat and $135,000,000 worth of potatoes. In fact all our crops were good, but we did not raise enough coal.

There is not a republican paper in the territory that is making as such noise as the Tucson Citizen, a staunch democratic paper, about the failure of the democratic legislators to fulfill their platform pledges.

President Roosevelt has espoused the interests of the people as opposed to the interests of corporate wealth. It remains to be seen if the people will stand by him or will bow down to the golden calf.

Mr. Cleveland is too old a bird to be caught with chaff. While he may be willing, it's not for him to say so, at least until he is invited by competent authority.

The Hungarian government is becoming alarmed at the wholesale emigration from that country of young girls and efforts are being made to stop it.

There is a wine cistern in Sonoma county, California, that holds a half million gallons of grape juice. It is 84 feet long, 34 feet wide and 25 feet high.

The withdrawal of opposition to the Cuban treaty by the beet sugar producers proves how excellent a treaty the administration has negotiated.

The governor has not yet been required to appoint a mine inspector under the provisions of any law passed by the legislature.

The eight hour bill still hangs fire, along with all the other laws promised by the democrats in their platform.

INVESTMENTS IN OLD MEXICO

Millions of Dollars Going Into That Country From the United States.

Good Advice to Small Investors in This Country From an Authoritative Source.

The following extracts from a letter written by Consul General A. D. Barlow, of Mexico City, will give something of an idea of the millions of dollars of American wealth which is being invested in our sister republic:

"In round figures $500,000,000 gold is the amount of American capital invested in Mexico by 1117 American companies, firms and individuals.

This amount practically has all been invested in the past quarter of a century, and about one-half of it has been invested within the past five years.

The impetus given to Mexico's industries by this enormous augmentation of the nation's working capital accounts in no small degree for the great industrial progress of the republic during the past twenty-five years. With Mexico buying 58 per cent of all her imports from the United States and selling 80 per cent of all her exports to the United States, and with this enormous investment of American capital in Mexico, the commercial bond between the sister republics is one that can hardly be broken. It is one too, that is constantly growing in strength. The flow of American capital to this republic has apparently only begun. The community of interests is growing daily, and certainly makes for harmony between the two nations.

More American capital is invested in the railroads of Mexico than in any other single line—about 70 per cent of the total. In this line American capital dominates.

"The Mexican Central railroad represents the largest single American interest in Mexico. The amount—$158,999,979.45—given as the capital employed represents what has actually been paid out up to the present time for the construction and equipment of the road.

"Next in importance to the railroads, from the standpoint of American capital invested, is the mining industry. Since the time of Cortes, mining has been the principal source of Mexico's wealth. The amount invested by Americans in mining in Mexico may be stated in round figures, at $80,000,000.

"This is a comparatively small percentage of the total amount of capital invested in Mexican mining properties. Yet a large amount of this $80,000,000 is invested in up to date mining machinery, which is competently handled, and Mexico's mineral wealth has been greatly increased by this American investment. Mines that were given up years ago, and mines that could not be worked at all on account of the low grade of the ores, can now be profitably worked by the newer methods, for which Mexico is mostly indebted to Americans. The increased output of Mexican mines, as well as the opening up of new mining districts, is largely due to Americans, both through the improved mining methods and through the development of the country by railroads built by our capital. Thus, taken on the whole, American capital is a stronger factor in Mexico's principal industry than the amount invested indicates on the surface.

"Agriculture comes after mining in the amount of capital invested, amounting to about $28,000,000.

"The first cost of virgin land in the tropics of Mexico is very small—say, 50 cents to $5 per acre as a liberal average. Development work is expensive, and some of the older companies have no doubt spent considerable sums in improving their properties; but in a general way, the 'monthly payment' companies have not invested much in Mexico, however much the small investors may have paid to the promoters for the privilege of holding stock in their companies. Legitimate investments in Mexico may be expected to pay reasonable returns—perhaps a larger percentage of profit than the same amount of money could earn in the United States—but promises of 200 to 500 per cent profit in five or ten years can be set down as 'fakes' pure and simple.

"Many wealthy Americans and other foreigners, as well as Mexicans, live in Mexico, and have their money invested here, being generally well satisfied with 10 to 15 per cent profit. The whole isthmus of Tehuantepec and possibly the entire tropical section of Mexico could be bought by capitalists residing in this city, and if there were any sure 200 per cent investments to be made in that region they would certainly be taken up by persons on the ground who are thoroughly familiar with the conditions there. The speculative bubble will be pricked one of these days, and the small investors in the United States will have a lot of prettily engraved shares of stock and some more or less valuable experience to show for the money they have invested. This does Mexico and Americans no good.

"I am in receipt of an average of ten or more letters each week from persons of small means in the United States, who desire to invest in tropical agricultural companies operating or claming to operate in Mexico, asking for information and advice concerning such companies and investments. One reply covers the whole ground. That is, first, that rubber culture in Mexico is as yet purely in the experimental stage, and no reliable statistics or information can be given concerning its probability of success.

Promises of dividends by companies who propose to engage in the rubber growing business are purely speculativre and theoretical. Other American agricultural companies who propose to raise various tropical products may or may not be successful. Some are successful, but they are comparatively few.

"I would not advise any one to invest in any enterprise in Mexico without first visiting the country personally and thoroughly investigating the proposition and the local conditions. Persons who have not sufficient capital to do this had better not invest here. A small investment made blindly by a school teacher or minister or laboring man in the United States in a foreign enterprise may be well made, but in nine cases out of ten the money could be invested to better advantage in the United States.

"Another erroneous idea, which seems to be quite common among Amerian residents in the United States, is that Mexico is a good place for persons of small capital to come to engage in agricultural or other pursuits. It most cases it is not. As in the case of investments on a small scale in enterprises in Mexico, no person should decide to come here to live and engage in business without first personally visiting the country and thoroughly investigating the local conditions.

"American capital is beginning to assume importnace in the banking of Mexico, and this interest is one that is growing rapidly. American methods, which were unknown here a here a few years ago, have revolutionized banking in this country and placed it on a business rather than a social basis. As yet, the total amount of American capital invested in banking in this country—naturally, mainly in Mexico City—is relatively small, but it is a powerful leaven in the loaf, and threatens to become the body of it in the next few years."

A. O. U. W. CONTEST.

Challenge Has Been Accepted by Jurisdiction of Colorado.

The challenge which was issued by the A. O. U. W. jurisdiction of Arizona and New Mexico to the jurisdiction of Colorado for a $50 silk flag to the jurisdiction gaining the greatest percentage of new members, has been accepted by Colorado jurisdiction and the contest is now on in full blast.

The different lodges of the Arizona and New Mexico judrisdiction, have been classified and prizes will be awarded to the local lodges making the greatest percentage of gain of membership until May 31, when the contest closes.

Prescott lodge has been listed with those of the third class in the prize contest and it will be necessary for this class to secure at least fifteen new members to be eligible for a prize, but that will be easy, as its no trouble for this lodge to get up a class of 20 or 30 any time.

At the lodge meeting last night there was one new member initiated and it was decided to take off all local lodge fees for new members till the close of the contest. This will make the fee only $2, this amount being necessary for the medical examination and certificate fee.

The members of Arizona and New Mexico are bound to have that flag if they have to double their membership, and if they all go at it like the members of Prescott lodge they are liable to do that very thing. This lodge now has a membership of 128 in good standing.

NEW QUARTERS.

General Passenger and Freight Offices Will Move Tomorrow.

The volume of business transacted in the offices of the general freight and passenger agent of the S. F. P. and P. railroad, has increased to such an extent that the small rooms in the depot building are inadequate for the proper handling of same and the brick building which was erected some months ago for the purpose of running a depot eating house, has been remodeled and nicely fitted up with new furnishings and the above general offices will be removed to that building tomorrow.

Mr. Anewalt and his able and courteous assistants Messrs. W. S. Goldsworthy and Fred Kessler, have struggled manfully to attend to the wants of the patrons of the road, and have done well even in their cramped quarters and are to be congratulated on securing such nice new quarters where their work can be more easily handled.

DEATH OF JAMES M'DONALD.

Early Saturday morning, February 21, James McDonald died at Crowned King. He had been sick for some time, finally taking a severe cold which caused his death. He was about 65 years of age. A blacksmith by trade, but for the past year had been employed by the Union Gold Mining company as watchman at their property. He was a civil war veteran, a member of the G. A. R. and leaves a wife and several children in California. He was buried the day following his death February 22.

LADIES AID SOCIETY.

The social given last night by the Ladies Aid of the M. E. church, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Ayer, on Mt. Vernon street was a complete success. The spacious rooms of the Ayer residence were crowded during the evening. The company was congenial, and unalloyed pleasure reigned throughout. In addition to Mrs. Ayer, Mrs. Garrett, Mrs. F. S. Hildreth, and Miss Detwiler officiated on the committee of arrangements and provided for the programme and the refreshments served during the evening, and nothing seems to have been omitted which would have added in any way to the evening's enjoyment.

The guessing contest consisted of guessing the names of a number of pictures and the prize was won by Fen. S. Hildreth.

A short programme was rendered consisting of the following numbers.

Vocal solo—Miss Amelia Block.

Reading—Rev. A. M. Gibbons

Recitation—Miss Ford.

Vocal duet—Mrs. F. P. Ward and Mrs. J. C. Martin.

Recitation—Master Harry Ling.

Refreshments were served during the evening.

PUT AN END TO IT ALL.

A grievous wail at times comes as a result of unbearable pain from over taxed organs, Dizziness, Backache, Liver complaint and Constipation. But thanks to Dr. King's New Life Pills they put an end to it all. They are gentle but thorough. Try them. only 25c. Guaranteed by all druggists.

Fight Will Be Bitter.

Those who will persist in closing their ears against the continual recommendation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, will have a long and bitter fight with their troubles, if not ended earlier by fatal termination. Read what T. R. Beall of Beall, Miss., has to say: "Last fall my wife had every symptom of consumption. She took Dr. King's New Discovery after everything else had failed. Improvement came at once and four bottles entirely cured her. Guaranteed by all druggists. Price, 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

A little thing sometimes results in death. Thus a mere scratch, insignificant cuts or puny boils have paid the death penalty. It is wise to have Bucklen's Arnica Salve ever handy. It's the best Salve on earth and will prevent fatality, when Burns, Sores, Ulcers and Piles threaten. Only 25c, at all druggists.

THE LEGISLATURE

Nothing Doing of Any Particular Interest By the Territory's Law-Makers.

Another Primary Election—A Corporation Franchise Tax Bill the Principal Measures.

On account of the failure of many members of the legislature to return from their Washington's birthday vacation there was little doing in the law making body on Monday.

In the house, Marlar introduced a primary election bill, which would be but little if any improvement over the present law. It proposes that the candidates shall not be named at the primaries, but that delegates shall be chosen to county conventions. The primaries of all parties shall be held at the same time and place and under the same supervision. The Australian ballot system shall prevail. Any voter may vote whatever ticket he chooses, but he can vote only one ticket. The voter must also vote in the precinct in which he happens to be registered.

Another feature of the bill is that the primaries are not to be held at the public expense; that is, they shall not be held at public expense unless the supervisors of a county may order so upon a petition from the voters of the county. In that case the supervisors may exercise their discretion about making the order.

Marlar also introduced another bill providing for supervisor districts.

Henry of Gila introduced a bill relating to mines and mining. One was brought in by Mr. Lamont amending the statutes in relation to instruction by judges to juries.

The most importnat matter in the council was the introduction of a bill by Mr. Ashurst imposing a franchise tax upon all corporations hereafter to be formed in the territory. It is understood that this bill is intended to take the place of the Cowan bill now in the hands of a house committee to transfer from the office of the secretary to that of the auditor the business of incorporations with all emoluments. The Ashurst bill proposes that a franchise tax of $10 be levied upon all new corporations and that the tax so received by the secretary shall be deposited by him with the territorial treasurer. The franchise tax shall be placed to the credit of the general fund. It is estimated that the annual revenue would be from $12,000 to $15,000.

The council was in session less than half an hour.

There was no talk of developments in the matter of the eight hour bill or the woman suraffge bill, but it is expected that something will occur in the business of prison removal within a day or two.

Several new bills were introduced in the house on Wednesday as follows:

By Collins, to create a legal standard of weights and measures; by Cowan, to correct the errors of the code; by Bernard, to amend the law with respect to the administration of estates; by O'Connell, to extend the provisions of paragraph 3250 relating to the records of mines and mineral deposits; by Page, for the relief of the Arizona Gazette, making an appropriation for the payment for printing the report of the territorial superintendent of public instruction; by Cowan, providing for the removal of children from parents and guardians who are unfit to have charge of them; by Rowe, providing for a franchise tax of $10 to be paid into the territorial treasury by corporations hereafter to be formed in this territory. This is a copy of the bill introduced into the council the day before by Mr. Ashurst.

An amendment to the divorce laws, and a bill amending the law providing for the payment of bounties for the killing of wild animals were passed by the house. The latter bill removes the bounty from coyote scalps.

A bill authorizing mayors and councils of cities to make assessments for municipal improvements was defeated. It was feared that such a law would leave the taxpayers of cities at the mercy of the governing power.

When the bill to regulate the practice of medicine came up in the council. Ashurst moved that it be considered engrossed and go to a third reading. Corbett moved that the further consideration of it be postponed until today on account of the absence of Mr. Packard by reason of illness.

Ashurst, however, pressed his motion for immediate consideration in spite of the assurance by Judge Kibbey that he had word from Mr. Packard stating that he was unable to be present. The motion was lost by a vote of 6 to 5.

Commenting on this action the Republican says that "so far as the medical bill was concerned the vote was not significant, but it was highly significant of other things."

The only other business of the day in the council was the introduction of a bill by Dr. Whiteside providing for the monthly payment of the salaries of county officers, although there were quite a number of people present who are interested in the woman suraffge bill expecting that measure to come up for consideration.

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