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Straw rides, Horseback Rides, Boating, Fishing, and Hunting and doing nothing in the country makes you

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But H. Collmann of the Brewery Cafe will serve you. Come and see his new received DIRECT IMPORTED

Delicacies from nearly every part of the globe. Gotha Cervelat, Gotha Truffle Liver, Strassburger Goose Liver Truffle, Italian Salsami, French Lyonesse, Wienmar Mettwurst, Frankfurter and Wiener, Sauerkraut and Horseradish, Pomorania Boneless Goosebreasts, Westphalia Ham, Pigs Feet, Lubeker Sausage (to be fried), Pates de Foie Gras, Tongue, Felton Ruben and Mixed Vegetables in Cans, Boston Baked Beans, Heinz's Pork and Beans in Tomatoes, Bismark Delicacies and Pickled Holland Herrings, Cavier Neunaugen (fish), Dill and sour Pickles, Swiss, Limburger, Roquefort, Liederkraut, Koppen and Swiss Krauter Cheese, French Sardines and the finest Russian Sardelles, Eels in jelly, also Smoked Eels and Salmon; Gooseliver Purry, Westphalia Pumpernickel in Tin Cans, Fresh Oysters, Anheuser Busch Beer and fine Table Wines on hand.

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H. COLLMANN, PROPRIETOR

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Examinations and reports made on mining properties. Designs furnished for all kinds of mining and milling plants.

Assays made in Duplicate, 60 cents a metal. Qualitative and quantitative analyses made of any mineral substances. Surveys of Patents in Arizona and Mexico.

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# Stage Line,

FIM TAFT, Prop.

Leaves Bisbee on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.  
Arrives Bisbee Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Goes through from Bisbee to Nacosari in a day and a half.

Office at Copper Queen Store  
Where information can be had.

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W. M. LIGGETT, Proprietor

Arrives at Bisbee at 11 a. m. Leaves one hour after arrival of A. & S. E. train.

Leaves Naco at 9:30 a. m.  
Trip each way made in one and a quarter hours.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer to

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GAME RECEIVED ONCE WEEK

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## Note in the Wall

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Hair and Scalp Treating a Specialty. Facial Treatment and Manicuring. A Full Line of Toilet Accessories. Hair Switches, and Wigs, Pompadour, etc. Hair removed permanently by Electricity. All Work Guaranteed.

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Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE

Brewery Avenue

## Forfeiture Notice.

To William Evans, your heirs or assigns: You are hereby notified that one hundred dollars was expended in labor and improvements upon the Night Hawk Lode in order to hold the said premises under the provisions of Section 2324, Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 31, 1899, and if within ninety days after this publication you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures as a co-owner your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber under said Section 2324.  
HARRY H. McMANN.  
First publication Sept. 12, 1900.

## Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Edward L. Hoffman deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administratrix of the estate of Edward L. Hoffman, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within the time therein expressed, at the office of S. K. Williams, in Bisbee, the same being a place for the transaction of business of said estate, in said county of Cochise, Arizona, to-wit: On the 24th day of September, 1900.  
REBECCA N. HUGHES,  
Administratrix of Estate of Ed. L. Hoffman, deceased.

## Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Patrick Cunningham, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administratrix of the estate of Patrick Cunningham, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice to the said administratrix at Bisbee, the same being a place for the transaction of business of said estate, in said county of Cochise, Arizona, to-wit: On the 24th day of June, 1900.  
JULIA CUNNINGHAM,  
Administratrix of the Estate of Patrick Cunningham, deceased.

# Brick

I am prepared to supply any quantity of first-class Brick on short notice on board cars - - Correspondence Solicited  
W. C. FERRIS  
BENSON ARIZONA

## B.F. GRAHAM & CO.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE  
First-Class Driving and Saddle Horses. The O. K. Livery Stable is the largest and best equipped in Ariz.  
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CORNER O. K. AND RAILROAD AV.

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Good Service, Prompt Attention Satisfaction Guaranteed.....  
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# PATENTS

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PHOENIX BEEF, Veal, Mutton, Pork, Lard and Sausage of all kinds.  
BREAD, PIES AND CAKES  
On hand or to order. Wedding Cakes a Specialty.  
BREWERY AVENUE, BISBEE

## Half-Way House.

Directly on the road to Naco. Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Your Patronage Solicited.  
CHARLES HULL, PROPRIETOR

# CHINESE POLICEMEN.

## Queer Officials of the Celestial Cities and Their Duties.

Between 15,000 and 20,000 of Them Required to Preserve Order Within the Walls of the Imperial City of Peking.

In costume a Chinese policeman is something between a circus clown and a football player. His breeches are always baggy and very well wadded—so clumsy you wonder how he gets around in them—particularly when, as is often the case, he wears a coat, also thick and clumsy, coming well below the knees. Dark blue is the prevailing color, set off and accented with bands and facings of lighter blue, red, green, maroon and brown, but never yellow. That is the sacred or royal hue, permitted to nobody below the rank of a viceroy, says a foreign paper.

In the treaty ports—that is to say, those open to foreign influences and commerce—the police force is largely made up of Sikhs from northern India. The reason, perhaps, is that the Chinese themselves are so essentially unwarlike; they have a proverb to the effect that "no good man is ever a soldier." As men in the pay of the Chinese government, whether natives or not, they have taken an active part in the present troubles in China.

The police—ranked officially as gendarmes. In Peking the head of them is always a Manchu. Policemen must be plentier than blackberries in the Chinese capital. The sacred or imperial walled city keeps between 15,000 and 20,000 of them. This walled city is two miles square with two great gates in each wall, half a mile from the corners and a mile from each other. Broad streets stretch straight from one to another, thus cutting the space inside into a big nine-block. Police stations are scattered all along the nine squares, especially around their outer edges, which face upon the passway inside the wall. The head of the police has charge of all the city gates. They are nine in number—since the side next the palace has an extra gate in the exact middle of the two-mile wall. Policemen in this, the Tartar city, belong to what is known as the Eight Banner corps. They do not carry arms, not even so much as the baton of a civilized officer, but keep swords, spears, guns and cutlasses in racks at the stations, and make a rush for them when they hear the signal gun. This is fired by an officer whose special charge it is, either upon orders or in his own judgment it is necessary. The penalty for firing it at the wrong time is severe—it may be degradation and banishment or simple strangulation.

Upon parades and reviews the policemen are always armed, especially if foreign devils are to witness the review or the parade. The weapons are curious looking, but wicked in the extreme—the three-hooked spears they all carry in particular make jagged and ghastly wounds. Besides the 20,000 within the wall Peking maintains a force of 14,000 with which to regulate affairs in the outer city. They are under command of the same general officer and governed by the same regulations, though there are variations arising from the differences of situation. Men and officers alike furnish their own uniforms, but are armed by the state, and receive a monthly rice allowance in addition to their pay. The chief gets a fair salary, but the men and subordinate officers are meagerly paid. Notwithstanding, they make and save money enough to retire after moderate terms of service. "Influence" in the shape of cold cash stands the prisoner's friend in China even more than anywhere else in the world. In fact, but for the "presents" the force is allowed to squeeze out of natives and foreigners alike, there might be difficulty in getting men for the service, even though humanity is cheaper than dirt cheap all over the Celestial empire.

Elements of Chinese Disturbance. Long travel through many countries has made it clear to my mind that there are three things which have wrought ruin in those foreign lands where honest trade could be built up by honest men. These are whisky, an enforced civilization, and a false use of the Bible. By whisky I mean the introduction into such countries as China, Japan and the South Sea Islands of the manufacture of rum and its insidious, fascinating and ruinous effects on the natives. By civilization, I mean the introduction of such methods as are wholly unnecessary to an already civilized people; such as a change in dress, fashions, and other hybrid social customs. "By the Bible—and I would say nothing against the good book—I mean the introduction of cant by unprincipled hypocrites, whose only aim in attempting to spread the Gospel has been their personal gain.—Robert Mackay, in Success.

Dowager's Name Has Many Syllables. Tou-Hsi, the name of the Chinese empress dowager, is not her full name, but merely an abbreviation. Among the numerous distinctions enjoyed by the extraordinary lady is that of possessor of the most lengthy nomenclature of any Chinese woman, as her true name runs to no less than 14 syllables. When she signs it in full, as she does on exceptional occasions, it reads: Tou-Hsiu - k'ang - yi - chow - yu - Chuang - sheng - shen - kun - ching - hsiang - ch'ung - sui.

MILLAIS WAS VERY KIND. One Touch of the Great Artist's Speech Made His Friend's Paintings a Success.

There is not always jealousy between artists, as many suppose. Indeed, instances are many in which the warmest friendship subsisted between people of that calling, and one

of these is related by G. H. Boughton, an artist of considerable celebrity, says a London exchange. Mr. Boughton is especially loud in his praise of Mr. Millais. "If you were in a bother about your work," said he recently, "he'd come in with his beautiful great presence and say, after looking at it: 'Let's see! Oh, I'll tell you what's the trouble—give me a piece of chalk or a pencil or something,' and then he'd make the most beautiful drawing, correcting the action of a limb or whatever else was wrong." On one occasion Mr. Boughton was painting the portrait of a little girl and could not get it like her. His wife was out shopping, and, meeting Millais by accident, she told him how her husband was worried about his picture and could not get it right. "I'll go up and see him," said Millais. "He came," says Mr. Boughton; "he looked at the picture. 'Oh, I know that girl,' he said. 'It's her mouth you've got wrong; give me a bit of pencil. This is the way her mouth goes,' and as he said the words he drew on a piece of paper the correct lines. 'That's the only thing wrong with it. Put that right and you won't have any more trouble with it.'" And so it was.

## MONOPOLY IN CAMPHOR GUM.

The Entire Trade of the World Is Now in the Hands of a Strong Syndicate.

Within a year the camphor trade of the world has become a monopoly. The trees which yield this fragrant and useful gum are to be found all over Asia and the East Indies, but the principal production from them is confined to the island of Formosa, which belongs to Japan. China was never able to furnish more than 500,000 pounds a year, and Japan now produces about 300,000. But Formosa's annual output for several years past has been between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 pounds. Little is to be had at present from any other source and there is no prospect of any change in the situation for a long time to come, says the New York Tribune.

In deciding to exercise control over the production of camphor Japan has been actuated by two motives. In the first place she wants to obtain revenue therefrom, as France does from the match and cigar industries. But she also seeks to avert the killing of the goose which lays the golden eggs for her. In other words, she has undertaken to protect the camphor forests, which were in danger of extinction. A recent consular report from Tamsui declares that no fewer than 1,500 armed guards are to be placed on duty on the edge of the forests, in order to enforce regulations which have recently been adopted. The destruction of young camphor trees and of shoots from old stumps has been prohibited by law. The gum is obtained by felling the larger trees, splitting them up and boiling the wood. In the past it has been common to cut down young trees for fuel, but this practice is now to be stopped.

China to Outstrip Japan. When the outside interference which is now inevitable shall have removed or modified the existing bars to trade China will leave Japan far behind in the industrial standpoint. The Chinese are as remarkable for their commercial morality as the Japanese are for the opposite; they are more solid better business, take longer views, and are, in short, more merchants and less peddlers than the same class in Japan, and the natural resources of their immense country are such as Japan cannot hope to compete with, poor as she is in mineral wealth and subject to the most disastrous natural convulsions.

## CARELESS WITH JEWELRY.

Many Women Leave Watches and Rings Around Where Thieves May Get Them.

A majority of women, though careful to a degree in other things, are notoriously careless about their watches and jewels. They lay them down wherever they chance to be when changing their raiment, and not infrequently the valuables are carried off by a dishonest servant or guest. In other respects the feminine recklessness as to consequences is displayed. Of course, it doesn't injure a ring to put it on a cold marble slab at night nor to drop it occasionally to the brick pavement, but it does ruin the setting of the jewels to have a tight glove pulled over them; yet there's hardly a member of the sex, unless she wears so many finger ornaments that it's impossible to get a glove over them, who does not subject them to such severe treatment, and wonders and mourns when she loses a stone she values.

One young woman always ties her rings up in a corner of her handkerchief when she puts on her gloves, and then tucks her handkerchief up her sleeves, and she considered this a very good way until she lost the other day, when she began to believe she'd been a little thoughtless, with her treasures.

It is said by the porters of sleeping cars and the matrons of various public places, however, that fewer rings are left now on washstands than was the case a few years ago, and this is probably because a large proportion of womankind seems to have made it a rule to keep such ornaments in their pouches while they bathe their hands.

## Beer-Drinking in Germany.

No country rivals the Germans in the consumption of beer. More beer is drunk in Bavaria than in any other part of the world. The Bavarians, according to statistics, drink 241 quarts of beer per head in a year. In spirits, again, it is the Germans who are the largest consumers, the total amount of 429,000,000 quarts, while the United States confines itself to 268,000,000 quarts. In France 212,000,000 quarts are drunk yearly.

# OWNS ITS RAILROAD.

## Glasgow Operates Street Car Lines Successfully.

How Municipal Ownership Works in the Scotch City—Over \$600,000 Cleared Last Year—Employees Number 3,400.

"Glasgow's street car system is owned and operated by the city under the direct supervision of a committee of the town council," says Consul Taylor at Glasgow. "The gross capital expenditures for the system since 1894, independent of operating expenses, have been \$5,164,975, and the present indebtedness is \$4,661,876. The capital invested is \$4,539,502. Of the 41 miles of double track, five miles have electric traction, the rest being operated by horses. The total receipts of the system during the year were \$2,286,550. The working expenses were \$1,676,412, leaving a balance of \$610,138, of which there were expended some \$84,000 for interest on capital, \$37,501 for sinking fund, \$156,096 for depreciation of stock.

"One item of \$60,000 consists of payments made to the general revenue fund of the city, which is in lieu of the amount which the city would receive in taxes, it is presumed, were the system operated by a private company. The balance goes into the reserve fund.

"There are 3,400 persons employed, including 100 clerks. The general manager receives \$5,800; the chief engineer, \$2,400; the electrical engineer, \$2,000; and the mechanical engineer, who has charge of the power station, \$1,216. Point boys receive 25 cents per day; trace boys from 40 to 52 cents per day; car cleaners from 85 cents to \$1 per day; drivers, conductors and motormen from \$1 to \$1.12 per day. These rates apply to Sunday and week days alike. The rolling stock consists of 384 horse cars, 132 electric cars, 17 omnibuses, 39 lorries, and numerous carts, wagons and vans. There are 4,411 horses. Fares range from one cent for the first half-mile to two cents for a mile; the longest ride is six miles, costing six cents. No transfers are issued, and tickets are not used."

## THE ART OF ENTERTAINING.

A Few Points for the Guidance of Hosts and Guests in Social Entertaining.

The house itself may be helpful in making visitors feel at home. We should have nothing too fine for comfort, and welcome our friends in rooms made homelike by our daily use, writes Mrs. Burton Kingsland, in Ladies' Home Journal.

It is well to have easy rules about breakfast. It is customary to give one's guests the option of having tea or coffee, rolls and fruit sent to their rooms, or of joining the family.

No hostess apologizes for any guest. All are on the same social plane while under her roof, and should receive equal consideration.

It is a disputed point whether host or guest should suggest retiring for the night. It relieves visitors of embarrassment to know the ways of the household, and a readiness to comply with them is a mark of politeness.

It shows no lack of cordiality to refrain from arguing friends to extend their visit. They probably have other pleasant plans, and a hostess may be asking a great favor when she fancies that she is conferring one.

Experienced entertainers recommend that the men should generally spend their mornings together and women enjoy each other's society. All meet at luncheon.

Hosts and guests meet in the drawing or living rooms before the meals. Not less than five, nor more than 15 minutes should be allowed for all to assemble.

Every guest should be made to feel that his or her presence has added to the pleasure of the entertainment, and conferred a personal gratification upon the hosts.

A prompt expression of gratification in remembering the visit at once, up on returning, is an evidence of good breeding.

A guest should hold sacred anything that may be learned of the family life or the peculiarities of any member of the household where hospitality has been accepted.

Visitors should fall in readily with any plan proposed for their pleasure, showing a disposition to be easily amused and interested, but must not seem dependent for amusement.

## Electricity on Bavarian Farms.

Use of electricity as an aid in agricultural pursuits has been tested on a considerable scale in Bavaria. The current is generated near the village of Schafersheim, a distance of seven miles. The current is generated partly by steam power and partly by water. The current is to be transmitted at a pressure of 5,000 volts to the surrounding villages, where it will be used for driving agricultural machines of various kinds. Special motors have been devised which can easily be operated by farmhands.

## O. H. Rowarth gives an account in

a recent geographical journal of the discovery of an interesting and flourishing ice industry, in one of the highest valleys of Oaxaca, Mexico. The ground is covered with a large number of shallow wooden troughs, which are filled with water, and during the winter nights are covered with a thin film of ice of not more than one-eighth of an inch thick. This ice is removed in the morning, shoveled into holes in the ground and covered with earth. Under these conditions the ice consolidates and is then cut out in blocks and sent down by mules to the towns, where a ready market is found at all seasons.