

# The Florence Tribune.

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NO. 7.

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### SEX AMONG EMIGRANTS.

#### The Proportion of Women Among the New Arrivals.

Some Strange Facts Brought Out by Official Statistics—Countries in Which There Are More Women Than Men.

The publication of articles on the subject of European immigration into the republic of Venezuela has called attention again to one of the curiosities of emigration which has never been clearly explained and remains therefore something of an enigma. It is well known that the foreign immigration into this country from the northern nations of Europe—Great Britain, Germany, Russia and Scandinavia—have, like the early colonists from the same countries, been pretty evenly divided between the two sexes. The emigration from the southern countries of Europe, on the contrary, Spain, Italy, Greece and Portugal, has been chiefly male, and to this fact, perhaps, more than to any other, is due the intermarriage of emigrants and natives in South and Central America, and the general absence of such marriages in the United States and Canada. The emigration from Ireland, for instance, for many years, has been more largely made up of female than of male emigrants, while from Italy, on the other hand, the proportion for a period of more than 20 years is, male, 75; female, 25.

The total number of emigrants to the United States from 1845, the first year of large emigration, to 1895, a period covering half a century, was in excess of 16,000,000, and more than 40 per cent. was female, whereas the large Spanish and Italian emigration to South America has been almost exclusively male. As this matter is not one of early occurrence, but continues at present (the census figures resuming their old dimensions since the improvement of the times), it might be supposed that the number of women in those European countries from which there is and has been practically no female emigration, would be much larger than in those countries which have suffered a steady diminution through the emigration of persons of both sexes. But the contrary of this is shown by the figures of the Almanach de Gotha. In Italy, from which there is very little female emigration, the number of female inhabitants is actually less than the male inhabitants—in the ratio of 99 to 100. In Roumania it is 93 to 100. On the other hand, in Great Britain, from which the emigration of women has been continuous, they outnumber the men in the proportion of 104 to 100. In all the other countries of Europe from which there is and has been a large female emigration a majority of the inhabitants are women. In Russia the proportion is 102 women to 100 men, in Sweden 104 women to 100 men, in Switzerland 104 women to 100 men, and in Denmark and Austria 103 women to 100 men. In France and Belgium the equality of proportion between the sexes is evenly preserved. Thus, in France there are 1,004 women to 1,000 men, and in Belgium the difference is smaller, there being 1,001 women to 1,000 men.

A still more peculiar manifestation of the same paradox, if it may be so considered, is found in the official reports recently published in England of the emigration from that country during the last quarter of a century. In 1860 48 1/2 per cent. of the population of Great Britain was male and 51 1/2 per cent. was female. Between 1860 and 1870 the female emigration was the larger, yet by the census of 1871 the female population increased the more rapidly. From 1870 to 1880 the male emigration was the larger, but the female population increased the more rapidly.—N. Y. Sun.

### SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Hassal, the London chemist, found that in ground pepper, ligaseed meal cake, wheat flour, oat meal, husks of mustard and several other materials of vegetable origin had been introduced as adulterants.

The total value of coke made last year in the United States amounted in cost to more than \$12,000,000. Nineteen-twentieths of American coke comes from the Appalachian coal fields, while Pennsylvania produces three times as much as any other state.

Prof. Frederick Starr, of the University of Chicago, has just started on a three months' tour of Mexico and Guatemala in the interest of archeological science. He intends to examine the drowned Aztec city at the bottom of Lake Chapala, and investigate the pyramids in the Chapala mountains in the interior of Guatemala.

Aluminum is not proving to be of such value for surgical instruments as was expected. It does not oxidize readily, but is deficient in elasticity, and stays bent after pressure. It is also so light that the surgeon does not feel as if he had hold of anything when grasping an instrument made of it.—Popular Science News.

It has long been known that oil and natural gas exist in Kentucky and Tennessee, and oil men are beginning to give those states more attention. Experts who have been over the ground lately report the existence of both lubricating and illuminating oil, and are confident that there will be no famine in petroleum for many years to come.

### FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

#### Hints Gathered Here, There and Everywhere.

Common seashore sand will greatly improve the appearance of old velvet and remove all the dust. Sprinkle the velvet well with the fine sand and then brush until none remains, always brushing the pile the wrong way.

Funeral flowers are no longer all white, and set pieces are not desired. Boxes of loose flowers are most often sent by friends, although small wreaths are still used, but have become so full that they are more like a round mat of flowers. At a recent funeral each member of a large family laid a wreath of violets on the mother's coffin.

Nice handkerchiefs should not be ironed. When rinsed, pass them through a wringer, after they have been folded in a fine towel. Spread on a sheet of glass (a clean marble-topped table, if that abbreviation is left in the household, answers), and smooth till every wrinkle is out. The linen or muslin will cling to the marble or glass and dry with that finish that is on the fine, unstarched kerchiefs just from the shops.

Sofa pillows are covered with plain silk in delicate colors and have a three-inch double frill around the edge. A square of rennaissance lace is then laid over the pillow and is large enough to partly cover the frill. In place of the plain silk two shades of plain satin and cut, basket fashion, and allowing the ribbons to extend three inches over the pillow and fringe the ends for a finish.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The fruit of the nutmeg tree is about the size of a peach, to which it bears a strong resemblance.

### WINTER FLANNELS.

#### Although Expensive They Are a Necessity.

There are few articles that task the purse so heavily as a first-class outfit of flannels, one of those necessities which one cannot avoid. Even though sorely tempted on the score of economy it is common to choose some makeshift. Good all-wool flannels, which every one ought to be able to obtain, because, like wholesome food and wholesome meat, they are necessities, seldom cost less than two dollars apiece. A great many people must go without some other necessity. In old-fashioned times people knitted all their stockings, and it was not an unmountable task. Where there is plenty of leisure, it is a possible thing to knit undershirts in ribbed pattern of Saxony yarn, which should be shrunk before it is knit. Such undershirts will outwear any shirts bought in the market at three times their price. It is not possible to get any ribbed underwear that will not shrink in time, but these homemade shirts are as nearly unshrinkable as it is possible to have these garments. Invalids and little children always should be provided with shirts in this way if it is possible. It is also possible to make very comfortable garments out of flannel. In order to increase their warmth they should be made double across the chest and bowels, and the seams may be covered between the double layers. It is not universally known that two layers of flannel are much warmer than is one of double thickness woven in one piece.—N. Y. Tribune.

### Unpardonable Presumption.

"You know those people that live in that two-story house across the way—the Gumpersons, or some such name?"  
"Yes, I know them when I see them."  
"I have a passing acquaintance with them. Speak to them when I meet any of them on the street. Well, one of the girls stopped me while I was out walking the other morning. She said: 'Miss Higby, your house wasn't broken into last night and robbed, was it?' I said: 'No. Why?' And she said: 'I'm glad to hear it. I dreamed last night somebody got into your house through the kitchen window and stole ever so many valuable things.' Think of the presumption of it! Dreaming about us! And they aren't in our set at all!"—Chicago Tribune.

### An Apology.

"What do you think, Ethel, Maude has accepted that horrid Mr. Biggsleigh?"  
"You don't say so! Why, he's only an apology for a man."  
"Yes, that's it. Maude says no one should ever refuse to accept an apology."—Philadelphia Call.

### Potatoes for Children.

A mother who is an authority on foods advises mothers to give their children potatoes only twice a week, and then only those that are baked. Give them boiled rice the other five days, and some delicate green vegetable every day.—N. Y. Post.

### Properly Named.

"I want to buy a make-up box," said the young married man.  
"A make-up box?" the confectioner echoed. "We don't keep theatrical supplies."  
"I mean a box of candy to take home to my wife. I promised to be home three hours ago."—Indianapolis Journal.

### How It Is Done.

Seaside Traveler—How can you eat such a breakfast when it is so rough?  
Tourist from United States—I'm an American, so I bolt it down.—Town Topics.

Highest of all in Leavening Power—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

## Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

### SLAUGHTER HOUSE WASTE.

#### Utilization of the Non-Edible Portions of Butchered Animals.

Many Useful Articles of Commerce Made from the Discarded Scraps and Gore of the Slaughtering Pens.

If only the edible portions of slaughtered animals could be utilized, meat would be a luxury food at a high figure, since only about one-third of the weight of the animal consists of products that can be eaten. The utilization of the waste products of large abattoirs as in Chicago, where no fewer than 2,000 steers, 1,000 calves, 15,000 hogs and 6,000 sheep have been received in a single day, becomes a matter of considerable importance. The market value of the by-products represents an enormous sum, and the concentration of small products that a butcher would allow to go to waste. In the process of slaughtering the ox is killed by the blow of a hammer on the head. The jugular vein and carotid artery are cut, permitting the escape of the blood, which is collected. When cold it coagulates. The fluid portion, containing soluble salts, is liberated. It is employed for sizing paper. The best qualities of blood are used in refining sugar. The sugar contains many impurities. When dissolved in a solution of water and pure ox blood and heated, the albumen of the blood rises as a scum and carries the impurities in suspension. The sugar is afterward filtered through cotton and then bone-black. The latter is also a product of the abattoir, being made from calcined bones. Inferior qualities of blood are used for many purposes, as in the manufacture of buttons, which are hard to distinguish from hard rubber ones. The poorest quality of blood mixed with other by-products is used as a fertilizer. The skin is converted into leather. The portions of the stomach, intestines, etc., are separated into the parts that go to the drying-room, the portion that enters into the composition of fertilizers, and also that which is to be converted into oil and then into margarine and butterine. Residue particles of meat and fat are collected and sold to manufacturers of axle grease, soap and candles. The bladder is cleaned, inflated, tied, dried, and sold to manufacturers of mastic, snuff, etc. As the bladder is impermeable no evaporation occurs, hence, its use also by the perfumer and druggist for covering corks of bottles.

The guts, which are treated in a similar manner, are glued together end to end and used in breweries for lining pipes, so as to prevent the beer from coming in contact with the metal. The intestines are also prepared for gold-beaters' use, in which alternate layers of skin and gold leaf are beaten to about one ten-millionth of a millimeter. This delicate membrane formed from the external membrane of the large intestine of the ox, is of particular value. It is used in surgery for closing wounds and for making plasters. Glue is made from the coarser and gelatine from the finer parts of such by-products as parings of skins, the ears, a portion of the tail, the feet, the muzzle, the hooves of the skull and jaws, and the interior of the horns. The hair from the interior of the ears is very fine and used in making cheap "camel" hair brushes. The feet, freed from the horn, serve for the manufacture of an oil used to dress leather. The horns can be heated, welded, split, colored, molded, etc., and imitate many well-known objects. The hair removed in making glue is burned in a closed vessel, and serves for the manufacture of ammonia, used extensively in refrigerating machines. Even the undigested food in the stomach, hay and Indian corn, is compressed and dried, and forms a food known as "Texas nut." The young calves furnish the rennet used in cheese, etc. The bile (ox gall) is used for cleaning and painting and binding. Large quantities of excellent fertilizing material are produced from miscellaneous offal. The same by-products are obtained from the hogs as from the ox, with peasin and bristles in addition.—Scientific American.

### Outdoor Neckwear.

Just a suggestion of outdoor neckwear to those who have no furs and cannot afford them or feathered boas either. Get two yards of black India silk, that which cost about 60 cents a yard, and cut it in six-inch strips—lengthwise. Sew them together neatly, pink each edge and plait it in triple box plaits. It will be a yard or more in length when completed, and is an excellent substitute for a boa of fur or feathers. Put narrow black ribbons where you wish to fasten it close about the throat. Such a boa, if bought at the shops, would cost you about three dollars. If you desire one for the neck only a yard of silk cut in three strips will suffice. It will be very pretty edged with narrow lace.—St. Louis Republic.

### SCARCITY OF GLASS.

#### The Demand in America Far Exceeds the Supply.

Some Interesting Facts About the Trade from a Reliable Source—The State of Affairs in Belgian Factories.

Foreign window glass has been almost completely shut out of the United States. The latest reports show a rapid falling off in imported glass, and during the last few months imports have been lower than ever before in the history of the trade. All the glass needed in this country will be manufactured at home, as prices and wages across the water are at the lowest notch, while the workers are considering the advisability of demanding an advance in wages. Editor Frank M. Gessner, of the National Glass Budget, who is well posted on the condition of the glass trade says:

"The Belgian manufacturers seem to have about given up the idea that the United States is a dependency of that little kingdom so far as window glass is concerned. Our markets do not even afford good fighting ground for them, under present conditions. Wages abroad are about as low as they can be reduced, for even now such organization as exists in Belgium is preparing to demand higher wages at the first favorable opportunity. Owing to the large curtailment resulting from the strike last April and May there has been sufficient trans-Atlantic demand to fairly absorb the product until within a very reasonable period.

"A very slight increase in exports to the United States is noted during September, when there was an uncertainty about American factories starting up, and importers placed increased orders in the belief that late resumption would seriously curtail available stock. The very full resumption of American factories and the organized condition of our manufacturers, the wise and liberal policy which has been adopted in their dealings with the distributing trade, the ready acceptance of changed conditions by the jobbers and the promptness with which they have placed their orders, together with the firmness of manufacturers and the satisfactory condition of jobbers, has about convinced Belgian manufacturers that they have little profit to seek in this country in the future. The 31 tank furnaces in operation in Belgium are turning out more glass than can be marketed, now that the American market absorbs so little of their product, and for the first time in the past quarter of a century they are called upon to cope with the problem of overproduction.

"At a recent meeting the matter was fully discussed, and it was decided to reduce production after January 1, proportioned to the capacity of firms operating. The matter of arranging details was left to a committee of five, and it is believed that production will be reduced fully one-third for several months in the new year. This is the most convincing proof that American window-glass manufacturers have about fought their most formidable foreign rivals to a standstill, and it is hoped they will make full use of their opportunities, and not only amply supply the entire demand, but take prompt measures in their organized capacity to bring the average quality up to the high standard established and admirably maintained by the leading tank manufacturers of the country.

"Enough glass to satisfy the demand, and of uniform high quality, must be made the watchword of both the Pittsburgh and western manufacturers, and unless prices are foolishly advanced to such a point as to again stimulate imports we ought to be able, in a few years, to completely establish our industrial independence."

The demand for window glass still keeps up and is in excess of the immediate supply. This is largely attributable to orders stimulated by discounts offered large buyers and members of the Jobbers' association by the organized manufacturers, and on account of building activity. The regular demand, however, is very large.

Advices from Belgium were that an agreement had been reached among manufacturers which will curtail production during December, each of 31 firms operating tank furnaces having agreed to close their factories temporarily in order to prevent overproduction.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

"Yes," said Miss Ashton, "Mr. Elliott proposed to me."

"Indeed," said her dearest girl friend, "what was the reply?"

"I told him he wanted the earth."  
"Wasn't that—er—just a little exaggerated?"

"No. My father owns a lot of land yards, you know."—Washington Star.

—Ideas are the factors that create civilization. They create revolutions. There is more dynamite in an idea than in many bombs.—Bishop Vincent.

E. O. Stratton