"THE ARGUS,"
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The county seat of the growing and prosperous county of Navajo, is pushing to the front as one of the first-class counties. "The Argus" is at the wheel and will assist the "ear of progress" along.

Volume I. HOLBROOK, ARIZONA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER, 12, 1895. Number 1.

THE RAILROADS.

Atlantic & Pacific R. R. Co.

TIME TABLE.

WESTWARD. Cal L'td	Cal Exp	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. Ch'o L'td	At'nc Exp
00p	10 00p Lv	Chicago...Ar	8 30a	10 30p
10a	1 55p Lv	Kansas City Ar	5 00p	7 00a
00p	7 00p Lv	Denver...Ar	8 30a	5 15p
10p	3 00a Lv	Albuq'rque Ar	9 00a	8 15p
58p	8 25a	Wingate	4 08a	3 05p
25p	9 10a	Gallup	3 40a	2 35p
10p	12 30p	Holbrook	12 20a	10 40a
10p	1 55p	Winslow	11 05p	9 35a
28p	4 20p	Flagstaff	8 45p	7 27a
45a	6 00p	Williams	6 55p	6 05a
45a	7 40p	Ash Fork	5 40p	4 50a
45a	1 55a	Kingman	12 30p	11 32p
50a	4 40a	Needles	10 00a	8 55p
20a	6 25a	Blake	8 30a	7 25p
40p	11 45a	Daggett	3 45a	2 35p
10p	12 15p Ar	Barstow...Lv	3 20a	2 10p
	6 00p Ar	Mojave...Lv		10 00a
00p	5 30p Ar	Los Angeles Lv	8 00p	7 00a
10p		Ar San Diego Lv	2 50p	
	10 45a Ar	San Fran'co Lv		5 30p

SUMMER OR WINTER.
The Santa Fé Route is the most comfortable Railway between California and the East. The meals at Harvey's Dining Rooms are an excellent feature of the line, and are only equalled by those served on the new Dining Cars which are carried on all limited trains. The Grand Cañon of the Colorado can be reached in no other way.

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Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, San Francisco, Cal.
H. S. VAN SLYCK,
Gen'l Agent, Albuquerque, N. M.

S. F., P. & P. Railway.

TIME TABLE.
In effect November 16, 1895. Mountain time.

NO. 1. SOUTH.	STATIONS.	NO. 2. NORTH.
15am Lv	Ash Fork	Ar 5 20pm
33am	Meath	5 05pm
46am	Wicklow	4 52pm
00am	Rock Butte	4 40pm
24am	Cedar Glade	4 15pm
40am	Valley	3 59pm
55am	Del Rio	3 50pm
13am	Jerome Junction	3 35pm
27am	Granit	3 16pm
41am	Massicks	3 02pm
58am	Whipple	2 47pm
00am Lv	Prescott	Ar 2 45pm
10am Ar	Prescott	Lv 2 30pm
40am	Iron Springs	1 52pm
45am	Summit	1 50pm
15am	Ramsgate	1 22pm
50am Ar	Skull Valley	Lv 1 00pm
01pm Lv	Skull Valley	Ar 12 40pm
20pm	Kirkland	12 20pm
40pm	Grand View	11 55am
59pm	Hillside	11 37am
20pm	Date Creek	11 13am
35pm	Martinez	10 55am
52pm	Congress	10 40am
04pm	Harqua Hala	10 27am
20pm	Wickenburg	10 08am
41pm	Vulture	9 47am
52pm	Hot Springs Junction	9 35am
12pm	Beardsley	9 15am
29pm	Peorio	8 55am
38pm	Glendale	8 48am
46pm	Alhambra	8 40am
00pm Ar	Phenix	Lv 8 30am

No. 1 makes connections at Ash Fork with A. & P. vestibuled limited No. 3 from the east. This is the finest train west of Chicago. No. 2 also connects with A. & P. No. 2 from the west.

Persons desiring to stay over at Ash Fork will find the best of accommodations at Fred Harvey's hotel.

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Nos. 1 and 2 connect at Jerome Junction with trains of U. V. & P. Rr. for Jerome.

Connecting at Prescott with stage lines for all principal mining camps; at Congress with stage lines for Harqua Hala Station and Yarnell; at Phenix with the Maricopa & Phenix Ry. for points on the S. P. Ry.

This line is the best route to the Great Salt River Valley. For information regarding this valley and the rich mining section tributary to this road, address any Santa Fé Route representative, or

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Gen'l Manager, Topeka, Kan.
R. E. WELLS,
Asst. Gen'l Manager, Prescott, Ariz.
IRA P. SMITH,
Commercial Agent, Phœnix, Ariz.
E. COPELAND,
Gen'l Agent, El Paso, Texas.

Mail Schedule.

ARRIVE.
Daily from the east at 12:50 and 8:10 p. m.
Daily from the west at 12:20 a. m.
Daily from Fort Apache stage line 7:30 a. m.
Daily, except Monday, Springerville and St. Johns stage line at 7:00 p. m.
Semi-weekly from Keam's Cañon stage line (Monday and Friday) at 6:30 a. m.
Weekly from Young and Heber (Saturday) at 7:00 p. m.

DEPART.
Daily, east of Colorado at 10:40 a. m.; east and local at 12:20 a. m.
Daily for the west at 12:30 p. m.
Daily by Fort Apache stage line, 7:00 p. m.
Daily, except Sunday, by Springerville and St. Johns stage line at 8:00 a. m.
Semi-weekly by Keam's Cañon stage line (Tuesday and Friday) at [redacted]
Weekly by [redacted]

ELISHA M. SANFORD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
PRESCOTT, - ARIZONA.

W. M. PERRILL,
Dist'ct Attorney Navajo County
HOLBROOK, - ARIZONA.
Will practice in all courts of Arizona.

T. G. BUNCH. J. E. JONES. Dist. Att'y.
BUNCH & JOHES,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Office—Court House, Flagstaff, Arizona.
Will practice in all the courts of Fourth Judicial District.

T. W. JOHNSTON,
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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
(District Attorney Yavapai County.)
Office in Court House, Prescott, Arizona.

GEORGE STONEMAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
WINSLOW, - ARIZONA.

THE MESSAGE.

Mr. Cleveland submits to congress the usual grist, but much of it is dry-as-dust and the average reader cares nothing about it. As a matter of fact, when one has once read one of his messages, it is not necessary to wade through another one—their lack of dissimilitude being so perfect. However, we herewith present our readers with a few points of the message.

President Cleveland notes the opening of the free wool market in the Argentine Republic and also that the boundary differences between that nation and Brazil have been settled by arbitration in which this country acted as arbitrator. The resumption of specie payment by Chili is regarded as evincing the ascendency of sound financial principles in that republic.

The close of the Chinese-Japanese war has developed a domestic condition in the Chinese empire which has called for prompt attention, owing to the manifestation of the aversion of the Chinese to all foreign ways and undertakings, mob attacks on foreign missions causing much loss of life and property have been the result. Although but one American suffered it is plainly the part of this government to take prompt action, and a special American commission has gone overland from Tien Tsin to demonstrate the readiness of our government to check similar outbursts.

The cordial relations with France have been undisturbed, with the exception that the treatment of John L. Waller, formerly United States consul at Tamative, Madagascar, remains to be fully explained. Mr. Waller remained in Madagascar after his term of office expired, having procured business concessions of value, and upon the declaration of martial law by the French he was arrested upon various charges, tried and convicted by a military tribunal and sentenced to twenty years in prison. This government requested the records of that tribunal. The records of the court proceedings and charges have been procured, but the evidence is still missing. Meanwhile it appears that Mr. Waller's confinement was not onerous. The president recommends the acceptance of the French invitation to participate in the Paris exposition of 1900. He especially commends the recent resolution of the French chambers favoring a permanent treaty of arbitration between the two countries.

Speaking of the proposition to relieve the financial situation by the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, the president declares no government, no human contrivance, no act of legislation has ever been able to hold the two metals togesher in free coinage at a ratio of appreciable difference from that which is established in the markets of the world. A change in the standard to silver monometalism would bring a collapse to our entire credit system.

In reference to Venezuela the president [redacted] and suggests that Great Britain submit its claims to arbitration.

The president touches briefly on the Hawaiian question, ending by saying: "Mr. Thurston, the Hawaiian minister, furnished abundant reason for asking that he be recalled."

A change in the alien laws is suggested which will check the vicious system which at present overcomes the immigration and contract labor laws.

The president has no suggestions in the Nicaraguan case, but expects a peaceful settlement with such consideration and indulgence toward Nicaragua as are consistent.

Occurrences in Turkey, while exciting concern, information is hard to obtain, but our consul at Sivas has been instructed to investigate. It is not the intention of this government to become entangled in the eastern question, but simply to care for those entitled to its protectinon. Ships have been sent to points of actual disturbance and on demand of our minister orders have been issued by the sultan that Turkish soldiers shall guard as an escort a party of American refugees to the coast. It is earnestly hoped that prompt and effective action on the part of the great European powers will not be delayed. Owing to the growth of American interests in foreign countries the improvement of the consular service is urged.

In accordance with the recommendation of the secretary of state, it has been decided to fill consular positions paying from $1,000 to $2,500 annually, by a promotion or transfer from some other position in the department of state. These promotions are to be made by examination, and include 196 places. Legislation is needed for consular inspection.

Heavenly Phenomenon.

In view of the alleged fact that the sick, the lame, the halt, the crooked, the blind, the deaf are daily being cured or relieved of their various ailments; and even the dead almost "commanded to come forth" like Lazarus of old; the predicted coming, by astronomers and others, of "the star of Bethlehem," may be of interest to many.

"There are many astronomers who confidently predict its reappearance, and the recent disturbances in the heavenly bodies have encouraged some to believe that great astronomical phenomenon is approaching. According to the calculations of the past, the star should appear some time between 1890 and 1895, and the present year being the last of the time set for it, there is considerable anxiety displayed by those interested in the question. In the year 1572 the star appeared the last time, and of its appearance then we have the most trustworthy account. 'One evening, as I was watching the heavans in my accustomed manner,' Tycho Brahe writes, 'I saw to my astonishment, in the constellation of Cassiopeia, a brilliant star of unusual clearness.' A few nights before this the author-astronomer, Cornelius Gemma, saw the star, and called it the "new Venus." Both men thought that this wonderfully brilliant phenomenon of the heavans was the old star of Bethlehem, and its appearance at that time tallied with its appearance in 1264, 945, 630 and 315. In 1254 the Bohemian astronomer and astrologer, Cyprian Lowitz, gives an account of the appearance in the heavens of a wonderfully attractive star that had not been there before. In his accounts we have similar descriptions of the strange visitor, appearing suddenly and moving gradually away, until finally swallowed up in space. To him, also, we are indebted for an account of the same star which appeared in 945, when the heavens seemed to be lighted up by this strange heavenly phenomenon. The Chinese chroniclers, who watch the heavens with great care, also mention the appearance of a comet or a new heavenly body, which they [redacted]isaster to their [redacted]ing any ill luck [redacted]ance to their [redacted] rejoiced that the [redacted] ing down upon them.

"There have been altogether twenty-six historical accounts of the appearance of strange new stars in the heavens. Many astronomers reason from this that should an unusually brilliant star appear this year, it would not indicate that it was the old star of Bethlehem. They say that the wise men simply saw Venus at the time of its great splendor. others assume that the star was occasioned by the conjunction of planets, or that it was a comet. In 1826 the German astronomer Ideler, suggested that the star was a conjunction of planets, and Encke repeated it in 1831. To support their theory, they show that there was a conjunction of Jupiter, Mars and Saturn in September of the year 3 B. C.

"During the last year unusual disturbances and appearances in the heavenly bodies have been noted by scientists, as if they were somewhat affected by the attractive force of another body not regularly acting upon them. More meteoric showers have been reported in the southern part of the world than usual, and storms of great destructiveness have swept over the whole globe. The coldness of the last winter is attributed by astronomers to the influence of the planets, and whenever a comet has approached the earth in the past, unusual weather has prevailed beforehand, as if to announce its coming. Moreover, the powerful telescopes now used for scanning the heavens reveal an unusual number of eclipses, as if the disturbance had caused some of the lesser bodies to travel a little out of their courses. The wonderful variable star Algol, in Peresus, for instance, has constantly of late undergone great changes. A dark body, almost as large as Algol, has several times blotted out its existence from our view. The appearance of this nuge black object is a mystery to astronomers today. Then the snows of Mars, which have so long been visible to powerful telescopes, have gradually disappeared. Early last October it was reported that the polar snow cap of Mars had entirely disappeared. No such rapid and unexplained disappearance of the snow on the earth or on Mars has ever before been reported. Jupiter, in its recent appearances, has been more brilliantly belted than ever before, and as it rises, it displays an unwonted profusion of color. Venus has been shrouded in more or less showers of meteors, so that its face could not be seen distinctly, but when the atmosphere did for a short time clear up, it shone with unusual brilliancy. Its brightness in the last few months has attracted much attention, even among those who are not expert "star gazers." All these facts taken in conjunction with the changing condition of the weather upon the earth, have lead many to predict the approach of sometning unusual in the solar system. This object will very likely, be a new star, comet or wonderful conjunction of two or more planets, or the long-looked-for star of Bethlehem."

That Name, "Hassayampa."

What a familiar ring there is to the above, and where it the human to set foot on Arizona soil who has never heard of is. Its tone carries one away back to the deeds and daring of men that will live on and on, and to this day the "Hassayamper" is held in reverent regard by all who face him. Its past is the life of the country. Following the men who camped on its rugged banks and became innoculated with that iuspiration known in poetry and song to only its waters, the founders of that to greet the tender foot is presented again in all of its magnificence like it was the first caravan of old.

As to the origin of its name there are two sides to the question. One is that the Yavapai-Yuma Indian dialect says it signifies running water, while from another source the story goes that the Spanish crusaders while passing through this sec[redacted] years ago captured a [redacted] ing to escape, [redacted] mortally wounded, and while in the throes of death pointed to his sweet heart and passionately exclaimed, "Hassayampa." From this act of affection, the present name is said to have been chronicled in the charts designating the location of that stream, and as interpreted is believed to mean "Beautiful Maiden."
Orrick Jackson in Journal-Miner.

Ourself was one of those "prospectors of the early days," and did that sort of thing along the East Fork of the Hassayampa as early as 1864. But so far as that romantic story of the "Spanish crusaders" and the never failing "beautiful Indian maiden," etc., etc., is concerned, am of the opinion it should be classed along with other mythology, and of equal credence and no more. Of one thing we are certain, the old "prospector of the early days" had never heard the myth of the "beautiful," etc., etc.

THE SEA OF SODOM.

Formation of Another Body of Water Like the Dead Sea.

Some Historic Facts About the Putrefying Waters — Although Growing Fouler Every Year, They Are Not Devoid of Life.

Will there be another Sea of Sodom? Lieut. Lynch, of the United States navy, has established the fact, previously not known with consummate accuracy, that the depression of the Dead sea (also known as the Sea of Lot and in the Scriptures as the Salt sea) is over thirteen hundred feet below the level of the Mediterranean, while that of Lake Genesaret is eight hundred feet lower than the ocean. The measurements were made twenty years ago, a long period in a semi-volcanic region. Lake Genesaret is connected with the Dead sea by the Jordan flowing through it from north to south, and engineers and scientists are satisfied that the bed of the Jordan is gradually sinking. My observations of the shores of Lake Genesaret and those of the inhabitants of the neighboring towns and villages indicate that the lake is continuously falling toward the bottom, while the water is becoming denser from year to year. The salt strata in its neighborhood are growing constantly, it seems, and sulphur springs are becoming frequent on the plains surrounding it. In the north and east of the lake the palm trees, some of them alive, more of them dead and barren, rise above the water at a distance of from twenty to forty feet from shore. That they should have taken root in the water is impossible, and the supposition is that originally they stood on islands submerged with the sinking of the lake's bottom.

The catastrophe which resulted in the destruction of the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah and in the formation of the Dead sea is computed to have occurred about nineteen hundred years before Christ. The Dead sea has puzzled scientists ever since, and many of its remarkable features have now been explained. Its depression below the level of the Mediterranean is the deepest known on earth. The bottom of Lake Genesaret is on a much higher level at present, but if it continues to sink as it has done in the last twenty years a repetition of the events of four thousand years ago is not improbable. As the world has not been treated to a spectacle of terrestrial evolutions on a grand scale within hundreds of years, the creation of a second Dead sea within the compass of ordinary travel would surely attract the attention of all civilized nations, and at the same time help to solve many problems of a scientific nature.

Josephus, who was born in 37 B. C., reports that the water of Genesaret was "clear as crystal, sweet and wholesome." I tried to drink of it, but found it putrid and nauseating. It left a salty taste in the mouth. I asked the fishermen, plying their trade on the lake as in Biblical days, whether the water was always unfit for drinking purposes, and received answer that it grew more and more foul every year.

This seems to indicate that the surmises as to the change of conditions in the lake are correct. The water of the Dead sea, as is well known, is entirely unfit for use by man. The stench arising from it creates a pestilential atmosphere for many miles around. I have never been able to approach the lake in summer, but the natives have informed me that about this time of the year the water, even a foot below the surface, acquires a temperature of ninety degrees. It has been observed that past midnight the temperature of the water on the surface measured in the neighborhood of one hundred degrees. There is, however, one false impression in the public mind to be corrected. The Dead sea is not dead as to animal life. Hawks, partridges, frogs and pigeons are numerous upon its shores, and all sorts of crawling insects abound there; the sluggish waters, too, are covered with ducks—in fact, the fauna is the same as that inhabiting the shores of Lake Genesaret, with this difference, however: All specimens of the animal world about the Dead sea are slate colored, while those enlivening the shores and surface of Lake Genesaret wear their ordinary plumage and scaly dress respectively.

The Lake Genesaret, also called the Sea of Tiberias or Galilee, is situated sixty-five miles north of the Dead sea. Its extreme length is fifteen miles, its greatest width six and three-fourths miles. The water is very deep at the shores. In some spots its depth measures one hundred and sixty feet, in others seven hundred and fifty and more. In the northeast and northwest the shores are flat and swampy; the mountains of Safed approach the lake in the north; in the west we have the hills of El-Hamma and Hattin. The volcanic plateau of Jaulan commences in the east; it is distinguished for many dead craters; its greatest height is called Hermon, and it wears an eternal snow cap. Palms that bring forth no fruiting, papyrus plants and oleander flourish in the neighborhood of the shore. The stones at the edge of the water are literally covered with turtles, some of which grow over a foot and a half long. Ducks are plentiful in some parts; in others the pelican holds forth in large numbers.—Pittsburgh Times.

—The time for seasoning wood varies very greatly, extending from weeks in the case of some timbers to many months or years in the case of hard dense wood.

FIRESIDE FRAGMENTS.

—Farmers' Rice.—Three pints of milk; let it come to a boil. Rub two eggs with flour until in little flakes or grains; stir into the milk quickly and cook for five minutes. Serve with cream and sugar.—Home.

—New Cheese Sandwich.—Cut brown bread into very th[redacted] slices, buttering lightly. Lay be[redacted]two of these slices, sandwich[redacted]ing made of cream cheese[redacted] in which has been [redacted]
—Housekeeper.

—Tea Rolls.—Take one p[redacted] and flour enough to make a batter, [redacted] tablespoonfuls of yeast; set this sponge to rise over night, and let them rise until light. Bake in a flour, one egg well beaten, a piece of butter and lard the size of an egg, well mixed; then set aside to rise; make in small rolls and let them rise until light. Bake in a quick oven.—Detroit Free Press.

—Orange Pudding.—Four or five oranges, sliced, sprinkle sugar over, let stand two or three hours, one pint of milk; let it come to a boil; beat yelks of three eggs, two tablespoonfuls sugar, one tablespoonful corn starch, and stir into the milk; let cook a few minutes, then pour over the sliced oranges and stir all together; beat whites of three eggs with one cupful sugar and spread on top.—Boston Globe.

—Codfish Balls.—Pick two cupfuls of codfish into pieces, cover with cold water, let stand for half an hour. Drain, pour boiling water over and let stand on the fire ten minutes. Pour off the water, press the codfish dry, mix with two cupfuls of boiled mashed potatoes, a tablespoonful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of cream and a salt[redacted]ful of pepper. Form into balls, [redacted] into beaten egg, then in [redacted] bread crumbs and fry in [redacted]rie Farmer.

—Poor [redacted]dding.—In a quart of fr[redacted]alf a teaspoonful of salt, [redacted] cupful of sugar, and add [redacted]raw rice, carefully clea[redacted] Stir in two ounces of [redacted] to the taste with [redacted] Carefully assort a [redacted] moisten them sl[redacted] flour, and stir them in [redacted] in a slow oven for two hours, [redacted] occasionally during the first fifteen minutes. Serve cold.—Good Housekeeping.

—Ham.—The fresh ham of a small pig, weighing not more than six or seven pounds, with its bone removed and the place thereof pressed full of highly-seasoned bread crumbs, should have its rind scraped and cross-gashed to make small checks, and then be rubbed all over with salt, pepper and mixed herbs, dredged with flour and baked upon a rack set in a pan in a well-heated oven, a full half hour being allowed for each pound of meat, and then should be eaten sparingly hot.—Prairie Farmer.

—Spring Cream.—Clean two dozen stalks of rhubarb, cut it into pieces, and put into a saucepan with the grated peel of one lemon, two cloves, a piece of cinnamon, and as much good moist sugar as will sweeten it. Set it over the fire and reduce it to a marmalade. Strain it through a hair sieve and add to it a pint of good, thick cream. Serve in a deep glass dish. If wanted in a shape dissolve a little gelatine in a little hot water, and strain it when nearly cold on the cream, pour it into a mold and set on the ice.—Boston Budget.

Solidifies Under Heat.

A German chemist has made the discovery of a new compound body which is said to possess the peculiar quality of solidifying under the action of heat and again to revert to the liquid state at a temperature below thirty-two degrees Fahrenheit. To this substance the name of "crostase" has been given and it is stated to be obtained by mixing equal parts of phenol, camphor and saporine with the addition of a smaller proportion of the essence of treben-[redacted] substances, [redacted] when exposed to the heat, but once they have attained this condition they cannot be made to resume the liquid state, although they may be subjected to exceedingly low temperatures.—N. Y. Sun.

—Friend—"I can't think why you don't attend to yourself instead of having that young Dr. Gravely." Eminent Physician—"I can't afford it, my boy. My charges are five dollars a visit, while Dr. Gravely only charges one dollar and fifty cents."—Boston Traveler.

Lacked One Essential.

"I have half a notion to give up trying to be a man," sighed the New Woman.

"What!" shrieked the others.

"There is no use trying. I have made the most strenuous efforts possible to feel half scared to death when I go into a dry goods store, and I just can't do it."
—Indianapolis Journal.

His Own Jonah.

In a spite of bravado the whale thought to dive beneath, but the huge ocean steamer caught him and dug a hole in his backbone.

The whale shuddered.

"That's the greatest hard ship I ever tried to under go," he cried.—N. Y. Recorder.