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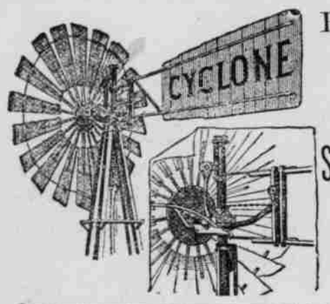

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FINEST LINE OF GOODS ON THE COAST—A FINE FIT GUARANTEED SHIRTS TO ORDER A SPECIALTY

BRANCH OFFICE AT PHENIX, ARIZONA.

THE WEDDING CASKET.

MARRIAGES AND THE PRESENTS WHICH ACCOMPANIED THEM.

Origin of the Bride's Dowry—Pay Weddings Which Are Still in Vogue in Some Parts of Germany—Neighborhood Consultations to Prevent Duplications.

When men stole their wives without the formality of considering in the least the feelings, wishes or preferences of the ladies concerned, there was no thought of presenting the bride with anything save the necessary utensils for housekeeping and the promise of condign punishment in case they were not properly and efficiently used. When, however, marriage became a contract, and was recognized as such, the consent of the bride was an important preliminary, and was generally secured by gifts, sometimes of nominal, often of real value. At first these were made to her father, as she was regarded as his property, and so she was virtually purchased from him, the amount of the purchase money being sometimes fixed after no little dickering on both sides, the father exalting the value of the girl and declaring that there never was such a daughter in the market as his daughter, the would be husband calling attention to her defects and the high price demanded for her in comparison with other girls of her age.

As civilization changed the conditions of life, the married state became much more expensive; the wife became a drain on the resources of her husband, and then began to demand that, instead of paying for their wives, they should receive some compensation for being willing to marry. Thus originated the bride's dowry, on the principle that as marriage is a contract and the expenses of a married man are far greater than those of a bachelor, the bride should contribute to the resources of the household. When neither the bride nor the bride's father was able to provide her dowry, it was sometimes raised by contributions from friends, and the convenience of this method commended it to more than one nation at about the same time. In several country districts of Germany pay weddings are still in vogue, entertainment for man and beast being provided, and the guests paying, as at a hotel, for what they had received, the sums thus raised constituting a fund for the young couple. In Illyria, at the conclusion of the wedding feast, a row of tubs is placed before the door and into these the wedding guests cast their presents just previous to departure. In Wales the same result was formerly reached in another way.

In every Welsh neighborhood, until almost the middle of the present century, there was a functionary known as the bidder. The duty of this important official was to give notice of an approaching marriage, which he did by perambulating the neighborhood and surrounding country announcing the festivities, inviting everybody to attend, and stating in pleasant doggerel rhymes the important people who would be present, the merits of the groom, the beauty and graces of the bride, and the abundance and delicacy of the viands that would be placed before the guests. He also served notice on all persons indebted in wedding gifts to the groom and bride or to their parents to pay up at once, the meaning of which peculiar dun will be apparent in the light of the fact that, on previous occasions, the parents of the pair have contributed to the household effects of half the neighborhood, and naturally desire a return.

On the day of the wedding the presents are laid out in rows on tables, and an auctioneer, paid for the purpose, attends and values at a cash rate everything that has been presented. Receipts in due form are given, and in case the gift is not the payment of a debt similarly incurred, a return of similar value is expected when a marriage takes place in the family of the donor. By this plan the drain on resources of families for wedding presents is, in some measure, made good by a return, for among the Welsh the same kind of article is, if possible, returned when payment is requested, so that he who gives a pickle dish receives a pickle dish, and to prevent a multiplicity of pickle dishes a consultation of neighbors is generally held, at which the gifts to be made are determined.

Among the wedding presents, however, there is often one which, from its peculiarity, is observable. It is a gift from the groom to the bride, and is in the form of a small box, to contain such little trinkets as she may have. Once it was an invariable accompaniment of a wedding, but, like the bidding and the bidder, it is now falling into disuse, and is more rarely seen than even in the middle of the present century. But three or four hundred years ago the wedding casket was as important an accessory to the ceremony as the ring.

During the middle ages there were among the kings and noblemen of Europe two kinds of marriages—the one in which the wife shared the honor of her husband and her children inherited his rank and fortune, if he had any, the other in which he gave his left hand during the ceremony; his wife was merely his legalized companion, her children could not inherit his property and she herself did not take his name nor share his rank. The latter marriage was confirmed the morning after its celebration by a gift—the morgengabe—generally of deeds to property, the documents being inclosed in a small but valuable box.

In these days the wedding casket was for the bridegroom a solemn reality, for he was expected not only to provide the casket, but also to fill it with the finest jewels his means could procure. When this species of gift was found to be too much of a tax the jewels were omitted from the programme, but the box was retained and presented, usually with a single piece of money inside, as symbolic of "all the worldly goods" with which the groom, even to the present day, is supposed to endow his bride.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Miss Blanche Willis Howard writes from Germany that she has on her conscience a novelette and a story for boys.

Miss Mary Wanamaker, eldest daughter of the postmaster general, will next fall make her first appearance in society at Washington.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett is to be paid $7,500 a year for editing the children's department of a syndicate of English and American papers.

A woman at Ephrata, Pa., has died from a brain trouble occasioned by worry over reading about the Johnstown disaster, though she had no friends there.

PLEASE SHOW YOUR HAND

TROUBLES IN THE WAY OF APPLYING RULES IN PALMISTRY.

Hard to Get the Subject to Say "I Am Like That"—What Is Indicated by the "Line of Saturn"—Short Little Fingers, and Thumbs of Different Kinds.

I have been twenty years at the study of palmistry or chirognomy, and during that time have not been able to discover any philosophic reason for believing that the lines of the hand and its shape indicate character. The want of a connecting theory frequently causes me to lose all hope and belief in the investigation; but practice restores confidence. No one can look at even a few hands every month for years together without being driven to the conclusion that they really do contain a guide to much that is to be found in the nature of their owners. As an actual fact, however, I find that the leading lines of the hand are never eccentrically deformed, broken or deficient in persons who have not some gaps or queer places in their characters, to match.

THE LINE OF SATURN.

If the lines are long, clear, red, gently curved, except the upright ones, few in number, and shown in a hand that has fingers with substantial tips and not too long roots, the best sort of nature may be looked for. In the case of persons of brilliant original talent and thought, the upright line from the base of the palm toward the fingers is never absent and is sometimes repeated twice or even thrice. It is called the "line of Saturn," and springs from many different places. In musicians, actors and some others it usually starts from below the little finger. When it is joined at the base to the curved line round the thumb an independence of feeling out of proportion to the will strength or the pride of the rest of the character is to be expected. If the line called that of the head, which crosses the hand from above the thumb, usually turning down to the pad below the little finger, be entirely separate from the line that surrounds the thumb, the whole character will be modified, whether it be a good or bad one, by this separation. As a rule that modification will tend to make the person seem more clever when thinking out of his own head, but less able, however sympathetic and docile, to adopt the modes of getting at ideas by which his teachers achieve their success.

A short little finger often goes with a sweetness, a readiness to repent of evil and of anger, and sometimes even a cheerful abnegation. Both kinds are consistent with a permanence of negative wishes, or, as it is usually called, obstinacy, as this is a quality capable of drawing strength from many sources. A large ended thumb is very good in a good man, and helps him to fight the battle of life. In a dull and selfish man it enables him to be extra oppressive at home, and to make his opinions of much more effect than their value warrants. A thumb whose end is large and its shaft poor, as though it were a door handle with a weak neck and could be twisted off the hand, is not an advantage. This leads to many evils, and, though often found in a good man, gives a tendency to change the reasons for his good deeds or good opinions, even after he has been emphatic in choosing or defending them. Such change will usually be rather of the nature of a reversal than a drifting away.

BLUNT FINGERS AND THUMBS.

Blunt ended thumbs seldom go with a natural tendency to politeness of address or a polished approach, except when, as in persons much before the world, this has been learned as a part. But in good types it goes with a gentleness and kindness of manner bred by self knowledge which has taught the owner to counteract his faults before they have time to hurt innocent people. It follows as a matter of course that among women those whose fingers and thumbs are pointed are generally the more superficially charming. Those with large, blunt ended fingers are (if intellectual and educated) more valued and more impressive, and even commanding. But command, like melancholy, has more than one origin, viewed as an expression of constitutional tendency.

Pointed fingered people have no excuse if they are not agreeable, for it costs them little to seem so. If large ended blunt fingered people show delicate discernment, self abnegation in mental matters, indulgence to shallow weakness, patience with anger and folly, they are either entirely uninterested personally in the occasions that bring such qualities before them, or have bought their good nature at a price, like the Centurion his freedom.

When a student of the hand has read and applied for himself all the volumes that have been written on the subject, and when he has also discovered how to discount the bias of his different authors by guessing at their hands and accounting for their predilections, and when he has achieved such proficiency in looking at a hand and adding up all the conflicting forces suggested by its balance of lines and segments that he can at once tell how to classify the owner and what to expect of him, yet the greatest of all difficulties will remain to be surmounted. This hard hill to climb is nothing less than to describe a character in such terms that the owner of the same must confess his portrait and say, "Yes, it is true; I am like that."—Edwin Ellis in Universal Review.

The "Addressee."

The postoffice department has recently coined a word which will probably find its way into the dictionaries. It is "addressee" and signifies the person to whom a letter is addressed. We presume it will be equally applicable to the charming young lady who is receiving the addresses of a lover. It would work something [illegible] way in such a case:

"[illegible] paying his addresses to Miss Smith."

"[illegible] is the addressee rich and ha[illegible]—Boston Courier.

A [illegible] woman has just died in Mecan [illegible] credited with 150 years of age. She [illegible] deaf and dumb, and almost ina[illegible] she died in the home of a grandson [illegible] over 80.

[illegible] that the wife of Count Tolstoi, the [illegible] novelist, is staying at Atlantic City [illegible] come to this country to look after [illegible] rests of her husband's novels and [illegible] rious subjects.

C[illegible] Patti was noted for her prodigal charity. [illegible] poor who came to her never went [illegible] empty handed, and she never [illegible] inquire whether the object of her [illegible] was worthy of it or not.

Recovery of the Remains of a Long Lost Wanderer.

A year or so ago it will be remembered by the readers of the Prospector that a man named Sharp left his home in Bisbee in a mysterious manner, and his wife who still resides there, was frantic with grief over the loss of her husband. A reward was offered for the discovery of his whereabouts, and the citizens of Bisbee turned out to hunt for the missing man. The only trace of him after that was his appearance at the creek a few weeks afterward about three miles this side of town, where he was seen in a nude condition; upon being discovered he disappeared among the rocks and was never seen alive afterward. Last Saturday some Mexican wood choppers, while packing some wood down the side of the mountain, discovered the skeleton of a human being. They notified the coroner who summoned a jury and went to the spot where the skeleton was. The first thought of the wife was that it might be the missing husband. A peculiarity of the front teeth as described by her was found to tally exactly with that of the unfortunate being whose skeleton was all that was left of a once robust man. There was no doubt about its identity and the jury returned a verdict accordingly. The remains were placed in a coffin and taken to Bisbee where they were interred on Sunday with appropriate ceremonies.—Prospector.

A Secret Seven.

About a week ago, a man named Pringle, who many years ago lived in Tucson, made his appearance, accompanied by seven "old timers" from California. They were very exclusive, and held no communication with any person, as to their mission or purposes in Arizona. They took up quarters in the corral near Chas. T. Etchells' blacksmith shop. Immediately on their arrival they commenced purchasing horses, saddles, burros, pack saddles, guns, ammunition and blankets, amounting to several hundred dollars in Tucson. Pringle was questioned by his former acquaintances as to what kind of expedition was being fitted up, but in every instance he maintained a mysterious silence. Yesterday morning they paid their bills, borrowed a pair of scales from Mr. Etchells, weighed their outfit and then divided into several equal portions in weight, and packed it on to the burros, and made preparations for a start. When all preparations had been made, a photographer was summoned and pictures of the crowd taken. They were well equipped for most any kind of expedition, and went in the direction of the Mammoth. It is believed by Mr. Etchell, who talked with them more than any one man, that they went into Superstition mountains.—Citizen.

A New Discovery.

Judge W. H. Culver, of this city, reports a new mining discovery in the Santa Rita mountains 35 miles south of Tucson. The mine is described as a chimney of ore located in a canyon.

The ore body stands above the surface 12 to 14 feet high, covering an area 514 feet in length and 30 feet wide. This is the chimney proper, but the ore body continues the length of the claim and not standing above the surface.

The ore carries gold, silver and lead, and is in a limestone formation.

The assay shows 50 oz. silver; gold $30, the lead running from 25 to 40 per cent. The body of ore is immense. It is a great quarry. Work has been prosecuted during the last six weeks and no dead work. It is all ore that is being taken out. Several parties who have just visited the property say it is the largest mineral showing yet discovered in Arizona. The discovery and development of this new bonanza will start a new mining excitement in Southern Arizona, and one which will be permanent, and Tucson will be the beneficiary.—Citizen.

The great interest manifested in the affairs that concern the public welfare in Cochise county, is one of the most hopeful signs of the times. The great drawback to the success of public enterprise heretofore in the county has been the jealousy between rival factions. This spirit we are happy to state is rapidly dying out, and in its place is growing a healthy, sensible disposition, not only on the part of the press, but the entire people of the county. The cattlemen throw aside their prejudices and the farmer joins hands with them in pulling for the common good. The rivalry existing between the eastern and western parts of the county, exists only in the imagination of a few narrow-minded individuals. The enterprise which has been inaugurated in the Sulphur Spring Valley to test the water supply of the deep river bed, is as anxiously watched by those whose interests are miles away as in that valley. The man who lives within a stone's throw of the Pima county line will pay his pro rata of the $3000, to be paid for sinking an artesian well in the sight of the New Mexican line, as though it were on his own land and never enters a protest. Cochise county is at last recognizing the fact that in union there is strength, a most healthy sign.

Among the many curious products of the territory is the small gray Chilla seed. The Indians gather it wild in quantity, and with other edible seeds vend it from house to house. When used, a small quantity of the seed is dropped into a goblet of clear water, when they immediately burst open with curious effect, forming a thick fluid. This mixture is a pleasant, cooling drink for hot weather, having a mild laxative effect. When moistened it is even more slippery than flaxseed. They bring in another smaller kind of seed which makes a delicately scented beverage.—Florence Scientific Companion.

Mr. J. C. Loss, a prominent mining man from Casa Grande, Pinal county, is in town. The gentleman has purchased the Golden Rule mill, located near Cochise and about ten miles from Wilcox, and will transport it to Casa Grande in a few days.—Stockman.

Horses For Sale.

A lot of good work horses for sale at Drew & Bamrick's stables, Florence.

The Stiles Case.

The case of the territory vs. T. L. Stiles came up for trial yesterday morning. Judge C. W. Wright for the prosecution, filed a motion and an affidavit in support of the same, asking for a continuance, as the prosecution was not ready for trial, stating in substance that he had been led to understand by one of the defendant's counsel that Stiles would come down from Washington and stop over at Los Angeles until a requisition was sent for him, as he did not care to come into the territory voluntarily, as he would lay himself liable to civil process, but instead of this Stiles with his counsel put in an appearance Monday and demanded immediate trial, when Judge Wright informed the court that the territory could not be possibly ready for trial for some days as he was compelled to leave that night for Florence on business before the court there and could not return before Wednesday night. The court had then fixed the trial for Friday. Judge Wright stated that if he was compelled to proceed to trial it would be equivalent to an acquittal, as it was simply impossible for him to present the case of the people with such care as the magnitude and importance of the case demanded. That here was an estate that had been running for four years and but one statement rendered during all that time, and some creditors receiving not a cent, others 10, 20 and as high as 60, and some even par. That to bring out all the facts in the case it required some little time; that a number of the most important witnesses were not present, and that a large number of papers had to be gone through with. But the counsel for the defendant insisted on immediate trial and held that the showing of the district attorney was not sufficient upon which to grant a continuance. At this juncture Mr. Stiles arose and plead for immediate trial, but before he could finish his remarks he commenced sobbing and crying, and sat down as he was too full for utterance. After some more argument the court ruled that the showing for the continuance was not sufficient and ordered the trial to proceed.

Judge Wright stated that he refused to prosecute and asked to be released as special counsel for the territory, as to proceed with the trial would be a farce. The cases were called, and no one appearing for the prosecution, the court ordered the same dismissed for want of prosecution. As this dismissal does not bar to a prosecution in the future, it is understood that a number of the creditors who claim to have been defrauded by the defendant, will commence at once to prepare a full statement of all the facts to be presented before the next grand jury, with a view to having Mr. Stiles indicted anew, and the evidence will all be so well in hand that when the defendant appears for trial there will be no need for a motion for continuance.

As the business has been inaugurated, the creditors of Hudson & Co. have a right to know what has become of the assets of the concern, and as there are a large number of them throughout Arizona, the proceedings will be somewhat of general interest.—Star.

Quite a romantic act in the drama of life has been rendered in our sleepy town during the past week. A love lorn young man of Spanish descent espoused the hand of a young lady and was successful, so far as getting the consent of the lady was concerned. But after the arrangements had all been made for the ceremony and the justice of the peace was on hand to tie the knot, with a marriage ceremony in one pocket and a six-shooter in the other, (for it had been hinted around that there would be music in the air) a stern parent interposed and prevented the culmination of the happy affair. The prospective bride got angry, the prospective groom turned pale, and the justice refused to perform the ceremony. Don't know how the business will end, but think it will come out all right as the young man is wearing a very cheerful smile most of the time, which would illy become one disappointed in love.—Solomonville Bulletin.

J. W. Clay claims the ground in which the Silver King bonanza, Groom Creek district, exists. He says he has a U. S. patent to the land. The patent was, we believe, procured by one Blackburn, who afterwards sold it to C. C. Bean, who, if we are rightly informed, transferred it to Mr. Clay. Mr. Rubert found the mineral and sold it to the Kansas City milling and mining company, who are now working it. Clay claims the mineral, as well as everything else in and upon the land. He has brought suit to recover the mine and the ore that has been taken from it. His attorneys are Messrs. Harris Baldwin and E. Burgess. The Courier sincerely hopes that the matter will be compromised and that speedily, as contention in court might cause cessation of work on a mine that is considered one of the best in Northern Arizona.—Prescott Courier.

It does look as if the live stock industry has more to contend with than any other industry in this country, says an exchange. In the matter of hogs and cattle they have the Big Four and high freight rates to fight, and if a new and profitable market is opened up to this country something or somebody steps in and shuts out the producer. Mexico for a time was a fine field, and American cattle, hogs and horses were being shipped there by thousands, and with profit until Mr. Windom stepped in and by his action caused the Mexican Government to levy an almost prohibitory embargo on American live stock. Thus the Mexican market slips from the United States.—Wilcox Stockman.

On Sunday last a drunken Mexican sneaked into Squire Barnabe Palm's saloon and purloined a box of poker chips which was standing on the table. He was subsequently arrested; his case heard before Justice of the Peace Steggall, he was given $100 or 100 days in jail. He took the 100 days in jail. A thief that can muster up the gall to rob a justice of the peace in broad daylight should sell books for a living or join the Salvation Army.—Solomonville Bulletin.

To Hang.

The trial of Gon-Shay-ee and two other Indians for the killing of Diehl, in the Saddle mountain district in 1887, was had in the United States court at Phenix about eighteen months ago. Gon-Shy-ee was sentenced to be hanged. The other two were sentenced to imprisonment at San Quentin, California, one for a term of fifteen years, the other for ten years. At the same term of court two other Apache Indians were indicted, convicted and sentenced for the murder of a teamster by the name of Jones, on the San Pedro river, near the line of the Indian reservation. One of these Indians was sentenced to hang, the others to 14 years' imprisonment at San Quentin. It is fresh in the minds of the readers of the Star that a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Gon-Shay-ee was taken to the supreme court of the United States on the grounds of jurisdiction. The result was that the friends of the red man in the east took special interest in making a strong case before the supreme court.

The writ was granted and the court decided that the trial of Indians for such offenses must be by the territorial courts and issued an order returning all Indians to their reservations who were serving sentences in United States prisons under sentence from our United States courts. Three of the prisoners just convicted were among the number; the other two were awaiting the execution of the death penalty. Now all five will have to swing, and the same law for the white man and Indian will find an exemplification in the enforcement of the death penalty. These cases were all tried by Judge W. H. Barnes, who was holding court for Judge Kibbey at Florence, which means that there were no technical flaws in the trial.—Star.

Struck a Bowlder.

About two weeks ago, says the Times Index, the telegraph dispatches announced that the Hualapai Indians had gone on the war path, and that the settlers were calling for aid. This word was also telegraphed to old man Booth, of the Needles Bazoo, and with visions of a war article written on the spot, he took the train and started for Hackberry, where he arrived safe and sound.

In the course of an hour or two he had secured a lumber wagon and a very small mule and a very large horse, together with a Falstaffian army of ten, and started for Grass Springs, the posterior of war. The party were heavily armed with Hackberry repeaters that were guaranteed to kill at forty rods, but considerably more than forty rods had been traversed before the repeaters were brought into requisition, and the batallion to a man commenced to use them, and—well, the party were soon spilled into the road, and the man Booth emerged from the debris looking as though he had just fought four round with John L. Sullivan: his nose and face being badly skinned and part of his left ear gone; while both of his optics that he is somewhat proud of flashing upon the untutored child of the desert, were wreathed in heavy morning.

The team was at once turned back to Hackberry where it soon arrived and the fighting editor of the Bazoo was whirled back to the Needles, where he stated that the front wheel of the wagon had struck a bowlder, and cast him forth, causing him to roll down a canyon steen thousand feet bruising him in the manner that was so plainly visible to his fellow citizens. Other people who claim to know the facts, state that Booth and his army did really meet the Indians and did battle with them, wiping them off the face of the earth, and through extreme modesty he tells the bowlder story. No matter which story is true, old man Booth is now a used up community, and nothing more is heard from the rebellious Injuns.

A Rich Strike.

James Price came up from Sonora this morning. He has been prospecting about 50 miles below the line and has found a ledge of gold ore, samples of which he brought with him. He has one vein in the ledge that is from ten to twenty inches wide that is very rich. Samples from this vein show free gold to the naked eye all through it. It is of very free milling character the only other metal visible being hematite of iron. Mr. Price is an old prospector and does not overestimate his find or get excited over a speck of gold, but is thoroughly convinced that he has a good property. He will return to-morrow with the necessary tools and implements for the building of an arrastra and the determination to stay with his new find.—Prospector.

How Fortune Smiled So Gayly on a Family.

A number of ladies at Hollister, Cal., in a club jointly purchased a one-twentieth part of ticket No. 87,835, in The Louisiana State Lottery. On the 15th of August last they were almost thrown into joyful hysterics because they drew the capital prize.—San Francisco (Cal.) Examiner, Sept. 20.

Mr. Rowe, the expert artesian well borer employed by Messrs. Wilson and Dumont, arrived here last Saturday from Texas and the work of boring began Monday. The pipe for the well, which was ordered from St. Louis, has not yet arrived, however, and the work will have to be discontinued as soon as sand is struck until the piping arrives.—Wilcox Stockman.

Rev. J. H. Peters and Henry Andrews, two priests who preside over a college for boys, at Fort Worth, Tex., are charged with having murdered a pupil named Lorenzo Esser, in August last. Father Peters has fled.

Grover Cleveland has declined to become a candidate for Congress to succeed the late S. S. Cox, in the Ninth district of New York.

Two companies of Mexican soldiers were slaughtered by Yaqui Indians in Sonora, recently. The Yaquis caught them in the river, swimming.

Mrs. Louis Petschke, of Buffalo, committed suicide by going over Niagara Falls.

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