



VOL. V.

TOMBSTONE, ARIZONA, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 16, 1890

NO. 128.

SYRUP OF FIGS



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation permanently. For sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all druggists.

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Fresh Garden Flowers and Field
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Staple and Fancy

Groceries

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KENTUCKY WHISKY

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A Full Line

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JUAN A. GARCIA

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PAYS STRICT ATTENTION TO all matters connected with the Mexican custom house. Is responsible for all fines imposed by the Mexican government, but not for duties that the custom officers neglect to charge. All business connected with the Mexican custom house attended to with neatness and dispatch.

All papers and documents given
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rates.

Palomitas, San Pedro, Sonora, Mex.

COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW

An Act to Establish a Compulsory School Law in and for the Territory of Arizona.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:

Sec. 1.—Every parent, guardian or other person in the Territory of Arizona having control or charge of a child or children between the ages of eight to fourteen years, shall be required to send such child or children to a public school for a period of at least twelve weeks in each school year, at least six weeks of which shall be consecutive, unless such child or children are excused from such attendance by the Board of School Trustees of the School District in which parents or guardians reside, upon its being shown to their satisfaction that the bodily or mental condition of such child or children has been such as to prevent his or her or their attendance at school, or application to study for the period required, or that such child or children are taught in a private school or at home in such branches as are usually taught in primary schools, or has already acquired the ordinary branches of learning taught in the public schools: provided in each case a public school shall not be taught for the period of twelve weeks, or any part thereof, during the year, within two miles by the nearest traveled road, of the residence of any person within the school district, he or she shall not be liable to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2.—It shall be the duty of the Board of School Trustees of each school district in the Territory, on or before the first Monday in September of each year, to furnish the principal of each public school taught in said district with a list of all children resident in the school district between the ages of eight and fourteen years, said list to be taken from the report of the school census marshal.

At the beginning of each school month thereafter, it shall be the duty of the principal of each school in such district to report to the Board of School Trustees of such district, the names of all children attending school during the previous school month; when it shall appear, at the expiration of two school months, to the Board of School Trustees that any parent, guardian or any other person having charge or control of any child or children, shall have failed to comply with the provisions of this act, the Board shall cause the clerk of the Board of Trustees to serve notice upon such parents, guardians or other persons; and if within ten days after service of such notice to such parent, guardian or other person they shall have failed to furnish the Board of Trustees with good and sufficient reasons for non-compliance with the law, the Board shall cause demand to be made upon such parent, guardian or other person for the amount of the penalty hereinafter provided; when, if such parent, guardian or other person shall neglect or refuse to pay the same within ten days after the making of said demand the Board shall commence proceedings in the name of the school district for the recovery of the fine hereinafter provided before any justice of the peace in the precinct in which said school district is located; and if there be no justice of the peace therein, then before the nearest justice of the peace in the county.

Sec. 3.—Any parent, guardian or other person having control or charge of any child or children failing to comply with the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten dollars and not more than twenty dollars for the first offense, nor less than twenty dollars nor more than fifty dollars for the second and each subsequent offense, besides the costs of collection.

Sec. 4.—Whenever it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Board of Trustees of any school district in this Territory that the parents, guardians or any other persons having control or charge of any children in attendance upon the public school of said district, in accordance with the provisions of this act, are unable to secure suitable books, stationery, etc., for such child or children, it shall be the duty of such Board to procure or cause to be procured for such child or children all necessary books, stationery, etc., the same to be paid for out of the funds of said school district in the same way that other claims against the school district are now allowed and paid: provided, that all books, stationery, etc., purchased under the provisions of this act shall be deemed the property of the school district, to be under the care and control of the School Trustees when not in actual use.

Sec. 5.—All fines collected under the provisions of this act shall be paid into the county treasury on account of the county school fund.

Sec. 6.—It shall be the duty of the county superintendent of public schools in each county of this territory, to cause this law to be published in some newspaper in his county, if there be one, four consecutive times annually for two years, the expense of such publication to be allowed and paid out of the general school fund of the county. The board of school trustees in each school district shall cause to be posted annually for a period of two years, in three public places in their districts, notices of the requirements and penalties of this act.

Sec. 7.—To give full force and effect to the provisions of this act, principals of schools are allowed, as a last resort, to employ corporal punishment; provided, That in no case shall punishment be inflicted within one hour from the commission of the offense, and provided further, that in no case must kicks or cuffs be employed, nor blows directed to any part of the body susceptible of injury.

Sec. 8.—This act shall take effect and be in force from and after July 1st, 1889.

JOHN Y. T. SMITH,
Speaker of the House.

CHAS. R. DEAKE,
President of the Council.

I hereby certify that this bill failed to receive the approval and signature of the Governor, prior to the adjournment of the Fifteenth Legislative Assembly on the 21st of March A. D. 1889.

J. L. B. ALEXANDER,
Private Secretary of the Governor.

March 22d, 1889.
[Endorsed]

House Bill No. 51.
An Act to Establish a Compulsory School Law in and for the Territory of Arizona.

[Endorsed]
This is to certify that the within bill originated in the House of Representatives and is known as House Bill No. 51.

F. S. INGLELL,
Clerk of House of Representatives.
[Endorsed]

This bill was received by the Governor on this 22nd day of March, A. D. 1889.

J. L. B. ALEXANDER,
Private Secretary of the Governor.
[Endorsed]

This bill having remained with the Governor ten days, Sundays excluded, and the Legislature having been in session during that time, became a law the 2d day of April, A. D. 1889.

N. O. MURPHY,
Secretary of the Territory.
Territory of Arizona,
Office of the Secretary.

I, N. O. Murphy, Secretary of Arizona, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original of "An Act to Establish a compulsory School Law in and for the Territory of Arizona," with endorsements, now on file in my office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal. Done at Phoenix this 6th day of December, 1890. N. O. MURPHY,
Secretary of the Territory.

NOTICE.

If you want fine straight whisky, of the most celebrated brands, drop into the Pony Saloon and satisfy yourself that this is true. The Pony also carries the finest brands of domestic and imported Brandy, Wines, Ales, Porters, and all kinds of liquors. Ice Cold Drinks of all kinds a specialty. The Carmen Key West Cigar is the finest for the money to be had in Arizona. St. Louis Anheuser Busch Lager Beer on draught at all times. No favorites. Come all.

JOHN SHAGHNESSY,
Proprietor.

Fruit Trees.

The finest trees ever offered for sale. Most all bearing trees, three years old, all kinds. Also Umbrella, Chinese Mulberry and Sweet Locust. To flower lovers who make up a club I will sell my ever-blooming roses by the one hundred at \$1 apiece, and give you your choice. Also Flowering Shrubs and Greenhouse Plants of all kinds for sale at the old place, corner Fulton and Second streets, Tombstone, Arizona, by

WILLIAM BRANCH.

Grand Raffle.

For an elegant toilet case & Frank Yapple's, Dec. 23d now on exhibition at his Central News Depot. Tickets one dollar.

Sunny Side.

Boarding and lodging house. Fifth street between Allen and Toughnut. Reopened under the management of MRS. BOYLE. 11-20-91.

Dressing cases, work boxes, music rolls, fancy thermometers, manicure sets etc., at Yonge's drug store.

THE INQUEST.

A Full Account of the Murder of Bridges and Robinson.

From the Lips of the Survivor of the Battle.

The authentic and true story of the killing by Apaches last Friday of Bridges and Robinson was told last night to a coroner's jury composed of representative citizens of this county and is published with the belief that it will interest everyone at this time. The verdict of the coroner's jury will be found on the editorial page of this evening's issue.

The first witness called before the jury was

AUGUST HICKEY.

Question—What is your name?

Answer—August Hickey. My residence is in Cochise county, my age is 27 years, I was born in Missouri, my business here is prospector; I have been here three years. I have known N. H. Robinson for several years, living in same camp four months. Am acquainted with John Bridger about same time. Their business was cowmen.

It was last Friday morning, we, the three of us, started up the canyon to look after a beef that was killed by Indians. We got there and commenced poisoning the beef. Robinson and Bridges saw one Indian. While I was following up a fresh trail John Bridger hollered, "Look yonder, boys." As I looked up two shots went off from Robinson and John's guns. I just seen the Indian as he went down the hill on horseback. We took our horses and took them up the hill about fifty yards and tied them, and followed up the Indians on foot; followed up about fifty yards. Coming back, going to our horses, we were fired upon from all sides. We took to the nearest shelter in the rocks. We were sitting there about half an hour.

John Bridger came along and said: "Boys, we are in a hard fix. We will have to try and get out of here somehow or other." I told him the only change we had was to make a break for the horses. The boys did not want to go all at once, and I told them to keep a watch and I would go. I was setting alongside of Bunk and I got up and started for the horses when there were three shots fired at me by Indians. The boys hollered to me to come back and I went back behind the rocks. John saw one of the Indian's gun barrel shining behind mountain and he fired three shots at it. Bunk fired one shot. There were six shots fired in all by our party.

When we were setting there about two hours Bunk said to wait until dark, as there would be no danger. I told Bunk I wanted to make a second break for the horses. The Indians were poor shots and I wanted to get the horses and get out. But he told me not to, "for they may accidentally hit you." By that time two shots went off from large guns—must have been 45 caliber—I hollered at John but he would not answer me. I hollered five or six times and then I hollered: "John, why don't you answer me?" Bunk told me he thought something had happened to him. I told Bunk I was going to find out. The words were scarcely out of my mouth when a shot took Bunk in the side of the head. He put his hand up to his head, leaned back against the rock and was dead. I got around on the north side of the rock and drew my gun across it but I could not see anything to shoot at. So I jumped up with my gun in my hand and ran. While I was running I counted eight

shots fired at me from different directions. One shot knocked off my hat and another cut off part of my hair. I ran up hill about fifty yards, and then got down into the canyon 80 or a 100 yards and threw my gun behind a rock and left it, and ran up into the mountains. I found my gun the next day when returning. I ran about fifteen miles and got into camp about 9 o'clock.

Bridger was about fifteen feet from me when he was shot. When I was running away I ran right by where Bridges was and saw him sitting with blood on his face. This was Friday the 12th. I only saw one Indian, the others were hid. There must have been eight Indians. The beef was found on the 10th. The tenderloin, part of the entrails and the hide was taken. The beef was discovered by John Bridger on the 10th. It was a cow that was killed. The first Indian was seen about 11 o'clock. I made my escape about 2 o'clock. We went up the next day and brought the bodies down. There were about fifteen—Milton V. Hall, Amos K. Potter, Emmett Hansen, Phil Potter, Bill Hildred and others. I was going up the canyon the next after the bodies. When we got close to the place where the shooting occurred we seen where the Indians had followed me down the canyon. They had followed me about half a mile. After we had the bodies packed up we took a different trail back, going down to the main canyon of the Guadalupe. Before we got to the canyon we saw fresh tracks of the Indians, looking as if they had been made that morning, going south up the hill. According to the indications the Indians had been camping for a month or more at that place. I told Lieutenant Clark about this when we was there. We found a moose track around the beef, 12 or 14 inches long. The place where the killing took place is about fifteen miles north from the monument as the corner of Chihuahua, Arizona and New Mexico, very close to the line between Arizona and New Mexico.

When I left the bodies they were sitting up with their guns. When I returned the clothes were cut off and they were all bruised up, evidently done with a stick or club. Bunk was lying with his coat gone. Everything was gone in the shape of guns and ammunition. About five weeks before the shooting while the boys had a round up at Sycamore they saw fresh Indian tracks—moose tracks—at that water. Wiley Fitzgerald went and told Lieutenant Clark and his scouts and showed them the Indian tracks, and Lieutenant Clark said that his scouts made the tracks. About a month ago Clark was camping at our camp in the Guadalupe and I told him that I had seen fresh signs of Indians, not over twenty-four hours old. He told me that his scouts had been hunting game there. They camped there four days. The first day they went out hunting deer in the Cajon Bonita canyon; the next day they went out exploring a cave up on the mountain; the day after that they went up on the Animas valley hunting antelope and killed five. Some of the scouts laid around camp and others went where they wanted to, with nobody to look after them. On the fourth day it rained and they stayed in camp. On the fifth day they pulled out about noon.

After the shooting of these two men on the 12th the Indians took our three horses and saddles, two guns, cartridge belts and two revolvers, and all ammunition and what money they had on their bodies. Lieutenant

Clark's scouts had camped about ten miles from where the shooting took place.

Gus Hickey.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of Dec., 1890.

CHAS. G. JOHNSTON,
Acting Coroner.

Geo. Charles Willis, being duly sworn, deposed as follows:
Am a practicing surgeon and physician. By order of district attorney I examined two bodies at the morgue. Case No. 1 was a male, fair haired and light mustache; about 28 years of age; he had a gunshot wound. The wound of entrance was in the upper part of the frontal bone, median line; wound of exit was base of brain, median line—cranium smashed; no wound on body.

Case No. 2—Also a male; probably 25 years of age; dark brown hair; light mustache; gunshot wound in head; wound of entrance occiput bone, right side, behind the ear. No wound of exit; cranium smashed. Both shots necessarily fatal.

GEORGE C. WILLIS, M. D.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of Dec., 1890.

CHAS. G. JOHNSTON,
Acting Coroner.

Milton B. Hall, being duly sworn, deposed as follows:

I have resided in Cochise county since 78—engaged in stock-raising in southeastern part of Cochise county. Am acquainted with N. H. Robinson, about two years. He was working for him when killed, was a native of Texas, and was about 26 years old. His people reside in San Saba county, Texas. Went with August Hickey to recover the bodies of Bridges and Robinson on the 13th. When we came to the place of the shooting the first man we came to was N. H. Robinson. We found him lying partly on his side, face down. We then went to where Bridges lay. Found him lying with his head up hill, with pants and boots cut off, shirt turned up to his shoulders on his back, drawers pulled down to his heels and most of his body naked. Right across the back of his head lay a burned juniper or cedar stump about a foot and a half long, with which we supposed they had been beating him. I went to fixing the pack saddle and got it ready, led the horse down, packing Mr. Robinson first. When I got down to Mr. Robinson again I looked around him for papers, knowing that he had some in his pocket. Seeing none I searched his pockets and found a letter and book in the side pocket of his jumper. Found the balance of his papers that I knew he had with him, gone. Then I looked for where he was shot and found a bullet hole in the side of his head behind the ear. I picked up a new hat that he wore; it was cut in two; found that they had taken a red band off the hat. Then we gathered him up and packed him on the horse. I examined John Bridger and found a gunshot wound that had entered the forehead and come out at the back of the head. John Bridger was born near Kansas City, Missouri; was about 24 or 25 years of age. These two bodies now at the morgue are those of John Bridger and N. H. Robinson. At the time of the killing John Bridger was working for me and Robinson was working for himself. My home camp is about ten miles from the place of the killing. M. B. HALL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of Dec., 1890.

CHAS. G. JOHNSTON,
Acting Coroner.

James K. Potter, being duly sworn, corroborates the foregoing testimony.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE