JENNINGS & KIRTLAND,

General Merchandise

Safford, - - Arizona.

THE POPULAR DEALERS IN

Groceries, Dry Goods, Hay, Grain

BOOTS AND SHOES

Gents' Fine Shoes, $1.50 to $5.00
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Buying our Stock of Boots and Shoes direct from Manufacturer, enables us to sell at the Very Lowest Prices.

A Few Words in Regard to Groceries

OUR STOCK CONSISTS OF

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Collections a Specialty. Conveyancing of Every Nature promptly attended to.

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

Those desirous of investing in Mines or Real Estate in Graham County will find it to their interest to call at my office on Main Street in Solomonville. Correspondence Solicited.

Have The Bulge!

Buy Goods at Eastern Wholesale Prices

I sell for cash and am prepared to give my customers more for the money than any house in Graham County. I have just received a complete line of

Spring & Summer Goods

Which will be sold at the closest margin. Also a Full line of **Mens' Clothing,** on which I defy competition. I also have constantly on hand a complete line of

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,

BOOTS and SHOES,

Call at the BLUE STORE and be convinced.

J. T. OWENS,

Main Street, Safford, Ariz.

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Successor to M. A. Leahy.

FORT THOMAS, - - - - - - Arizona.

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Runs Daily Stages between the above named places. CARRIES U. S. MAIL. All kinds of Express promptly forwarded. We are prepared to carry passengers at all times, and keep extra rigs for the accommodation of drummers and families.

Careful Drivers. Easy Stages.

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All kinds of Gold and Cheap Fillings. False Teeth on plates at the lowest prices. Crown, Pivot and Bridge work. Cleft Pallette and Stuttering Cured. All diseases of the throat and mouth carefully treated. Teeth extracted without pain. All work guaranteed and charges moderate.

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Where he will remain a week or ten days.

Post Office STORE

T. T. HUNTER, Proprietor.

The Coziest little store in the Valley now open

Come and See our Line of

Smokers' Articles
Students' Supplies
Confectionery and Stationery.

Native Fruit a Specialty in Season

Don't Forget the Place
POST OFFICE STORE

Sam Watson's

".STAGE LINE".

Direct Line From

Solomonville to G. V. G. & N. Ry. Depot.

Meets all trains Daily.

Every convenience offered Commercial travelers.

Side trips, etc.

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SOLOMONVILLE - ARIZONA

THE FINEST BRANDS OF

Wines Liquors and Cigars

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Anheuser & Schlitz BEER

Constantly in Stock. Every attention given to the comfort of Patrons.

Pioneer Saloon

MAIN STREET,

Safford, - Arizona

B. PALM, Proprietor.

—)o(—

Keeps constantly on hand a choice assortment of

Wines, Liquors -)(- -)(- and Cigars.

Also Ice Cold Beer and Mild Beverages always in stock.

I am now established in my large new building, and am prepared to treat my customers courteously. I keep the best regulated and most orderly house in Arizona.

"Keep in the Middle of the Road,"

THE FIGHT IS NOW ON.

"'Ere's Your Rocky Mountain News."

Cartoon with every issue.

The Leading Daily Populist Paper.

A Paper for the Dissatisfied Crowd.

"Free Coinage is a fight for Commercial and financial independence, for progress, prosperity freedom and happiness of 99-100 of the race, and in importance overshadows and dwarfs all other questions presented for the consideration of mankind."

"What man can love his country when his country lets him starve?"

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DENVER, C

OUR FIRST SEA BATTLE.

It Was with a British Ship and Resulted in a Victory for America.

The first battle in which a regularly commissioned American war vessel was engaged was fought 119 years ago today (November 29), says the New York Sun. It was the action between the Massachusetts state cruiser Lee and the British armed transport Nancy. In the war of the revolution some of the states fitted out cruisers at their own expense, and, though entirely distinct from the war vessels commissioned by the continental congress, they frequently performed service of great benefit to all the colonies. The Lee had a commission from Gen. Washington permitting her to cruise in the vicinity of Boston for the purpose of intercepting supplies for the British army. One of the greatest difficulties that confronted the American army at the outbreak of the revolution was the lack of arms, ammunition and clothing. With a view of securing these indespensable supplies Washington commissioned a number of cruisers and sent them out for the express purpose of capturing some of the many British transports filled with warlike stores that were expected to arrive on the American coast about that time. The Lee, commanded by John Manly, was the first to make one of these captures. November 29, 1775, she captured, after a brief struggle, the British transport Nancy and carried her into Cape Ann Roads. The Nancy was laden with just the supplies that the American army most needed at that time. In her cargo were 2,000 muskets and bayonets, besides 8,000 fuses, 31 tons of musket shot, 3,000 round shot for 12-pounders, a 13-inch mortar, two 6-pounders, several barrels of powder, and fifty carcasses, or great frames for combustibles, to set buildings on fire. For this valuable capture Manly received a captain's commission in the regular navy, and the new 32-ton frigate Hancock was placed under his command.

HISTORY MADE BY LUCK.

Many Notable Events Have Occurred Because of Trivial Happenings.

Dr. Lafferty, of New Orleans, recently delivered a lecture on "Lee's Lack of Luck," says the Times-Democrat. The doctor told how two English snobs, at a restaurant in Paris, by their sneers drove Murat out of service as a waiter and through this accident Murat became a marshal of France and king of Naples. Samples of lucky accidents were numerous in ancient and modern history and there were also many examples that went to show how many of the ancients believed in good luck or good fortune. Napoleon had lost Waterloo through the mere accident of bringing on an attack of sick headache through eating onion and lamb against the advice of his physician.

In 1866 a quarrel between Conkling and Blaine decided the presidency of the United States many years afterward, when Blaine ran against Cleveland.

Abraham Lincoln, after being a member of congress, desired to secure a clerkship in Washington, but he was defeated by Justin Butterfield. He was disappointed, but had he not been defeated he would have spent his life in obscurity instead of becoming president of the United States.

Oliver Cromwell was once on board a ship bound for America, but he was taken back by a constable, and the re- [illegible] that he became one of the Ulysses Gran[illegible] never knew. military man [illegible] had it not been [illegible] rival for a West Point cadetship had been found to have six toes on each foot instead of five.

The great silver mine, the "Silver King," was discovered by the lucky accident of a prospector throwing a piece of rock at a lazy mule.

HALF-BREED INDIANS.

New Light Upon the Progress of Racial Amalgamation.

The researches of the United States department of ethnology have shed a new light on the process of racial amalgamation which is going on in this and other lands. It appears that, contrary to the usual statement and the popular belief, the fertility of the half-breed Indians is not less than that of the pure red and white races, but even more, and hence there is no likelihood of the Indian race dying out. Another singular fact, which is often observed in the crossing of strains of inferior animals, is that the half-breeds are of taller stature than the pure Indians or the white French race from which they have chiefly sprung. Stature is not inherited in such a manner that the size of the hydrid or offspring is intermediate between the sizes of the parent stocks. There is a greater diversity of size in the mixed race than in the pure races; and it is further remarkable that the face of the half-blood tends to reproduce that of one or other of the parent stocks rather than an intermediate type. Moreover, the Indian type has a stronger influence on the offspring than the white, and half-bloods "take after" the red man most of all. Strange to say, Indian children are, as a rule, taller than half-breed children, who come to maturity more slowly. It is noted that in so far as intermediate types of face are produced, which happen comparatively seldom, they are of a uniform character.

American and British Post Offices.

The United States has 69,085 post offices, while Great Britain has 20,016, yet the latter has 74,819 employes, to 100,885 for the former. The total receipts of the British postal service are $85,120,000, and $75,080,479 in the United States. The number of letters handled annually in Great Britain is 1,911,800,000 and 2,852,220,000 in this country. Great Britain makes a profit of $13,000,000 by its postal business because its service is confined to 122,000 square miles. Our 68,085 post offices are scattered over an area of 3,501,409 square miles, which results in a deficit this year of dull business of about $9,200,000, which is nearly double the deficit of the year ended June 30, 1893.

A Neat Store.

T. T. Hunter, our genial postmaster, has one of the neatest stores in the valley. He has it thoroughly stocked with stationery school books, cigars and tobacco, and aside from his duties in the post-office, is constantly endeavoring to furnish his patrons the best possible treatment. Give him a call at the post-office store if you need anything in his line.

EAT THEIR DOGS.

Uncleanly Habits of the Coreans—Hotels Like Pig-Sties.

The first thing that strikes a visitor to a Corean village is the surprising subpopulation of dogs, says Harper's Weekly. Every house seems to possess a pack of these spiritless curs, which are a gray variety of the Chinese chow-dog. They display a more than passing interest in a European traveler, and a free use of one's stick is necessary to keep them at bay. On investigation one discovers that they form the staple article of diet of the population. Unlike most Asiatic races, the Coreans are meat eaters, and these dogs, being always at hand, afford the necessary food with the minimum of exertion and expense. Another curious feature of the Corean diet is the total absence of tea, the most universal beverage of eastern Asia.

Frequently one sees a Corean foraging for the evening meal. The method is simple, though unpleasant. He is armed with a short pole, to the end of which is attached a noose. This he throws over the head of the nearest dog, and then proceeds to screw the pole round till the noose tightens, and slowly throttles the dog, who is meanwhile prevented from getting to close quarters with its butcher by thrusts of the pole.

This country is much infested by the great long-coated Mongolian tiger. This magnificent animal, though a considerable source of revenue on account of its valuable skin, is nevertheless much dreaded by the natives. So serious are the ravages committed by them that the king was forced to organize a regiment of "royal tiger hunters," and these constitute the corps d'elite of the Corean army.

Traveling in Corea can hardly be described as luxurious. The Corean is not lavish of home comforts for himself, and he certainly provides a minimum of the same for the traveling foreigner. The average Corean hotel compares unfavorably with a modern pigsty, and one has to sleep as best one can in the midst of surprising dirt, a colony of cattle and fowls, and other things which shall be nameless.

ANXIOUS WIVES.

Should the Ameer Die They Would All Be Shot.

There is a certain village in the Midlands, says London Truth, where the illness of the ameer of Afghanistan is always followed with painful anxiety. The reason is to be found in the following curious, but, I believe, perfectly authentic story: Some years ago an enterprising young tailor left the village in question, and went abroad to seek his fortune. He eventually found his way to Cabul. Here great luck awaited him. He obtained the patronage of royalty, and became the poole of Afghanistan. He had left a sweetheart behind in England, and as soon as he found himself on the road to fortune, he sent for the damsel to join him. She came, but here fortune deserted the tailor. His intended bride, in her turn, obtained the patronage of royalty, with the result that she eventually became one of the three hundred wives of Abdurrahman.

This, however, is only the first act of the tragedy. It is understood that, by the laws of Afghanistan, when the ameer dies, the whole of his three hundred wives must be shot. The laws of the Afghans are as immutable as those of their ancient neighbors, the [illegible] Persians, and [illegible] where the ameer's English wife was born, and where her parents are still living, has been, during the past week or two, in a high state of excitement over the possible fate of the young lady. Fortunately, the ameer seems better now, and it is to be hoped, if only for the sake of his wives, whatever their nationality, that the improvement may continue. In the meantime, cannot diplomacy do anything for the young woman? At his time of life, and with a gouty habit to boot, I should have thought Abdurrahman might have been induced to get along with two hundred and ninety-nine of them. If, however, he must have a round number in the family circle, perhaps, an exchange might be negotiated.

SHE WAS AN HONEST BAKER.

How Margaret, of New Orleans, Earned a Monument.

"The agitation of the cheap bread question reminds me of Margaret, of New Orleans, whose honesty as a baker caused a monument to be erected to her memory," said a resident of New Orleans, according to the Cincinnati Enquirer. "My city adopted the plan in vogue in Europe, and passed an ordinance regulating the weight of loaves of bread, and providing for the appointment of a bread inspector. In spite of all the efforts of that official the bread still continued to weigh light, and it seemed as though there was a combination among the bakers to defeat the purpose of the ordinance. One morning a load of bread was sent to the inspector, and every loaf was full weight. It came from a modest bake shop kept by a woman named Margaret. What her other name was none ever knew, but the word passed through the city that there was one honest baker, and soon she could not supply the demand for her bread. When prosperity smiled on her she gave thousands of loaves to the poor who could not buy, and none did more for the suffering and needy ones of the city.

"She was known everywhere by her deeds of charity, and when she died a monument was erected to her memory."

How to Keep Sweet Potatoes.

There are half a dozen ways of keeping sweet potatoes through the winter in Virginia, one being to lift a stone of the old-fashioned hearth, and put the potatoes underneath. Warmth and dryness, the essential conditions, are thus obtained. The white potato, on the other hand, is placed in a barrel sunk deep in the garden and well covered up. Either is delicious baked in the ashes of the hearth.

Danger Ahead.

A notice posted upon a board in front of a fine pasture not over one thousand miles from here reads as follows:

"If enny mans or womans horses cows or oxens is caut tersspasin on thes here premsis his or her tale will be kut of as the case ma be."

TERRITORIAL.

Clipped and Condensed From Late Exchanges.

PASSING EVENTS OF THE WEEK

Happenings Throughout the Territory Edited With the Scissors.

A bill has been introduced into the Texas legislature which provides for the levying of a $50 annual tax upon all unmarried men of thirty years of age, who cannot swear that they have exerted due dilligence in trying to get married. The unfortunate is to be exempt from the fine, for such it really is, if he can produce the affidavit of some reputable woman that at least once a year he has made a proposal of marriage to her.—*Mesa Free Press.*

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Great Minds Differ.

Tucson *Citizen*: Mr. and Mrs. Perry Wildman of Tempe were in the city last Thursdas. This is Mrs. Wildmhn's first visit to the old town and she is both pleased and interested with it. Mr. Wildman was one of the Maricopa members of the legislative assembly and did good for the whole territory.

Prescott *Journal-Miner*: Hon. Perry S. Wildman and wife of Maricopa, were visitors to Prescott Friday. We believe Mr. Wildman misrepresented his county in the Eighteenth legislatuae.

Graham County Possesses

The healthiest climate in the world.

More gold, silver, copper, lead and iron than any other county in the territory.

Thousands of acres of beautiful timber.

The most running water that can be used for irrigation purposes, of any county in Arizona.

The most productive soil in the territory.

Blooded horses, cattle and sheep that cannot be surpassed.

An energetic and progressive people.

An abundance of water power to propel machinery.

The finest mountain ranges, respecting water and grass in the Southwest.

The busiest grist and saw mills in Arizona.

The cosiest homes and most contented people to be found.

An accommodating and reliable class of merchants and business men generally.

Over 150 miles of railroad.

Nothing but the fear of some [illegible] cataclysmic, somethnig akin to the pausing of the earth on its axis has hitherto prevented my speaking my mind on women—her ways actions and manner of treating us. But as my valley of Hinnom is about full I must at least open the gates a trfle.

To introduce the matter properly we should go back a little, say to the Garden of Eden, from which point in our history date all our trials on account of the ladies.

Every one who knows anything of the subject is aware that there was complete unanimity of sentiment among the inhabitants of Paradise until the advent of women, and that then, at once, our troubles began. Right off she wanted her own way—wanted to boss things. No sooner had she got to housekeeping than she made a fuss about the dinners, wanting to change the the menu—which, as her husband was a young man, just starting in business, was the best he could afford—and desired fruit for dessert. The man, of course, yielded; and the innovation, with the expensive tastes of which it was the precursor, led to no end of trouble. Soon after this extravagance she began nagging her husband on the subject of dress. Nothing would do but she must have a new dress and a "full dress" at that, judging by the small amount of material required.

Next— but what's the good of raking over these ashes? 'Twas ever thus: "That which has been is that which shall be, and there is no new thing under the sun."

Women still wants her own way, wants to walk right over us—regardless.—*Arizona Leader.*

Base Ball

Spring has come, and the mind of the crank reverts to base ball, The question arises, why shouldn't the Valley support a good team? There are plenty of good local material here and with proper encouragement and management we can have a team which will have no cause to fear the largest cities of Arizona. A good plan would be to have a team in each town where enough players can be found, and on every available opportunity have a practice game with a neighbor team. This way the best talent will be found and then a team can be chosen from all the players of the Valley, and be known as the Gila Valley Nine.

We believe that if a good strong nine is organized, they will find plenty of support. Now is the time for action, so that when the season opens every player will be in proper condition. Let all players bestir themselves and organize.

Hard Times in Colorado.

A few days since Mr. A. Perkins received a letter from B. B. Warren, of Sanford, Col., in which he complains of hard times in that country, for farmers, on account of the small yield of crops. He also gives a list of the market price of produce, which is somewhat lower than it is here, and says they have frost there about nine months in the year, and that it is almost impossible for a farmer to provide the necessaries of life for his family.

Following is a reply to the inquiry from Mr. Perkins, which we cheerfully publish for the benefit of homeseekers:

SAFFORD, Ariz.,
March 27th, 1895.

B. B. WARREN, Esq.—Yor note of inquiry of the 20th inst. is at hand; and in reply will say that prices of produce are a little higher here than in your country; the yield from the soil is better; we have good market for all the produce that can be raised; one drawback is, however, that water is sometimes scarce in the hot season but there is always plenty for the first crop of grain. The late corn crop sometimes suffers for the want of water.

We cut from four to six crops of alfalfa each year. Town lots sell at from $25.00 to $300.00 each. Patented land, under cultivation is worth from $8.00 to $50.00 per acre. There is some government land to be taken yet.

A large irrigating canal will soon be taken out of the Gila river on the south side of the valley. When this is completed it will cover sufficient land to afford homes for hundreds of families.

Money is scarce but the industrious man can live and have plenty. Renters can do about as well as land owners. Sweet potatoes yield abundantly, so also does sugar cane. Good fire wood is about ten miles distant, but we require very little of it in this delightful climate.

We desire to bid welcome to all honest industrious people who wish to locate with us.

Our taxes are quite high, but laws passed by the last legislature promise a reduction. Our schools are good and we have quite a variety of churches.

A Schoolboy Hero.

All heroes do not wear uniforms, and some of the bravest of them are too young to vote. The twelve year-old West Virginia schoolboy who was found frozen to death with his arm clasped about his ten year-old sister a short time ago, was a hero of the truest sort. [illegible] he had taken off his own [illegible] wrapped his sister [illegible] hope of savi[illegible] pense of his [illegible]

No Spartan [illegible] Thermopylæ, no grizzled veter[illegible] of Napoleon's Old Guard, no man who joined in Pickett's charge at Gettysburg, or who stood unflinchingly under the Stars and Stripes against that memorable onset, ever won the title of hero more worthily than this nameless lad. His conduct had in it all the highest elements of heroism. It was not inspired by love of glory or hope of reward. It was born of instictive chivalry and inspired by dauntless courage. To die in the blaze of battle, with nerves quivering with excitement, under the eye of cheering comrades, is far less difficult than to perish by inches after having deliberately sacrificed the last chance of safety in order to save another.

There could be no sterner trial of heroism than this. Yet this West Virginia boy stood the test, and the nation that has lost him has reason for pride as well as regret. He was made of the right stuff for American citizenship. While our country produces lads of this type, there can be no fear for the republic.

Forgot the Baby.

A rather amusing story is told on a young society matron. The daughter of wealthy and indulgent parents, she had never known a care until she assumed the responsibility of housekeeping at the time of her marrige a few years ago. She is now a mother. Her young sister was seen recently in a street car with a child in her arms.

"Whose baby is that?" inquired a friend, who was rather astonished to see the young lady taking care of a child.

"O, it is sister's," she replied, "She was at our house last night, and when she left for home forgot the baby. I am taking it to her now."

"But how did she forget her baby?" inquired the surprised friend.

"She knew she was forgetting something when she left, but could not think what it was.

It will be easier for the Democrats to get together on the silver question this year than it has been herctofore. The course of study in politics has been simplified since the tariff was eleminated. There has been a great deal of investigation of the money problem from a primary basis, and a corresponding improvement in the popular knowledge.

[illegible] runs from $10 to $50 in gold.

[illegible] and report fine music [illegible] cellent t[illegible]ne.

[illegible] the near future and make a careful investigation of the whole [illegible]