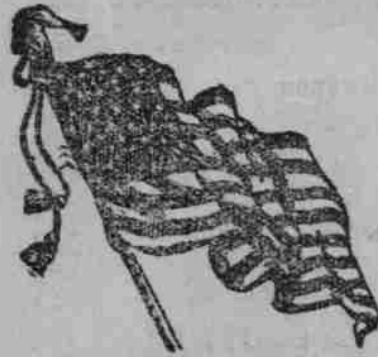


TERMS:

One Year \$2.00 Six months \$1.50

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Dewey appears to be a confirmed victim of the victory habit.

Now that the war is over the Spanish navy consist mainly of submarine boats.

SILVER was quoted in August 1898 \$1.19 1/2 per ounce. To-day it is just half that.

THERE were lots of masoots in the late war with Spain and also one large-sized hoodoo, and the latter is named R. A. Alger.

THE Land of Sunshine reasons that, if patriotism consisted merely in following the crowd, sheep would be our best citizens.

Thus far nobody seems to have taken the occasion by the forelock to observe that "Merritt wins," but it will undoubtedly come soon.

THE color of yellow is to disappear from every bit of bunting that floats in this part of the world. Would that the same jaundiced hue could be eliminated from American journalism.

IMMEDIATELY upon the assembling of Congress, it is the intention of the war department to ask authority for increasing the standing army of the United States to 100,000 men permanently.

EVERYTHING is taxed now except air, sunshine and rain, says an exchange, and the reason these gifts of nature are excepted, is because there is no way to make stamps stick to them.

ANARCHY prevails in Cuba and Porto Rico. Helpless residents are killed by the hundreds and the government claims not to be able to do anything until the American commission takes charge of the countries.

Gov. MURPHY has appointed Colonel Wm. Herring, the prominent Tucson lawyer, to the position of chancellor and regent of the Territorial University at Tucson. This position was recently vacated by L. C. Hughes' resignation.

THE Omaha Exposition will be likely to gain largely by the close of the war. The outlook for it was dark at the outset, but the attendance throughout has been surprisingly large. From now on the fondest expectations should be realized.

COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT will run at the next election for governor of New York. A delegation of Republicans called at Col. "Teddy" at Moutank Point the other day and asked him if he would accept the nomination. After a lengthy interview it was understood that he accepts.

It is the duty of every good citizen to exercise his right of suffrage on all occasions according to his convictions. There is a statute in Arizona, however, which prohibits a man to exercise that right unless his name appears on the register. Registration is now on. Attend to it at once.

A chambermaid in the Westminster hotel, Los Angeles, recently married an eastern millionaire, Mr. J. C. Jewett, of Buffalo. To be sure he was old and tolerably decrepit but that was no doubt a recommendation. The Westminster is now reported to be engaged in fighting off would-be chambermaids, with a howitzer.—(Phoenix Herald.)

THE president insists that the mustering out of the Volunteer soldiers must commence immediately up to nearly 100,000 men. He says the men are mostly working and business people whose private business suffer by their absence. The war department therefore is rushing the red tap necessary in the mustering out process.

THERE may be a question as to the completeness of the success of the different branches of the war department in meeting the sudden requirements made on them by the war, but there is no question of the success of the American woman in remedying all possible deficiencies and in coming to the rescue of the American soldier.

THE report that the New York Life Insurance Company was trying to cheat the widow of Capt. W. O. O'Neill out of the full amount of her dead husband's policy has proven to be entirely false. Gen. R. Allyn Lewis telegraphs from New York that a check for \$10,000 (the amount of the insurance) was sent to Mrs. O'Neill on the very day that proofs of death were received.

It is believed to be practically settled that General Lee is to be designated as commanding general of the military department of Cuba. He does not attempt to conceal his gratification at the prospect of returning to Cuba as military commander. Gen. Lee will have an opportunity to make good the declaration he delivered to the Spaniards as he was leaving the harbor of Havana a few months ago. It will be remembered that he served notice on the Dons that he would return with a force of American soldiers and the administration proposes he shall fulfill his farewell declaration to the letter.

THE editor of a Nevada paper is in hiding in the hills in hope of saving his life, which is threatened to be taken from him as the result of getting the report of a cattle show and a concert mixed up. The article in question, when in his paper, read: "The concert given by sixteen of Carson Sink Lake's most beautiful young ladies was highly appreciated. They sang in a most charming manner, winning the applause of the audience: who pronounced them the finest herd of short horns in the country. A few are of a rich brown color, but the majority are spotted brown and white. Several of the heifers are able bodied, clean limbed animals and promise to be good milkers.—(Ex.)"

THE body of a Spanish citizen, who went down on the French steamer Borgogne, was found afloat by an American skipper a few days afterwards and on the body were checks to the value of over a quarter of a million pesetas. The skipper claims the checks on the ground that his country was at war with Spain and he captured the body and checks; he claims a large portion of the find on account of salvage, if the first proposition don't stick. French law comes in on the ground that the deceased was sailing on a vessel of French registration and was therefore within French jurisdiction at the time of his death. At any rate it is safe to say that by the time the law get through with the case the skipper's find will be scarcer than a run of eod in a bad year.

OUR VICTORIOUS FLEET Arrives in New York Harbor and is Enthusiastically Welcomed by Over a Million People. The greatest display of patriotic enthusiasm ever witnessed in this country occurred in New York City Saturday last, the event being a rousing reception to the victorious fleet. Sampson's and Schley's ships were sighted at daybreak and entered the harbor at 3 o'clock. At 9 o'clock Sampson's flagship, the New York, was boarded by Mayor Van Wyck, who welcomed the heroes.

The fleet formed in procession and passed through the many thousands of overcrowded boats up the Hudson river to Grant's tomb, where a national salute was fired by all the ships at noon. The city was decorated splendidly. Over a million people witnessed the naval parade. While the officers and men of Sampson and Schley's fleet were highly pleased with their reception, their greatest joy was on learning the news of the fall of Manila. When Schley learned that not a man of Dewey's fleet was hurt during the bombardment he led the cheers which the sailors on the Brooklyn and other vessels joined in. The health of the fleet is excellent. The ships need docking badly, the Indiana, Iowa and New York especially. The first named vessel will probably require a thorough overhauling of her machinery. Twice on her way from Guantanamo her condensers broke down.

NOTICE Horses and mares for sale cheap or will trade the same. W. D. FOREMAN, Aug. 27-14

TELEGRAPHIC REPORT.

PONCE, Costa Rico, Aug. 25.—Illness among the American troops is on the increase and there are now nearly a thousand sick on the island.

Westport, Conn., Aug. 24.—Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, who has been indisposed at Saugatuck, the residence of W. S. Wortley, his son-in-law, was feeling much improved to-day. The Admiral could not receive any visitors. His physician characterizes his illness as nervous exhaustion.

MANILA, Aug. 25.—Rumors of trouble between the natives and Americans are for the most part unfounded. The fact is that the insurgents have been unwilling to disarm until assured of the permanence of American protection. The distrust felt as to the Spanish Bank, which originated in rumors as to an excessive note issue and Spanish authorities, led to a run on that institution, but the British banking houses came to its assistance and averted failure. Business is now booming. The waterworks have resumed operations.

New York, Aug. 23.—The Sogurano sailed for Santiago at 3:30 this afternoon. Among the passengers is Lieut. Hobson, who is going to try his rubber bag scheme for raising two of the sunken vessels of Cervantes's squadron.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The navy department this afternoon opened bids for sixteen torpedo-boat destroyers and twelve torpedo boats, the cost in the aggregate not to exceed \$16,000,000, as provided in the last naval appropriation act. These destroyers and torpedo boats constitute the largest single addition ever made to a navy. The destroyers are to be completed within 18 months, and the torpedo boats in 12 months. The destroyers are to have a speed of 28 knots and the torpedo boats 26 knots. The destroyers are to be about 400 tons and are to cost no more than \$295,000 each, while the torpedo boats are to be about 150 tons and to cost no more than \$170,000 each.

Washington, Aug. 23.—Gen. Shafter's report of the health conditions of the troops at Santiago is as follows: Total sick 1,025; total fever cases, 598; new cases, 75; returned to duty, 129; deaths, from Aug. 18-20, 10.

New York, Aug. 26.—A dispatch to the World from Manila says: The monitor Monadnock arrived Aug. 20. On the way over she stopped at the Ladrone island of Guam, which had been seized by the first expedition. She found that a Spaniard had repudiated American rule and set up a government on his own account. Capt. Whiting of the Monadnock promptly upset this new government and made the usurper a prisoner and brought him here.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—A document entirely unique in the annals of warfare has been cabled to the war department by Gen. Shafter. It is in the form of a congratulatory farewell addressed to the soldiers of the American army by Pedro Lopez de Castillo, a private Spanish soldier, on behalf of 11,000 Spanish soldiers. The address reads: "Soldiers of the American Army:— We would not be fulfilling our duty as well-born men, in whose breast there lives gratitude and courtesy, should we embark for our beloved Spain without sending you our most cordial and sincere good wishes and farewell. We fought you with ardor, with all our strength, endeavoring to gain victory, but without the slightest rancor or hatred toward the American nation. We have been vanquished by you (so our generals and chiefs judged in signing capitulation), but our surrender and bloody battles proceeding it have left in our souls no place for resentment against the men who fought as nobly and gallantly.

"You fought in compliance with the same call of duty as we, for we all but represent the power of our respective states, you fought as men face to face, and with great courage as before stated, a quality which we had not met during the three years we carried on this war against a people without morals, without conscience, and of doubtful origin, who could not confront an enemy, but hidden, and shot their noble victims from ambush and then immediately fled. This was the warfare we had to sustain in this unfortunate land. You have complied exactly with all the laws and usages of war as recognized by the armies of the most civilized nations of the earth. You have given honorable burial to our dead, you have cured their wounded with great humanity, have respected and cared for our prisoners and their comfort, and, lastly, to us, whose condition was terrible, you have given freely of food, of your stock of medicines and you have honored us with distinguished courtesy.

"With this high sentiment of appreciation from us all, there remains but to express our farewell, and with the greatest sincerity we wish you all the happiness and health in this land which will no longer belong to our dear Spain, but be yours, who have conquered it by force and watered it with your blood, as your conscience called for, under the demand of civilization and humanity; but the descendants of Congo and of Galena, mingled with the blood of unscrupulous Spaniards and traitors and adventurers,

those people are not able to exercise or enjoy their liberty, for they will find it a burden to comply with the laws which govern civilized communities.

"From 11,000 Spanish soldiers. PEDRO LOPEZ DE CASTILLO, Soldier of Infantry."

Mustering Out.

[From the Los Angeles Times.] Now that the war is over, the mustering out of troops has already begun, and will doubtless be continued as fast as practicable until only enough men are retained in the service to carry out the plans of the government in the new territory over which we have acquired control, and to maintain our national defenses. The number of men who will be required for these purposes cannot now be accurately determined, but it is not at all probable that the number will be less than 100,000. If this number be retained, 150,000 men, approximately, will be released from the service. Most of those who have not yet seen active service will naturally be mustered out, as the seasoned troops will be more valuable for the service which will be required hereafter.

The mustering out of this large body of troops will greatly reduce the expenses of the military establishment, which have necessarily been extremely heavy since the beginning of the war. But for some months to come these expenses will continue to be heavy as compared to ordinary expenses on a peace footing. The evacuation of Cuba and other possessions which recently belonged to Spain can not be accomplished in a day, nor in a week. It will require several months; and in the meantime it will be absolutely necessary for us to maintain at all principal points sufficient forces to control the situation—to preserve order and to see that the terms of the peace agreement are carried out in good faith. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee has estimated that not less than 45,000 men will be required for this purpose in Cuba alone. The number which will be required in the Philippines is indeterminate as yet, but it is not probable that the force assigned to Gen. Merritt will be reduced, at least not for some time. Thus, although the war is ended, we shall be obliged to maintain a respectable fighting force, at heavy expense, for a long time to come.

Not all the honor and glory belong to the men who have seen active service at the front, though they have acquitted themselves most gloriously. "They also serve who only stand and wait." The men who have been kept in camp, suffering all the discomforts of camp life and longing to be sent to the front, where they could do battle for their country, are entitled to the fullest measure of praise, for their patience their cheerfulness under unpleasant conditions. No one doubts that the men who remained behind, under orders, would have fought as heroically, if they had been given an opportunity to fight, as the men who faced the storms of Spanish bullets at Santiago, and won imperishable renown.

Lieutenant Hobson's Busy Day.

[From Harper's Weekly.] This has been a great month for Constructor Hobson. He had to come home on official business to plan for raising the sunken Spanish war-ships, and though he has gone about that business with devoted diligence he has not been able to avoid a great deal of miscellaneous "recognition." He must have found this a trying country for a modest man, but, after all, he couldn't hide for the rest of his days, and as his fellow-Americans had accounts to settle with him, the settlement might as well come first as last. The culmination of his embarrassments came on the evening of August 4, in New York, when, with the consent of Secretary Long, he presided at the public meeting held under the auspices of the New York Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Protective Association. The object of the meeting was to raise funds for the relief of the families of soldiers and sailors who have gone to the war from the city of New York. The means used to raise the money was to put Lieutenant Hobson on exhibition as a speaking officer, to have speeches made by him and other eminent gentlemen, and to charge from fifty cents to a dollar for admission. The meeting was highly successful. Lieut. Hobson told beautiful stories about the Jackies, and told them very, very well. He was cheered, praised, and admired; some thousands of enthusiastic citizens can now boast that they have seen him and heard him talk, and a fund for an eminently worthy and patriotic purpose has been increased by thirty-five hundred dollars.

The Phoenix Red Cross society have not been to work for the past two weeks owing to the absence of a great many members and the intensely hot weather. Twenty-seven pajama suits and two hundred comfort bags and \$50 in cash was sent to the Rough Riders at Long Island; \$25 and sixty comfort bags were sent by the Tempe society, and \$50 was sent by the Florence society. All the societies have done grand work, and their money will be thankfully received and used to alleviate the sufferings of the sick and wounded soldiers.—(Gazette.)

A. F. BARKER. GENERAL MERCHANDISE, New, Fresh and Clean, FLORENCE, ARIZ. I have just returned from San Francisco, where I bought a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, And NOTIONS for spot cash at very low figures, and propose to give my customers the benefit of my purchases. Call and be convinced. A. F. BARKER.

L. ZECKENDORF & CO., TUCSON, A. T., Manufacturers' Agents and Dealers in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, Wholesale and Retail Departments. Boots and Shoes, Clothing and Furnishings, Dry and Fancy Goods, Furniture and Carpets, Staple and Fancy Groceries, Builders' Hardware, Shelf Hardware, Hay and Grain, Large Stocks of the Above Always on Hand. Agents for Butterick Patterns THE "DELINEATOR" \$1.00 PER YEAR. Mail Orders Promptly Attended to.

Blackwell's Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco. Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

Rules Governing Applications For Pardon. Notice of application for pardon should be published for at least two weeks in some newspaper in the county where the crime was committed for which the applicant was convicted. All applications for pardon should be accompanied by a petition signed by at least twenty-five reputable citizens of the locality where the crime was committed. There should accompany the application a recommendation to clemency and reasons therefor, signed by two-thirds of the Grand Jury which convicted, the District Attorney who prosecuted, and the judge who sentenced the prisoner. If the required signatures of Judge, District Attorney and jurors cannot be obtained because of death or absence of any number of them from the Territory, the facts in this regard should be stated. After an application for a pardon is due form, and in accordance with their requirements, is received at the Executive Office, it will be forwarded to the Superintendent of the Territorial Prison for report as to the prisoner's conduct while in confinement and for the recommendation of the Superintendent. After the latter recommendation is received by the Executive, the case will be reviewed and considered by him and such action taken as he may deem proper. These rules do not apply to pardons for the restoration of citizenship at the expiration of a prisoner's term, when such pardon occurs de jure. A strict compliance with the above regulations will expedite action in pardon cases. N. O. MURPHY, Governor. Aug 20-21. Notice for Publication. (Homestead No. 1655.) UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, TUCSON, ARIZONA, August 2, 1898. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court at Florence, Arizona, on the 19th day of September, 1898, viz: William R. Wright, Florence, Pinal county, Arizona, for the SW 1/4 NW 1/4 and NW 1/4 SW 1/4 section 10, town 11 S, range 9 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William H. Benson, Albert F. Barker, Jesse H. Brown and Edward Bourville, all of Florence, Arizona, August 26 ROBERT J. TRIPP, Register. CIVIL AND CONTRACTING ENGINEER Correspondence solicited. P. O. address, Florence, Arizona.