

# Tombstone Epitaph.

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P. 2.

### TRUTHFUL WORDS.

#### Arizona's Advantages for Growing Live Stock.

No Disastrous Storms, Hard Winters or Heavy Loss from Cold or Starvation.

[I. J. Gosper in the Los Angeles Express.]

In all the mountain country of Arizona where water can be procured, live stock grows and fatten on the nutritious grasses, and they are never driven from their accustomed ranges in search of shelter from destructive blizzards prevalent in some of the unfavorable sections of the cattle country. No suffering of stock or losses to the owners ever occur because of cold winter storms. The winters are dry and warm, and summers are cool with frequent showers.

In the high mountain ranges much snow falls during the winter months, and in summer it melts and runs away into the springs and streams of the plains and valleys.

The natural grazing grounds are below the snow level of winter and even when the lofty mountain tops are being covered with a blanket of white, cattle are moving in comfort on carpets of green in the valleys below. So broad and beautiful was the hand of nature in her effort to make Arizona the natural pasture of the world, that every valley becomes a half-filled manger, every mountain side a lasting shelter place. About a half a million of horned cattle, many horses and mules, and a million or more of wool producing beasts can be counted now by the cowboys and shepherders in their annual round-ups, within the broad fields of the Arizona country, and yet there are thousands of acres of excellent grazing land unoccupied.

The running streams and large springs adjacent to the grass-covered plains and valleys, are generally occupied and in many cases to their fullest capacity.

In many localities the water supply is utterly inadequate to that of the grass, while in other localities the supply of water is much greater than that of the grass.

By means of artificial dams, artesian wells, and the piping of water out on the grass covered plains, the herds of grazing animals may, and will be very greatly increased.

The natural topography of the country with a large annual rain and snowfall there occurring makes it an easy possibility to store winter snow and summer rain for constant use. By the use of tanks, wells and pipes, this is a very safe and profitable business enterprise will be enlarged to a most wonderful degree.

"Is the business of cattle, horse and sheep raising safe and profitable?"

"Yes, it is even a safer business than banking when established and conducted with the same usual care and caution practiced by that class of conservative business men. The original money invested with the same caution in a cattle enterprise is safer, because there are less temptation and opportunities for theft and fraud on the part of the employes and managers. An employe or manager cannot misappropriate the capital thus represented in cattle and land. In banking it is quite different. The cash securities representing the business can be easily carried away, and instances are numerous where this has been done. In the live stock business, under the same able and conservative management the legitimate losses are less than those experienced in banking.

As to the profit, there is even a wider range of comparison. No high priced bank presidents and costly cashiers, whose salaries must be commensurate with the style of living which obtains with this class of men.

No expensive, non productive, high-priced corn lot, and all the other commitments of a banking house—which must be very centrally located—and consequently costly to a high degree. As the cattle business is now conducted on the open plains of Arizona, \$100,000 or any other amount invested in live stock running at large on public lands with only a nominal amount of dead money in the very rude and inexpensive conveniences necessary for branding the increase of the herds and a simple dwelling place for the humble cowboy, does not require an annual outlay to carefully care for the same, one-half as large as is required in the banking, or any other well-established and non-speculative business. Because of free grass and water and the simplicity of the business, instances are numerous where fifty per cent per annum has been made in this industry in Arizona in the natural increase of the herds. It is safe to say that seventy-five per cent of the matured females of a herd will each year produce themselves under ordinary circumstances, and even ninety per cent increases often occurs with small and well cared for herds.

All range animals are allowed to run at large, being rounded up once and sometimes twice a year, for the purpose of branding the increase before they are old enough to leave their dams. A calf

once carefully branded, requires no further care or cost till it is old enough to be shipped to the market, and then it with others is driven to the nearest railroad station and then shipped to the proper market.

Before closing this letter it is proper to say, however, that some parts of Arizona are already fully stocked, and to place additional animals on these ranges would simply be business suicide. There are numerous other localities where the business can be enlarged or established with safety to the original investment and with large annual profits.

We wish to say further that the live-stock industry of the plains in all the great grazing countries, is not to-day nearly so profitable as it was several years ago. Notwithstanding the fact and the present high prices obtainable for southern California real estate in the long run, capital wisely invested in cattle and horses in Arizona will pay an annual average profit, larger than the same invested in land at the present fabulous prices.

#### Wheat and Silver.

NEW YORK July 20, 1887.

From the official returns of the Bureau of Statistics in Washington just published, the following rather unfavorable results allow me to present to you:

Exports of wheat and flour since the war on silver in July 1873, to the present day, by fiscal years and the amounts paid in dollars, are exemplifying a state of affairs most damaging to the agricultural interests of this country.

During the fiscal year of July 1, 1873, to June 30, 1874, we exported from this country 71,039,928 bushels of wheat and 4,094,094 barrels of wheat flour. For the wheat we received \$101,421,459 and for the wheat flour \$39,258,094 or \$1.42 and 8-10 per bushel of wheat and \$7.14 per barrel of flour. Since then we have year after year been subjected to a continual onslaught on silver bullion by the enemies of this country, and the results are as follows:

Fiscal year July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887, export of wheat 100,809,212 bushels and 11,328,872 barrels of wheat flour. For the wheat we received \$89,803,761, and for the wheat flour \$51,174,598, or for wheat in grain, 89 cents per bushel, and for flour \$4.51 1/4 per barrel.

In fact we have given during the past fiscal year 29,769,484 bushels more wheat, in grain, yet we have received \$11,617,698 less for it. Now as to wheat flour we have shipped nearly three times as many barrels of flour, yet we have not been able to get twice as much in money as we did during fiscal year ending June, 1874; in other words, we have lost on every bushel of wheat 53 1/4 cents, and on every barrel of wheat flour \$2.63.

In 1873 when the war on silver was inaugurated in Congress, the ounce of fine silver was worth \$1.32, to-day it is worth 96 cents per ounce fine. Of course India has profited in exact proportion as we have suffered; but then the traitors to this country have the satisfaction of having injured the agricultural interests of the United States of America, and benefited British India hugely.

How long will the people of this country be ruled by the Anglomaniacs and the press, bought and paid for with English money, in the East especially?

It is high time that the West rises in its might and tramples under foot the hirelings and the Anglomaniacs who have betrayed the American farmers, who year after year lose millions of dollars, besides foster British interests in India, and all on account of British inspired and paid for articles against silver as a currency.

If silver bullion was admitted on the par with gold bullion at the U. S. Mints and coined unlimited, the price for silver bullion would immediately advance to \$1.2929 per ounce fine, and wheat would sell at 34 per cent higher in value, or in place of 89 cents per bushel for export we could receive \$1.19 1/4 per bushel.

Last year's crop of wheat was over 457 millions of bushels which at 89 cents per bushel, represents a value of over 406 million of dollars, while with silver at bar, the returns for 457 millions of bushels would have given the handsome sum of over \$43 millions of dollars. Truly the American interests in wheat have suffered over 137 millions of dollars, while the producers of silver bullion have lost only a little over 16 1/4 millions of dollars. At this rate we silver men can stand the racket as 1 to 8; or in other words, we lose only one-eighth to what the agricultural interests of this country are subjected to.

IVAN C. MICHELS.

Whiskey brings more misery upon the human family than war, famine and pestilence combined. There is but one rational course to pursue for the inebriate and that is a treatment that destroys the appetite for rum. Such is the Acme. Read their advertisement in another column.

#### Notice.

On and after April 1st, weekly ice tickets will be sold for \$1 and upwards. Ice weekly customers will not be delivered without tickets.

SOUTHWESTERN ICE CO.

### SONORA'S QUAKE.

#### An Official Report of the Seismic Disturbance.

La Constitution, the official organ of the Governor of the state of Sonora, of a late date, prints the answers to a series of questions sent out to the prefects of the several districts where the earthquake of May 3d was known to have either caused loss of life or destruction of property.

#### BAVISEPE REPORT.

In reply to the question if there had been a volcano discovered, a negative answer was received. No mountain was absolutely destroyed, but the following named were shaken to a degree that their previous aspect were materially changed:

El Lano, La Madaro, El Colorado and La Ventena, 15 miles north of Bavisepe, El Auga Caliente, the whole of the Corro del Mezcal range, La Pita, El Sandova, and El Alsom. It is to be noted that two mountains that follow sunk considerably. La Carbonera and Pitayacachi, northwest 60 miles from Bavisepe. Six miles to the northeast of Bacerae the Mechapa range, La Hustila, El Guere, Las Flechas, El Tembolor and La Cienega, and near Guachinera, the Jaquiveracho, El Chandelaro, El Nori, El Batamoto, Huacacorchi, and to the northwest of the last named town El Corazon, El Saino, the Bamochi and El Jarayo ranges were badly disturbed.

Many seams were opened in the Sierra Madre mountains, in the foothills and also through the cultivated sections. In the foothills of the La Cabellera range occurs the principal crack which is 21 miles in length with an average width of 15 feet. From Gauasabas to Bavisepe there are many seams varying from one foot to five in width. On the road from Bacerae to Bavisepe are to be seen many more of less importance.

During the period of the seismic disturbance the waters of the river that flows through Bavisepe overflowed its banks, where but three days previous there not enough to irrigate with. Many new springs burst forth and some old ones became dry, and after the earthquake the ground in the valley was noticed to be very loose and moist. Lands were found to have sunken and upheavals to have occurred. After the first shock subterranean noises were heard and were followed most invariably by more quakings, having a duration from nine to twelve seconds. In the first moments of the ground disturbances the forests were set on fire and almost destroyed. An extraordinary change in the temperature on the day of the earthquake transpired. In the morning and afternoon a heavy mist, through which period the two extremities of heat and cold were frequently repeated. Winds from the southwest and northwest blew in tempests and were accompanied by thunder and lightning and showers of rain. Bavisepe has been shaken to its foundation, and its inhabitants who have taken refuge on the hill in the vicinity are suffering the greatest misery, notwithstanding the fact that Governor Don Luis Torres and others have responded nobly in their call for succor.

In a compilation given in the Constitution it is found that there were 42 killed by the first shock in Bavisepe and 29 wounded. The actual loss of property, comprehending, besides Bavisepe, San Miguelito, Becayue and vicinity, was \$218,199.

#### OPUTO AND VICINITY.

Seven volcanoes were noticed for two days after the earthquake from Oputo.

One in Los Castias mountains with its crater at its northern apex; two in the Guapari range; two in Bacapari; one in Las Joyas and the other in the Saucito; but none gave forth lava. The same effects on the earth and the peculiar atmospheric disturbances were noticed in Oputo as were in Bavisepe.

The loss of life is given at nine, while the destruction of property foots up \$30,000.

#### He Bid too Low.

The possibilities of mining ventures in the West, as well as some of the disappointments here, are illustrated in that story which Governor Houser of Montana tells of his former partner, A. E. Davis, who is now conducting an independent banking business at Helena, Montana. At one time he loaned \$6,000 to a miner of Butte City. The interest was rolling up at the rate of 3 per cent a month and the total indebtedness had reached \$6,300, when the miner agreed to turn over this property to Mr. A. E. Davis in full payment of his debt.

Davis accepted this proposal and then offered Houser a half interest for \$1,650. Houser was in the banking business too, and while he was perfectly willing to make the arrangement with Davis he objected on banking principals to pay any portion of the interest. He offered Davis \$750 as half of the principal invested for a half interest, but Davis refused, and he put up a small mill on the property which has since been known as the Livingstone mine. He put some men to

work and developed it and in a year's time he had taken out \$25,000 worth of gold and silver. The second year, with a further outlay for machinery, he took out \$50,000 worth of ore and then he sold thirteen-sixteenths of the mine for a cold \$1,500,000. Governor Houser has been kicking himself ever since to think how narrowly he missed his share in this venture.

#### Notice!

The Board of Equalization of Cochise County, Territory of Arizona, have raised the assessments of the following named persons in the amounts affixed to their names:

Atchison T A, merchandise...	300 00
Arnold C H, lot 9, block 3...	100 00
Brunner Fred, personal property	60 00
Bell & Stevenson, stock cattle	1,000 00
Cook Men, lot 22, block 19...	250 00
Castaneda A A, lot and imps	150 00
Costello M, lot 13, block 47, and lot 4 block 61	300 00
Costello M, merchandise...	600 00
Callahan M M, lot 23, block 18	100 00
Cochise Cattle Co, stock cattle	1,000 00
Crane Bros, stock cattle...	400 00
Cole B J, stock cattle...	1,500 00
Childress A W, stock cattle...	300 00
Chirichua Cattle Co...	10,000 00
Crouch Robt, stock cattle...	750 00
Copper Queen Mining Co...	23,995 00
Cochise County Bank, cash on hand	2,700 00
Eymar A, lot 17, block 18...	500 00
Edmunds Anson estate of stock cattle	2,000 00
Everhardy & Etz, stock cattle	1,500 00
Erie Cattle Co, stock cattle...	5,000 00
Fall John C, merchandise...	3,000 00
Foster J L, stock cattle...	2,250 00
Gogens Bros, stock cattle...	300 00
Goldwater J & Co, merchandise	1,500 00
Gray R E, lot 18, block 19...	200 00
Goslin A B, merchandise...	500 00
Hooker J D, lot 3, block 6...	250 00
Hoeffler Jos, lot 9, block 21...	200 00
Hare & Page, horses...	400 00
Hill Jno, ranch and imps...	200 00
Hildebrand Harry K, stock cattle	2,000 00
Herrera & McClure, stock cattle	3,400 00
Hooker C M, stock cattle...	450 00
Hudson T F, stock cattle...	750 00
Hunsaker D N, printing plant	200 00
Israel Sol, merchandise...	300 00
Jacobs L M, lot 16, block 19 and improvements	300 00
Kansas Cattle Co, ranch...	200 00
Layton R, stock cattle...	500 00
Logan D H, stock cattle...	350 00
Linderman Henry, stock cattle	1,000 00
Montgomery Jno, horses...	400 00
McCoy J S, lot 6, block 18 and block 5	800 00
Macneil & Moore, merchandise	725 00
Miller Mrs M C, improvements	300 00
McKittick W H, stock cattle	2,300 00
Norton Jno H, merchandise...	3,000 00
Ohnck H, lot 24, block 19...	150 00
Page L E, improvements...	200 00
Peto H J, merchandise...	500 00
Pascholy & Safford, hotel...	1,000 00
Reese Maggie, stock cattle...	300 00
Riggs Bronncock, stock cattle	1,000 00
Spruce Wm, lot 15, block 18	500 00
Safford A P K, lots 1, 2, 3, blk 19	300 00
Steins Peak Cattle Co, stock cattle	1,000 00
Steele Thos, stock cattle...	1,000 00
Slaughter J H, stock cattle...	600 00
Summers Land & Co, stock cattle	550 00
Severin H C, stock cattle...	1,000 00
Shultz Bros, stock cattle...	1,000 00
Simas Manuel, stock cattle...	200 00
Steve Henry, stock cattle...	700 00
San Simon Cattle Co...	13,500 00
Toquet A, 16 1/2 lot 30, block 18	300 00
Tombstone Land & Cattle Co	300 00
Tribble Godfrey, lot 18, blk 18	367 00
Trask J J, stock cattle...	500 00
Todd Geo W, stock cattle...	900 00
Tarbell C B, merchandise...	150 00
Vickers J V & S P, lot 11, blk 18	200 00
Vickers & Blinn, lots 21, 22, block 18	500 00
Vucovich E, real estate...	500 00
Van Alstine N, stock cattle...	500 00
Watts F H, stock cattle...	600 00
Witbeck A Land & Cattle Co	5,000 00
Wasson C L, stock cattle...	200 00

July 21, 1887. W. D. MONMONIER, Clerk.

#### PROPOSALS.

#### For Building an Operating Room at the County Hospital.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Supervisors of Cochise Co., Territory of Arizona, will receive sealed proposals and bids, for building and operating room at the County Hospital in accordance with specifications on file in their office. Such proposals and bids to be filed with the Clerk of the Board at or before 2 p. m. at the first meeting of the Board in August 1887, at which time such bids will be opened. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

D. COHN, Chairman. Attest: W. D. MONMONIER, Clerk. July 19, 1887.

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### GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Which he is now offering at prices that place the goods within the reach of everyone.

All Eastern Goods purchased direct in the East, not second hand through California firms.

Among the thousand and one articles which fill this mammoth store will be found

### FAMILY GROCERIES

Of every description. Finest California canned goods. European and California dried fruit. Table delicacies. Choice coffee roasted and ground on the premises. Colgate's toilet and other well known brands of soap.

### Clothing and Furnishing Goods

Of which a large assortment of both Eastern and California goods will be found at very moderate prices.

The latest styles of everything in these lines cheaper than you can purchase in San Francisco.

### Wines, Liquors and Cigars

Of choice imported and California brands by the cask, bottle or gallon. Finest American and imported liquors. High grade cigars, tobaccos and cigarettes.

Also a full assortment of staple articles of

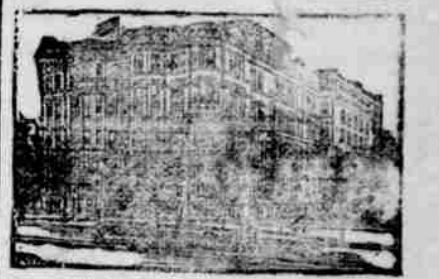
### HARDWARE

And everything usually kept in a first-class General Merchandise Establishment.

Most Complete Stock of Goods in Arizona.

No old goods. Everything fresh and new. Before you make your purchases take a walk through

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Nervous Debility, Impotency, Neuritis, Leucorrhoea, and all other conditions caused by Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and other venereal diseases are speedily and permanently cured by our Specialists. Book, post-paid, 10 cts. in stamps.

RUPTURE. Hernia, rupture, or breach, radically cured, without the knife, without dependence upon trusses, and with very little pain. Book sent for ten cents in stamps.

FILE TUBERCLES and STRICTURES treated with the greatest success. Book sent for ten cents in stamps. Address: WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

The treatment of many thousands of cases of those Diseases of WOMEN at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, has afforded large experience in adapting remedies for their cure, and

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is the result of this vast experience. It is a powerful Restorative Tonic to the system, and gives, as if by magic, less nervous, or debilitated, or feeble, or ailing, or suffering from the falling of the stomach, or prostrated, or anorectic, or protracted, or bearing-down sensations in the ovaries, internal heat, and "female weakness."

It promptly relieves and cures Menstrual Weakness, or Stomach, Indigestion, or Biliousness, or Nervous Prostration, or Sleeplessness, or an ailing sex.

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Send at once for Illustrated pamphlet, giving VOLTAIC BELT DR. DYER'S, BOSTON.

Dissolution Notice.

The undertaking business heretofore carried on in this city by Jos. Pascholy & Co., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, Joseph Pascholy retiring and A. J. Ritter remaining.

All bills due Jos. Pascholy & Co. will be paid to, and all debts contracted by Jos. Pascholy & Co. will be paid by, Jos. Pascholy.

JOS. PASCHOLY, A. J. RITTER. Dated Tombstone, June 28, 1887.