

J. C. MARTIN, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1886

Silver is down again to .97%.

San Francisco is experiencing one of her old time booms in mining stocks.

Geo W. Tyler the bulldozing attorney of San Francisco has been disbarred for two years.

Cutting delivered his first lecture at Dallas, Texas. It was a failure. The people of this country are not interested in Cutting to any great extent.

The Wisconsin voters agreed by a majority of 10,941 at the recent election to amend the state's constitution so that women may have the right to vote on school matters.

The Kentucky republicans think they can poll 125,000 votes in the gubernatorial election next year, and if the prohibitionists have a ticket in the field the result may be uncomfortably close for the democrats.

Major General O. O. Howard has assumed command of this department during the temporary absence of General Miles. It is reported that the latter has been granted a leave of absence and will go with his family to Europe.

A Colorado defaulter, who found himself cornered before he had completed his arrangements for a trip to Canada, invited his victims to meet him in his office to try and arrange matters. On some pretext he stepped outside, locked the door and has not been heard of since.

The Union Pacific railroad has completed arrangements to establish weather service over their entire system similar to that in use by the general government. There are to be thirty-two stations, nine of which will be first-class, equipped with a full set of observation instruments. There will be nine second class stations and two observations will be made each day at 4 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m. and reported to the headquarters at Omaha. The trains will be operated according to the weather reports. The officer to put in charge is Lieut Jas. S. Howell, of the government signal service whose salary is to be paid by the government, all other expenses to be borne by the railroad.

The Journal-Miner is a little cranky with Secretary Bayard. At this distance from the field of action it seems that Brother Martin is in the wrong, and the Star believes he has the moral courage to acknowledge and then let up. Secretary Bayard has a host of friends in Arizona who are friends of the Miner, and they don't think it is just the right thing for a journal to attempt to injure the good name of a good citizen and an honorable official without cause.—Star. While appreciating in a high degree, the above very kindly advice, we beg leave to inform Brother Hughes that he is slightly mistaken in his premises. The editor of this paper has never yet said an unkind word of Secretary Bayard, nor is he the least cranky towards him.

Our esteemed morning contortion now professes to rend the enigma of the recent elections as an endorsement of Reversible Sparks. It first modestly claimed it as an endorsement of its own abilities as a political assimilator, and next as a thorough vindication of Governor Zulick; the secretary of the territorial central committee was then the cause of it; Grover Cleveland was surprised to learn that he achieved the distinguished honor; the whole category of saints and sinners was gone through and each was individually tarred with the same stick, until the reversible conundrum of the general land office was reached. Here it ought to stop. It began with the blinding beauty of a dazzling morning Star and should properly end with one of its scintillating Sparks, after traversing the whole democratic firmament. Our solution is that the democrats won because they had the most votes.—Citizen.

Our contemporary, which has been loudly clamoring for increased mail service in this territory, now sings the praises of the democratic administration at Washington, for being able to return to the treasury an unexpected balance of about \$3,000,000. Not having yet seen the report of the postmaster general, we are unable to state whether the figures are correct or not, but assuming that they are the people who reside in mining camps in this territory as well as all other sparsely settled sections of the western country will scarcely appreciate the economy which saves a paltry sum to the government at the expense of their receiving mail only at remote periods. While the residents of cities have their mail brought to their door steps three or four times per day by uniformed carriers of the government the postoffice department has seen fit, on the score of economy, to reduce the service largely in the sparsely settled sections and to discontinue it entirely in some places. It is the unexpended balance which will be returned to the treasury had been expended in those sections, providing a better service it would have been an act of wisdom on the part of the government.

The enterprise of the Walnut Grove Water Storage company at Walnut Grove, this county, is one of the most

**A Monumental Liar.**

We have been shown a copy of the New Castle (Ind.) Courier, containing a letter from Prescott from a man who signs himself Frank Wilson, which contains more falsehoods to the line than any production we have ever read, not even excepting the proceedings of the Sacerdote club of Nevada, the identity of the writer is not known, but from the amount of bile he works off in his correspondence we infer that he is a sort of "unide" sporting man, who imagined that Arizona contained nothing but suckers and found out to his sorrow the error of his judgment. He says that the new railroad is located within fifty yards of his back door, and that he will not remain longer than he can help. The following is a sample of his letter and lies:

"Whipple Barracks is within one mile of Prescott. Both places are nestled in a basin, a dusty, waterless, arid basin, surrounded by rolling, rocky hills, desolate as the dead Moon's Mountains, with the exception of a little shrub oak and pine in places. If you are once tempted to walk among these hills, it will be but once. I tried on my way here to glean some information in reference to Prescott and this section of Arizona. My informants were plenty and willing. One told me that Prescott was a live, thriving city of nine thousand inhabitants. But I found it a dirty little town in the very throes of death and having about fifteen hundred inhabitants. All other information given me in reference to Prescott was about as near the truth as the statement as to population.

Prescott is a miniature Denver in all its characteristics. It contains about 15,000 souls, little and big; mostly little. It maintains sixteen saloons and four churches somehow; the God of Arizona must tell you, for I cannot, nor find any who can. At least two-thirds of the buildings are locked or nailed up, and in a most dilapidated condition. There are a few brick residences which look most conspicuously out of place. They are owned and occupied by those who made money during the boom out of it.

"Those who came and could not stay, and others who could not get away." Each house stands in the midst of a dust bath, excepting a few whose owners can afford irrigation, by the use of which they coax a few weeds to grow. All are waiting for the coming boom when real estate is to go up, and then again go up in a balloon.

A man of whom I was inquiring as to matters in Prescott said: "I tell you, this city was booming eight and ten years ago. Money was plenty, and we had 'Hell's delight here day and night.' What caused the boom?" I inquired. He replied: "The great number of people who came here, and all had plenty of money." What brought those people here?" I inquired. He replied: "The reports of the wonderful mineral and agricultural resources of these parts." "And where lies the wonderful discoveries?" I inquired. After a short pause, he replied: "Damino."

Now the boom they are waiting for and which is to resuscitate this hamlet, will commence when the railroad is finished, which is now in course of construction from China, on the Atlantic & Pacific, to Prescott, distant about seventy-five miles. Then the inhabitants of the east will again hear of the great agricultural resources and wonderful mineral discoveries in these here parts."

**Dehorning Cattle.**

During the past twelve months the practice of dehorning cattle has made considerable progress in the north, and it beginning to be recognized essential to the stockman's interests. Many good people object to the practice on general grounds but mainly because nature, having given horns, man should not mutilate nature's work, and because the operation causes pain to the animal. Neither of these objections will have much weight with the practical stockman. Without any intention of reflecting on the wisdom of the Creator, it has been so long the practice to improve on nature, with advantage to the owner of the animal, that the first objection will be little regarded. The castration and spaying of stock and the docking of the lambs' tails, may be cited in proof of necessity interfering with nature's handiwork. The other objection that the practice is cruel, will have little force when the advantages are considered. It has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that a tall grown animal will suffer less pain in dehorning than a calf, pig or lamb in castration, and it is far from being so painful as branding. The fact is that pain is not in the horn, but in the central sinus of the head. If the dehorning is done while the animal is quite young, it will give no evidence of suffering. Horns are a great ornament to an animal, and so long as an animal is only raised for ornament it should retain them, but when said animal is required for domestic or commercial purposes horns become an unmitigated nuisance and a source of danger, and should be removed. Admitting the beauty to the horn, we cannot concede any other point. It is no use to the animal except as a weapon of defense, and if all animals were hornless, such a weapon would not be required.

The horn is a constant source of danger to man and to beast; remove it and the danger vanishes. Some of the worst man killing bulls, after dehorning, became so gentle and tractable that children could handle them with safety. The absence of horns will permit nearly double the usual amount of cattle to be kept in a given space, as the desire to fight generally leaves the horns, and cattle will feed quietly side by side, thus saving stable space, food and injury to each other.

Everything is in favor of dehorning, and well meaning humanitarians may abandon their opposition, as it will soon be universally practiced.—Texas Farm and Ranch.

**News Notes and Comments.**

Gladstone enjoys a rent roll of \$70,000 a year.

The president has determined that the only punishment which can be imposed upon the renegade Apache Indians who were captured by General Miles, is to imprison them for life in Florida.

Ten newspapers in Colorado have suspended publication since the election.

Paper shoes are manufactured in Paris, and are quite fashionable.

When a republican federal officeholder makes a political speech he becomes an "offensive" partisan. When a democratic federal officeholder does the same thing he is simply sustaining the administration, which in turn sustains him. This sham is not different from other shams.

**Arizona Public Schools.**

Through the courtesy of R. L. Long, superintendent of public instruction, the Gazette has secured some interesting data as to the public schools of our territory, which will appear in the report of that officer to the governor:

The total number of children enrolled in the public schools for the year 1885-6 is 6,076, against 4,974 for the preceding year; the average daily attendance is 3,507, or an increase of 281, while the per centage of school population is 59 against 48.

During the present year 12 new school districts have been created, making the total number in the territory 130. Thirteen new school houses have been built. There are 25 grammar and 125 primary schools maintained, and the average number of days in which schools were taught is 124 for the year.

There are 61 male teachers employed against 37 for the previous year, and 88 female teachers, while 94 were employed in 1884-5. Of these 10 are Normal school graduates, 86 hold first grade certificates and 63 second grade certificates.

The total appropriations for the schools of the territory for the past year was \$316,944, or about \$50,000 less than for the preceding year. The amount expended for territorial supervision was \$3,100, county supervision \$6,700, and for the Normal school at Tempe \$6,556.00. Teachers received as salaries \$89,550, the current expenses were \$22,192, for buildings, etc., \$17,146.37, library books \$439.73—making the total expenditures for all purposes \$141,076.95. The average salaries of male teachers was \$84.50, while that of females was \$76.18.—Gazette.

**Arizona Affairs.**

A Washington special to the Globe-Democrat says: Curtis C. Bean, delegate from Arizona, says that the democracy made a pretty clean sweep at the recent election in Arizona, which is largely due to the well distributed patronage of the party leaders, who were well equipped with campaign resources.

His own defeat, which Mr. Bean takes with the utmost equanimity and not without hope of better things in 1888, he ascribes in a great measure to the unusual depression in the silver and the copper industries and to the fact that not less than 1,500 miners who were his strong supporters two years ago, had left the territory. The Mormon vote was also strongly against him.

Nevertheless, he had the fun of an animated canvass and was everywhere well received, though there was more or less like-warmness amongst the republicans, for the reason that they have little or nothing to hope for from the administration in power. The successful candidate is Marcus Aurelius Smith, of Tombstone, a young lawyer and comparatively a newcomer in the territory.

**A CAREER OF ROMANCE.**

The death of Gabe Tate brings to mind the romantic career of his life. Tate was born and raised in Henderson county, Kentucky. His father was one of the prosperous planters of anti-bellum days. The large tract of land he owned was in Walnut bottom, the most productive part of that section. He had a large number of slaves, and, better still, a large bank account. Gabe had grown in an atmosphere of luxury until luxuries were common. He had been accustomed to having his own way and to have every want supplied. When his father died the estate was divided between him and his sister, Mrs. Dr. J. A. Harding, who had gone to the home of her husband in Jefferson county, now a part of Louisville, Kentucky. There he met Miss Annie Showell, the daughter of Col. A. L. Showell, a man who was rich in a dozen different ways. It is seen by this what oriental grandeur was in the reach of Gabe Tate and Miss Showell, with their fortunes united by marriage at the residence of Colonel Showell in Louisville. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Tate went to the Showell mine, where the products of a thousand miners supplied their wants. For some years they labored at the mines, and all went well. Two or more children blessed their union. Mr. Tate left his home and to this day the public do not know the cause. Surmises were plentiful, but no knowledge of the cause was ever had. It was known that his estate was gone, but that was of small importance, for his wife was rich. Some time after Mr. Tate left home Mrs. Tate procured a divorce, and shortly afterward married Sam Churchill, a prosperous planter who had lived near the mines, and with whom she was acquainted during her married life at the mines. In the meantime, Andrew Tate, an old bachelor uncle had died and left his vast estates to Gabe Tate and his sister. Hugh Tate, another bachelor uncle soon died and added his fortune to that of his brother Andrew for the benefit of his nephew and niece. Not long after Miss Nancy Tate died, and left her increased fortune to her own right and undivided interests to the estates of her two brothers, Andrew and Hugh, to Gabe Tate and his sister. These changes covered a period of nearly ten years. Notwithstanding the fact that considerable advertising had been done, nothing could be heard of Gabe Tate, and he was supposed to be dead. At last he was heard from in Cairo, Ill., and found. Arriving home he found himself a rich man again. He wrote to his wife to send the children to him at Evansville, Ind., as he wanted to see them. She met him there with the children. Shortly after a divorce was procured from Sam Churchill, the second husband, and speedily following that divorce was the marriage of Gabe Tate to the same woman who had procured a divorce from him years before.—Ex.

**Middle-Aged Men.**

Those who are troubled with frequent masturbation, often accompanied by a desire to commit suicide, may find relief in the use of this system in a manner they cannot account for. Roy's sediment in the urine, etc., may also be relieved.

**ROY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.**

Send for free sample.

**HAY-FEVER.**

Not a Liquor, Snuff or Powder, Free from injurious drugs and odors.

**ELEY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH.**

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