

THE CLIFTON CLARION.

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Graham County News, Vol. IV.

CLIFTON, GRAHAM COUNTY, ARIZ., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1885.

OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER.

THE CLIFTON CLARION.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT
Clifton, Graham County, Arizona.

J. T. FITZGERALD,
PUBLISHER.

TERMS:

One Year (in advance) \$1.00
Six Months " " .50

To British Subscribers.

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Registration from 9:30 a. m. to 7 p. m.
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Mail for Mexico closes at 4 p. m.
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Parties calling for mail matter other than that which is addressed to themselves must present an order for delivery.
JAMES STAS, P. M.
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Distances from Clifton.

Location	Miles
Lordsburg, N. M. (S. P. R. R.)	70
Fort Thomas	30
Fort Grant	350
San Carlos	125
Globe	135
Fort Apache (by trail)	180
St. Johns (by trail)	180
Holbrook (A. & P. R. R.)	225
Pima	65
Safford	65
Solomonville	61
San Jose	125
Rowley Station	125
Richmond, N. M.	47
Carlisle, N. M.	47
Silver City, N. M. (wagon road)	100

Arizona & New Mexico R. R. Time Table.

Route	Time
Leave Clifton	9:30 a. m.
Arrive at Globe	11:30 a. m.
" " " " " "	12:30 p. m.
" " " " " "	1:30 p. m.
" " " " " "	2:30 p. m.
" " " " " "	3:30 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

Route	Time
Leave Lordsburg	10:00 a. m.
Arrive at Summit	11:30 a. m.
" " " " " "	12:30 p. m.
" " " " " "	1:30 p. m.
" " " " " "	2:30 p. m.
" " " " " "	3:30 p. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Route	Time
Leave Lordsburg	10:00 a. m.
Arrive at Summit	11:30 a. m.
" " " " " "	12:30 p. m.
" " " " " "	1:30 p. m.
" " " " " "	2:30 p. m.
" " " " " "	3:30 p. m.

W. H. JONES, Gen'l Superintendent.

Southern Pacific Trains Pass Lordsburg.
EASTBOUND.
Passenger, Leaves.....5:45 p. m.
Emigrant.....5:58 a. m.
Local Freight.....5:57 p. m.
WESTBOUND.
Passenger, Leaves.....8:31 a. m.
Emigrant.....7:00 p. m.
Local Freight.....4:13 a. m.
Trains run on San Francisco time, which is one hour slower than local time.

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Secretary—H. M. Van Arman, Prescott.
Treasurer—Thomas J. Butler, Prescott.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. L. Loebe, Globe.
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Judge of Third Judicial District—Samner Howard, Prescott.

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CLIFTON, J. T. FITZGERALD. ARIZ.

Feline Reasoning.

A German diplomatist of the last century has recorded a curious observation respecting a favorite female cat, and advances it as proof of consecutive and conclusive reasoning on the part of the animal. "I noticed," said Baron von Gleichen, "that she was constantly looking at herself in the glass, re-treating from her own image and running back to it again, and especially scratching at the frames, for all my glasses were inserted in panels. This suggested the idea to me of placing a toilet mirror in the middle of the room, so that my cat might have the pleasure of examining it all around. She began by making sure (by approaching and withdrawing as usual) that she was dealing with a glass like the others. She passed behind it several times, more quickly each time; but, seeing that she could not get at this cat, which was always too quick for her, she placed herself at the edge of the mirror, and, looking alternately at one side and the other, she made quite sure that the cat which she had just seen neither was nor had been behind the mirror. Then she arrived at the conclusion that the cat was inside of it. But how did she proceed to test this conclusion, the last that remained to her? Keeping her place at the edge of the mirror, she rose on her hind feet and stretched out her fore paws to feel the thickness of the glass; then aware that it did not afford sufficient space to contain a cat, she withdrew dejectedly. Being convinced that the matter in question was a phenomenon impossible for her to discover, because it was outside the circle of her ideas, she never again looked in any glass, but at once renounced an object which had vainly excited her curiosity.

A heavy tax on foreigners residing in France is a new and popular proposition.

German geologists estimate that the Dead Sea will be a mass of solid salt a thousand years hence.

The San Francisco mint coined \$1,920,000 during September, of which \$1,120,000 was in ten dollar pieces, and the balance in twenties.

"Have you heard Miss Simpson sing since she returned from France?" "Several times." "Do you think she has improved?" "Very much." "In what particular?" "She doesn't sing as much as she used to."

The impression obtained by some that cattle can be brought into the territory between October 1st and April 1st without being subject to inspection is erroneous. Cattle brought into the territory must be inspected at all seasons of the year.

Territorial Commissioner Murphy reports that the indications justify him in saying that the approaching Exposition at New Orleans will far excel the one of last year, and that the display which will be made by the several Territories will be a very creditable one. Arizona is expected to be well represented in every respect.

American school-books are not desired in Argentine. A New York firm sent text-books into the country, according to contract, but neither the histories nor geographies were accepted. It was found that they represented the condition of the country as it was twenty-five years ago and alluded to it as "The Argentine Confederation." The use of that term was a mortal insult to the people, since it was decided by a civil war that Argentine is not a confederation of States, but a nation.

On a farm at Pottstown, Pennsylvania, rabbits girdled a lot of young apple-trees some years ago. In two cases of choice fruit the owner undertook to save the trees.

The young shoots which usually spring up from below the "girdle" were allowed to grow long enough to reach the sound bark above the "girdle," and then inserted under the bark, after the manner of inoculating trees, and securely tied. They grew and nourished the main stem of the tree above, and now, after some years, the trees rest entirely upon their inserted supports and are as vigorous as any in the orchard. One of these trees has five of these "legs," which have now by growth been almost consolidated. The other tree has seven, all distinct as yet, but growing closer. The old stem below the insertion is dead and decayed in the one tree, and in the other it is entirely gone, and they look as if standing upon stools.

Schools and Press of Mexico.

From Letter to Indianapolis Times.

It is a lamentable fact that but a small portion of the Mexican people can read and write. The total number of illiterate persons is not definitely known, there being no accurate census returns to which reference can be made. The most reliable estimate that can be arrived at places the number at 7,000,000, or fully two-thirds of the entire population. It is safe to say that of all the daily papers published in the City of Mexico no one of them has a circulation of 500 copies outside of the city of publication, while it is more than probable that the combined outside circulation of all the dailies will not exceed that number. I have been in a Mexican city of 12,000 inhabitants where not a single copy of a daily newspaper was subscribed for by the entire native population, and where not fifty newspapers of any kind were received at the post office, except those addressed to residents and visitors of foreign birth.

Boston is astonished by its first big and gorgeous apartment house. It is in the Back Bay district, its tenements are \$2,000 to \$6,000 a year, and its conveniences draw wondering sightseers.

Those who have experience say that the durability of shingles may be doubled by dipping them into gas tar and resin—boiled into a pitch—while the mixture is hot. The top need not be coated. This substance fills all the pores of the wood so perfectly as to make the shingles impervious to water, in fact they are claimed to be next to slate in point of durability as roofing material.

The scheme to transport a large number of Scotch crofters to the Hawaiian Islands to work the sugar plantations does not promise success. Those sturdy peasants never would submit to the slavery and degradation borne by the coolies whom it is proposed to supplant. The crofter question cannot be settled by the exile into foreign slavery of those whom ill-management deprives of an honest living at home.

PEACH WISE.—The flavor of the peach is superior to that of any other fruit in the world. Peach wine has been made from the juice of soft ripe peaches, which, it is said, by means of a certain process of manufacture becomes a wine of the most delicious character and the very choicest flavor. It is further said that no alcoholic liquor of any kind, and no alcohol in any shape is added; neither are any drugs or chemicals added. The process is new, and according to the Inyo Independent, is the invention of S. A. Densmore of Independence, who has taken out a patent for the same.

We see it stated that there are four plans for reducing obesity. First, the eating of nothing containing starch, sugar or fat, which is the Banting system. Second, the eating of fat, but not sugar or starch, called the German Banting. Third, wearing only wool, and sleeping in flannel blankets instead of sheets, the Munich system. Fourth, not eating and drinking at the same time, or rather, within a couple of hours, the Schweninger system. There is another system which I think is better than any of these; it is to simply eat what agrees with you in such moderate quantities that your flesh will reduce, say, a pound a week. This may not tickle the fancy like some of the above, but it is the best of anti-fat means. It will operate perfectly with a man or a horse. You can easily reduce a horse from 1200 to 1000, or a man from 200 to 160.—Dio Lewis.

There is a young girl in Tennessee, Miss St. Pierre, who owns several hundred thousand acres of mining land, and who has business enterprises in the vicinity of Chattanooga which cost \$1,300,000 to organize. Miss Elizabeth Garrett, who inherited one-third of John W. Garrett's \$34,000,000, was her father's confidential secretary while he was President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and she advised him on many occasions. Mark Hopkins' widow, who is building the million-dollar residence at Great Barrington, Mass., is perfectly able to manage her \$30,000,000, and can drive a bargain with as much tact as could her husband. She has a broad grasp of financial matters, and knows the value of stocks as well as Jay Gould.

Malarial Diseases.

BY DR. A. S. A.

Diseases belonging to this group have in common, more or less, a distinct rhythm of the paroxysm of fever, enlargement of the spleen (popularly called ague-cake) and of the liver under the formation of an increased deposit of yellow, red or dark pigment in the spleen and in the liver (melanemia.) The red blood corpuscles and the albumen of the blood are very much diminished. The individual forms of malarial poisoning, intermittent and remittent fever, are but modifications of the malarial miasma due to the different constitutions of the patients, their personal habits, place of abode, etc.

The element of the malarial poisoning has not been definitely settled yet and want of space prevents the discussion of the various theories in regard to it. But we know with certainty that it is contained in the exhalations arising from swamps, which are developed under the decomposition of organic, and especially vegetable, matter in stagnant, flat waters, heated by the rays of the sun, and especially in this case when such waters have an impenetrable and muddy bottom. The agent of malaria is found in very low lands covered with water and mud, in wells, wet places, in decomposing ditches, damp cellars in the presence of the necessary degree of heat. In short no malaria where there is no water. At times when there is no wind blowing the element of malarial poison will accumulate near the surface of the water, and for this very reason it is harmful to sleep on the ground in malarious countries. If the wind blows it carries these bodies to distant and otherwise healthy locations.

The predisposing causes include a depressed state of health, fatigue after hard labor or any other bodily exercise, long fasting, catching cold, etc. The time of incubation generally lasts from 14 to 20 days. The organs chiefly affected are the spleen, liver, kidneys and the blood.

INTERMITTENT FEVER (AGUE.)

The period of incubation is from three to five days. The stage preceding the attack consists of a certain depression of the body, headache, pains in the bones, loss of appetite, nausea and frequent vomiting, a sensation of pain in stomach, sometimes a slight yellow discoloration of the skin (icterus), and in the evening the individual has a slight fever. This fever has three stages. The first, the stage of chill. Patient at first feels very inconvenient, fatigued and drowsy; yawns frequently and stretches his arms, legs and body; headache, dizziness, pains in the neck, back, loins and in the legs are present very early. Then the chill, that is not necessary to describe, appears. Patient vomits, complains of pains in the region of the heart, palpitation of the heart, constriction in the chest and of thirst. The temperature of the remote portions of the body is decreased, whilst that of the internal organs (meas ured in the axilla and mouth) is very much increased—about 102 deg. to 113 deg. This stage may last from 1 to 4 and even to 6 hours. The second stage of heat, lasts from 2 to 12 hours. The whole body feels warm and lips are covered with fever sores (herpes). Headache is more increased, the heart is more active, respiration is increased, spleen is enlarged and to be felt under the border of the last rib on the left side.

Stage of perspiration commences after a short space of time with the decrease of the burning heat. The skin becomes moist and the unbearable pains of the different regions of the body gradually disappear, and patient falls into a quiet sleep. The temperature is approaching to its normal height. The whole paroxysm, with its three stages, lasts usually from four to 12 hours, in rare cases to 18 or longer. After the paroxysm the patient is free from fever (apexy intermission). The patient feels weak, slight headache exists appetite diminished, and certain gastric disturbances remind him of the attack. According to the appearance of a paroxysm we have a quotidian intermittent fever when it comes every 24 hours, a tertian if every 48 hours and a quartan every 72 hours. A double quotidian, tertian attack is when there are two different paroxysms within the above specified time.

(Continued next week.)