

The Florence Tribune.

VOL. VII.

FLORENCE, PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1898.

NO. 50.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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EYE AND EAR. Phoenix, Arizona.
H. D. CASSIDAY,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, PINAL COUNTY
Office in the Court House.
GEO. M. BROCKWAY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office and
residence at hospital Florence, Arizona.
GEO. SCOTT,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, NOTARY
Public and Conveyancer, Dudleyville,
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DOCTOR MORRISON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. All Calls an-
swered promptly day or night. Residence
in the Guilds building just back of C. R.
Michea & Co., store, Florence, A. T.

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PHOENIX, ARIZONA.
Capital, \$100,000
Surplus, 25,000
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Receive Deposits,
Make Collections,
Buy and Sell Exchange.
Discount Commercial Paper and do a
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FIRST NATIONAL BANK, LOS ANGELES.
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Under Management of
Dr. GEO. M. BROCKWAY.

Completely Restocked With
Drugs, Patent Medicines,
Toilet Articles, Perfumeries
Blank Books, Stationery, Cigars, Etc.

NOVELTIES ORDERED FROM TIME TO TIME
Elliott House,
(South Side Railroad Tracks)

Casa Grande, - - - - - Arizona.
W. V. ELLIOTT, Proprietor.

First-class Accommodations for
Commercial Travelers and the Gen-
eral Public.

Rooms newly furnished and kept neat and
clean. Table supplied with the best the mar-
ket affords by an excellent American cook.

Geo. E. Kohler,
Furnishes Your House Complete.

Furniture, Carpets,
MATTINGS,
WALL PAPER,
CROCKERY,
STOVES.

GEORGE E. KOHLER, - - - - - Tucson,
Cor. Stone Ave. and Congress Sts.

G. E. ANGULO'S
Meat Market,
Main Street, Florence.

Is constantly supplied with Fat Beef, which
will be furnished customers at the lowest
cash prices. We buy for cash and are com-
pelled to sell for cash, and will use our best
endeavors to guarantee satisfaction to our
customers.

C. R. MICHEA & CO.,
DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,
Corner Main and 12th streets.

Florence, - - - - - Arizona.

Pinal County Building & Loan
Association.

Florence, Pinal County, Arizona.
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Office: With H. D. Cassidy.
Directors' regular meetings, first Monday
in each month at 7 o'clock p. m.

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General Merchandise,
Corner 9th and Bailey streets,

Florence, - - - - - Arizona.

ARIZONA CONSOLIDATED
Stage and Livery Co.
(Incorporated.)

DAILY STAGE

BETWEEN
Florence and Casa Grande
Livery, Feed &
Sale Stables
Florence and Casa Grande.

Wheeler & Perry,
Wholesale Dealers in

STAPLE AND
FANCY GROCERIES,

CONGRESS STREET,
TUCSON, - - - - - ARIZONA.

Buying entirely in carload lots, and with
the Tucson jobbers' tariff, enables us to lay
down goods in Florence and vicinity at less
than California prices.

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RESTAURANT

Opposite THE FLORENCE TRIBUNE office
In P. R. Brady, Jr.'s, New Building.

First-class in every respect. Meals 25 and 25
cts. Ladies dining room.
Corner 7th and Main street
Florence, - - - - - Arizona.

THE ARIZONA NATIONAL BANK,
OF Tucson, Arizona.

Capital Stock, \$50,000
Surplus and Profits, 7,500

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European Plan.

GEO. H. A. LUHRS, - - - - - Proprietor.
Corner Center and Jefferson Streets,
Phoenix, Arizona.

Leading business and family hotel in Ari-
zona. Located in the business center. Con-
tains one hundred rooms.

Tunnel Saloon.

CHOICE WINES,
LIQUORS ©
AND CIGARS.

J. G. KEATING, Proprietor.

MESA, FLORENCE AND
GLOBE STAGE LINE.

Three Trips a week. Daylight Travel
Leaves Mesa 5 a. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays
and Saturdays. Arrives at Florence at 11:30
a. m. Leaves Florence at 1 p. m. arriving at
Globe at 5 p. m. the following day.
Leaves Globe 8 a. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays
and Saturdays. Arrives at Florence at 11 a.
m. the following day. Leaves Florence for
Mesa at 1 p. m. Arrives at Mesa at 5 p. m.
Stages stop over night at Riverside. Good
accommodations given the traveling public.
Stages connect with stages for Dudleyville,
Benson, Mammoth, Oracle and Tucson.
JOHNSON BROS., Agents at Mesa.
LOUIS SULLAN, Agent at Globe.
D. C. STAVENS, Agent at Florence.

LEM WING CHUNG
DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Groceries
And Notions.

Sell cheap for cash.
Corner 7th and Bailey streets,
Florence, - - - - - Arizona.

CHEROKEE SCHOLARS

Charming Indian Maidens Who Are
Well Educated.

Some of Them Are Not Only Possessed
of Great Beauty But Are Grace-
ful and Refined—The
"Squaw" Men.

Long and painstaking investigation
by the experts of the United States
government, just completed, shows
that it is to the Indian girl the world
may have to look for the development
of her race.

A too general impression regarding
an Indian girl of to-day is that she is
an unkempt, coarse appearing crea-
ture, with none of the refinement char-
acteristic of the white woman and a
general tendency toward degradation.
It has seemed to be almost impossible
to divorce the Indian girl from the
idea obtained through familiarity
with the story book squaw of other
days or the impression given by the
besotted Indian women one sees loung-
ing about the stations of the rail-
ways through New Mexico and Ari-
zona.

It is true that the majority of In-
dian girls have black hair and black
eyes, but it is equally correct to say
that there are many perfect blonds
among them, with roselike complex-
ions that a city bred woman would
envy them from the bottom of her
heart. Again, the complexion of the
Indian brunette is not muddy, but as
clear and delicate as one would expect
in a woman who had led the ordinary
life of civilization.

As a matter of fact, a proportion
of the full-blood Cherokee girls of to-
day would be thoroughly at home in
society and an ornament thereto.
They are almost always of fine figure
and graceful carriage, the only particu-
larly noticeable feature that per-
haps detracts in a measure from their
good looks being the high cheek bones
that are apparent in even the six-
teenth blood Indians. The voice of the
Indian girl is never hoarse or coarse,
but low and musical.

The average Indian girl of to-day
is possessed of a good education. To
be sure, she is not a graduate of an
eastern female college, but she has
had ample opportunity to learn, and
has generally taken every advantage
of the chance thus afforded her. It is
no exaggeration to say that it is often
very difficult to distinguish one of
these Indian girls who has married a
white man from the white woman by
whom she may perhaps be standing.

During the last quarter of a cen-
tury the number of white men who
have married girls belonging to the
five civilized tribes has been astonish-
ing. It must be remembered that a
white man who marries an Indian girl
is generally adopted into the tribe to
which his wife belongs, and thereupon
receives many of the privileges of the
other members. Some people call
these whites "squaw" men, but just
the same, they are among the best citi-
zens of the nation.—Boston Herald.

REMARKABLE DOGS.

The Animals That Are Used in the
Far North as Drafts
of Burden.

In Alaska the breed of dogs is red-
dish-brown and the animals are as
much like wolves as dogs; they are
voracious and hardy and a team will
draw 500 pounds. Forty frozen herring
or one salmon will support a dog for a
day. They are not at all affectionate
and such a thing as saving a man's life
is unheard of among them.

There is a powerful breed of dogs
along Smith's sound that does not hesi-
tate to attack the most ferocious wild
animals. These dogs hunt in pairs and
a big bear is a joke to them. One dog
can bring down a reindeer and kill it in
a few minutes. Their thick coat is
tawny in hue and in winter a thick
fleece of wool covers them. They look
so much like wolves it is hard to tell
what they are at a little distance.

Laborator has dogs so fierce that a
log of wood is tied to their necks to
render them less dangerous to men and
weaker dogs. In Kamchatka the dogs
are severely trained to haul heavy loads
across the ice and their tempers get
sour, consequently they are surly
brutes and their drivers manage them
by stunning them with blows over the
head, which is not very good for their
intellects.

Lapp dogs are about the size of a
Scottish terrier and look very much like
the lynx, with long shaggy hair of
varied tints. They will fight off the
wolves from reindeer. The dogs of Lap-
land, Iceland and Greenland have a
long hair, curled tails, pointed noses
and ears and remarkably irritable tem-
pers.—Chicago Evening News.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Thirty years ago there were only two
dozen explosive compounds known to
chemists; now there are over 1,000.

A colorless ink for use in writing on
postal cards, etc., is made by mixing
together sulphuric acid and water, the
writing becoming permanently visible
when the paper is heated.

There is in the constellation Andro-
meda a star visible to the naked eye
which the smallest telescopes show to
be double. Seen through a powerful
instrument, it is found to be triple.
The hair of rabbits and other ani-

mals in Russia is converted into bowls,
dishes, and plates, which are valued for
their strength, durability, and light-
ness. The articles have the appearance
of varnished leather.

Herr Puluj calculates that the oscilla-
tions from a Leyden jar are from 100,
000 to 1,000,000 per second, depending
on its size, but in order that the elec-
tric rays produced thereby should be
completely visible as red light the number
of oscillations would have to be increased
to 400,000,000,000.

So far, says Flammarion, there have
been discovered about 115,000 double
stars, of which the orbits of but 25 have
been calculated. The length of these
orbits varies greatly. One of them takes
but a little more than five of our years
to complete its sidereal revolution.
From this the orbits run up to nearly
two centuries.

By a novel and ingenious system gold
leaf is now made so thin that 250,000
sheets measure only an inch in thick-
ness. Thin sheets of copper are placed
in an electrolytic gold-plating solution,
and when a gold film has formed upon
them, the copper is dissolved by a
chemical process, leaving the gold
sheets intact.

HIS VACATION LUXURY.

He Had Himself Called Early Every
Morning That He Might Revel
in a Second Nap.

None but those who work late and
have to be called early in the morn-
ing can appreciate the bliss of being
able to turn over and take another nap
after being awakened at the usual
time. A summer hotel proprietor of a
near-by suburban resort tells of his
recent experience with a man who came
to the hotel to enjoy a week's holiday
and gave instructions to the clerk to
have him called every morning at 6:30
promptly. Carrying out these orders,
the new guest was awakened the first
morning at the given time. When the
bellboy rapped at the door the sleeper
answered all right and was heard to
give a sigh of delight, and the bell-
boy returned to the office.

The next morning the clerk noticed
that although the guest had been awak-
ened as usual at 6:30 he did not appear
at the breakfast table until ten o'clock.
The clerk, having his attention once at-
tracted to this circumstance, uncon-
sciously noted that this same thing hap-
pened two or three mornings in suc-
cession, and finally, after consulting with
the proprietor about the matter, de-
cided not to awaken the man at that
hour again, as he never seemed to get
up, anyhow.

After the second morning following,
however, the guest called at the desk
and wanted to know why his orders
were no longer carried out.

"I requested you to call me every
morning at half-past six," said the new-
comer, "and after doing so for a few
mornings you have suddenly ceased to
obey my wishes."

"Well, sir," said the proprietor, "we
have noticed that you never came down
or even got up until nine or ten o'clock,
so we thought we would not unneces-
sarily disturb your rest, knowing that
you came here to enjoy a week's recre-
ation."

"My dear sir, that is just where you
are interfering with my enjoyment of
this outing. I have been called every
morning for the last two years at half-
past six, and every morning when I was
awakened I felt that I would give half
of my life to be able to turn over and
take another nap. Now, I have come
out here for that purpose, and I was
enjoying myself hugely until you
stopped waking me up in the morning.
Now, sir, if you wish me to remain a
guest of your hotel for the rest of the
week you will kindly see that I am
called at 6:30 every morning as long as
I stay here. If I can't often get a holi-
day, and I intend to enjoy it to the best
of my ability."—Washington Post.

Growing House-Flowers.

The ordinary furnace-heated house
is a bad place in which to grow plants.
The air seems to have had all the
dampness removed, and that moist
condition so conducive to a good
growth in plants is not found. This
may in a measure be overcome by
means of evaporation, which, while
not supplying in great amount of
moisture, should do something toward
relieving the bad condition of the at-
mosphere. Place jars or pans of water
in, around or about the furnace, hang
buckets of water down inside the fur-
nace pipes below the registers, or
place them anywhere that rapid evap-
oration may be induced. Keep all the
plants in light, airy locations, but
away from drafts. Never consign a
well-grown specimen palm to a corner
of the room, though it may look better
there. Its beautiful appearance will
last a short time only in the dark,
close place. It may seem strange to
some, but the very best place in the
house, if the temperature can there be
maintained at an even point, is the
kitchen, because of the constant evap-
oration of water as it puffs forth from
the spout of the teakettle.—Robert R.
McGregor, in Woman's Home Com-
panion.

Knife for Freezing Meat.

Two New Zealanders have patented
a knife for freezing meat, the blade be-
ing of tubular shape, with a passage for
the brine or other cooling medium,
which enters through the handle to act
on the meat when the knife is inserted.
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Territorial Library

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

AS TO PUERTO RICO.

Obstacles Which Will Arise in
Uncle Sam's Path.

During the Transition Stage There
Will Undoubtedly Be Much
Discontent Among the
Natives.

There is no room for doubt that the
more educated portion of the popula-
tion who are possessors of real estate
or other property in Puerto Rico ap-
preciate the change of ownership
of the island to their material benefi-
t. It is also necessary to bear in mind
that the Puerto Rican has always been
treated by the Spaniard as belonging
to an inferior caste, and the knowledge
of this fact has been most galling to
the inhabitants there. Moreover, such
treatment has not been justified by
circumstances, a considerable number
of the more wealthy families of the
island being fully equal in refinement,
culture and general intelligence to the
most aristocratic representatives and
officials sent to this country from Mad-
rid.

In so far as the Spaniards engaged in
commerce are concerned, I think they
regard the change of government with
equanimity, Spanish merchants in these
countries are generally keen business
men, who do not allow their patriot-
ism to interfere with their pockets,
and they quite realize that in the pre-
sent instance their interests and rights
will be fully protected. An increase
in the volume of business to be trans-
acted will go far toward palliating any
harsh feelings that may exist to-day
as the result of recent occurrences, and
the United States government need
have small reason to fear that the Span-
iards who remain in the island will
prove other than law-abiding and in-
dustrious citizens.

As regards foreign residents generally,
there can be no question that they
will be better off under United States
than under Spanish rule. They will
enjoy a greater security for life and
property than has hitherto been the
case; they will have a legal remedy in
disputes connected with commercial
transactions or other matters where
they are unjustly treated—a remedy
which the intricacies of the Spanish
courts have declared the great major-
ity of injured persons from appealing
to in the past.

But with the mass of the native in-
habitants other considerations crop up,
and trouble may occur in consequence.
Among the 700,000 people comprising
the lower class of the population of
Puerto Rico the code of morality is of
a very low order. Respect for law and
order has never been rigidly enforced
by the Spanish authorities, and this
leniency has resulted in a license as
to all moral obligations becoming al-
most an ingrained part of the native
character.

From the observations I have made
in the island I am inclined to think that
the country people are averse to steady
work and have small respect for in-
dividual life or property. All this will
have to suffer alteration under the new
regime. The rural population will have
to work to live, and the amount of the
contributions they will be called upon
to pay in the shape of taxation will
assuredly be heavier than hitherto.
Crime of all kinds will meet with
speedy and severe punishment, and the
people will have to learn and fully ap-
preciate the fact that the justice meted
out to them is no easy mistress to
serve under.

The transition stage while this lesson
is being inculcated will in all human
probability be productive of many ele-
ments of discontent, and the United
States authorities must expect to en-
counter some unpleasant difficulties
when dealing with these sources of mis-
chief. In time the effect of just ad-
ministration will solve the problem,
but during the process of solution the
Americans must not forget that they
are dealing with a foreign race, alien
in language, religion and sentiment to
the dominant features of their own
great republic, and they will do well
sometimes to call to mind the old Ital-
ian proverb of "He who goes slowly
goes far."

The number of foreigners in the is-
land is very limited. Of British sub-
jects the total is stated not to exceed
500, including many negro immigrants
from Jamaica and other West Indian
colonies. France is more strongly rep-
resented, some 2,000 persons claiming
French citizenship, France being their
principal center. In most of the chief
towns Frenchmen are established in
both wholesale and retail business,
more especially in the latter branch
of trade. The German colony although
not very numerous, has important in-
terests both in financial matters and
in the import and export trade of the
island.

The number of Americans resident
in Puerto Rico before the war was very

small, but here, as in Cuba, many of
the natives have taken out naturaliza-
tion papers in the United States for the
purpose of claiming protection when-
ever they get into trouble. This abuse
of the naturalization laws of the United
States was not, however, carried on to
the same extent by the Puerto Ricans
as by the Cubans.—Puerto Rico Cor-
London Times.

THE HOME DRESSMAKER.

Items of Information Concerning the
Goods and Garments for
Winter.

Silk linings are always to be pre-
ferred to cotton ones, if the expense is
justified by the circumstances of the
wearer.

Furs promise to be very much worn
when the winter really sets in. The
fancy furs in gray and brown will be
preferred.

Belted coats are always becoming to
long-waisted women; those made with
revers and flaring collars will be much
worn this season.

Smooth-faced cloth of blue, black,
brown and invisible green will be much
used for street and visiting gowns dur-
ing the coming winter.

Women with sallow complexions do
not look well in cherry, but can wear a
deep red like cardinal or the yellowish
red which is known as ashbouse.

All wool taffeta is a light weight,
smoothly woven 40-inch goods suitable
for ladies' blouses and wrappers, chil-
dren's frocks, infants' wear and dress-
ing saques. It is a dollar and a dollar
and twenty-five cents a yard.

An infant's short clothes do not dif-
fer materially from the long ones first
prepared except that the skirts are
shorter and the waists larger; use the
same material for dresses—nanosok,
India linen, cambrie, dimity and lawn.

Skirt bindings are on the same lines
and put on as usual; if you haste yours
carefully and sufficiently they will not
wrinkle. A velvet-lined binding should be
left an eighth of an inch below the edge
of the petticoat, thus protecting it in
reality.

A long-waisted appearance may be
given by a slightly pointed front and
round back with silk folds around the
lower edge; have a narrow vest covered
with heavy lace, and finish off the skirt
with two ruffles of black silk similar in
the belt folds.

Stock collars are very pretty when
made with a band of the silk cut bias,
and two pieces about sixteen by four
inches fastened at the back and brought
in narrow folds to the front, where they
are tied in a short, square bow. These
pieces are bias, hemmed, and with
pointed ends.

A winter cloak for a young child for
second best may be made of light blue
sidedown flannel, which washes well
and costs about 30 cents a yard. Make
with a yoke and cape, edging the latter
with a scant frill of white lace. For a
cold climate have a mob cap or flannel
lined with the silk, edged with narrow
lace, finished with a rosette on top,
and strings of narrow ribbon.

Evening wraps should certainly be
made in the form of a cape for con-
venience sake. Plush is always pretty,
warm, and not expensive, as it is not so
much used as it was some years ago.
Remarkably neat long or half-long
capes may be made of blue, green, gray
or golden-brown plush lined with a
light shade of the same goods or with
quilted silk or satin. An interlining
of soft ermine keeps the outside
goods in shape.

Black dress goods suitable for any
and all occasions are whipcord, serge,
Eudora or a granite-like weave; none
of these are recommended for coolness,
as the coolest black gown for best wear,
is outside of semi-transparent goods, is
soulard. When one dress has to an-
swer for many occasions, black is the
best choice, and a silk-wrap fabric will
present the more dressy appearance if
made with a white yoke covered with
cream-colored glimp.—Ladies' Home
Journal.

Effect of Lime on the System.

A medical scientist is authority for
the statement that children and old
people especially suffer from a lack
of lime in the system. Persons who
habitually drink soft water, while
they may enjoy immunity from cer-
tain of the ills of life, expose them-
selves to others perhaps quite as much
to be avoided. Hard water helps the
teeth and the bones by furnishing
lime, which is necessary to health,
growth and development. Old persons
who drink but little lose their teeth
more quickly than those who take a
reasonable amount of drinking water.
Lime, or food products in which it
abounds, should be a part of the regu-
lar supply furnished to the system.
One of the most valuable vegetables
for this purpose is the yellow turnip
or rutabaga, which should be given to
growing children at least once a week.
Properly prepared, it is very relish-
able and its food value has never been
appreciated.—N. Y. Ledger.