

The Arizona Republican.

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN ARIZONA THAT IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

CHARLES C. RANDOLPH, Editor and Proprietor

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PHOENIX, FEBRUARY 6, 1899.

Said Uncle Sam to Agoncillo: "Ah-go-on-aldo."

A Colorado gold find shows half a million dollars to the ton of ore. And still Colorado strikes for free silver.

Despite the expansion wrangle, the healthy condition of business proves the soundness of the American constitution.

There is still a suspicion abroad that the reform republicans in Pennsylvania may play horse with Senator Quay's hobby.

Bailey having surprised Washington by a haircut, there is a partial revival of hope that he may some day cut his wisdom teeth.

Without the moral support of the senators who oppose the peace treaty we fancy that Agoncillo would slimmer down considerably.

The war over, we'll turn our swords into plowshares, but we'll keep a few blades of steel, as well as of grass, on hand in case of emergency.

The report comes from Berlin that the representatives of Germany and the United States in Samoa are on the best possible terms. Why not?

What has become of that \$100,000 fund collected by a New York newspaper last fall for a monument to the memory of the victims of the Maine?

The spirit that has kept Phoenix in the background for years is now at work in opposition to the annexation of the additions. Encouraging, isn't it?

It is now reported that King Oscar of Sweden has not given up the monarch business for good, but has simply decided to take a rest and let his son have an opportunity to familiarize himself with the functions of a ruler.

A Chicago man who "saw double" has just been operated upon with success, and he now sees single. A man who sees double ought to be in great demand as a reporter for political meetings. He would always be certain to see a big audience.

Minister Woodford's revelations concerning the actions of the British minister at Madrid will add greatly to the good feeling between the two countries. That they will eventually work together in the far east seems assured. The trade interests of both nations demand that they unite in maintaining the open door in China.

If the rich strikes in Yavapai county had occurred in Colorado or California the whole world would have heard of them instead of twenty-four hours. Arizona goes slowly in such matters. One of these days the world will know that this territory is a great storehouse of treasure. But some of us will be older than we would like to be.

If General Gomez and his men would stop muttering and do their part in suppressing outbreaks in Cuba they would advance their own interests and hasten the day when Cuba will be in the hands of her own people. To turn Cuba over to the Cubans now would precipitate confusion, and old Gomez knows it as well as anybody.

There is one thing about the people of Massachusetts we admire and that is they never cease fighting the gypsy moth. No matter what else happens or claims their attention they keep their eyes on the moth, and go for it year after year. And the moth is gradually getting the worst of it, although a fortune has already been spent and \$200,000 more is asked for now.

The worst feature of the senatorial contest at Harrisburg is the introduction of a measure that is admitted to be an act designed for the possible relief of Senator Quay at the time he is compelled to face a jury. The laws as they exist are sufficient for other accused men, and the enactment of such special legislation at this time would be an insult to the people of Pennsylvania.

A BEARER OF FALSE WITNESS.

Jerry Simpson told the house the other day that the volunteers of 181-65 "fought with a heroism never exhibited in the world's history." He has the facts on his side there.

He told the house further concerning that great struggle (in which he took part for a while until disabled by disease) that it was "a war not between regular troops, but between men from the farms, the workshops, from the counting houses, and from all of the other avocations of life, who came to defend what they believed to be right." That's historically true, too, and untrue. The huge mass of volunteers enveloped and hid from popular sight the few regiments of regulars as the lump swallows up the leaven. But the leaven is there—and the regulars were there. Not only did they give a splendid account of themselves but their example was an education to the "men from the farms, the workshops," etc., who camped, marched and fought in their company. The armed mobs of the first year of the war became armies of seasoned soldiers—regulars in all but the name—long before the war was over. And a large majority of the great commanders, on both sides, were educated, professional soldiers, graduates of West Point, officers or ex-officers of the regular army. To say that the war of 1861-65 was a war between raw volunteers—and to stop there—is inexact and misleading.

Put Jerry Simpson's offense in the house the other day was a great deal more serious than any inaccuracy. He permitted himself to say:

"A man in this country, where so many avenues of opportunity are open to him, who enlist in the standing army, is generally a person who can not get anything to do in any other way or in any other walk of life. He goes into it as an occupation because he is excluded from other avenues of life. He is a hired fighter. ('A Hessian' interpreted one of Jerry's patriotic fellow congressmen.) He has no other occupation as a rule, and goes into the army simply as a job, in order to secure the pay that service will give him.

Everybody knows that Jerry's tongue is hung very loosely, but it doesn't often wag so villainous a tune as this. His assertions are either ignorant calumnies or deliberate malicious calumnies. Whatever may have been the case years ago, the regular army of these times is one of the finest bodies of manly young men and middle-aged men in this or any other country. It is not and does not advertise to be a museum of saints. It has its occasional black sheep, but it will compare very well in morals (as in some other respects) with the house of representatives, or even with the Kansas farmers. Toughs and bums and fools and cranks are not wanted in it, and are sternly sent to the right about when they present themselves at the recruiting offices. Applicants are tested not only as to their physical but their mental and moral conditions, and (as Mr. Marsh told the calumnious Simpson) in the last ten years over 85 per cent of the would-be recruits have been rejected. That one fact tells a story very different from the story told by the Kansas populist and slanderer.

Most of us have not had time yet to forget the record made by these same regulars in the Santiago campaign. Many had the chance to talk with the brave, modest, uncomplaining young fellows in the hospitals, when they came back. "Not heroes—only regulars." Now they are lied about and called "Hessians" in the capital at Washington. It doesn't seem possible that such vile ingratitude can please Americans anywhere—even in the back-country districts of Kansas. But we don't know. Demagogues, jacobins and scatter-brained blatherskites have been working their jaws against the army for a good many years now, which indicates a belief on their part that it's good politics.

SHOULD FAVOR ENNEANATION.

It is discouraging to find such prominent citizens as C. W. Cruise, J. R. Neeson, P. L. Kay, A. D. Cole, and E. S. Hernandez taking part in a meeting designed to arouse sentiment adverse to the growth of Phoenix. The movement to incorporate in the city several of the nearby additions is in line with progress. It would make this a better city. It would give us a better standing before the country. The census of 1890 credited Phoenix with less than four thousand people. The census taker could not go outside of the city limits, although they were but a short distance from the business center and hundreds of people having occupations in the city lived outside. The twelfth census is to be taken next year and unless the annexation plan shall succeed the city will again be credited with a small population. All of the men mentioned above and many others who oppose annexation make their living in Phoenix and get their mail here. One would think that they would appreciate the privilege of contributing to the growth of the town on whose advancement they presumably have based their hopes of good fortune. The dagaboo of increased taxation has been invoked by them, but it cannot rise above the plane of a dagaboo. In the long run annexation would be good for all concerned. Much needed municipal improvements would be undertaken. New population and new interests would be attracted here. With wise management on the part of the city government the burden of taxation would rest no heavier on property owners here than in other towns of like importance. It is to be hoped that the spirit of en-

terprise will prove strong enough to overcome the sentiment now at work in the additions in opposition to annexation.

VISION OF A GREAT AMERICAN.

The Day We Live In Foretold With Pride by the Father of Alaska.

"Among gentlemen so lofty as these (Webster, Calhoun, John Quincy Adams, Jackson, Monroe, Madison and Jefferson), Henry Clay bore a part in regulating the constitutional freedom of political debate, establishing that long-contested and most important line which divided the sovereignty of the several states from that of the states confederated; asserting the right of neutrality, and vindicating it by a war against Great Britain, when that just, but extreme measure became apparently threatened; and in settling and calling into exercise the powers of the government for making and improving internal communications between the states; arousing and encouraging the Spanish-American colonies on this continent to throw off the foreign yoke, and to organize governments on principles congenial to our own, and thus creating external bulwarks for our own national defense; establishing equal and impartial peace and amity with all existing maritime powers; and extending the constitutional organization of government over vast regions, all secured in his lifetime by purchase or by conquest, whereby the pillars of the republic have been removed from the banks of the St. Mary's to the borders of the Rio Grande, and from the margin of the Mississippi to the Pacific coast.

"The Union exists in absolute integrity, and the republic in complete and triumphant development. Without having relinquished any part of their individuality the states have more than doubled in territory and are increasing in numbers and growing in political strength and expansion more rapidly than ever before. Without having absorbed any state, or having encroached on any state, the confederation has opened itself as an embrace to all the new members who have come; and now, with capacity for farther and indefinite enlargement has become fixed, enduring and perpetual. Although it was doubted only half a century ago whether our political system could be guaranty for the peace and happiness of society, it stands now confessed by the world the form of government not only most adapted to empire, but also most congenial with the constitution of human nature.

"When we consider that the nation has been conducted to this haven, not only through stormy seas, but altogether also without a course and without a star; and when we consider, moreover, the sum of happy events which has already been enjoyed by the American people, and still more the influence which the great achievement is exerting on the advancement and amelioration of the condition of mankind, we see at once that it might have suited the highest ambition to have been, no matter how humbly, concerned in so great a transaction.

"Certainly, sir, no one will assert that Henry Clay in that transaction performed an obscure, or even a common part. On the contrary, from the day in which he passed the act of a death he was never a follower, but always a leader.

"We are rising to another and more sublime stage of national progress—that of expanding wealth and rapid territorial aggrandizement. Our institutions threw a broad shadow across the St. Lawrence, and stretching beyond the valley of Mexico, reach even to the plains of Central America, while the Sandwich Islands and the shores of China recognize their reprobating influence. Wherever that influence is felt, a desire for protection under those institutions is awakened.

"Expansion seems to be regulated not by any difficulties of resistance, but by the moderation which results from our own internal constitution. No one knows how rapidly that restraint may give way. Who can tell how far or how fast it ought to yield? Commerce has brought the ancient continents near to us, and created necessities for new positions—perhaps connections of colonies there—and with the trade and friendship of the older nations, their conflicts and collisions are brought to our doors and to our hearts. Our sympathy kindles, or induces, our enthusiasm. The sense of freedom in foreign lands. Before we shall be fully conscious that a change is going on in Europe, we may find ourselves once more divided by that eternal line of our separation, that leaves on the one side those of our citizens who obey the impulses of sympathy, while on the other are found those who submit only to the counsels of prudence. Even prudence will soon be required to decide whether distant friends, east and west, shall come under our own protection, or be left to aggrandize a rapidly spreading domain of hostile despotism."—From William H. Seward's speech in the senate upon the death of Henry Clay.

CUBA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

The opponents of the peace treaty insist that the Philippine islands should be placed on an equality with Cuba, and Senators Frye, and Davis and Gray are being interrogated in the senate as to why this was not done at Paris. There are several reasons, which appear on the face of things and involve no secrecy.

(1) Aguinaldo does not deserve to rank with Gomez and Garcia. It is true that Senor de Lome and his hired men have urged that they are all unscrupulous adventurers, but the facts are against the contention. When General Blanco took charge in Cuba he exerted himself to the utmost to be the insurgent leader. He had no money to devote to feeding the rebellious army, but he set on foot a large sum designed as a corruption fund. But he found no takers. The Cuban leaders threatened his emissaries with death and kept them at a distance. Not a single man of any consequence sold out. Aguinaldo, on the other hand, dickered with the Spanish commander in the Philippines, and after he had

screwed the Spaniard up to the top notch in the way of price, a bargain was struck, the cash was paid, and the insurgent chief left the country.

(2) The Cuban cause was a live cause when the United States interfered. The Filipino cause was practically dead. The Cubans, although operating on the defensive and in the bush, were yet masters of a large part of the island. The Spaniards were copped up in the towns, and indulged only in occasional bouts of aggressiveness. They were disheartened, and could not conceal it. With the flight of Aguinaldo, the revolt against Spain in the Philippines collapsed. When the American feet appeared at Manila there was no insurgent cause to champion. Spain had the Philippines by the throat. It was Dewey's splendid victory which caused Spain to relax her hold, and enabled the Filipinos to struggle to their feet again. They owe everything to the Americans, and yet are being encouraged now to regard the United States as their enemies and would-be enslavers.

(3) Cuba is under the lee of the United States. The experiment of independent government there, even if it shall not go beyond experiment, will involve no risk to this country. The locality is not in Europe's track, nor amenable in any way to European influences. The Philippines are far away, and in the very heart of the stress of European rivalry. The United States cannot afford to permit them to become a menace to the peace of the world. In receiving them from Spain it becomes responsible for order there, and an experiment in government cannot be allowed. The United States must make itself reasonably certain of the success of every step it takes or permits to be taken.

A PESSIMIST.

"Christmas tide, Ugh!" grunted Robinson, as he alighted from a Baker street car. "I only wish Christmas was tied, tied so blamed tight to the north pole that it couldn't get away. This idea of Christmas in the minds of most people is a thoroughly one. To the ordinary man of business Christmas falls utterly to engender any good will to his fellow man. I am one of them, and I am going to be a pessimist—one of those fellows that live in a cave and don't mingle with anybody. I guess they call them pessimists or hermits, or something that means the same thing. Anyhow, I am going to be one of them."

Robinson had taken a few moments of Christmas morning and a piece of paper and had drawn a parallel, which transformed him into a pessimist. Here is the "dearly parallel":

- What He Gave.— A set of solid silver knives and forks. A 99 pattern bicycle. Complete set of Dickens. Ten-dollar gold piece. Forty-dollar ring. Twenty-dollar vase. Diamond pin. Monkey-skin cape. Theater box. What He Received.— A home-made necktie. A silk handkerchief. Flannel penwiper. Copy of "Kims Fudge." Another necktie. Nothing. Nothing. Nothing. Box of cheap cigars.

DIAMOND SAWS FOR CUTTING STONE.

The use of the diamond saw for cutting stone is facilitating the erection of the buildings for the exposition of 1900 at Paris. This new circular saw is due to Felix Fremholt, a Parisian engineer. The diamonds which form the cutting teeth of the saw are common crystals, worth about ten shillings a carat, and they are fixed in a steel disk over six feet in diameter, which is mounted on a spindle and revolved by steam power like an ordinary circular saw. For dressing hard stones there are two hundred diamonds in the cutting edge, and the speed is three hundred turns a minute. It advances into the stone about a foot in that time. For soft stones the teeth are of steel, with diamonds at intervals of every few feet. At a speed of twelve turns a minute the saw advances about a yard in that time.

The new saw has been at work in the workshops of the Champs Elysees for several months and has given every satisfaction. It cuts and dresses the stone on all sides and gives it sharp outlines. Moreover, it does so at one-eighth to one-tenth the cost of hand labor. A saw of this kind with an alternative movement, sawing stones four to six feet high, is to be set up. Evidently this new implement has a future before it and may be recommended to the attention of stone-cutters in this country, especially the granite workers of Scotland.—Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, wife of the senator, is said to be one of the few Washington women who can drive a four-in-hand.

The slight cough may soon become deep-seated and hard to cure. Do not let it settle on the lungs.

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