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ARIZONA WEEKLY CITIZEN.

VOL. XXII. TUCSON, PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA TERRITORY, SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 17, 1892. NO. 14.

THE Democrats profess to be well pleased with the political outlook. If they were hit by a big tree they would still be satisfied with the layout. Those left would constitute themselves into a special committee and attend the funeral and chuckle with satisfaction over the fact that those remaining had a better show for office on the next turn of the box.

THE Maricopa county Democrats opened their convention in Phoenix yesterday with the usual graveyard whistling. Lum Gray dug a knife into a man by the name of Johnson and the latter was about to get in some non-partisan work with a revolver, when the usual law-abiding Republican interfered and suspended proceedings. A camera club would make money if privileged to attend the proceedings.

VERNON C. WILSON, killed by the train robbers near Visalia, California, on the 13th, inst., was buried here today. His funeral was large and imposing, and those who reverentially followed him to his last resting place, saw all that was mortal of a brave man laid to rest. His untimely death falls heavily on the affections of his friends by whom he was loved and admired. For those who butchered him there should be no respite, but they should be hurled to death like vicious wolves.

HON. MARCUS A. SMITH stated when in Tucson, that unless a Democratic legislature was elected in Arizona this coming fall, the territory would not be admitted as a state. We are, however, largely of the opinion that it will take considerable more influence than is possessed by Mr. Smith to prevent the admission of Arizona. Notwithstanding a Republican legislature. The bill for the admission of Arizona, fortunately passed the Democratic house and is now in the hands of its friends. At the next session of Congress the bill will be favorably reported and will pass the senate. An enabling act will be passed and the Hon. Marcus will not be in it.

TUCSON'S TRADE.

What applies to building up large cities, likewise applies to Tucson. First a city must become a trade center if it expects to enhance its growth or attract population. To attract trade to Tucson is the duty of the merchants doing business in this metropolis by making known to the Territory at large that they have goods in large quantities and at reduced prices against which no one can conscientiously find fault, and with shipping facilities and a very low rate granted to Tucson. These facts being made known by proper advertisement there is no doubt but all interested in building up Arizona will confine their purchases to the metropolitan commercial depot of the Territory in preference to sending away cash to militate against every interest to which Arizonans are wedded. The competition between merchants each to do as large a business as possible is a fitting guarantee to purchasers that prices will be within the reach of all.

MINING.

The CITIZEN has persistently been a friend of the mining interest of Arizona. It has always raised its voice in behalf of that great industry, but at the same time it has recognized the fact that it is useless to fight the evils we are forced to bear when congress with its Democratic majority willfully killed the free coinage bill passed by a Republican senate. Arizona need never expect to see the silver lining of great prosperity brighten the outlook of this Territory so long as the present delegate is sent to congress, to fulminate promises, and pose as the people's representative and do nothing in her behalf. To this add the fact that Cleveland, the would-be president of Democracy, is the most bitter and pronounced enemy of the miner of the west and should another Democratic majority succeed to the house, backed by a free trade and gold standard president, then will the mountain owls hoot in the deserted miners cabins and the mountain lion and wild cat prowl through the deserted tunnels. Can we not say in a spirit of self preservation, "God forbid."

THE reports of Democratic and Third party fusion in the northwest are coupled with some strange speculations regarding the outcome of such action. Senator Gorman is credited with working the movement in the Dakotas, and a deal is said to be probable just before election in Nebraska which will take the Republicans by surprise. The trade is supposed to include the giving of the electoral votes of the state in question to the Third party and a division of congressmen. The Democrats of course understand that a fusion of electoral votes is just as good for them as a straight one, as it tends to throw the election into the house. The curious feature of the affair is that the Third party people are said to be speculating on getting congressmen enough by the deal to hold the balance of power in the house, and so be in a position to name the next president. It seems hardly possible that they should be so stupid as to forget that it is the present house and not the one to be elected in November, which will elect the president in case of no election by the people. If the Third party could capture every seat in the house it would not effect the presidential issue. Yet, unless reports are badly mixed up, the Third party are making just this blunder. Whether they are or not, the game is plain enough to give no Republican an excuse for forsaking his own party on any side issue and throwing the election to the Democracy.

THE reason the Star the organ of the Pima Democracy, persistently published a repudiated plank in the Democratic platform is in the light of recent telegrams, susceptible of explanation. The tariff plank even the improved edition, had no taking ways with the fat man of Buzzard's Bay, so much correspondence passed between the leaders of the party, the Brobidinag at Gray Gables and the Lilliputian in Tucson, and a better understanding in favor of foreign manufacturers, has been reached. It was undoubtedly under Cleveland's personal advise that preference was given by the Star to the rejected plank, and later it was in deference to Cleveland's personal wishes that the platform was fired bodily from that paper. The party tinkers are reported to be at work scraping off the dry rot. When this has been done and the plank has been approved at both ends of the line, the amended platform will be again given to the public.

WE note that the Graham County Bulletin is running Gila County politics. In our blissful ignorance we modestly rise to ask, what has become of the Silver Belt and its broad-guaged editor, Judge Hackney. Can it be that the Belt in Gila county has fallen into line with the Star of Pima, for honest politics and good government?

The Tucson delegation of Democracy will leave for Flagstaff in the morning. The delegation will consist of Hon. Benjamin C. Parker, Hon Paddy Woods, Gen. Marino G. Samaniago, Col. F. J. Wiley, and Major James Finley. They will leave here in the same car but are expected to bring up at Flagstaff in both ends of the train. Tucson Democrats are great kickers. If the McKinley bill is not in sight they kick at one another and many a good "layout" has been spoiled by this pernicious propensity. A corpse reviver will also be in attendance.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR HOMES.

When the eastern people become educated to the opportunities in the west for homes they will turn their faces this way with a degree of alacrity that will indeed be inspiring. This vast western country with all that can be said about it by caricaturists and imaginary and and inexperienced writers is destined to be the happy homes of thousands in the present and future and the chronic growler, surmiser and the generally antagonistic debility man is going to get beautifully left because the man of action will be enjoying the home that his action and energy has carved out for him whilst the prophesyer will still be living in an atmosphere of "castles in the air."

THE UNIVERSITY.

On the 28th of September the University of Arizona commences its second term. Within the walls of this institution of learning is a bright future for the youth of Arizona. Mining and agriculture are handmaids. Their success builds Arizona into the zenith of a future great state. To the coming generation as well as the present is entrusted this great consummation and no more potent factor can be utilized to gain these cherished ends than to educate this generation with the end to such accomplishment and with a spirit of full accord in these suggestions. We can most heartily recommend the University of Arizona.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

W. G. Stewart, of Coconino county, received the unanimous vote of the Republican Territorial convention nominating him for congress. Mr. Stewart has been a resident of Arizona since 1879. He is the senior member of the legal firm of Stewart and Doe, the leading lawyers of this section. His first public service in the Territory was as a member of the thirteenth legislature, serving with marked ability. Colonel Stewart early saw the necessity of the formation of a new county with Flagstaff as the county seat, and he supported the movement with so much force and efficiency that the county of Coconino was formed at the last session of the legislature, largely the result of his effort, and won for him the title of the "Little Giant of Coconino." Mr. Stewart has always been loyal to the Republican party, and has supported the nominees of the party at all times and under all circumstances, and consequently he will receive the support of all Republicans who are true to their party.—Coconino Sun.

THE fall wool clipping of the Democratic party promises to be both short and light this coming fall. Candidates are more numerous than fleas on the proverbial dog, but slush money is tighter than the peel on a dried lemon. At a political rodeo last week the attendance was quite small and a number of those present refused to get the brand on them by signing the club roll, although they have heretofore acteed with the Democratic party.

BETWEEN the business hours of the Pima Democracy and train time there is a mighty narrow margin, but the delegation boarded the cars in good shape and were whirled away toward the west. Considerable anxiety was, however, manifest on the faces of their friends yesterday, until it was definitely known that the delegation had crossed the Colorado. Much water has a depressing effect on Democrats. A little with sugar in it, can be crossed on the McKinley tariff plank, but the roar of a great river demoralizes the unwashed.

WE earnestly recommend that the next legislature enact a law making it incumbent upon every man to pay his poll tax under the penalty of disfranchisement. As matters now stand fully one third of the voters avoid, if possible, payment of the poll tax, and there is no penalty for so doing. In justice to the citizens who do pay the tax in question, a law should be passed denying the right of suffrage at the ballot box, to the man who shirks the responsibility of a legitimate tax that should be borne equally by all.

REGISTER or you can't vote.

THE Egyptian Sphynx is making more noise over Cleveland's election than is David B. Hill. David is mum as the last century on the issues of the day. If the unidentified body of Cleveland ever reaches the White House, Hill's economy of speech will have enough in bank to buy a new set of enclyclopedias.

THE western bound train was not big enough to carry Editor Hughes and the Democratic delegation. Both parties left for Flagstaff yesterday morning. The former went around by Albuquerque and the latter by way of Los Angeles What a Lalla Rookh of a time they will have at Flagstaff.

POLITICAL throat-cutting may be disgusting and barbarous, but still there are people who cannot repress a chuckle of satisfaction over the discomfiture of the other applicant for the same office. The good wishes expressed by one candidate for the party that would fain divide the office with him, fly through the air with the bouyancy of a loaded flat iron.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY LOVELL is of the opinion that poll taxes cannot be collected after the assessor has turned his books into the Board of Supervisors and the county will be out considerable money in consequence. A year ago this identical same law had a different holding so we modestly rise to enquire whence the change.

THE Tombstone Epitaph has set out to reform the two great parties by eulogizing the head of the "People's Party." Weaver's obituary will read just as well in an epitaph on a Tombstone in the Huachucas or the Chirichuas as it will in the graveyard of defunct Presidential aspirants.

THE Republican campaign this year will be short and sweet. It opens on the eighth of October and closes on the eighth of November. On that day the Republicans will be settled in their new house and the obituary of the Democratic party will be posted on the stern of the saline craft.

THE colicky kicking of the Democratic party is about the only internal disorder that cannot be attributed to the cholera.

EVERY good citizen should register. It is a duty he owes to the community in which he lives.

MARCUS SMITH'S nomination will be more worthless to him than a tax title this year.

A Broken Reed Indeed.

This, and no mistake, is the individual whose stamina has waned to such a low ebb, for want of a sufficient tonic, that he would certainly topple over and fracture something if a bulky subject such as a fat wife, for instance, were to lean upon him. Build up, ye lean, pithless and strengthless with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which will enable you to eat and digest heartily, and thus acquire flesh and vigor. The fortress of life will speedily capitulate to the grim scythe-wielder, death, if you don't. Nervousness, sleeplessness, biliousness, constipation, malaria, rheumatic and kidney trouble are all concurable by this restorative of health and vigor. In connection with the use of the Bitters, it would be well for the debiliated to study the wants of his enfeebled stomach with a view to the selection of the most digestible articles of diet.

U. S. District Court.

Friday, Sept. 16,—Albert Steinfeldt awarded judgment in the sum of $12,476 against the Tucson and Gulf of California R. R. Co.

District Court Proceedings.

The following is a summary of the business of the district court during the past week, including today's proceedings:

James Brady vs. Mariana Brady, divorce, referred to commissioner to take testimony.

Camillo Rameriz vs. Severana Rameriz, divorce, referred to commissioner to take testimony.

Carolina de L. Lindemeyer vs Julius Lindemeyer, divorce, referred to Eb Williams, of Nogales, commissioner to take testimony.

Dennis McLaughlin was admitted to become a citizen of the United States.

Estevan Redondo was admitted to become a citizen of the United States.

Ramon Sardina was admitted to become a citizen of the United States.

Louis V. Leese was appointed bailiff of the United States district court.

Eagle Milling Co. vs. J. K. Gooding, et al, judgement for Plaintiff.

Frank H. Hereford, vs. M. J. Sullivan, et al, judgment for defendants.

H. B. Denman, vs. Matilda Carrillo, judgment for plaintiff.

Albert Steinfeld, vs. the Tucson and Gulf of California R. R. Co., judgment for plaintiff.

Territory of Arizona, vs. High Wa. and seventeen other Chinamen, all convicted of the offense of selling cigarettes to boys under age.

The following accounts of the United States Marshall were approved, viz:

R. H. Paul, for his fees and expenses, $4,570.50.

R. H. Paul, for his fees and expenses, $163.12.

R. H. Paul, for fees of witnesses, $1,838.80.

R. H. Paul, for pay of bailiffs, $166.00.

R. H. Paul, for the support of prisoners, $4,078.00.

R. H. Paul, for the support of prisoners, $6,687.00.

R. H. Paul, for the support of prisoners, $2,918.05.

R. H. Paul, for miscellaneous expenses $488.00.

A Dearth of Applicants.

Postmaster Corbett has received the following circular from the U. S. civil service commission, Washington, D. C.:

There is a dearth of applicants of the railway mail service from Arizona, North Dakota, Deleware, Florida, New Mexico and Rhode Island,

From all states and territories there is a dearth of applicants for positions as teachers and physicians in the Indian service, both male and female.

For the position of stenographer and typewriter in the department service there is a dearth of male applicants.

Persons desiring to take any of these examinations should file applications with the commission and obtain admission cards. Application blanks, instruction and a schedule of the time and place of examination may be obtained by writing to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Sound Doctrine for Arizonans to Consider.

Unlimited Silver Coinage a Plank in the Platform.

The Republican party of the Territory of Arizona, in Territorial Convention assembled in the city of Prescott, present to their fellow citizens the following statement of the tenets of their political faith, and ask from the voters of Arizona a careful consideration of the same:

We endorse the platform adopted by the Republican National Convention of 1892, at Minneapolis, as the highest expression of those principles of Government that through the rule of the Republican party have made the United States the greatest and most prosperous nation on earth.

We endorse the present National administration and urge its continuance in power, for the reason that in its success is the only assurance of the maintenance of that policy that has made the United States the leading nation of the earth.

We endorse the present Territorial administration as pure, economical and progressive, and call the attention of the citizens of Arizona to the benefits which will accrue to the Territory by the success attending the refunding of our Territorial indebtedness under the wise provisions of the Wolfley Funding Act.

We favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver as being demanded by the best interests of our nation.

We point with pride to the general close observance of all laws, both Federal and Territorial, and challenge the comparison with any State in the Union and we earnestly urge the admission of Arizona into full Statehood.

We charge the leaders of the Democratic party of Arizona with debasing the honest labor of the Territory by arraying against it the competition of convicted criminals—a competition that places the cell of the felon against the home of wife and children and the whip of the taskmaster against the dignity of men laboring for love of home and hearthstone—by passing during the last Legislature—in which body out of a total of thirty six members the Democratic party had twenty-seven a law authorizing the leasing of the convict labor of the Territorial prison, and we ask from every laboring man a comparison between this action of the Democratic Legislature and the action of the Republican Governor in vetoing the measure,

Recognizing that no factor in the future development of the west can be so potent as better and cheaper railroad transportation, and realizing from a history of the past a growing danger to the public welfare of the enormous power of railroad and telegraph lines, we believe and urge as a public necessity that the ownership of all railroad and telegraph lines be vested in the General Government and pledge ourselves as Republicans to labor for the accomplishment of that end.

Large bodies of land in this Territory are held by various corporations, under Congressional land grants, on which no taxes are paid, owing to their not being surveyed and patented. We pledge our Representative to urge upon Congress immediate action to have their grants and other unsurveyed land surveyed and thus increase the taxable property by many thousands of dollars. We urge upon Congress the ceding to the different States and Territories of all arid lands now held by the Federal Government.

A Superb Bunch of Grapes.

Today Judge Lovell and his most estimable daughter Miss Laurette Lovell drove up to the CITIZEN office and presented the office with a bunch of grapes the equal of which is hardly to be found within the limits of Arizona. When it is stated that the bunch of grapes were grand, both as to the size of the bunch and the quality and flavor the utterance is true and bears out the predestiny of Arizona that it is a wonderland. With her sunshine and unexcelled soil Arizona will be transposed into a garden of Eden. The grapes were from the arbor at the Judge's residence in this city and is a proof of the surroundings that will ornament and substantially make happy the homes of many in Tucson in the future. The CITIZEN bows an acknowlengment of the acceptable present and thanks the Judge and his daughter for their thoughtful consideration.

Mesa to the Front.

Yesterday Mesa redeemed herself gloriously, after a long Democratic reign. For the first time in ten years the Republican primary showed a total of more votes polled than that of the Democracy, and even Democrats admit that there has been a change. Last Saturday the Democratic primary polled eighteen votes, and yesterday the Republicans turned the tables by a vote of twenty-one, while at least half the Republicans who were entitled did not vote. Converts have been made from the opposite ranks, the most notable being a member of the Democratic county central committee, who yesterday voted for Republican success.

The outlook is much more flattering than many Republicans supposed, and all have taken a new grip to turn the tables in what has always been a Democratic stronghold. Messrs. A. L. Cubber and Sylvester Mooté were elected delegates to next Saturday's Republican county convention.—Phenix Herald.

Resolutions of Respect.

We the undersigned members of the San Xavier Division, No. 313, order of Railway conductors recognizing the sterling worth and manly merits of Vernon C Wilson who came to his death at the hands of the Collis train robbers do hereby express our sorrow at his untimely death and extend our sincere sympathy to the grief stricken family of our late friend and we adopt this means to express our sentiment in behalf of a brave man whose sudden death has called forth expressions of sorrow from all who knew him. signed

D. R Mahoney.
J. W. Taylor.
A. E. Carne.

In behalf of Division 313, R. C.

Vernon C. Wilson.

The dead detective lay in his coffin at the undertakers office. The comely face of the man in lifetime was sadly distorted and swollen in the grip of death, and he would have hardly been recognized even by his acquaintances, unless intimately known for a long time.

At 3 o'clock this evening a large deputation of sympathising friends and acquaintances met at Park Square to pay honor to the dead man prior to his being laid away to rest in the cemetery. Many of his former friends and acquaintances on the railroad were present and likewise many of the merchants and citizens of Tucson.

IRVING'S COLUMBUS

The Great Discoverer's First Voyage to America.

A Far More Wonderful Story Than The Most Brilliant Imagination Has Yet Conjured.

[This article was commenced in the issue of the CITIZEN bearing date August 10, '92 and will be continued from day to day till finished.]

CHAPTER VII.

DISCOVERY AND COASTING OF CUBA.

THE LANDING OF COLUMBUS.

For several days the departure of Columbus was delayed by contrary winds and calms, attended by heavy showers, which last had prevailed more or less since his arrival among the islands. It was the season of the autumnal rains, which in those torrid climates succeed the parching heats of summer—commencing about the decrease of the August moon and lasting until the month of November.

At length at midnight, Oct. 24, he set sail from the island of Isabella, but was nearly becalmed until midday; a gentle wind then sprang up, and, as he observes, began to blow most amorously. Every sail was spread, and he stood toward the west-southwest, the direction in which he was told the land of Cuba lay from Isabella. After three days' navigation, in the course of which he touched at a group of seven or eight small islands, which he called Islas de Arena—supposed to be the present Mucaras islands—and having crossed the Bahama bank and channel, he arrived on the morning of the 28th of October in sight of Cuba. The part which he first discovered is supposed to be the coast to the west of Nuevitas del Principe.

As he approached this noble island he was struck with its magnitude and the grandeur of its features; its high and airy mountains, which reminded him of those of Sicily; its fertile valleys and long sweeping plains, watered by noble rivers; its stately forests; its bold promontories and stretching headlands, which melted away into the remotest distance. He anchored in a beautiful river of transparent clearness, free from rocks and shoals, its banks overhung with trees. Here landing, and taking possession of the island, he gave it the name of Juana, in honor of Prince Juan, and to the river the name of San Salvador.

On the arrival of the ships two canoes put off from the shore, but fled on seeing the boat approach to sound the river for anchorage. The admiral visited two cabins, abandoned by their inhabitants. They contained but a few nets made of the fibers of the palm tree, hooks and harpoons of bone, and some other fishing implements, and one of the kind of dogs he had met with on the smaller islands, which never bark. He ordered that nothing should be taken away or demanded.

Returning to his boat he proceeded for some distance up the river, more and more enchanted with the beauty of the country. The banks were covered with high and widespreading trees; some bearing fruits, others flowers, while in some both fruit and flower were mingled, bespeaking a perpetual round of fertility; among them were many palms, but different from those of Spain and Africa. With the great leaves of these the natives thatched their cabins.

The continual eulogies made by Columbus on the beauty of the country were warranted by the kind of scenery he was beholding. There is a wonderful splendor, variety and luxuriance in the vegetation of those quick and ardent climates. The verdure of the groves, and the colors of the flowers and blossoms, derive a vividness from the transparent purity of the air and the deep serenity of the azure heavens. The forests, too, are full of life, swarming with birds of brilliant plumage. Painted varieties of parrots and woodpeckers create a glitter amid the verdure of the grove, and humming birds rove from flower to flower, resembling, as has well been said, animated particles of a rainbow. The scarlet flamingoes, too, seen sometimes through an opening of a forest in a distant savanna, have the appearance of soldiers drawn up in battalion, with an advanced scout on the alert to give notice of approaching danger. Nor is the least beautiful part of animated nature the various tribes of insects peopling every plant and displaying brilliant coats of mail, which sparkle like precious gems.

Such is the splendor of animal and vegetable creation in these tropical climates, where an ardent sun imparts its own luster to every object and quickens nature into exuberant fecundity. The birds in general are not remarkable for their notes, for it has been observed that in the feathered race sweetness of song rarely accompanies brilliancy of plumage. Columbus remarks, however, that there were various kinds which sang sweetly among the trees, and he frequently deceived himself in fancying that he heard the voice of the nightingale, a bird unknown in these countries. He was, in fact, in a mood to see everything through a favoring medium. His heart was full to overflowing, for he was enjoying the fulfillment of his hopes and the hard earned but glorious reward of his toils and perils. Everything around him was beheld with the enamored and exulting eye of a discoverer, where triumph mingles with admiration, and it is difficult to conceive the rapturous state of his feelings while thus exploring the charms of a virgin world, won by his enterprise and valor.

From his continual remarks on the beauty of scenery and from his evident delight in rural sounds and objects, he appears to have been extremely open to those happy influences exercised over some spirits by the graces and wonders of nature. He gives utterance to these feelings with characteristic enthusiasm, and at the same time with the artlessness and simplicity of diction of a child. When speaking of some lovely scene among the groves, or along the flowery shores of these favored islands, he says, "one could live there forever." Cuba broke upon him like an elysium. "It is the most beautiful island," he says, "that eyes ever beheld, full of excellent ports and profound rivers." The climate was more temperate here than in the other islands, the nights being neither hot nor cold, while the birds and crickets sang all night long. Indeed there is a beauty in a tropical night, in the depth of the dark blue sky, the lambent purity of the stars, and the resplendent clearness of the moon that spreads over the rich landscape and the balmy groves, a charm more captivating than the splendor of the day.

In the sweet smell of the woods and the odor of the flowers Columbus fancied he perceived the fragrance of oriental spices, and along the shores he found shells of the kind of oyster which produces pearl. From the grass growing to the very edge of the water he inferred the peacefulness of the ocean which bathes these islands, never lashing the shores with angry surges. Ever since his arrival among these Antilles he had experienced nothing but soft and gentle weather, and he concluded that a perpetual serenity reigned over these happy seas. He was little suspicious of the occasional bursts of fury to which they are liable. Charlevoix, speaking from actual observation, remarks: "The sea of those islands is commonly more tranquil than ours; but, like certain people who are excited with difficulty, and whose transports of passion are as violent as they are rare, so when the sea becomes irritated, it is terrible. It breaks all bounds, overflows the country, sweeps away all things that oppose it, and leaves frightful ravages behind to mark the extent of its inundations. It is after these tempests, known by the name of hurricanes, that the shores are covered with marine shells, which greatly surpass in luster and beauty those of the European seas." It is a singular fact, however, that the hurricanes, which almost annually devastate the Bahamas and other islands in the immediate vicinity of Cuba, have been seldom known to extend their influence to this favored land. It would seem as if the very elements were charmed into gentleness as they approached it.

In a kind of riot of the imagination, Columbus finds at every step something to corroborate the information he had received, or fancied he had received, from the natives. He had conclusive proofs, as he thought, that Cuba possessed mines of gold and groves of spices, and that its shores abounded with pearls. He no longer doubted that it was the island of Cipango, and weighing anchor coasted along westward, in which direction, according to the signs of his interpreters, the magnificent city of its king was situated. In the course of his voyage he landed occasionally, and visited several villages, particularly one on the banks of a large river, to which he gave the name of Rio de los Mares.

The houses were neatly built of branches of palm trees in the shape of pavilions, not laid out in regular streets but scattered here and there among the groves and under the shade of broad spreading trees, like tents in a camp—as is still the case in many of the Spanish settlements, and in the villages in the interior of Cuba. The inhabitants fled to the mountains or hid themselves in the woods.

Columbus carefully noted the architecture and furniture of their dwellings. The houses were better built than those he had hitherto seen, and were kept extremely clean. He found in them rude statues and wooden masks carved with considerable ingenuity. All these were indications of more art and civilization than he had observed in the smaller islands, and he supposed they would go on increasing as he approached terra firma. Finding in all the cabins implements for fishing, he concluded that these coasts were inhabited merely by fishermen, who carried their fish to the cities in the interior. He thought also he had found the skulls of cows, which proved that there were cattle in the island; though these are supposed to have been skulls of the manati or seacalf found on this coast.

After standing to the northwest for some distance, Columbus came in sight of a great headland, to which, from the groves with which it was covered, he gave the name of the Cape of Palms, and which forms the eastern entrance to what is now known as Laguna de Moron. Here three Indians, natives of the island of Guanahani, who were on board of the Pinta, informed the commander, Martin Alonzo Pinzon, that behind the cape there was a river, whence it was but four days' journey to Cubanacan, a place abounding in gold. By this they designated a province situated in the center of Cuba—nacan, in their language, signifying the midst. Pinzon, however, had studied intently the map of Toscanelli, and had imbibed from Columbus all his ideas respecting the coast of Asia. He concluded, therefore, that the Indians were talking of Cublai Khan, the Tartar sovereign, and of certain parts of his dominions described by Marco Polo. He understood from them that Cuba was not an island, but terra firma, extending a vast distance to the north, and that the king who reigned in this vicinity was at war with the great khan.

Gomez repairs watches, clocks and jewelry, Church plaza.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Funeral Correction.

The funeral of Benjamin F. Granger will take place from the Congregational church tomorrow, Saturday, Sept. 17, at 2 p. m. Rev. C. B. Carlisle, the pastor officiating.

U. S. District Court.

Yesterday Judge Sloan was principally engaged in examining and approving of the expense bills of the U. S. Marshal. The court has not yet set the calendar, but week after next is supposed to be a very busy week.

Mexican Independence Day.

The eve of Mexico's independence was duly observed by dancing and festivities and the exploding of bombs. Last night dances were in vogue until early this morning. The orchestra of Montijo & Laidlaw and the philharmonics made the night air resound with Spanish music This evening there will be a celebration at Park Square, commencing about 4 or 4:30, also grand ball at Amory hall Convent & Jackson street.

Around Crittenden.

Judge Vanderlip from Crittenden reports the mining outlook in the vicinity as good. There are three paying mines being opened and shipping ore in that neighborhood. That owing to the low price of silver and the land grant title Harshaw and Washington camp are not doing anything at present. The cattle just now are looking fairly well and up to this time the cattle raisers have lost very few not to exceed eight per cent. A prominent cattleman in that locality made the statement that if they did not have rain at an early day there would not be 500 head in Southern Pima left by the first day of June next.

Democratic Nominations Pinal County.

The following nominations were made by the Pinal county Democrats on September 14th 1892.

Treasurer Peter Brady; Sheriff Geo E. Truman; Recorder, A. G. Williams; Probate Judge John Miller, Dist. Attorney H. V. Jackson.

Supervisors: Lew Cronley and A. H. Alexander.

Legislature (house)

Doctor T. H. Sabin and W. T. Day

Council W. H. Chamberlain;

Correction.

Auditor Thos. Hughes has returned from Phenix and kindly handed the CITIZEN a copy of a telegram received in Phenix whilst he was there. He also brings with him a copy of the regular Republican mass meeting ticket as held in Phenix copies of which are herewith submitted. Mr. Hughes states that everything at the meeting was harmonious,

TELEGRAM.

PRESCOTT, Ariz., Sept. 14, 1892.

John Dunbar, Phenix Ariz.,—"We are working on the railroad as usual. Want 100 more men. Are laying one mile per day of iron."

B. LANGTRY & Co.

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