

The Coconino Weekly Sun.

YOU CAN'T
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THE VERDICT
Of reader and advertiser is that
THE COCONINO WEEKLY SUN is
the leading newspaper published
in Northern Arizona.

VOL. IX.

FLAGSTAFF, ARIZONA, THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1892.

NUMBER 26.

PROFESSIONAL.
W. L. VAN HORN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, law office in the building at the corner of the Court and Commercial streets, Flagstaff, Arizona.
STEWART & BOE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office two doors east of the Bank Hotel, Flagstaff, Arizona.
F. M. SANFORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Prescott, Arizona. Will practice in all the courts of the Territory.
P. G. CORNISH, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Flagstaff, Arizona. Will answer calls on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad.
D. R. JAMES M. MARSHALL, DENTIST.

DR. D. J. BRANNEN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Flagstaff, Arizona. Will respond promptly to calls from any point on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad. Office and drug store opposite the depot.
Office in the rear of Dr. Brannen's Drug Store, Flagstaff, Arizona. Teeth extracted without pain.

SECRET SOCIETIES.
I. O. O. F.—FLAGSTAFF LODGE, NO. 11, meets every Saturday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
W. S. DEAN, N. G.,
J. L. TREAT, Secretary.
FLAGSTAFF LODGE, NO. 7, F. & A. M., Regular meetings on fourth Monday nights every calendar month. Called meetings every other Monday night for work by order of the Grand Lodge.
H. H. HARRIS, Master,
MAX SALEM, Secretary.

COURT COCONINO, NO. 86, INDEPENDENT ORDER FOREMANS, holds regular meetings in Odd Fellows' Hall, Flagstaff, every Thursday evening. Visiting brothers and all members in good standing are cordially invited to attend.
J. W. FRANCIS, C. R.,
C. P. HOFFER, R. S.

I. O. O. F. FLAGSTAFF LODGE, NO. 11, Masonic Hall. All Good Templars in good standing cordially welcome.
LOUIS F. GORFORTH, C. T.,
HENRY F. AMHURST, R. S.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.
FIRST M. E. CHURCH, CORNER OF Church and Laroux streets. N. F. Norton, Pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. J. H. Hoskins, Jr., Superintendent. Class meetings at 12:15 p. m. Evening League 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. Every body welcome.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SAN FRANCISCO AVENUE. Rev. Robt. Colman, S. D., pastor.—Sabbath school, 10 a. m.; morning service, 11 a. m.; noon people's meeting, 6:45 p. m.; evening service, 7:30 p. m.; weekly prayer meeting and Bible study, Thursdays, at 7:30 p. m. Catalogue and every one invited. Cordial welcome for all.

MISCELLANEOUS.
J. GUTHRIE SAVAGE, UNITED STATES Commissioner of the District Court in the Fourth Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona. District Court Commissioner in and for the County of Coconino. In said Territory and U. S. Marshal. Notary. Admitted to practice before the various bureaus of the department. Office two doors north of the Bank Hotel.

FLAGSTAFF LIBRARY AND READING Rooms Association—Reading room open daily from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., Sundays, 2 to 10 p. m. Cordial welcome to all visitors.
A. P. GIBSON, Librarian.
FOR SALE—250 SPANISH—MERINO hucks, by McMillan & Goodwin, Flagstaff, Arizona.

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA—SESSION begins September 20. Tuition free. Agricultural college school of mines and preparatory course. For catalogue address Secretary of University Faculty, Tucson, A. T.

Lingo & Whitlock,
Blacksmithing
AND
Horseshoeing.
Having leased the Wilcox shop, on Humphrey street, between Railroad avenue and Church street, we invite those in need of work in our line to give us a trial.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

Atlantic & Pacific R. R.
(WESTERN DIVISION)
TIME TABLE NUMBER 32,
IN EFFECT
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18, 1891.
TIME SCHEDULE.

WEST.	STATIONS.	EAST.
No. 1 No. 1		No. 2 No. 2
7:50 p.	LV CHICAGO Ar	8:30 a.
10:30 p.	LV SAN FRANCISCO Ar	1:00 p.
4:30 p.	LV LA JUNTA Ar	9:00 a.
7:00 p.	LV Albuquerque Ar	12:30 a.
10:30 p.	LV Coalinga Ar	3:30 p.
11:30 p.	LV Windsor Ar	6:30 p.
4:30 p.	LV Gallup Ar	9:30 a.
7:00 p.	LV Navajo Springs Ar	12:30 p.
10:30 p.	LV Holbrook Ar	3:30 p.
11:30 p.	LV Winslow Ar	6:30 p.
4:30 p.	LV Flagstaff Ar	9:30 a.
7:00 p.	LV Williams Ar	12:30 p.
10:30 p.	LV Prescott Junction Ar	3:30 p.
11:30 p.	LV Peach Springs Ar	6:30 p.
4:30 p.	LV Kingman Ar	9:30 a.
7:00 p.	LV The Needles Ar	12:30 p.
10:30 p.	LV Panguitch Ar	3:30 p.
11:30 p.	LV Hatch Ar	6:30 p.
4:30 p.	LV Tropic Ar	9:30 a.
7:00 p.	LV Cannonville Ar	12:30 p.
10:30 p.	LV Henrieville Ar	3:30 p.
11:30 p.	LV Monticello Ar	6:30 p.
4:30 p.	LV Fort Salonga Ar	9:30 a.
7:00 p.	LV San Diego Ar	12:30 p.
10:30 p.	LV San Francisco Ar	3:30 p.

CONNECTIONS.
Albuquerque—A. T. S. F. R. for all points west and south.
Prescott—Northern, Prescott and Arizona Railways for Fort Huachuca and Prescott.
Bastion—California Southern Railway for Los Angeles, San Diego and other Southern California points.
Mexico—Southern Pacific for San Francisco, Sacramento and Northern California points.
PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS.
No change made by Shorter Car. Pullman cars between San Francisco and Kansas City, or San Diego and Los Angeles and Chicago.
The Grand Canyon of the Colorado, hitherto inaccessible to tourists can be reached by taking the line via Peach Springs and a steep climb from thence of but twenty-three miles. This Canyon is the grandest and most wonderful of nature's works.
Stop at Flagstaff and hunt deer, bear and wild turkey in the magnificent pine forest of the San Francisco mountains, or visit the ancient ruins of the Cave and Cliff Dwellers.
T. B. CARL, General Superintendent, Albuquerque, N. M.
HENRY V. SLYCK, General Agent, Albuquerque, N. M.
W. A. BEATTY, General Passenger Agent, Albuquerque, N. M.

ARIZONA CENTRAL BANK
FLAGSTAFF, ARIZONA.
The Oldest Bank in Northern Arizona.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections a Specialty.
References—W. R. Strong, President A. T. & S. F. Railroad Company; Ellis Wainwright, Managing Director Arizona Cattle Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Bank of California, San Francisco, Cal.
Your Banking Business Solicited.
J. H. HOSKINS, Jr., Cashier.

J. DERR,
TAILOR,
FLAGSTAFF, ARIZ.
All the Fashionable and Latest Styles
—IN—
CLOTHING
MADE TO ORDER.
A GOOD FIT GUARANTEED.
FINE ASSORTMENT OF
WEEDS AND CORKS REWS.
A SELECT LINE OF
Imported Goods
ALWAYS ON HAND
GEORGE BAGNALL,
(CHEAP)
BOOT and SHOE MAKER.

Coconino Bakery
Everything usually kept in a first-class bakery, can be had.
BREAD, PIES, CAKES, AND BUNS.
Orders left at the Hawks Houters will be promptly filled.
J. F. HAWKS, PROP.
J. H. HOSKINS, Jr.,
Representing the Largest Line of
Reliable Fire Insurance Co's.
IN NORTHERN ARIZONA.
PROPERTY INSURED AT LOWEST RATES.
DEAFNESS,
ITS CAUSES AND CURE
Scientifically treated by a student of world-wide reputation. Deafness eradicated and entirely cured, of from 20 to 30 years' standing, after all other treatments have failed. How the difficulty is reached and the cause removed, fully explained in circulars, with affidavits and testimonials of cures from prominent people, mailed free.
DR. A. FONTAINE, Wash. Tacoma.

Improve Your Stock
BY PURCHASING
BERKSHIRES
OF THE
Finest Quality and Breeding.
ADDRESS:
H. FULTON,
Flagstaff, Arizona.

FLAGSTAFF AND VICINITY.
The "Graphic's" Description of Our Surroundings.
An Immense Wealth of Timber and Agricultural Lands—Growing and Prosperous Section.

Arizona is the best abused because the least known of all our territories. A hurried, unintelligent railroad journey these vast areas, confirms rather than alters previous prejudices and stereotyped misconception. None so blind as those who have eyes, but neither sight nor understanding. A New York or Illinois yard-stick is brought along by the temporary sojourner in a palace car; everything he sees or imagines he sees from the windows of the same is subject to that particular yard-stick. If the country refuses to submit to that especially impotent measurement, and insist on its own terms, then there is nothing there. That is the origin of "Tenderfoot." A man must be willing to both walk and ride here a hundred odd miles or so on either side of the track, or listen carefully to those who have done so. After a while the reasons for abandoning the "kodak" impressions of the present and stupidly blundering notions of the past will become quite apparent.

By way of a base for your reconstructed Arizona as it will rise over your Arizona of misty ignorance, please put it down as it were that this political subdivision of our mutual uncle's estate comprises a Pennsylvania and a New York, and about three or more of the good old New England states thrown into the bargain. It takes time to get around and become acquainted, so we will confine ourselves to Flagstaff and vicinity for the time being.

"Flagstaff," so the local tradition has it, became the camping-ground quite a number of years ago of a United States cavalry corps. The Fourth of July was at hand, and the commanding officers naturally desired to do proper homage to the day by hoisting the national colors. Nothing was as suitable as one of these straight-lined, towering pines, in which the locality abounds. The steadiest "climber" with an ax and saw was brought into requisition. The sturdiest pine monarch was stripped, and up went the Star Spangled Banner, probably the loftiest ensign afloat that day in the whole dominion of Uncle Sam, for it swung to the breeze at some seven thousand five hundred feet elevation. Ever since the place has been "Flagstaff." The peculiar flagstaff settlers, unfortunately, succumbed to the stress of old age or weather, but having made such a good beginning in patriotism, while this special corner was about "out of the world," it is not unlikely that the active citizens of this beautiful plateau will send a courier clear to the summit of their mighty range seven thousand feet above them, and fourteen thousand feet above sea level, and plant the Stars and Stripes there on the first Fourth of July that succeeds the prospective statehood, to which every citizen here looks eagerly forward.

Among the earliest disillusioners is the elaborate geographical fiction about a "timberless and waterless waste" known as the "Arid Zone" reputed to be the origin of Arizona. We wake up in the morning at the merry whistle of a locomotive, hauling twenty odd cars of splendid saw logs. "Where did you get hold of these fine logs out here?" inquires the Eastern scribe of the conductor in charge. "An hour and a half's ride to the south of us." "Any more of it?" "Yes, I guess so!" is the laconic answer. "How much?" "Oh, a couple of million acres or so!" Nothing small about this country. We find on inquiry that our train manager is practically correct; that the road over which he is hauling these choice logs is the Central Arizona. The aim of this company is to connect the southern half of the Territory with the northern. Its first seventy miles due south will be occupied fully in the lumbering business, and say nothing of any through traffic which will eventually develop. Following the log train a short distance out of the Flagstaff station we find ourselves in the midst of a scene that would do credit to a Wisconsin or Michigan "lumber camp"—a large, finely equipped steam sawmill with logs and lumber piles everywhere. The commercially strategic position of this magnificent body of timber may be better understood when it is stated that it occupies a station midway between San Francisco in the north and El Paso in the south. It supplies lumber yards in Los Angeles, and furnished millions of ties to the Mexican Central system when that road was under construction to the City of Mexico. The consumption of lumber

within the Territorial limits referred to is estimated at eighty million feet. Of this amount the Arizona Lumber company anticipates being able to supply about one half, or forty million feet. The concern employs as many as 600 men, and rarely less than 300. The enterprise naturally ranks with the most conspicuous and substantial business projects of the entire region south of the State of Colorado.

Not satisfied with supplying the Flagstaff country with the largest, most accessible and commercially most advantageously located timber region in the whole Southwest, Mother Nature also endowed the plateau with a building stone, so choice in texture and harmonious in color as to practically leave her without a rival between Kansas City and San Francisco. What it means can more readily be understood by the simple statement that Denver is finishing off her new palatial hotel with this stone, while Los Angeles has recently completed a costly court house of the same material. The stone known as Flagstaff red sandstone is so soft while in the quarry as to admit of being sawed, while on exposure to the air it immediately hardens, and becomes one of the most extraordinarily handsome and valuable building materials in existence. Colorado, New Mexico and California are certainly abundantly supplied with building stone, but when they want something handsome as well as substantial they dip their colors and send to Flagstaff.

Flagstaff will be a city of fine proportions, the most important commercial center between Albuquerque and Los Angeles. The causes that lead to this are many and perfectly transparent. To begin with, her climate and soil invite the cattle grower and the sheep herder as few other localities between El Paso, Texas, and the Shasta region in Northern California. Without irrigation she can produce, and does now produce, the choicest potatoes, the finest oats and barley, and in all probability as well will raise as fine wheat as the Longmont Valley and Greeley in Colorado. All these crops can be disposed of in valuable local markets; consequently the grower obtains rates far in advance of any market where the producer competes with the world at large. The town is the rallying point for the stockman, prospector, miners, etc., for a hundred miles in all directions.

Flagstaff is the natural center point of a vast region not only rich in timber and the choicest of grazing lands, but also as inviting to the real hard working home-seeker as any now in Uncle Sam's possession. A hundred thousand settlers could be accommodated within not a bit fifty miles of Flagstaff and not be a bit crowded, but even that assertion does not tell all there is to be said about this country. It would require volumes to do it justice.

The industrial and agricultural value of this country is, of course, what the intending settler or investor first desires to know about, and it is those classes the Graphic primarily desires to serve. These interests are ample to create here a permanent and growing community on the most substantial basis. But the writer who shall leave Flagstaff with these impressions as his sole opinion would do this region grave injustice, and be indictable for something more than mere shortsightedness. The future will know Flagstaff chiefly as the world-famous gateway to the greatest natural marvels that may be found in any portion of the globe. Reference is made to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado river. Some of our most conspicuous writers, such as Charles Nordhoff and Charles Dudley Warner, and a few great scientists, headed by Major J. W. Powell, have looked down into that wonderful abyss, hundreds of miles long and a mile deep. It has been written about, but no one has yet attempted to describe it. It is to grand scenery in general all and more than Niagara is to water falls and the Alps and the Himalayas to mountains. The power of human language, the insight of the scientist, and the inspiration of the artist, all fail in any attempt to deal with this one unique consummate masterpiece of the Almighty. But one condition has been lacking to draw here annually tens of thousands of visitors, and that is a short line of railway, some seventy miles long. All the requisite conditions for such a project now appear to combine to favor the early completion of an enterprise to long deferred. If the capitalists who build roads could be gotten together and take a trip up here by themselves, say half a dozen of them, they would certainly marvel why such an opportunity has been permitted to go begging for all these years. The money needed would be subscribed as soon as the requisite documents were presented, and the road immediately constructed. Now, of all times, ap-

RIORDAN MERCANTILE COMPANY.
C. B. TAPPAN,
Assistant Manager.
BUY A NEW SUIT
this spring, come and see us, for we have the Goods, and our PRICES ARE RIGHT.
If you want a good WORK SUIT CHEAP come and see the Stock we have. Our prices are from
\$3.50 to \$8.00.

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pears to be the proper one, in view of the approaching World's Fair in Chicago. There is a continuous profitable business and a few immediate fortunes to be had by those who first cover the field—the only one on the visible globe. This one great factor will do as much for Flagstaff as the Rigi ever did for Lucerne. The road will follow a charming pine forest plateau, or an easily penetrable mountain park, as the region would be called in Colorado, located on the eastern base of the San Francisco range, due north.

These mountain valleys, at the base of the mighty range, are duplicated at various elevations in the heart of the mountains themselves. The slopes present a somewhat forbidding appearance from Flagstaff by their seemingly bare, precipitous, lava-covered sides. But no surface could prove to be more deceptive. They abound in choice springs with abundant pasturage, and in addition furnish the residents with one of the most imposing and ceaselessly changing mountain panoramas on the continent.

The ranges in question furnish all the attractions required for a truly great summer resort, and they will become the center of one of the most famous in the entire West, just as soon as their attractions are known. They will be to the great Southwest all and more than what the Adirondacks are to the East. The dwellers of the western half of Texas, the lower Rio Grande valley, the whole of semi-tropical southern Arizona and southern California as well will come here for three or four months every year to seek a tonic in fragrant spruce and pine forest, and to gather in the glory of snow-crowned mountains, nowhere else to be had in such profusion in all the Southwestern empire. It is true that these parts of the United States are not as yet densely settled, but they are very certain to become so. In the meanwhile the populations are steadily growing, and the fame of the great range will constantly spread. The same throngs that now seek the Pike's Peak regions will be here, just as soon as they know about it, and are assured that they can be taken care of.

Among the many and singularly interesting objects worthy of visiting in the locality are the famous cliff dwellings. They are only eight miles distant, over a road which will please one with the most delightful glimpses (new at every turn) of the eastern slopes of the San Francisco mountains. The road lies through a most picturesque park, and leads directly up to the brink of a minor but very impressive installment of the Grand Canyons, seventy miles to the northward. There is no water just now in the narrow bottom that twists in and out like a huge snake one thousand feet below us and fifteen miles in length. But as one stands on the brink of the mighty chasm, one obtains a never forgotten object lesson of the power of water. While volcanic forces undoubtedly first created the strange opening a thousand feet wide at the top in the very heart of the substrata, it is the water acting on corrosive rock that has left behind it the carved surfaces, the rounded promontories, the terraces and shelf-like extensions, which enabled the cliff dwellers to excavate their homes here, the floor of one forming the roof of the dweller just below.

Who and what these remarkable dwellers were we must leave for the scientists to decide. That they were here in great numbers is perfectly evident. Pottery and other remnants clearly indicate the fact—to say nothing of the distinct finger-press left in several places in the rude plastering with which the walls are yet covered. These walls form the outer enclosure of what would otherwise have simply been a cave. They clearly disclose some rudimentary but well learned lessons of architectural proportions. Whether or not, like the pyramids, "forty centuries" looks down on the beholder of these very ancient dwellings, no one can tell; but this is certain, every traveler will be greatly repaid for the little effort required to descend into the canyon and out on the shelves of rock on which these ancient habitations are located.

shipment of Relics.
On Monday White & Stouffer shipped to the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C., the lot of prehistoric implements that were unearthed at the Casa Grande ruins in the recent work of repairing.

The relics include the following articles: Seven stone axes, one serpent, one carved mountain sheep, three pieces of cloth, four large unknown devices of stone, lot of shells, two metals, three painted ollas, lot of metal stone, shell loops, carved shell devices, decorated and painted shells.—Florence Tribune.

LAND CASE DECISION
Which May Effect a Number of Locations in Northern Arizona.
In June, 1890, five contest cases were decided in the Prescott land office in which the government was plaintiff and Henry Huning of Apache county, as transferee of five pre-emption cash entries, was defendant. Claimants to the land embraced in the several entries submitted their final proof at the Prescott land office and it was accepted by the local officers and final certificates issued to claimants. The proofs were submitted and certificates issued in 1885. A few years afterwards the government, through its special agent, instituted proceedings to set aside the entries on the grounds of fraud, the cases being heard and decided in the local land office, as stated, in June, 1890. The position taken by Mr. Huning was that after final certificate was issued no action could be taken successfully looking to the cancellation of the entries. The decision in the land office at Prescott was adverse to Mr. Huning, when he appealed the cases to the commissioner of the general land office. They were exhaustively reviewed by that officer and a decision rendered affirming that of the officers of the Prescott land office. Defendant's attorneys, however, were still not satisfied with the adverse of the law proposition laid down by them, and took an appeal to the Honorable Secretary of the Interior. The cases have just been reached by that officer, and a press telegram from Washington, dated Feb. 27th, gives the result of the review by him of the cases, in which he affirms the former decisions in the cases: The telegram says: Assistant Secretary Chandler to-day made an important ruling to the effect that after the final certificate has been issued it is not too late to set aside a land entry for fraud. It is clearly the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to do so. He says: The case was that of the United States against Henry Huning, transferee, and involved a pre-emption claim in the Prescott land district, Arizona. Charles Strader, an ignorant man, made a filing and transferred it to Henry Huning. It was proved that the case was replete with fraud from its inception, Strader having been used merely to enlarge Huning's range and cattle interests. Huning is mixed up in several similar cases. The entry was ordered cancelled.—Journal-Miner.

A Big Irrigation Company.
During the early part of the week a rumor was whispered about town to the effect that some change had taken place in the canal company, with the addition of more capital, and that improvement would be made to secure a larger supply of water.
Vague as the rumor was it had a stimulating effect. Land owners began to overhaul, as it were, their ranch properties, quite a number absented themselves from town Monday afternoon examining their land, and there was a search for any stray "forties" that might have been overlooked.
The facts in this case have even exceeded the report.
Messrs. Pogue, Zeller, Nichols, Cummings, O'Leary and Judge Barnes visited the reservoir site at the Butte Friday last. The gentlemen are enthusiastic over the project of constructing an immense storage dam there.
A company has been formed and incorporated, having a capital stock of \$5,000,000. The articles were filed in the Recorder's office at Florence on the 20th day of this month. This association is entitled the Arizona Land and Irrigation company. The incorporators are H. Cummings of New York, Judge Barnes of Tucson, and A. L. Pogue of Indiana.
The capital behind this company is sufficient to guarantee all the needed improvements that must be constructed in order to bring this valley into due prominence as an agricultural center. This is to be an elaboration of the Florence Canal company's work. In place of the present canal a much larger one will be made.
The great dam will be an undertaking easily within the means of the new company.
Besides this it is the intention of the new association to purchase and locate land for use and improvement.—Tribune.

The Universal Conundrum.
All knowledge is at his command;
To his vision there's nothing that's dim;
There's little he can't understand;
But his wife is a puzzle to him.
A Hint for the Flatterer.
"She rejected him, then?"
"Yes."
"He used to praise her beauty in glowing terms. I should think that would have made her fall in love with him."
"It made her fall in love with herself, and she hadn't room for a thought about anybody else."

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"It made her fall in love with herself, and she hadn't room for a thought about anybody else."

FLAGSTAFF AND VICINITY.
The "Graphic's" Description of Our Surroundings.
An Immense Wealth of Timber and Agricultural Lands—Growing and Prosperous Section.

Arizona is the best abused because the least known of all our territories. A hurried, unintelligent railroad journey these vast areas, confirms rather than alters previous prejudices and stereotyped misconception. None so blind as those who have eyes, but neither sight nor understanding. A New York or Illinois yard-stick is brought along by the temporary sojourner in a palace car; everything he sees or imagines he sees from the windows of the same is subject to that particular yard-stick. If the country refuses to submit to that especially impotent measurement, and insist on its own terms, then there is nothing there. That is the origin of "Tenderfoot." A man must be willing to both walk and ride here a hundred odd miles or so on either side of the track, or listen carefully to those who have done so. After a while the reasons for abandoning the "kodak" impressions of the present and stupidly blundering notions of the past will become quite apparent.

By way of a base for your reconstructed Arizona as it will rise over your Arizona of misty ignorance, please put it down as it were that this political subdivision of our mutual uncle's estate comprises a Pennsylvania and a New York, and about three or more of the good old New England states thrown into the bargain. It takes time to get around and become acquainted, so we will confine ourselves to Flagstaff and vicinity for the time being.

"Flagstaff," so the local tradition has it, became the camping-ground quite a number of years ago of a United States cavalry corps. The Fourth of July was at hand, and the commanding officers naturally desired to do proper homage to the day by hoisting the national colors. Nothing was as suitable as one of these straight-lined, towering pines, in which the locality abounds. The steadiest "climber" with an ax and saw was brought into requisition. The sturdiest pine monarch was stripped, and up went the Star Spangled Banner, probably the loftiest ensign afloat that day in the whole dominion of Uncle Sam, for it swung to the breeze at some seven thousand five hundred feet elevation. Ever since the place has been "Flagstaff." The peculiar flagstaff settlers, unfortunately, succumbed to the stress of old age or weather, but having made such a good beginning in patriotism, while this special corner was about "out of the world," it is not unlikely that the active citizens of this beautiful plateau will send a courier clear to the summit of their mighty range seven thousand feet above them, and fourteen thousand feet above sea level, and plant the Stars and Stripes there on the first Fourth of July that succeeds the prospective statehood, to which every citizen here looks eagerly forward.

Among the earliest disillusioners is the elaborate geographical fiction about a "timberless and waterless waste" known as the "Arid Zone" reputed to be the origin of Arizona. We wake up in the morning at the merry whistle of a locomotive, hauling twenty odd cars of splendid saw logs. "Where did you get hold of these fine logs out here?" inquires the Eastern scribe of the conductor in charge. "An hour and a half's ride to the south of us." "Any more of it?" "Yes, I guess so!" is the laconic answer. "How much?" "Oh, a couple of million acres or so!" Nothing small about this country. We find on inquiry that our train manager is practically correct; that the road over which he is hauling these choice logs is the Central Arizona. The aim of this company is to connect the southern half of the Territory with the northern. Its first seventy miles due south will be occupied fully in the lumbering business, and say nothing of any through traffic which will eventually develop. Following the log train a short distance out of the Flagstaff station we find ourselves in the midst of a scene that would do credit to a Wisconsin or Michigan "lumber camp"—a large, finely equipped steam sawmill with logs and lumber piles everywhere. The commercially strategic position of this magnificent body of timber may be better understood when it is stated that it occupies a station midway between San Francisco in the north and El Paso in the south. It supplies lumber yards in Los Angeles, and furnished millions of ties to the Mexican Central system when that road was under construction to the City of Mexico. The consumption of lumber

within the Territorial limits referred to is estimated at eighty million feet. Of this amount the Arizona Lumber company anticipates being able to supply about one half, or forty million feet. The concern employs as many as 600 men, and rarely less than 300. The enterprise naturally ranks with the most conspicuous and substantial business projects of the entire region south of the State of Colorado.

Not satisfied with supplying the Flagstaff country with the largest, most accessible and commercially most advantageously located timber region in the whole Southwest, Mother Nature also endowed the plateau with a building stone, so choice in texture and harmonious in color as to practically leave her without a rival between Kansas City and San Francisco. What it means can more readily be understood by the simple statement that Denver is finishing off her new palatial hotel with this stone, while Los Angeles has recently completed a costly court house of the same material. The stone known as Flagstaff red sandstone is so soft while in the quarry as to admit of being sawed, while on exposure to the air it immediately hardens, and becomes one of the most extraordinarily handsome and valuable building materials in existence. Colorado, New Mexico and California are certainly abundantly supplied with building stone, but when they want something handsome as well as substantial they dip their colors and send to Flagstaff.

Flagstaff will be a city of fine proportions, the most important commercial center between Albuquerque and Los Angeles. The causes that lead to this are many and perfectly transparent. To begin with, her climate and soil invite the cattle grower and the sheep herder as few other localities between El Paso, Texas, and the Shasta region in Northern California. Without irrigation she can produce, and does now produce, the choicest potatoes, the finest oats and barley, and in all probability as well will raise as fine wheat as the Longmont Valley and Greeley in Colorado. All these crops can be disposed of in valuable local markets; consequently the grower obtains rates far in advance of any market where the producer competes with the world at large. The town is the rallying point for the stockman, prospector, miners, etc., for a hundred miles in all directions.

Flagstaff is the natural center point of a vast region not only rich in timber and the choicest of grazing lands, but also as inviting to the real hard working home-seeker as any now in Uncle Sam's possession. A hundred thousand settlers could be accommodated within not a bit fifty miles of Flagstaff and not be a bit crowded, but even that assertion does not tell all there is to be said about this country. It would require volumes to do it justice.

The industrial and agricultural value of this country is, of course, what the intending settler or investor first desires to know about, and it is those classes the Graphic primarily desires to serve. These interests are ample to create here a permanent and growing community on the most substantial basis. But the writer who shall leave Flagstaff with these impressions as his sole opinion would do this region grave injustice, and be indictable for something more than mere shortsightedness. The future will know Flagstaff chiefly as the world-famous gateway to the greatest natural marvels that may be found in any portion of the globe. Reference is made