

The Coconino Sun

VOL. XIX.

FLAGSTAFF, JUNE 7, 1902.

No. 23

FOREST RESERVE SETTLERS.

An Act of Congress Which will be of Benefit to Many Settlers in the San Francisco Reserve.

Binger Hermann, commissioner of the general land office at Washington, under date of May 12, has issued the following circular to registers and receivers of the land offices:

Registers and Receivers, United States Land Offices. Gentlemen:—Attention is called to the following act of congress, approved April 15, 1902, entitled "An act for the relief of bona fide settlers in forest reserves."

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That where a claimant under the settlement laws of the United States within the limits of forest reserve created under the provisions of section twenty-four of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, entitled "An act to repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes," has failed, by reason of ignorance of the proclamation of the President, or of the filing of the township plat of survey, or from unavoidable accident or conditions, or from misunderstanding of the law, to place his claim of record within the statutory period, such claimant may be permitted within a period of two years from and after the passage of this act to file his claim in the proper United States land office and receive patent therefor upon showing due compliance with the law under which the claim is asserted, notwithstanding the reservation, provided that he made bona fide settlement upon the land claimed prior to the date of the proclamation establishing the forest reserve and maintained continuous residence thereon for the requisite period. The benefits of this act shall extend to bona fide claims already received by the local land offices after the statutory period, and for which patents have not issued, provided the settlers have complied with the provisions of the law except as to the time of filing their claims.

Settlers, in order to obtain the benefit of this act, must have made bona fide settlement upon the land claimed prior to the date of the proclamation establishing the forest reserve and maintained continuous residence thereon for the period required by the law under which the claim is asserted.

Applications for entry under the terms of this act must be filed in the local land office within two years from April 15, 1902.

With the application to make entry the applicant must file an affidavit showing the date of his settlement, and that his residence on the land applied for has been continuous since that date, and that his failure to place his claim of record within the statutory period was due to some one of the reasons set forth in this act.

Bona fide claims which have heretofore been erroneously allowed by the local land officers for lands within forest reserves after the expiration of the statutory period within which to place such claims of record are confirmed by this act, provided the settlers have complied with the provisions of the laws under which the claims were initiated, and that their failure to place their claims of record in proper time is sat-

isfactorily explained as due to causes bringing them within the conditions prescribed in this act. This act applies only to claims where settlement was made prior to the creation of the forest reserve.

BINGER HERMANN,
Commissioner.

DESTRUCTION OF POMPEII.

A Paraphrase.

BY GRACE E. GRIM, '02, N. A. N. S.

About 1800 years ago, in Southern Italy, at the mouth of the Sarnus river, a beautiful city called Pompeii lay, calm and at peace with the world. It was noon on a hot summer day, and so still that not even the quiver of a leaf was perceptible among the drooping foliage of the trees. The people were all trying to pass the time indoors as best they might until the cool evening hours should permit them again to saunter forth.

Pompeii was at this time a favorite health resort, and there were many visitors among the residents of the city. Some were out rowing on the bay, others were strolling through the shady streets, and still others were riding along the beautiful roads, but all observed with ever-increasing delight the grand old mountain rising majestically above the city. Its smiling slopes were covered with green vineyards and summer villas of the wealthy Roman nobles.

The scene was so peaceful that the people forgot that the great black crater at the top was ever otherwise than silent, and enjoying themselves—like caged birds just set free—when a low rumble, growing ever louder and louder, fell on their ears. Blanched faces turned to each other, mute, wondering, while the sound echoed and re-echoed and died away in silence. It was not repeated, so the pleasure-loving people continued their out-door sport.

The next day was the beginning of the gladiatorial combats at the amphitheater. All the people were seated and the combats had begun. Far up in that great concourse of onlookers was an aged man, with stern, set features, a high forehead and piercing black eyes—a wealthy Egyptian, whose costly garments were very striking. A duel just then in progress was the cause of much excitement, but was soon over, and the wounded gladiator was carried away from the arena. During the interval between the combats the Egyptian peered through the aperture in one side of the awning above the amphitheater. For an instant his astonished gaze was fixed on a terrible scene. Issuing from the crater of Mount Vesuvius, and rising distinct and livid against the horizon, was a black, umbrella-shaped cloud, ever increasing in size, and threatening to envelop the dome of heaven. The alarm was immediately given, and as soon as presence of mind could be regained the people were crowding over each other in a panic of fear and haste to be away. On the streets of Pompeii dismay and confusion prevailed. Forward through the gathering darkness and the showers of hot cinders and ashes the people dragged their weary frames with all the dispatch possible, while one selfish motive, "Save thyself," reigned supreme in every heart. Some were hur-

rying here and there, losing their way, finding it again, and speeding on to the sea. A little blind girl, though the cinders were burning her bare feet, was helping others to reach the shore, for the darkness was as light to her. A pair of lovers, each striving to protect and save the other, looked into each other's faces, there reading a terror they could not speak. Just inside the city gate stood the sturdy Roman sentinel, faithful even unto death. All entreaties were in vain; he would not leave his post. As the Egyptian passed through the gates so well guarded the earth shook as if convulsed with agony, and a bronze statue fell upon and crushed him. But his fate was not more terrible than that of others, who were compelled to fall forward on their faces while great waves of molten lava swept down upon the doomed city, and buried the wealth and fame, the beauty and culture of Pompeii.

Many of the people escaped and were carried by ships to Rome and Greece. But more by far were smothered to death and were buried by the lava. The eruption continued for two or three days, and when finally its fury was abated Pompeii was a buried city, and Vesuvius had, as it were, reaped his revenge.

Flag Day.

The commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. has issued the following order to all posts of the G. A. R.:

"Pursuant to a commendable custom established in many states of the Union and at the request of Comrade Allen C. Backwell, chief aide in charge of military instruction and patriotic education in schools, it is recommended that all members of the Grand Army of the Republic observe Saturday, June 14, 1902—the anniversary of the flag—by decorating their homes and places of business with the Stars and Stripes, the emblem of our country, and encourage their neighbors to do the same."

Democratic Representation.

The representation of the several counties in the territorial Democratic convention, as fixed by the recent meeting of the territorial committee, will be as follows: Apache, 4; Cochise, 16; Coconino, 9; Gila, 13; Graham, 18; Maricopa, 34; Mohave, 8; Navajo, 6; Pima, 18; Pinal, 8; Santa Cruz, 6; Yavapai, 24; Yuma, 9. The total number of delegates to the convention will be 173. It will require 87 votes in the convention to control its action.

Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Transfer.

On Wednesday the senate committee on Pacific railroads reported favorably the house bill permitting the Santa Fe Railroad Company, a land-grant road, to make a formal transfer of its line to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company. The Santa Fe line is a part of the transcontinental system of the Atchison line, and its stock is owned by that company. The change of name is asked in the interest of economy in bookkeeping.

Dr. A. Tyroler, a well known and popular young physician and surgeon of Williams, Ariz., and Miss Freda Barth, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. Barth of Albuquerque, were united in the holy bonds of wedlock Monday evening in Albuquerque. The nuptial knot was tied by Rabbi Bonheim, who arrived with his wife from Las Vegas Sunday night. After the marriage ceremony, a reception was tendered the happy couple at the home of the bride's parents and then Mr. and Mrs. Tyroler took the passenger train for Southern California and other Pacific coast cities.

THE SANTA FE PACIFIC.

The Bill Authorizing the Sale of the Road Passes the House and Will Pass the Senate.

Following is a copy of the bill passed May 21st by the house of representatives and now pending in the senate, authorizing the Santa Fe Pacific railroad company to sell its property and franchises.

An act authorizing the Santa Fe Pacific railroad company to sell or lease its railroad property and franchises, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the Santa Fe Pacific railroad company, a corporation incorporated under the act of congress approved March 3, 1897, entitled "an act to define the rights of purchasers under mortgages authorized by an act of congress approved April 20, 1871, concerning the Atlantic and Pacific railroad company," be and it hereby is authorized and empowered to sell or lease its railroad and other property, including all rights, powers, privileges, grants and franchises, to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway company, corporation of the state of Kansas, its successors and assigns; but such purchaser or lessee shall take, hold, and use the railroad and property sold or leased subject to all duties, obligations, conditions, and restrictions relating thereto which at the time of such sale or lease shall be binding upon said Santa Fe Pacific railroad company as fully as though such sale or lease had not been made; and thereupon such purchaser or lessee shall have and enjoy all rights, powers, privileges, grants, and franchises relating to said railroad and property, or any part thereof, that were conferred by congress upon said Santa Fe Pacific railroad company: Provided, however, that said railroad shall remain a post route and military road, subject to the use of the United States for postal, military, naval and other government service, and also subject to such regulations as congress may impose restricting the charges for such government transportation, and subject also to all other rights of the United States.

Sec. 2. That from and after the passage of this act the said Santa Fe Pacific railroad company, its successors or assigns, shall pay an annual tax at the rate of \$175 per mile to the territories of New Mexico and Arizona for each mile of track in said territories, the same to be apportioned among the counties of said territories in which said railroad is located according to the mileage in each county, respectively, and said taxes shall be in lieu of all other taxes on said property hereby authorized to be leased or sold, except the land grant lands and the shops as hereinafter otherwise provided, and the payment of the said tax shall be made on or before the first day of December of every year after 1902, until the said territories, or either of them, have been admitted into the United States of America as states; and that upon the admission of the said territories of New Mexico and Arizona or either of them, as states, the property hereby authorized to be transferred situated therein shall be