

The Flagstaff Sun-Democrat.

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FLAGSTAFF, ARIZONA, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1897.

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SECRET SOCIETIES.

A. O. U. W.—FLAGSTAFF LODGE, No. 12. Meets every Thursday night, in G. A. R. hall. Visiting Workmen are cordially invited. J. C. GRIM, M. W. LOUIS SPIERS, Recorder.

COURT COONINO, I. O. F., No. 485. Meets every Tuesday evening in G. A. R. hall. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend. DR. D. J. BRANNEN, C. R. LOUIS SPIERS, R. S.

FLAGSTAFF LODGE, No. 7, F. & A. M.— Regular meetings on the first Saturday night of each calendar month in Masonic Hall, Kilpatrick building. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. W. H. ANDERSON, Master. J. GUTHRIE SAVAGE, Secretary.

FOREST CAMP, No. 1, WOODMEN of the World, meets the first and third Mondays in each month, in the G. A. R. Hall. Visiting Sovereigns cordially welcome. T. E. BUNCH, Counsel Com. T. E. PULLIAM, Clerk.

G. A. R.—REGULAR MEETINGS OF Ransom Post, G. A. R., No. 4, Department of Arizona, will be held in G. A. R. hall on second and last Saturday in each month. E. H. CRESS, Post Adjutant.

I. O. O. F.—FLAGSTAFF LODGE, No. 11. Meets every Friday evening in Masonic hall. Visiting brethren cordially invited. J. L. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 12, K. O. P. Meets every Wednesday night in their castle hall in G. A. R. hall. All visiting brothers invited to attend. W. A. MAYFLOWER, C. C. G. H. COBLE, K. of K. S.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CATHOLIC CHURCH, REV. F. DILLY, Pastor. On Sundays: Low Mass at 8 o'clock a. m.; High Mass at 10:30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Evening services at 7:30 p. m. On week days: Mass at 7:30 a. m. On the second Sunday of each month, prayer meeting at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday School at 11:30 a. m. All cordially invited.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH, CORNER OF Church and Laroux Streets. C. P. Wilson, Pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays; Sunday school at 10 a. m. Oscar Gibson, Superintendent. Class meetings at 12:15 p. m. Epworth League 8:00 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Everybody welcome.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, North San Francisco street. H. P. Jones, pastor. Sabbath services: Preaching 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.; Sunday school, 10 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. prayer meeting, 7:15 p. m. Mid-week conference and prayer, Wednesday evening at 8 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

PROFESSIONAL.

D. E. J. BRANNEN, PHYSICIAN AND Surgeon, Flagstaff, Arizona. Will respond promptly to all calls from any point on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad. Office and drug store opposite the depot. Telephone: Store, 19; residence, 23.

W. S. ROBINSON, M. D., FLAGSTAFF, Arizona. Office and residence in the Presbyterian parsonage. Telephone No. 42. Office hours from 9 to 11 a. m. 1 to 4 p. m.

E. S. MILLER, M. D., FLAGSTAFF, ARIZONA. Office, one door east of Post-office.

BUNCH & JONES, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. Will practice in all the courts in the Fourth Judicial District. Land litigation a SPECIALTY. Office at court house, Flagstaff, Ariz.

E. S. CLARK, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in the Babbitt building, Flagstaff, Arizona. Practice before the Land Department a specialty.

OSCAR GIBSON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Will practice in all courts of the fourth judicial district. Office with E. S. Geesey in the Babbitt building.

DR. J. A. MILLER, dental surgeon. Patrons cared for all along the line of the A. & P. Office in the Babbitt block. These dentists work in his line should call on him.

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FLAGSTAFF AND HER FUTURE.

Opportunities that Time and Development Will Inevitably Create Into Valuable Tributary Resources.

That Flagstaff is most highly favored as a resort for health seekers and for those who would view some of the most marvelous of nature's creations is not to be disputed, and that her fame is sure to grow enduringly from year to year, with the increasing newness and stability such a reputation will afford, is equally certain, and these have been depleted so enthusiastically by brush and pen, and so universally approved that the whole world is beginning to appreciate something of the beauty, color and splendor of nearly every feature of local scenic and pre-historic wealth. But, without encroaching in the least upon the claims of such attractions, it may be suggested that the attributes that most commend to the attention of the transient tourist or invalid, desirable and useful though they unquestionably may be, are not the most substantial in promoting the permanent and vigorous growth of a community.

The present seems an opportune time, with the beginning of spring, new and valuable enterprises projected and the hopes of the community reinforced by fresh confidence and energy, to attract notice to some tributary possibilities that surround Flagstaff and her future which, properly utilized, will contribute in no small degree to establishing the city's supremacy as an important manufacturing and commercial center of the southwest. But it is not the purpose of this article to discuss resources already noticeably productive and which, though infants as yet, are proving capable of progressing to a splendid industrial future, but rather to dwell particularly upon certain possibilities in production and manufactures which the fostering influences of time and necessity will surely convert into vigorous and extensive contributors to the future prosperity of the town. The magnitude of the lumber and stock interests are only limited to individual fancy, and the future of agriculture—this is the only considerable section of the great Southwest where the soil is successfully cultivated without irrigation—is restricted solely by the demand of a reasonably extensive market.

Beyond the plane of established facts, however, the well informed and thoughtful observer can conjure up probabilities that are tinted with bright promises that will be fully realized if such opportunities are worthily improved, and to insure there will be no neglect in that direction it is pertinent to remind readers that Flagstaff is at an altitude and enjoys a climate that will stimulate decision, energy and foresight in her people, qualities that are prime essentials for the maintenance of supremacy in competition, and time and progress will more clearly establish this superiority over neighboring towns at lower elevations. History and experience have demonstrated this probability the world over.

Not the least important factor to any people is the means of communication with consumers and commercial allies, and the more one studies the question the more advantageous the local situation appears in this respect. In addition to being convenient to an extensive and rich mineral area to the south and west, destined to develop into an enormous consumer of the articles Flagstaff is capable of producing, the town is practically an intersecting point for transcontinental commercial highways, proposals of the future that will not long be deferred. To illustrate: Colorado and the Northeast will inevitably find an outlet to the southern Pacific coast of the United States by way of the San Juan and Little Colorado valleys, while Utah and that

splendid domain of the Northwest will find its only practical route to the South to be the natural crossing at Lee's Ferry of the great Colorado canyon, which with its laterals constitutes a barrier otherwise so formidable that no other like distributed obstacles in nature are worthy in comparison.

But there are other openings more closely allied to local interests and not so distant in their prospective benefits, and I will briefly enumerate these and the aid they would serve to the town in its progress.

MANUFACTORIES.

Of course the establishment of factories depends in a high degree upon the disposition of a people and their readiness to utilize every opening that chance or advantage may place in the way, and Flagstaff cannot hope for manufactories unless she is active and insistent as to the inducements really possessed for such industries. There are many instances of towns possessed of unusual advantages that have languished, and in some cases succumbed to rivals because too much was left to the elements of chance or accident.

Without speaking of the small enterprises that usually attend and spread with the growth of a town, I wish to devote attention to a few industrial ventures which may be gained or may be lost, but if realized would prove of vast benefit in home advancement. It is true much of the basis for justifying the proposals that will follow is derived from the conclusion of theory, but no critic can now declare these theories not well founded.

Copper reduction works is practicable for many patent reasons, admitting to begin with, that the northern copper districts will develop an adequate ore supply. The reason why such a plant should be here is the fact of this being the source of a cheap and abundant wood fuel, uniting facilities as a central meeting point for coal and coke, and a wide range of ore supplies, connected with a plentiful supply of water. These conditions are essential to the success of a smelter, and the first to attract the notice of investors, and there is no reason why this town should not attain such an undertaking if alive to presenting and sustaining its facilities therefor.

Flouring mills ought to be realized to Flagstaff in the near future if encouragement is reasonably extended for such a useful enterprise. The belief seems general that the timbered plateaus and valleys surrounding San Francisco mountains are capable of producing a superior quality of wheat, and if the theory proves correct, it must mean the development of a great field for flouring mills and their consequent trade. It seems incredible that our people should allow several dollars per capita to go outside annually for this one article, withdrawing that much from local circulation that ought to be kept at home.

Wood-working plants ought to grow in number and the variety of products that can be made from pine, spruce and aspen. The fine situation, connected with an overland railway route and the probability of interesting lines, an unlimited supply of splendid timber and a great treeless market steadily increasing its demands east, south and west, should combine to create unusual endowments for the inauguration of all kinds of wood-working plants here. Among those that seem practical may be named paper mills, patent fencing establishments, fine decorative wood works, pipe and solid flume making machines, tar and turpentine works. These and many others will develop with the growth of a consuming territory.

May not woolen mills, packing houses and tanneries prove future features? Based upon the live stock interests which have an extensive range, I cannot see why these should not be feasible. It is a paradox that time will eradicate that our people should send to no place nearer than Kansas City for cured meats that may have been prepared from animals procured

from the home ranges; purchase from Chicago shoes and boots, the stock for which was grown upon Arizona cattle; import from distant New England woolen goods made in part at least from fleeces at least in part sheared from the back of Coconino sheep. By a little study and effort such relations may be dispensed with, our people becoming self-sustaining thus far and enrich themselves to that extent. It may be urged as too great an effort to accomplish these things, but I can report that greater things have been done by a people less able.

There are many other projects that could materialize, such as building stone plants, onyx saw mills, mineral paint works, etc., but at present may seem too vaguely possible to be attractive, but with progress in the future their utility will be recognized in a clearer light. Altogether there is a promising field for manufactories here that ought to be dwelt upon and advertised.

PRODUCING INTERESTS.

In the line of agricultural, ore and range products the field is equally as promising, and being of primary importance, manufacturing dependent and secondary, the need of energetic development in farm, mine and herd is vital, and while the encouragement in the prospect is admitted, unless there is the devotion of enthusiasm, to make the world aware of what your fertile soil is capable, and what your mines can do, and prove to immigrants the genuineness of your offers, every producing resource will prove unreasonably slow in development.

In the production of cereals, root crops and hay the timbered plateaus and valleys surrounding San Francisco Mts., and along the Mogollon divide admittedly is superior, and when we consider that the aggregate area of this land is greater than the agricultural lands of most eastern states its possibilities can be understood. Potatoes, onions etc., grow abundantly, hay grows rank in all the valleys, and while these seem common their united importance is immense. Oats and rye have a rank growth and give a large grain yield, and wheat, while thus far only tried on a limited scale, by every promise of condition and expense will prove a most successful crop.

In this connection may be mentioned conversation by the writer with two well known citizens of Flagstaff. Said one, when asked if wheat would not grow successfully, "Oh, yes! 'twill do fine. All we need is a flouring mill and the wheat growing industry here would be immense." Said the other citizen, "yes, wheat does finely here. We need a flouring mill and that will come when we grow enough wheat." Here seems to be a unity of conviction annulled by a diversity of opinion as to necessity, and it seems to me the second citizen has nearest the right view. Raise your wheat and prove the supply and the mills will soon be here.

Of the flocks and herds on the stock ranges it is no more than necessary to say their magnitude is great and the number of feeders already justify a number of dependent industries. But with the crowding of interests and consequent importance of increasing acreage resources or diminishing stock there is reason to suppose that careful cultivation and protection will vastly increase the capacity of the ranges to sustain the demand upon them so that the beasts that live upon them can safely be multiplied. Such has been the result of experience elsewhere and such will be the result of experience here.

In mines and mine products the field is practically virgin, yet what has been done and shown up leads me to believe that the future in this line of products will be remarkable. A region that can show an extensive area of country that, without considerable development, produces good prospects of gold, copper, silver, iron, petroleum, asbestos, iron paints, etc., is encouraging, and the rule without ex-

ception in similar territory has been that productiveness becomes more important and more valuable as the work of opening up the veins and deposits proceeds, resulting finally in a source of substantial and permanent income, sustaining a great variety of dependent industries.

Thus, as the situation is reviewed it ought to be apparent to any student of the economy of self-support that the sections contiguous to Flagstaff, and which you have a right to consider as tributary allies, possess great possibilities, and out of the cultivation of these possibilities should be created splendid undertakings. Fortunate are the people who grow what they need to sustain life, and certainly thrice fortunate are those who grow what they eat, wear, make tools from and use as an exchange medium, for that is an elysian field indeed. And looking dispassionately over the field, believing in the foregoing conclusions, it can certainly be said that Flagstaff, not only a fair future lies before it, but a future that is brilliant in every aspect.

Important Civil Cases.

United States Attorney Ellinwood has received instructions from the department of justice to re-try the case of the United States against the Copper Queen for \$183,000 claimed by the federal government as due by that company for timber cut off government lands.

The cause is the most important in the history of Arizona jurisprudence. It has dragged along in the federal courts of this territory for years. Last fall it was on trial in Tucson before a jury for twelve days, and resulted in a disagreement. E. E. Ellinwood and Mark Smith represented the government and John Haynes, of San Francisco, and Wm. Herring fought for the mining company. About seventy-five witnesses were examined at the trial and days were consumed in argument.

The timber for the value of which the government sues was cut in the Chiricahua mountains, about fifty miles from Bisbee, where the timber was utilized by the mining company. The fact of the timber having been cut is not in dispute, and the question hinges almost entirely as to whether the land upon which the timber grew is mineral land or otherwise. The legal questions involved are of such importance that the attorney-general has applied to the interior department and got the assistance of the director of the geological survey to determine the nature of the lands in question.

Why?

"Why did we import 1,000,000 dozen eggs into the United States last year?" asked Secretary Wilson of the agricultural department. "And do you know that 132,000 dozen of those eggs came from China? Just think of fetching that sort of product all the way from the Flowry Kingdom, just for the sake of freshness. A few came from Japan, but 800,000 came from Canada. There is nothing the matter with the 'American hens' says the secretary, 'but the American farmer needs to be taught the usefulness of raising things which we are obliged to purchase abroad. We purchase \$100,000,000 worth of sugar every year and yet we can produce every pound of sugar we need.' The secretary has distributed about five tons of sugar beet seed throughout the country and hopes in this way to demonstrate the feasibility of profitable sugar beet culture. 'And why,' says the secretary, 'should we have imported \$10,000,000 worth of goat skins? It is to be supposed that we cannot raise goats?'—Ex.

Look backward and forward each day in your own life. See and mark the growth carefully. Study the steps by which you have developed the best powers in yourself and with this in sight, choose your ways and means for future development.