

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Governor, JOHN C. FLEMING. Secretary, JOHN J. GORNEY. Assistant Secretary, JOHN E. ANDERSON.

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Chief Justice, C. G. W. FRENCH. Associate Justice, DEFOREST PORTER.

DISTRICT COURTS.

Judge 1st Judicial Dist., W. H. STEWELL. Judge 2d Judicial Dist., DEFOREST PORTER.

U. S. OFFICERS.

U. S. Marshal, C. P. DANE. U. S. Deputy Marshal, W. C. ROBERTS.

TUCSON LAND OFFICE.

Register, C. E. DALLEY. Receiver, HENRY COUSINS.

PRESCOTT LAND OFFICE.

Register, GEORGE SUTTELL. Receiver, W. M. KELLY.

CUSTOM OFFICERS.

Collector, CHARLES W. EMMETT. Deputy Collector, TUCSON, W. T. SCOTT.

INT'L REVENUE OFFICERS.

Collector, TUCSON, THOS. COCHRAN. Deputy Collector, YUMA, H. N. ALEXANDER.

PINAL COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Sherriff, J. P. GABRIEL. Under Sherriff, B. J. WHITFIELD. Treasurer, R. P. BRADY.

Primitive Taxidermy.

The art of taxidermy out on Vinograd Hill is yet in its infancy. It is the work of a taxidermist of that booming gold camp as yet nothing but an amateur.

The weasel is naturally a delicate, graceful little animal, with long, slender body and fragile proportions.

That's the reason he looks lumpy and unhappy when he remains stuffed with lard.

The radio editor who writes these lines on decorative art, who has sold up as authority, of course, but simply desires to suggest little points of improvement.

This paralyzed weasel is too fat, for one thing. It is presently too fat to avoid destroying the outline, they should not be pressed like an autumn leaf, but stuffed like a hologna sausage.

One mental observer will also notice that the tail of this weasel is curved, which gives him a self-reliant air, which it becomes the shy and timid little weasel.

This is not true to nature. It jars harshly on the aesthetic taste to see a weasel with his tail over the back behind that way.

The weasel does not jab his tail into the middle of the horizon unless he feels pretty hilarious. It is his nature.

We should study the habits of these animals, and when they are preserved, try so far as possible to still retain the natural symmetry which they evinced in life.

One more suggestion. The weasel was evidently too dead before they tried to embalm him. The weasel should not be too excessively dead when he is placed in the hands of the taxidermist. After the remains have laid in state for two or three weeks, it is fair to suppose that life is extinct, and the artist may then get his sawdust and poison ready to go to work.

The practice of embalming weasels who died the previous year is now obsolete.

One more suggestion and we are done. In this specimen the eyes are not looking. This gives to the subject a vacant and unexpressed air.

In the absence of artificial eyes, the artist should have inserted a pair of overcast buttons, because the brilliant state of the iris-bronzer is shocked when he gazes down into the lustrous depths once so full of life and soul, but now so full of brain and other expensive stuffing.

If the weasel were not so waxed where he ought to have been plumped, and so bunched where he ought to be attenuated, he would be more true to nature, and the cast-iron lithograph which we herewith present would not look so much like a club-footed fat rack as it does.—Laramie City Boomerang.

Cradle Songs.

The most popular of German lullabies is a truly pathetic one, even as piously, wondrously and homelike. Wagner has introduced the music to which it is sung in his "Siegfried Idyl." We have to thank a Heidelberg friend for the text:

Even, baby, sleep; Your father feeds the sheep; Your mother makes the bread; When you are happy dance in the snow; When you are sad cry in the snow; Sleep, baby, sleep.

Even, baby, sleep; The stars are full of sheep; Sleep, baby, sleep.

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TAKE THE ASTRONOMER'S PHOTOGRAPH.

The Way the Astronomer Make the Inconstant Moon Sit for Her Likeness.

Photographs of the moon are not mere scientific curiosities. They not only serve a useful purpose in astronomical research, but they have a commercial value.

For the past few years, the moon has been the subject of a great deal of scientific research, and the results of this research have been published in the form of photographs.

These photographs are not only of scientific value, but they are also of great commercial value. They are sold in great quantities, and are highly prized by collectors.

The photographs of the moon are taken from a distance of about 240,000 miles, and are of a size which makes them appear as if they were much nearer to us than they really are.

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NOTES' RAVAGES.

How Furs, Hags, Rabes and Wraps May Be Saved.

In the matter of moths the traditional ounce of prevention is worth many pounds of cure; the best way to prevent their ravages being to lay away furs and woollens just as the season for wearing them is over.

The first month for moths is said to be June, and before that time all articles likely to be moth-eaten should be packed away.

Fortunately furs, which are the most difficult thing to protect from the moth, are also the first which may be laid away before the season for wearing them is over.

For the purpose of protecting furs, it is well to have them beaten thoroughly, if possible, with a small rattan, which is what furriers use for the same purpose.

Then examine the felt carefully, and where you find the hairs matted together part them and wet the spot thoroughly, yet daintily, so as not to touch the adjacent hair, with spirits of ammonia.

After this fold the garment with layers of newspaper between each fold, and gum camphor sprinkled on the fur, and, if ally, either sew the bundle in an old sheet or wrap it in newspapers, pasting the edges.

If you store your furs in a closet, you may rely with comparative certainty that your goods are beyond reach of the small destroyers.

The best moth-proof chests are those made of zinc, the odor of which the insect has an unquenchable aversion, and the camphor-wood chests which seem to be the best.

The general cedar chest is a massive and costly affair, made of oak or cedar, and with walnut moldings and iron clamps.

Fortunately for people of moderate means, Yankee ingenuity has contrived a simple and effective method of moth-proofing, which is far less expensive.

These are the ordinary packing trunks lined with a thin veneer of cedar, which, though less than the thickness of a sheet of paper, is very effective in every crack and corner, and renders the trunk at once moth-proof and airtight.

No camphor is needed in such a chest; it is only necessary to see that no insects are in the garment, before packing, and lay away smoothly with newspaper layers between each article of clothing as an additional precaution.

Paper barrels with close-fitting heads form another effectively moth-proof case. The paper of which these are made is thoroughly impregnated with cedar oil, and whatever is put into them is practically free from insects.

For the purpose of moth-proofing, it is well to have the trunk at once moth-proof and airtight. No camphor is needed in such a chest; it is only necessary to see that no insects are in the garment, before packing, and lay away smoothly with newspaper layers between each article of clothing as an additional precaution.

Common newspaper is also a valuable moth preventive. The moth-eater is said to dislike printer's ink. For additional security, it is well to have the trunk lined with a thin veneer of cedar, which, though less than the thickness of a sheet of paper, is very effective in every crack and corner, and renders the trunk at once moth-proof and airtight.

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