

The Mormon settlement of Mesa, in Maricopa county, is one of the most delightful and captivating spots to be found anywhere in the United States, and to a casual visitor the place seems to be a garden of enchantment. It was but a very few short years ago that this place of beauty, which is destined to be a joy forever, was a repulsive, dry and barren desert, a portion of the vast tract of desolation commencing upon the mesa lands of the Gila above Florence and extending to the Salt river, presenting evidences of a former cultivation and prosperous occupation. The route of the old canals and acequias can still be partially traced, and here and there the shape of the prehistoric reservoirs are to be seen. The ruins of houses, temples and of cities are sufficiently preserved to excite the wonder of the tourist, and they give positive proof that the time once was when hundreds of thousands of acres of rich land was cultivated with abundant water for all necessary purposes, supporting a dense population of wealthy and happy people. The Mormon immigrants wisely reasoned that these fallow lands had become sterile solely for want of water, and they knew that the supply for this purpose had in no degree lessened during the intervening ages since the former dwellers of the valley disappeared, and they concluded to once more rehabilitate a portion of them. Their experience has been productive of wonders, and it fully demonstrates the capability of the vast body of land that the ancient inhabitants once tilled so successfully. The Florence canal is likewise a revival of one of those ancient enterprises, and it following the example of our Mesa neighbors. It will bring a large water supply sufficient to thoroughly irrigate nearly 150,000 acres of land as rich and fertile as any in the world. Mesa has set the model and one can there see and be convinced of just the picture the mesa lands from Florence to Casa Grande and far to the westward will present a few years from now. The history of Mesa's growth will be in miniature the history of the reclamation and magical growth of this great tract of land identical in resource, availability and possibility. Its resurrection from a death of uncertain ages is attended with no risks of experiment to the industrious and intelligent settler. Pioneer footsteps have made the path to prosperity plain enough for even the blind to follow and there is no possibility of failure. The land is abundant, and can be secured under the various acts of congress relating to the disposal of the public domain, while the water to irrigate with is easily developed. Careful surveys show that the aggregate volume of water now used for irrigating purposes in Southern California is not near so large as the available supply capable of being secured from the Gila river a short distance above Florence. While this statement may at first seem to be an exaggeration of the fact, yet its truth is capable of satisfactory demonstration. With such a formidable array of inducements to investors and industrious settlers, the outlook for the future of Florence is indeed brilliant, and words in its praise cannot be too strongly expressed nor too frequently reiterated and disseminated abroad.

The Citizen makes a vigorous appeal to the people to rise up and wipe out the whole of the reservation Indians on the White mountain reservation, and as a pledge of its good faith and sincerity it offers to put a substitute in the field until that end is accomplished. The people of Arizona have certainly borne with extreme patience the frequent outrages originating upon the reservation and they feel that the gross injustice of the government in permitting these bands to remain in our midst, armed and equipped for a sudden foray, needs an overt act to bring about a remedy. We are not among those who advocate the extermination of the thousands of innocent and peaceful Indians in order to punish the few guilty ones, nor do we believe the plan to be practical; but we recognize a necessity for prompt and radical measures to end the recurring scenes of bloodshed that have cursed Arizona so long. The general government by its stubborn disregard of the rights of the Indians of this Territory where the Indian is involved has virtually arrayed itself against its own citizens and refuses to remove the burden of their oppression, and so far as our relations extend with it, the people are amply justified in assuming any protective or retaliatory measures of relief that may meet the emergency, even though its displeasure is thereby incurred. But before resorting to such extreme measures, the result of which would necessarily unchain the worst and most destructive passions of both the whites and the Indians, our people should make one last and stirring appeal for the removal of the restless Apaches from the Territory and the disarming of all those whose peaceful conduct entitle them to remain. Let us honor ourselves and the good name of our Territory by the display of reason and wisdom in our trying ordeal, with full faith in the justice and ultimate triumph of our cause, and a realization that we have first exhausted all peaceful efforts before resorting to the horrible alternative.

The boodle aldermen of New York believe in a liberal interpretation of the law. In their trial by a jury of their peers, they demand boodle jurymen.

EASTERN people who visit this portion of Arizona are met with many strange and novel methods of land cultivation which upset all their theories and practical knowledge obtained under circumstances so radically different from those governing this country. Artificial irrigation is in itself quite a study to the novice, and our seasons of production and multiplicity of crops naturally astound the eastern farmer who has been forced to content himself with but one meagre crop per year. He finds that his season for early planting is here the harvest time or the planting of a second crop. In the middle of our warm summers he will note with evident alarm that the numberless irrigating canals do not run full with water, not considering that the water was brought down to irrigate with and not to run full banks down to its point of return to the river. The farmers are at that time generally using the water for a second crop—the first being of far more value than the eastern farmer's return for a whole year of labor—and by the time the new crop gets well started the summer rains fill up the mountain springs and reservoirs with sufficient supply to give plenty of water for such a succession of crops as the farmer may choose to cultivate. It is practically a continuous season of planting and harvesting, and under such advantageous natural conditions what is there but a man's own indolence that can prevent him from accumulating riches with astonishing rapidity?

The country about Florence, and more particularly that portion reached by the Florence canal, is pre-eminently a fruit growing section. It is the natural home of the grape which matures in absolute perfection for either wine or raisin making, while the orange and lemon attain a size and flavor that is not excelled anywhere in the world. These lands will soon undergo a transformation from worthless and barren desert plains into rich orchards and prolific vineyards, with beautiful and happy homes, and their productions will command tribute from all parts of the world. The soil is rich and deep, and a plentiful supply of water is available to nourish vegetation for all time. With many miles square of such fertile land, with abundant water to fertilize and reclaim it, there is no necessity for one to be a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, to foretell the measure of prosperity and activity destined to characterize the broad valley of the Gila at this point, and the importance of the large city into which our present modest town will expand.

PEOPLE who are interested in keeping up the Apache reservation for the money there is in it, protest against the removal of the Indians with the plea that the white rascals of Arizona covet the rich lands and mines contained within the reservation limits, and that they set up strifes to induce the government to take their wards away. The fact is, the people don't care a straw for the reservation, and they are indifferent as to what disposition is made of it so that the Apaches are removed. The reservation may be colonized with Hottentots, if the government so desires, or it may be reserved from entry and designated as a permanent asylum for the idiots and hypocritical humanitarians and sentimentalists of the east whose disqualifications for attending to their own affairs affords them a brilliant opportunity of keeping their warty noses into other people's business. The reservation will never menace human life if the Indians are removed.

In their eagerness to secure lands along the Florence canal many people have not taken the pains to learn if a previous entry had not been made on the lands they have selected. The land office plats do not show the entries of unsurveyed lands, but these may be seen at the office of the Surveyor General. We are told that in several cases two persons have filed upon the same section and one or two instances show that three persons have selected the same land. Of course the first entry only is the valid one. And again, land has been taken up that cannot be possibly reached by the waters of the canal, even though its permanent survey should deviate from the course already selected, and there surely will be considerable loss sustained by hasty locators.

On the seventh day of June a carload of new potatoes arrived in Chicago from California. They were fully five weeks ahead of the regular crop, and their appearance created quite an excitement, and the consignment brought fancy prices. We merely refer to the circumstance as indicating an opportunity for Arizona industry. New potatoes of large size and excellent quality were in the Arizona markets, raised by Arizona farmers, nearly a month earlier than the shipment above referred to. With such an advantage in the season of fancy prices for our products there is no good reason for Arizona farmers to wrestle with poverty.

We elsewhere note the development of a feasible plan to raise a bounty to be paid for the scalps of hostile Apache Indians. The idea is a good one and it meets the emergency in a practical way. The incentive given to hunt down the demons will spur on the determined men to accomplish something, and when the Indian learns that a standing reward is offered for his life he will be careful not to expose himself outside the deadline of the reservation.

The people of Florence feel under obligations to the Tucson Star for its recognition of the merits of this portion of the sun-kissed land, and the many liberal expressions of commendation regarding it that its columns contain.

AMONG the imperative wants of Tucson, as noted by the Citizen, are the following new elements: "We want no resolutions; they will do for old men and women; but we want men of action, brawn and nerve." The Citizen is correct.

It is one of the beautiful attributes of the virtuous Apache that when feuds arise among themselves they hasten to bury the hatchet—in the hearts of the white men.

The great mystery of the source of the Nile has at last been definitely settled and old King Time can now go on turning his great kaleidoscope of destiny.

The Territorial Board of Equalization have put their brakes down on the railroads with a twist that ought to satisfy the most radical, non-progressive, ex-carman in the Territory. The Southern Pacific and Atlantic & Pacific roads are valued \$7,000 per mile on road bed, etc., the total value being nearly \$9,000 per mile. The Southern Pacific is assessed on a valuation of \$3,942,485, on its 383 miles of road; the Atlantic & Pacific, \$3,272,257 on its 392 miles, and rolling stock. The Benson and Nogales branch gets \$9,265.99 per mile on all its properties, and the Lordburg and Clifton narrow gauge road is valued at \$4,534 per mile. The Prescott and Arizona Central road is assessed at \$5,000 per mile, which gives for its 73.3 miles, together with its rolling stock, a total of \$381,185. The Mineral Belt is assessed at the same rate and its 15 miles aggregate \$75,000. The Maricopa & Phoenix road, 28.25 miles, is assessed at \$171,125, while the 9 miles of the Tucson and Globe Narrow Gauge, assessed at \$3,000 per mile, with \$10,000 rolling stock, having failed to make its proper returns according to law, suffered a penalty of 30 per cent, which raises its valuation up to a total of \$48,100. The total valuation of all railroads in the Territory, as fixed by the Territorial Board of Equalization amounts to about \$8,500,000. The assessment in previous years has been at rates considerably lower than these.

"Read me for my cause, and be patient that ye may read."—SHAKESPEARE.

The Greatest Study of Mankind is Man.

The greatest study of mankind is man, And who'er his wondrous frame doth scan, Ponder and devise to cure an ill, Whether by device, fruit or pill, An equal benefactor is he; and we haste, The inventor of a cathartic of delicious taste, To do him honor. Who remembers not how the distressed mother, Her child's entreaties tried to smother, That she insist not the horrid dose be taken, The remembrance e'en now does nausea awaken, And fond father To be witness of his child's torture, would rather Pay high price, If money could purchase Cathartic nice. We have it now! and great DE PRATT'S NAME, Appears upon the scroll of Esculapian fame; For after long study what would suit, Has hit upon DELICIOUS FRUIT To cure our ills. Away at once with draughts and pills; For whether it be indigestion, liver complaint, Constipation, Or any disease to which flesh is heir, He here with pride does boldly declare, And on the assertion will wager his life, That it can be cured by a FRUIT CATHARTIC.

At Drugists, 25 cts. a box. J. J. Mack & Co., proprietors, S. F.

Superstition Mountain Mines.

Active work is reported to the north of Superstition Mountain, near Willow Springs, on the mining prospects there located. The claims are strung along for some two miles, the ledge being exposed for a mile and a half. The vein is well defined, having an average width of eight feet. Some twenty-five men are engaged in work upon it, and are uniformly obtaining good ore running high in gold. The rock is largely iron and is perfectly free milling. Nearly all the claims are held by men from Mesa City. One placer claim has been staked out, but at present water is too scarce to do anything with it. We hear none but enthusiastic reports from this district and are inclined to believe that important developments are bound to spring from it.—Tempe News.

The finest turnouts in the country and the best stock, at Drew & Bamrick's livery stable.

Drew & Bamrick are the mail contractors to Silver King and Pinal. The best stock and quickest time made.

AN ANTISEPTIC SWEET.

Something About Saccharine, Its Virtue and Its Probable Future. After giving the story of the discovery of saccharine by a German chemist (Fahlberg) at the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Md., it is said that while it took a long time and much hard study to learn the philosophy of its production, it has taken eight years to reduce the manufacture of it to a commercial basis. It was formerly supposed that the physical quality of sweetness was typified by the carbohydrates; that is, the sugars and those starches which, by chemical treatment, were brought into the grape. But Fahlberg's discovery does away with this old standard practically and scientifically. It is 250 times sweeter than the best cane sugar, equal to unity. What is more extraordinary, it differs wholly in principle from the carbohydrate group—that is, from all other known sugars—in not being susceptible to fermentation. Every housewife knows how preserved fruit milderms, how jam molds and how yeast ferments and spoils. All these operations are the result of the action of organisms feeding on the sugar, heretofore an inseparable feature of all sweetening processes. But you can not produce fermentation in saccharine. To the contrary, it is powerfully preservative—a quality it possesses in common with all the coal-tar products. Of this the correspondent says he had some curious illustrations from the samples Mr. Salomon had brought with him from Magdeburg. There were strawberries, for instance, put up over a year ago, which had never been cooked and which preserved absolutely their flavor of the garden. The jam had been boiled, but with the non-fermenting saccharine there was no boiling away, no need of skimming, with which ordinary sugar involves a loss of ten per cent. It is not necessary to speak of other samples. Every one can see what the effect must be, in all these lines of production, of substitu-

ing for ordinary sugars a sweetening power which can not ferment, and which is strongly preservative. Another novel and interesting quality of this new product is that it is strictly anti-diabetic. It passes through the system absolutely untouched. German physicians are making much of this phase of the discovery, and there has already been established an independent factory for the manufacture of anti-diabetic biscuits for the use of the large class of patients to whom all sweetening has heretofore been forbidden. An immense factory, with the best machinery and appliances, was started in Magdeburg, Germany, in February, employing between two hundred and three hundred workmen, to manufacture saccharine, with a capital of \$900,000. The correspondent says that "of course the principal idea of the introduction of saccharine, so far as America's sugar trade goes, is, that by combination with glucose, a sugar can be made which will drive cane sugar to the wall." He was shown a sample of sugar, composed of two parts of saccharine and one thousand parts glucose, which seemed to sight and taste to be good enough sugar. The correspondent goes on to speculate upon the new industry and its effects as follows: "If a combination with saccharine can make a harmless, non-fermenting, non-crystallizing sugar out of glucose, at a cost enabling it to compete with, not to say drive out, cane sugar, then clearly a tremendous and commercial and sectional revolution will be at hand. Buffalo, Peoria and other centers of the glucose industry will have the Louisiana and West Indian trade and the great refining works of New York and California at their mercy. This seems among the possibilities, to state the case mildly, and it is surely worth thinking about." The coal tar to be used in the Magdeburg factory comes from England, which country produces many thousands of tons of this product of gas making.—Light, Heat and Power.

Warmth of Drained Soil.

The curious paradox is presented in underdraining land that it freezes more deeply in winter, but so soon as spring comes it rapidly grows warmer than land not drained. There are much greater extremes of temperature, and both heat and cold favor the disintegration of the soil and the development of plant food. In well-drained land there is no surplus of water beyond what the soil will naturally retain. Its freezing, therefore, does not make a solid stratum of ice, and when it thaws the water percolating to the tiles is followed by air which in spring is always warmer than the soil. At night when the surface freezes the expansion of the soil expels the air, which is replaced on the morrow when the sun is shining brightly. Stagnant water in the soil prevents the circulation of air, and thus keeps down the temperature until the water is gradually dried out by the heat of the summer.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Farming in Japan.

An American writer who visited some of the most important of the agricultural districts of Japan in company with Gen. Van Dusen, United States consul general at Yokohama, has published an account of what he saw and heard. Of labor saving instruments or machines Japan has very few. Even the plow is, but little used, a broad plated mattock being the principal tool for stirring the soil, and there is not a flour mill in the country, unless the hand grinding machine similar to that depicted on the tombs of the ancient Egyptians can be called by that name. Wheat is for the most part hulled and eaten as rice is, that which is ground being made into unleavened cakes. There is no word in the Japanese language for bread, nor any process in the national cookery analogous to yeast fermentation.

In many parts of the country the soil is extremely fertile and the cultivation is excellent. Near Kyoto, the old capital, it is not uncommon to grow seventy bushels of rice to the acre as the second crop of the year from the same land which had produced forty bushels of wheat as a winter crop. Nor is this all the year's produce, for early vegetables are sown between the rows of wheat in February, maturing with the latter in May. After the wheat harvest the land is prepared for and planted with rice, which is harvested in October. Barley and rye, like wheat, are planted in the autumn. Maize is cultivated to some extent and millet is produced abundantly in altitudes where rice will not flourish. The farmers manure the land heavily and stir it a great number of times between harvesting and sowing, also cultivating between the rows after the corn is up.—Chicago Times.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N. Y.

Fred Fleishman & Co., Congress and Meyer Sts., Tucson. DEALERS IN DRUGS, MEDICINES and CHEMICALS, FANCY TOILET ARTICLES, SPONGES, Brushes, Perfumery, etc. Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours, and orders answered with care and dispatch. Our stock of Medicines is complete, warranted genuine, and of the best quality. MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED.

J. M. OCHOA, LEADER IN POPULAR PRICES!! AT HIS OLD STAND, Wholesale & Retail Dealer DRY and FANCY GOODS, Furnishing Goods, Hardware, Clothing, Groceries, Iron, Wagon Material, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars.

J. D. RITTENHOUSE, Main and Bailey Streets, Florence, Arizona. Wholesale and Retail Dealer DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, NOTIONS, Groceries, Hardware, Tobaccos. SWEETWATER. CASA BLANCA. SOLE AGENT FOR PINAL CO. FOR Chas. Rebstock & Co.'s Celebrated Double Stamped Whiskies, Which will be sold at wholesale at my store as cheap as they can be bought in San Francisco. This whisky is shipped direct to me from the bonded warehouse in original packages.

Fryer Hotel, CASA GRANDE, A. T. This is the first Hotel established in Casa Grande, and has been leased by the undersigned, who is now prepared to accommodate the traveling public. Rooms Neat and Cosy. Table is supplied with all the market affords. The work all done by AMERICAN HANDS. HOT & COLD BATHS. On the premises, BARBER SHOP also attached. Sitting room always open and good fires when needed, while the trains arrive about midnight. C. M. MARSHALL, - - PROP'R. Jacob Suter, PINAL, ARIZONA. Dealer in Stoves and Ranges, Tin and Sheet Iron Work, At Reasonable Prices. PLUMBING and FITTING, and REPAIRS of all kinds to any kind of Iron, Tin or Sheet Iron work. Orders by mail from adjacent towns or the country promptly and satisfactorily attended to. Barber Shop SAMUEL BOSTWICK. Opposite Rittenhouse's Store. At this establishment you can get first class work at moderate prices. SHAVING, HAIR-CUTTING, SHAMPOOING, ETC., ETC., ETC. Only the best quality of hair oils and perfumeries used. Razors always sharp. WARNING NOTICE. All persons are hereby warned against purchasing from any one other than the undersigned, any cattle or horses of the following described brands: The "B" (LB) brand, belonging to Mary E. Long, a minor, and the "75" brand, belonging to Mrs. Mary E. Bailey. Dated at Florence, May 19th, 1887. W. E. GUILD, Guardian for Mary E. Long, a minor, and attorney in fact for Mrs. Mary E. Bailey.

Real Estate Office. W. E. GUILD, G. H. OCHT. Oury & Guild, Florence, Arizona. City and Ranch Property Bought and Sold. Loans Negotiated. Records Examined. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. A Splendid Choice of Rare Bargains Open for Investors. Inquiries by mail promptly answered and reliable information given. OURY & GUILD, Real Estate Agents, Florence, Arizona.

Florence Hotel. MAIN STREET, FLORENCE. M. W. HARTER. A. J. DORAN. Doran & Harter, Pr's. GUESTS PROVIDED WITH EVERY COMFORT. SETS THE BEST TABLE IN ARIZONA. CHARGES MODERATE. THE BAR SUPPLIED WITH THE BEST LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Fryer Hotel, CASA GRANDE, A. T. This is the first Hotel established in Casa Grande, and has been leased by the undersigned, who is now prepared to accommodate the traveling public. Rooms Neat and Cosy. Table is supplied with all the market affords. The work all done by AMERICAN HANDS. HOT & COLD BATHS. On the premises, BARBER SHOP also attached. Sitting room always open and good fires when needed, while the trains arrive about midnight. C. M. MARSHALL, - - PROP'R. Jacob Suter, PINAL, ARIZONA. Dealer in Stoves and Ranges, Tin and Sheet Iron Work, At Reasonable Prices. PLUMBING and FITTING, and REPAIRS of all kinds to any kind of Iron, Tin or Sheet Iron work. Orders by mail from adjacent towns or the country promptly and satisfactorily attended to. Barber Shop SAMUEL BOSTWICK. Opposite Rittenhouse's Store. At this establishment you can get first class work at moderate prices. SHAVING, HAIR-CUTTING, SHAMPOOING, ETC., ETC., ETC. Only the best quality of hair oils and perfumeries used. Razors always sharp. WARNING NOTICE. All persons are hereby warned against purchasing from any one other than the undersigned, any cattle or horses of the following described brands: The "B" (LB) brand, belonging to Mary E. Long, a minor, and the "75" brand, belonging to Mrs. Mary E. Bailey. Dated at Florence, May 19th, 1887. W. E. GUILD, Guardian for Mary E. Long, a minor, and attorney in fact for Mrs. Mary E. Bailey.