Arizona Weekly Enterprise.

VOLUME VIII. FLORENCE, PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1888. NUMBER 24.

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

CHAS. T. HAYDEN

Milling Company,

TEMPE, ARIZONA.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Proprietors Hayden's Mill.

Flour, Corn Meal, Bran, Shorts, Cracked Wheat, Graham Flour.

Jobbers and Contractors.

Make a Specialty of Grain and Hay. Special Rates given to Wholesale Dealers. FORWARDING and COMMISSION Agents, Pinal and Silver King. Mark Goods care H. M. Co., Tempe.

JOSE M. OCHOA

Wholesale Dealer in

Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

New Brick Building, Main Street, Florence.

The Largest and Best Stock of Goods Ever Brought to Florence.

The trade supplied in all adjoining towns

ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

CHARLES HOLBORN,

Wholesale and Retail

—Dealer in—

Wines, Liquors & Cigars

OLD BAILEY CORNER, FLORENCE.

Only First-Class Goods Sold.

DEALERS IN OUTSIDE TOWNS AND CAMPS SUPPLIED AT REASONABLE PRICES.

A Full Supply of

Lumber, Doors, Windows and

MOULDINGS,

WINDOW GLASS OF ALL SIZES

FURNITURE and BEDDING

OF ALL KINDS

Undertaking Supplies

On hand and such business promptly attended to

Cor. Bailey and 9th streets, Florence

C. W. TILLMAN.

IN QUAINT COREA.

A KING WHO IS ALLOWED NARROW LIBERTY IN GOVERNING.

A Country So Little Known That All Sorts of Queer Stories Are Told Concerning Its People—The One Great Injustice Practiced.

In the first place Corea is a limited monarchy. There is a written constitution, which is not, perhaps, absolutely binding on the king, but which is seldom deviated from. This is a fact which is not generally known, even by many of the foreigners resident in this city, but I have it on the best of evidence. Corean monarchy cannot be said to be limited in the sense that the people are represented in any council or parliament, but there are rules laid down which even his majesty will not overstep, excepting under most unusual circumstances. And a word right here in regard to the practical power of the king. Some have said that he has no power at all, but is imprisoned in his palace and obeys his councilors. Others say that he is perfectly untrammeled in the execution of any design whatsoever. Both of these statements strike wide of the truth, although on opposite sides of it. To be sure, the king of Corea, according to the sacred and unwritten law of this and all the kindred nations, is considered in one sense a sacred personage, and cannot be exposed to the gaze of the populace except on certain state occasions, but his seclusion is voluntary. Almost every night the noblemen congregate at the palace, and the king holds his court practically the same as any western sovereign.

But it is in regard to social questions that the greatest misunderstanding exists. Coreans are not barbarians or savages, they are not nomads, but they belong to the great family of civilized nations, as distinguished from enlightened nations. If a system of government reaching even to the minutest details, a complicated social system, a knowledge of arts and industries, a religious and educational system, a literature and the concomitants of these imply civilization, then surely Corea is civilized. Her civilization dates back to a time when Japan was covered with savage tribes.

It is amusing to us out here in Corea to watch the papers and read what is said about this little country. Some one said that suicide was extremely common, when, in fact, it is almost unknown. Even the physician in charge of the royal hospital during three years has only heard of one case. Then we will read something about the second story windows being all closed when the king goes by, when, in fact, there are not half a dozen two story houses in Corea; or about the king dispensing justice as he travels through the country, while, in fact, he never yet has gone ten miles outside the gates of Seoul.

There are plenty of unpleasant features about the social condition of these people without filling the minds of outsiders with imaginary ones. Much has been said about the natives being great eaters of dogs' flesh. After a personal observation of the habits of the people for two years I can truly say that it is only the lower classes that indulge in that luxury. By the middle and upper classes it is considered as detestable as by Americans. However, when one goes through some of the poorer parts of the city and sees people absolutely starving to death it does not cause any surprise that such food is made use of. Dog flesh is absolutely unknown in Corean feasts. A foreigner could sit down to the Corean table and eat of almost every dish that is brought him without fear of dog meat.

In regard to the position and social status of woman the most various ideas prevail. It is true that the women of Corea are secluded, but not more so than in some more favored empires. Turkey, for instance, shows us a vastly more pitiable state of things in this respect than Corea. Women are not slaves here, as they have been pictured. Their seclusion is in some senses a blessing to them. Their lack of seclusion in Japan has led to the most demoralizing results in that country. It is impossible that women should be regarded with the same chivalric spirit here that they are in the enlightened countries, and their seclusion is a painful necessity rather than an evidence of tyranny. And yet, as I have said, women are not nearly so secluded here as they are in Turkey. It is only women of the highest classes that are allowed to be seen by any man excepting the husband and father-in-law. Thousands of women can be seen on the streets of Seoul in broad day at any time. In walking on any street here a good proportion of the people you meet are women. Many belonging to the middle class have a sort of apron thrown over the head and held in front of the mouth, leaving a space through which they can see and be seen. Women of the lower class, the common working class, go entirely unveiled.

The Coreans are a singularly mild and inoffensive people. Their language contains no stronger epithet of hatred or anger than "Meechin-nom," which means crazy fellow. One can go to any part of the city or country at any time without the least fear of molestation, and you never hear of a knock down fight or a murder. The criminal class is extremely small, and vagrancy and mendicancy are almost unknown. Now all these points have been brought up against these people, and they do not bear the light of investigation. But no one seems to have mentioned the one great social evil of Corea, and one which must surely be changed before Corea can fairly begin any such progress as Japan has made.

This evil has to do with the recognized rule of all enlightened nations that the individual must be secure in the lawful possession of his own property and he must be allowed to accumulate property. In Corea the strong prey upon the weak. For instance, when a man is made an official, which is the highest ambition of the Corean, a certain extent of territory is allotted to him. From that territory he is required to send a certain number of bags of rice to the granary of the central government, and for himself he has all the rest that he can squeeze out of the population. His power is unlimited in his own district, and he can seize any one's property and appropriate it. If he be unscrupulous he uses this power to an extent that is monstrous in its injustice.

He hears of a man who has saved a score of bags of rice over and above what his family needs for the season. Soon his minions come down on the man's lawful savings and sweep the whole away, leaving simply enough for the man to struggle through the year with. Can anything be more deadening to enterprise and thrift than this? Who can blame them for saying: "We will raise just enough rice to live on and no more; for why should we accumulate property to be swept away?"—Seoul (Corea) Cor. New York World.

A Strawberry Jelly Dessert.

One of the most delicious methods of serving strawberries, according to an adept in good housekeeping, is with gelatine and whipped cream. Directions for plain jelly accompany each box of gelatine. When the jelly is made, but not stiffened, pour a portion of it into a smooth, deep bowl with a few berries. Place this on ice and when it is hard, pour in more liquid and berries, place on the ice and proceed as before, until all the jelly is used. Cooling by layers is the only way in which the jelly will be distributed evenly through the mass. Any fruit may be used in this way. When ready to serve, turn out on a platter and garnish with whipped cream with vanilla for flavoring. This makes a palatable and very ornamental dessert.

PROHIBITION CANDIDATES.

W. M. Jones for Governor of New York and F. M. Lowe for Governor of Missouri.

W. Martin Jones, the nominee of the Prohibition party for governor of the state of New York, is a well equipped lawyer and one of the leading Prohibitionists of western New York. He was born in Manlius, Onondaga county, July 24, 1841, but while he was yet a small boy his parents removed to Knowlesville, Orleans county, and he received the first rudiments of education at the district school in that place, afterwards preparing himself for college at Albion academy.

At the outbreak of the civil war young Jones desired to enter the army, but his mother, who had already seen two of her sons depart to fight the battles of the north, prevailed upon him to relinquish his design. He gave up his studies soon after, however, and went to Washington, where he became secretary to ex-Governor Morgan, then senator from New York. Afterward Mr Jones was given a position in the state department. At the close of the war he went to New Haven with the intention of taking the course at Yale university, but circumstances prevented and he did not graduate, although he studied for some time under private tutors.

W. MARTIN JONES.

About this time Mr. Jones was appointed United States consul at Clifton, Ont., a position he held until 1871, when he went to Rochester, where he has since resided. After studying law for three years in the office of the late Henry Sargent he was admitted to the bar. He has since practiced law.

For five years he was worthy chief templar of the State Grand lodge, and he has given much time and attention to the welfare of the order. Until about four years ago Mr. Jones was a Republican.

* * *

Mr. Frank M. Lowe, the Prohibitionist candidate for governor of Missouri, is one of the youngest men who ever ran for such an important office. He is but 27 years old, and is the youngest man on the ticket. He is a lawyer by profession, and although he has practiced but a few years, has already attained quite a reputation at the bar. Mr. Lowe is a native of the state of Illinois. He is a fluent and forcible speaker and a man of fine presence. He is a practical journalist, having for some years been connected with Democratic newspapers. One of the articles which came out in his paper involved him in a serious difficulty in which he was severely wounded.

F. M. LOWE.

A Novel Lake Barge.

Shippers by the great lakes have often felt the need of a better barge system. Heavy merchandise, like iron or coal, needs a stronger kind of vessel than the wooden craft now in use, for whenever a storm bursts over the northwest one or more of these vessels are sure to be lost. At Duluth recently a steel ship has been launched which it is hoped will supply the requirement. She is Capt. Alexander's "101." The vessel is without power, it being intended that she shall be towed. Her length is 187 feet and her beam 25 feet, with a depth of 18½ feet. She is rounded on top, flat on the bottom and pointed at the ends. When loaded it is expected that the principal part of her will be under water. Her shape, which is that of a cigar, is calculated to give free play to the force of the waves, without presenting much resistance, and yet she is built especially for strength.

CROSS SECTION OF HULL

There are two turrets, the one forward and the other aft, eight feet high and seven feet in diameter, constructed of the same material as the rest of the vessel—boiler iron. The captain's quarters and rooms for the crew are beneath the after deck. There are hatches which are firmly secured, so that the cargo can not get wet.

Not having any motive power the "101" has no chance to escape by flight during a storm. Should her tow cast her adrift, she may be left till the storm shall be over, the waves doing no damage against her steel sides, and if she goes ashore she is supposed to be too strong to break up, consequently, it will be safer for her crew to stay with her than to leave her.

The cost of the vessel is $45,000, and owing to the small crew required, and absence of repairs, her running expenses will be very light. It is confidently expected that the lakes will soon be covered with the new fashioned craft.

Margaret MacIntyre.

This is a portrait of Miss Margaret MacIntyre, who has lately made her debut in opera in London. Before taking part in opera Miss MacIntyre had sung in concert. She studied at Dr. Wylde's London Academy of Music and took a gold medal. She was also a pupil of Sig. M. Yarcia and Mme. Della Valle.

MARGARET M'INTYRE.

Miss MacIntyre's voice is a pure soprano, of excellent quality and great compass. Her stage presence is impressive and graceful. Her first appearance was in the opera of "Carmen," singing a secondary but important part, Micaela. She made a very pleasing impression, which she afterwards added to as Inez, in "L'Africaine," and Donna Elvira, in "Don Giovanni." Those who are competent to form an opinion look upon the debutante as one giving great promise of a brilliant and successful career.

The Proper Chinese Girl.

The ordinary Chinese girl's demeanor when among those not of her own race is proper to a preciseness. She holds a handkerchief to her face, never smiles, [illegible] no circumstances expresses surprise.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Peter's Pence.

According to tradition, Peter pence, or Peter's pence, were first presented to the pope or bishop of Rome by Ina, king of the West Saxons, about the year 1725 A. D. It was the result of a collection taken at the mass on St. Peter's day, Aug. 1, and was devoted to the establishment of a Saxon college at Rome. It was then made a tax of one penny on each family possessed of thirty pence yearly rent in land. In England it lasted down to 1534, when Henry VIII abolished it. The term is now applied to any general voluntary contribution in behalf of the pope. In 1860 he received $2,000,000.

PRESIDENT OF MEXICO.

PORFIRIO DIAZ, WHO WAS RECENTLY RE-ELECTED.

Something About His Life History and the Political Conditions of the Mexican Republic—How This Eminent Ruler Appears—Portrait of His Wife.

The career of Porfirio Diaz, who has recently been for the third time elected president of Mexico, has been full of adventure. Diaz was born in the state of Oaxaca on the 14th of September, 1836, and is now, consequently, 57 years old. He is described as "tall, dark, half Indian type, his muscular figure impressing one as the very incarnation of health and endurance."

* * *

Diaz was educated at the public schools of Oaxaca, and studied law in Pueblo. In 1847, when Gens. Scott and Taylor were leading Yankee soldiers into Mexico, Diaz, who was then 17 years old, shouldered a musket and marched against the invaders in the National guard. He became a lieutenant and studied the art of war, and in 1852 was made a captain in the artillery. But after Santa Anna's accession to the dictatorship Diaz was disgusted, and turned his attention to the law. But wars in Mexico are plenty as blackberries, and in two years Diaz was commanding a battalion during a revolution, and after the flight of Santa Anna, in 1855, was appointed political and military chief of the district of Yxtlan, in Oaxaca.

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

A succession of internal struggles kept Diaz in arms until the occupation of the French under Maximilian. After the flight of the Mexican government from the capital he was persuaded to accept the command of the Mexican army, but only for a short time, as he feared that his youth—he was 33 years old—would create dissatisfaction and breed discord. After the arrival of Maximilian in 1864 Diaz became one of the main stays of the republican cause. He commanded a poorly equipped army of 5,000 men, yet he held the French in check in the southeastern states; but after conquering the northern states the invader besieged Diaz in Oaxaca, and forced him to capitulate. It was not long, however, before he was again in the field, where he continued till the withdrawal of the French.

When the republic found itself badly used up after a long series of civil war, which had been followed by the French occupation and withdrawal, and was undergoing the process of reconstruction, Diaz retired to his ranch in Oaxaca. In 1867 he ran against Benito Juarez for president, but was unsuccessful. Here begins a period of continued plotting by Diaz against the government. In 1870-71 he failed in a revolt against Juarez and fled with Gen. Golvan, the one disguised as valet and the other as clergyman, to Sierra de Alicia, where Diaz intended to secure the cooperation of the "Tiger of Alicia," a celebrated bandit called Losada. The bandit, however, seems to have preferred the legal authority, for he gave Diaz "the cold shoulder." Diaz gave it all up and went to New Orleans.

Having asked amnesty of Juarez the fugitive was allowed to return to Mexico on condition that he would present himself at the capital as a political prisoner. The condition was not fulfilled. Diaz went to Matamoras and again began to conspire against the government. Juarez ordered his arrest, and Diaz hurried to the local authority to assure the government of his fidelity, and at the same time decline to be a candidate for president.

All this, though doubtless unintelligible in the United States, within whose territory only one government besides the present one has ever been set up, was natural enough in Mexico, and Juarez rewarded Diaz by using his influence to have him appointed deputy. Protected by the privileges of this office, the deputy joined a revolution. He won over some prominent men, but they were defeated, and Diaz again sought refuge under the Stars and Stripes at Brownville, Tex., where he remained hidden till the death of Juarez, in 1872.

Lerdo, Juarez's successor, proclaimed amnesty, and Diaz returned to his state, La Candelara. He was elected deputy, but preferred revolt, and joined the new revolution. He was, however, defeated at Icamole and for the third time sought safety with Uncle Sam. He stayed at New Orleans until called by his partisans to Oaxaca the central point of the revolution against Lerdo's government. While the ship in which he sailed was off the coast Diaz fancied that his presence had been discovered and that he was about to be arrested. He jumped overboard and tried to swim ashore, but was picked up by a boat and taken back to the steamer. When he landed at Vera Cruz he disguised himself as a coal heaver and thus went ashore unknown.

WIFE OF DIAZ.

When he reached Oaxaca he was acknowledged by the chiefs who favored his cause. Taking command of 7,000 men he marched upon Pueblo. Then it became Lerdo's time to get away. He fled to the United States, and Diaz occupied the capital. Then came truly Mexican times. There were no less than four presidents, but Diaz was the strongest. The people became anxious for one of those brief intervals of peace which occasionally came to Mexico in those days, and Diaz was elected president.

He did not keep the promises made at his election, and was deserted by his party. He, however, organized a party of his own, composed of all the elements he could get together. This he opposed to his former adherents, subdued the revolution that had broken out, executed and banished without trial till he successfully cleared the way before him.

At the expiration of his term in 1880 he could not be re-elected, so he transferred his power to the secretary of war, Gonzalez, while he took charge of one of the departments, and was elected justice of the Federal supreme court. He was also elected governor of Oaxaca. During this period he visited the United States. At the expiration of Gonzalez's term in 1884 Diaz was elected president.

The wife of President Diaz, whose portrait is here given, is a beautiful woman of the Spanish type.

Mason and Dixon's Line.

"Mason and Dixon's line" derived its name from the surveyors, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon. The "line" was 360 miles long and marked the boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland and Virginia. It was marked by stone posts at intervals of one mile.

Strait or River?

East river is the geographical name by which the strait dividing Long Island and Manhattan Island is known. There is no doubt but it is a strait, but for all the purposes of commerce, literature and geography it is the East river.

ARIZONA AGRICULTURE.

All Artificial but the Future Garden of America.

(John Newell in Boston Transcript.)

Arizona has all the natural resources which build up prosperous and powerful States. Since the birth of time, agriculture, mining and stock-raising have been the chief occupations of man. They have been the corner stones of prosperity in every age. Arizona possesses all the sources of wealth; she has fertile farming lands, and extensive cattle ranges, the richest mines in gold, silver, copper and iron. Also, coal is now found in vast abundance in Pinal county. Sixty-five square miles have been explored by the government in the White Mountain Indian reserve of Arizona, of the richest bituminous quality. These coal outcrops cover a district over twelve miles long by five miles wide. The expert mining engineer who has examined this field thoroughly reports the veins as varying from sixteen to twenty-three feet in thickness, and that the total thickness of the veins thus far discovered is one hundred and five feet of good clear coal. Also, he finds in this field all the indications of a true coal measure, such a carboniferous fossils, ferns, true coal plants, carbonaceous sand-rock, conglomerates, lime rock and shales—all tending to prove the existence of a large amount of good coal. This field is surrounded by a belt of fine hematite iron ore which has a brown, yellowish color on powdering it, which is the best iron ore in the world. Rich copper ore is found in large quantities near Globe and various other places throughout the Territory.

Arizona is an old land with a modern history. The origin and history of the people who held sway in this region in the past is lost in the mists of antiquity and the twilight of time gives but a dim conjecture as to who they were, whence they came, or the cause of their extinction. There is every reason that the most interesting part of Arizona's history lies buried in her mysterious mounds. The relics dug from them suggests eloquently the time when every valley smiled with plenty, when mountain and hill were covered with bleating flocks and lowing herds, and towns and cities made the vast plains beautiful, and of a happy people who enjoyed the beauteous gifts of nature in Arizona. Generous nature has done everything for this sunny Italian climate of the United States; but thus far man has done comparatively nothing. Like the first Yankee settlers in California, the pioneers of Arizona came to dig and and delve for treasures in the mountains, "make a pile," and hie away elsewhere for a home. Within a few years the fertility, productiveness, magnificent climate of the vast valleys have been appreciated. These valleys have the natural gift of the most favored climate, under the hand of irrigation cultivation, are fast becoming gardens of beauty and fruitfulness. Irrigation is the oldest system of agriculture known. It was understood in the infant days of the race, on the plains of Persia, Babylon and Assyria, where it is in practice now. Adam, probably after being driven out of Eden and compelled to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, must have learned to raise crops by irrigation on the plains of Mesopotamai. The richest and most productive regions on the earth have been cultivated in this manner for thousands of years. The valley of the Nile, the greater portion of India, the great plains of Lombardy, the beautiful fields of Castile, have always depended on irrigation for crops. Though subject to such a system for thousands of years, they are to-day the most productive spots on the earth, and support a dense population—in India 200 to 600 souls to the square mile, in Piedmont, Italy, 270, and 300 persons for Lombardy. Irrigated portions of Spain have populations from 200 to 400 souls to the square mile. Egypt, "the granary of the world," has a population of 484 to the square mile. In the United States, irrigation is practiced in southern California, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado and Utah. One cubic foot per second will flood three hundred acres of loamy soil, but by careful economy, distribution of pipes, 1200 and 1500 acres are cultivated by one cubic foot per second. Seventeen thousand acres of land in Los Angeles County are irrigated by this means. This judicious application of water has made Los Angeles the garden of California. The immense valleys of the Gila, Salt River, San Pedro, Sulphur Spring and San Simon of Arizona have an abundant supply of water for irrigation. These valleys drain a vast extent of country, and the waters which flow through them have their souce in the lofty mountains thousands of feet above, and contain inexhaustible quantities of water.

Congress could never put a small portion of the surplus public money to better use than to furnish flowing water for these dry plains and valleys. The benefits to stock-raising and farming industries would be incalculable, as the area of agricultural and grazing land would be increased a thousand-fold. Congress or capitalists have only to observe what has been done in California with a limited water supply, and these valleys in Arizona are superior to any in the Golden State.

Railroads are being projected and built through all parts of the Territory, and population is following in the wake of the iron steed, and capital is beginning to appreciate the many opportunities which this part of the country offers for investment. The warwhoop of the savage is heard no more as the firm, strong hand of the Government has broken forever his savage power, and the domain over which for centuries he was lord and absolute master will know him no more. Peace and security now reign throughout the entire section.

To the man of means, seeking safe and profitable investments, no region in this country offers so many advantages. Agriculture by irrigation, mining, cattle raising, lumber business on twenty thousand square miles of almost untouched timber, vast deposits of coal, manufacturing and other branches of industry, invite investment and guarantee large returns. Let the immigrant cast his lot here, enjoy the heritage of the future, and pass his days in a land where health, plenty and happiness walk hand in hand.

A Peep at Arizona.

[Rev. I. T. Whittemore in Mid-Continent.]

Of this far-off land people in the East know comparatively little, and for the reason that within the memory of many living it was a part of Old Mexico and a barren desert. Like California, it has but little to attract settlers but the mines in its mountains. These mountain ranges are full of minerals—gold, silver, copper, coal, etc. But it is of Florence that I wish to speak as the county seat of Pinal, and of the Gila River Valley, as a sanitarium, fruit-growing and grazing country, and as a field for missionary labor.

The climate, except during the summer months, is delightful. In June, July and August it is very hot, but not oppressive—indeed, even when the mercury runs above a hundred in the shade, in doors it is not uncomfortable, and sun-stroke is unknown. It is dry, and clear, and pure, and conducive to perfect health. Many have come here with asthma, or catarrh, and broken down with other diseases, and have been perfectly restored. In the near future when we have another railroad, it must be a grand resort for nearly all classes of invalids. It has superior advantages over the Pacific Coast, in that there are no cold or damp and chilly nights to succeed lovely days. When the two canals,—the Florence and Montezuma,—now being constructed, are completed, and the town is built up, and the country settled—the farms all watered by irrigation—the "desert will bud and blossom as the rose."

As a fruit-growing country, it cannot be excelled. There are some here now who have apples, pears, peaches, plums, apricots, pomegranates, quinces, figs, grapes, almonds, and even bamboo and date growing in profusion. There is no fruit of any kind belonging to a semi-tropical climate, that does not flourish here, by irrigation.

The state of society is improving, and when a better class of citizens is drawn here by investment or fine climate and an earthly paradise, as they will be soon, Florence will sit as a queen in this beautiful valley, and order, sobriety, intelligence, virtue, industry, fair sons and sweet pure, daughters, shaded trees and flowering gardens, fountains and parks, and lovely promenades, and the amenities of the most cultured communities of the East will supplant the dust and adobes and low order of living, now everywhere apparent.

I will not speak of the sacrifice of money, and feelings, and taste, and sentiment that a missionary has to make to live here now. All these will be overlooked and comparatively forgotten in the day when wealth, and refinement, and piety have built elegant homes, spacious stores, and halls, and church edifices, and even the missionary himself will be forgotten; but no matter, if only those who have fine homes and love the Master and precious souls in need of light, and life and purity, will help him whom God has sent here, to build a parsonage and church, and sustain him by their prayers and give him the assurance that he is not alone and uncared for by those whom God has blessed with plenty and a heart to use it wisely and prudently for the glory of the Master and the salvation of souls. Capital, push and prudence, and wise foresight are needed to transform blemish into beauty and make it a joy forever.

Florence, Arizona, June 15, 1888.

Tragic Death of a Pioneer.

[Phenix Arizonan.]

J. B. Blackwell, better known as "Uncle Joe" Blackwell, met with a fatal accident last night, by walking off the balcony of the Commercial hotel. Uncle Joe came up from Agu Caliente a few days ago, with Frank Fry and wife, on whose ranch he has been stopping. He had been drinkng yesterday, but not immoderately, and about 10 o'clock applied for a bed at the Commercial. The night clerk tendered him a room, but he insisted on sleeping in a cot on the balcony. It is intended to erect a double balcony for the house, and therefore that now in use, in its unfinished state, is without railing. This morning between 3 and 4 o'clock Mr. Blackwell arose from his cot, and being unacquainted with the premises walked off the balcony, falling a distance of about 18 feet. He struck, evidently on his left side, breaking the left leg about three inches above the knee and splitting the main bone to the knee joint. A severe concussion of the spine and a superficial wound on the head were among the injuries sustained. Medical attendance was at once secured but the sufferer insisted on going to the county hospital, where he lingered in great misery until about 9 o'clock when death gave him release from pain.

J. B. Blackwell was 75 years of age, and a veteran of the Mexican war. He came to Arizona in 1859, and for the past 22 years has had a home with the late King Woolsey and his wife—Mrs. Fry. He experienced all the dangers of a life on the frontier, had met the Apache in deadly conflict, had been wounded in these fights, and passed through all to die an unfortunate death after that state of civilization had been secured for the territory for which in earlier days he risked his life.

J. B. Blackwell was born in Tennessee, and has no relatives in this country. Like a majority of the old pioneers he leaves but few worldly effects behind, but possessed in a full degree the love and admiration of his early comrades. May peace rest with the ashes of the old Hassayamper, and may the dust of the land which he loved so well mingle gently with that of his own body.

[Tucson Citizen.]

The public school trustees have decided upon the purchase of a gong to be used only in case of fire. In the latter event the gong will be sounded and the children will instantly leave their seats, fall in line in the main isle and march out. This, as stated yesterday, can be done in less than a minute's time, without either rush or hurry.

H. N. ALEXANDER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Irvine Building, Phœnix, Arizona.

H. V. JACKSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Will practice in all Courts in the Territory. Office in Collingwood Building, Main Street.

WM. HARVEY, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Florence, Arizona.

W. H. GRIFFIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Florence, A. T., will practice in all courts of the Territory. Land matters before the Department at Washington, a specialty. Business solicited.

A. T. COLTON,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR. Deputy United States Mineral Surveyor.
Irrigation Works a Specialty.
Office with Florence Canal Company.

BO. J. WHITESIDE,
COUNTY RECORDER. Conveyancing and record searching a specialty. Agricultural and Mining abstracts of title. Reports made on all classes of lands. Correspondence solicited. Florence, Pinal County, Arizona.

Pure Fresh Water,
Served families morning and evening.
P. S. RAMIREZ, Prop.

JOHN C. LOSS,
Notary Public, Real Estate & Ins. Agt
CASA GRANDE, A. T.
Executes all kinds of papers with dispatch. Prompt attention paid to all collections. Will attend cases in Justice Court. Charges moderate. Office Wells, Fargo & Co., Casa Grande.

GEORGE MARTIN,
Druggist and Chemist
TUCSON, ARIZONA.
Prescriptions carefully compounded and sent by mail or express to any part of the Territory.

F. A. Odermatt,
PRACTICAL AND PROSTHETIC
DENTIST,
No. 213 Pennington Street, up stairs.
Tucson, Arizona.
Special attention paid to correcting irregularities in children's teeth.
Deformities of the mouth, either congenital or acquired, corrected by mechanical appliances.
Artificial Dentures made on Gold, Plantina or Vulcanite base.

JULIUS LUEDKE,
—DEALER IN—
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Spectacles.
Watches Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted.
Orders left at the Florence Hotel or sent by mail or express will be promptly attended to.
PINAL - - - ARIZONA

JOHN A. BLACK,
—Dealer in—
WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY

Congress Street, Tucson,
WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

A. J. DENIER.
Main Street, Florence.
Blacksmithing,

-AND-
WAGON SHOP.
HORSE SHOEING
AND
Repairing of every kind.
Low Prices.

CASH STORE.
Keeps a full assortment of
Ceneral Merchandise.
DRUGS & NOTIONS. Strictly a cash business
J. N. DENIER, Proprietor.

W. J. BLEY.
Contractor & Builder.
FLORENCE, ARIZONA.

Barber Shop
SAMUEL BOSTWICK.
Opposite Peter Will's Brewery.
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.

WILLIAMS HOTEL,
SILVER KING, A. T.,
ROBERT WILLIAMS, - Proprietor
This house, under the new management has the best accomodations at the most reasonable rates.
Board $7 per week; Board and Lodgings $35 to $37 per month, according to rooms.
Good beds, a comfortable house and splendid table.
☞THE STAGE OFFICE IS AT THIS HOUSE
When you visit King give us a call.
ROBERT WILLIAMS.

Stage Lines.

TEXAS AND CALIFORNIA STAGE CO.
DAILY LINE OF STAGES,
Between Casa Grande and Florence, carrying S. Mail and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s
—EXPRESS—
Leaves Casa Grande - - - - 7 a. m.
" Florence - - - - - 12 m.
Connecting at Florence with
GLOBE and FLORENCE STAGE LINE
Leaves Florence daily at 1 p. m. for RIVERSIDE, DRIPPING SPRINGS, PIONEER and GLOBE.
—connects at—
RIVERSIDE with Boone & Son's line for BENSON.
J. C. LOSS, Ag't Casa Grande.
WM. E. GUILD, Ag't, Florence
W. M. NEAL'S LINE.
Connects at MAMMOTH with the Boone stage from Riverside for AMERICAN FLAG
ORACLE and TUCSON
Leaves Mammoth Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays returning every other day.