Arizona Weekly Enterprise.

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W. C. SMITH, CASA GRANDE, Arizona. FERNANDO B. MALDONADO, FLORENCE, Arizona

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THE STOREY PALACE.

IT WAS BUILT ON MAGNIFICENT LINES, BUT IS NOW A RUIN.

Lately Sold Under the Auctioneer's Hammer—Something of Its History, and the History of a Strange but Bitter Man Who Built It.

There is an incomplete marble building in Chicago which is typical of the career of the man who reared it.

It belongs to the Storey estate and was erected many years ago by the late Wilbur F Storey, editor and proprietor of The Chicago Times. It stands in the southern portion of the city, and one driving down the Grand boulevard towards the parks may see it towering above the few buildings that surround it.

* * *

It is about twenty years ago that Mr. Storey left Detroit, and going to Chicago, bought The Times. He was considered an Ishmaelite, his hand against every man and every man's hand against him. He began the work of reforming the Garden City by exposing the vices of its citizens. Such evils as exist in every city he dragged into the light. Was there a skeleton in the closet of a family which he could fasten upon? It was held up to the gaze of the public, and more than one suit for libel was brought against Mr. Storey by innocent people whom he had traduced in his paper. Every bit of sensational news was dished up under the guise of purifying the people. The head lines of the paper reek the most appalling, and grew daily in revolting announcements till the famous climax was reached on the occasion of an execution.

FROM THE AVENUE.

This pandering to the lowest tastes, while it disgusted the better elements of Chicago, proved financially successful. Mr. Storey grew prosperous. His paper, which, aside from the features named, was ably edited, sold largely, and The Chicago Times prospered, or if its prosperity was not equal to the pretensions of its proprietor it was not generally known.

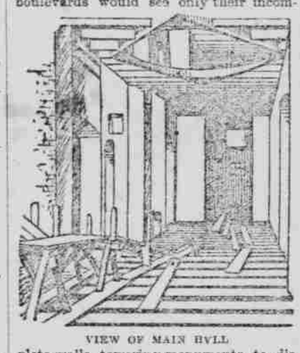
* * *

Mr. Storey was not a young man when he left Detroit for Chicago. He had been married, but had not lived happily with his wife, and had secured a divorce. Soon after the great Chicago fire he married again. The tendency of Chicago's growth was southward. The beautiful south parks and boulevards [illegible] most beautiful and costly residences would at once spring up. Mr. Storey commenced his residence with a frontage on either Indiana avenue or the Grand boulevard. The house was placed near Indiana avenue, but the porter's lodge was to be on the Grand boulevard. He had arranged for one of the finest residences of the many to be met with in Chicago, and went so far as to erect the building without the interior finish at an expense of over $200,000.

The great fire of 1871 swept away the property of The Times. Mr. Storey was much disheartened, and for a while was inclined to give up the struggle, but while he was suffering under the prevailing gloom, a telegram from a friend in Michigan was handed him authorizing him to draw for $50,000. This turned the scale, and the next day the paper reappeared, and the next six or eight years were successful ones for Mr. Storey. He was an indefatigable worker; indeed, took entire charge of the editorial management of the paper himself, and in a short time accumulated considerable property.

* * *

The panic of 1873 pierced the real estate bubble which at that time had been blown ready to burst, and the grand maneuver to build up the boulevards with magnificent residences met a check. A number of these had been partly built, and for years those who drove along the boulevards would see only their incomplete walls, towering monuments to disappointed ambition. There was a blight on the boulevards; no one would or could complete, no one would build anew.



VIEW OF MAIN HALL

* * *

Among these reminders of the boom of 1872 was the residence of Mr. Storey. The venerable editor's health became impaired. For some years he would be seen driving on the avenues with his young wife, his hair and beard white as snow,—he was a handsome old man—and his appearance indicating that death was slowly fixing its grip upon him. At last he died. Then commenced a wrangle about his estate. The Times changed hands several times and each time seemed to suffer by the change. It began to look as if the property would be wasted under the blight of litigation, when two energetic and talented young men, James J. West and Clinton A. Snowden, purchased it and made it one of the best newspapers in the United States.

Meanwhile the half completed Storey mansion continued to confront those who passed it on their way to the south parks. Indeed, to this day it stands a reminder of one who for years continued to earn the name of Ishmaelite by his relentless persecution of all with whom he differed and all who opposed him. His life—that success which might have given him the immense wealth he coveted, with its attendant power to override public opinion, at least the opinion of mere money getters—was as incomplete as the pretentious residence in which he intended to enjoy his triumph. And now that litigation over the estate he left has ceased and the property can be sold with a clear title, this gloomy pile is offered in the market for a price less than the amount expended by its proprietor on the building alone, without counting the real estate on which it stands as of any value. When some purchaser shall complete it and fix it up for an abode for living people, the gloomier features, at least, of a reminder of one of the most unwholesome, vindictive, untiring, talented lives that Chicago has ever known will be removed.

AGED A HUNDRED AND TWELVE.

Charlotte Latturelle, a Woman of St. Paul Who Still Supports Herself.

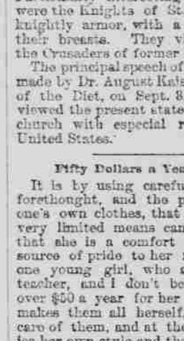
Living in the city of St. Paul, Minn., today, is Charlotte Latturelle, a French-Canadian woman, who was born in 1776, or 112 years ago. She occupies a small house at 889 Broadway, pays $4 rent per month for same, and for the past fifty years has supported herself by making and selling mats, which business she still continues. She came to St. Paul in 1835, or fifty three years ago, and describes the place at that time as an Indian village. Then not a house was visible. Large elm trees grew upon the bottoms near the river, while where the city now is were running streams, ravines, lakes, bubbling brooks, and a thick growth of trees and underbrush. Indian wigwams were the only evidences of life, and the whoops of the savages echoed through the forest. She has lived to see the place grow to a city of upward of 200,000 inhabitants, and yet she is more of a stranger now than she was in 1835. Her first husband was a musician—that is, a fiddler—who died years ago. Her second husband is now 85 years old, and is well off, residing in Oregon, but from some cause or other she will not live with him, but prefers to support herself. She was there at the first treaty with the Indians (1837), so one can form some idea of her great age. Her mother lived to the remarkable period of 120 years. Her hearing is quite defective.

CHARLOTTE LATTURELLE

Mrs. Latturelle is a tall woman, with a good head of hair, though white, with a prominent nose, a bright, penetrating eye, having never used glasses, and her vision is so keen she can see across the river. She has a quick, active movement, stands erect, and when in conversation her face, though wrinkled, is very expressive. Her upper teeth are gone, and she has a few straggling lower ones. She had two sons in the Union army, but both are still living. She never had a dollar to do with, but has tugged and toiled, and is now tugging and toiling, waiting for the Ferryman to row her across the river into the better land. The portrait of Mrs. Latturelle is from a sketch from life by I. D. Larpenteur, Esq., of St. Paul.

German Roman Catholics.

The thirty-third annual convention of the German Roman Catholic Central Union of the United States, and the second German Catholic Diet recently held in Cincinnati were important religious gatherings. The former is chiefly a benevolent organization, and embraces 30,000 members in 438 local assemblies, while the latter is composed of members of the clergy and laymen, who a year ago united for the purpose of fostering Catholic life and sentiment among the German-American Catholics. Upon this latter assembly about 400 members were in attendance, numbering among them [illegible] Catholic clergymen, [illegible] and [illegible] well known leader of the center in the German reichstag, Dr. Windthorst, had sent a congratulatory letter, in which he particularly emphasized the necessity for the Catholics of the whole world to co-operate in regaining the full independence of the holy see from all influences and restrictions hindering the church from developing its full strength and movement. He singled out Italy as the country which showed itself the most inimical to the church and suggested the idea of periodical congresses of Catholics of the whole world.



AUGUST KAISER.

Another important topic was furnished the assembly by the project of the so called Leo house, to be founded in New York for the benefit of Catholic immigrants, in honor of the pope's jubilee.

Interesting was also the parade which, on Sunday, the 2d, took place in connection with the double convention, and was participated in by at least 15,000 people. Particularly interesting in the parade were the Knights of St. George in their knightly armor, with a red cross upon their breasts. They vividly suggested the Crusaders of former centuries.

The principal speech of the occasion was made by Dr. August Kaiser, the president of the Diet, on Sept. 8, in which he reviewed the present state of the Catholic church with especial reference to the United States.

Fifty Dollars a Year for Dress.

It is by using careful judgment and forethought, and the power of making one's own clothes, that a young girl of very limited means can dress so nicely that she is a comfort to herself and a source of pride to her friends. I know one young girl, who also is a school teacher, and I don't believe she spends over $50 a year for her clothes, but she makes them all herself, and takes good care of them, and at the same time studies her own style and the most economical mode of buying and making up of her clothes, and the result is that she far outshines many girls who spend thousands annually upon their dress.—Fashion Letter.

Stiff Necked Heathen.

The Christian missions in California keep up their work, but the Celestial is among the stiffest necked of the hard headed heathens. He does not admire the new civilization whose blood he is endeavoring to suck, and so far there are less than 1,000 baptized Chinese Christians among the tens of thousands of Celestials in California.—California Letter.

Not Fattening.

Mr. A.—After Browning, which of the English poets do you most admire?

Miss B. (of Boston, thoughtfully)—The Lake school and Scott; but for enduring mental food, which gently nourishes, but does not excite, I prefer Crabbe's Tales.

Mr. P. (from Chicago, who has heard the last dozen words)—Gosh! what a diet! No wonder she's thin.—Life.

STRAY BITS.

The trade and products of the Bahama Islands both show decline.

The population of St. Petersburg has diminished by 85,000 in the last seven years.

One day's newspaper and magazine mail in the New York postoffice was 134 tons, 267,380 pounds.

There is a rumor that King Solomon's mines have been found in the Fembobo mountains.

The City and Guilds of London Institute for technical education report a large increase in pupils.

Sacramento city has voted to send to Florida for 5,000 wild orange trees and plant them in the streets for shade trees.

Devizes castle, one of the most unique in England, representing an outlay of nearly £100,000, has been sold for £8,000.

Excavations made in Tzintzuntzan, in Yucatan, Mexico, in search of treasure, are said to have revealed a magnificent palace which is an archæological wonder.

A tract of land in Aroostook county, Me., containing 1,600,000 acres, has been sold for $1,000,000. The deed recorded contains 25,000 words, covering seventy-five pages.

The announcement that a fall tournament of croquet is to be held by the National association in Philadelphia seems to show that croquet has not been entirely put out of the field after all.

There are four matrons in Media, Pa., who are the mothers of eighty-four children. Mrs. William Wright boasts of fifteen, Mrs. Samuel Field of twenty-eight, Mrs. Joseph Chandler of twenty-five, and Mrs. Barrett of sixteen.

A correspondent writing from San Francisco says that ladies of that city wear sealskin cloaks the year around, and that the sight of heavy fur wraps and overcoats at times during the summer is not at all uncommon.

The most popular place of amusement this summer for London people is a piping hot hall decorated with a snow scene. Refreshments are served in canvas streets covered with snow, and the seeming coolness satisfies the crowd.

Mother Hubbard, it has been decided, had a saintly origin. She is identified with St. Hubert, the patron of dogs and the chase, who is represented in a long robe, a veritable Mother Hubbard gown, and who successfully appealed to the imagination of the story teller.

A sliding telephone is the latest. It is a movable telephone that can be run up or down to any floor of a large building, so that a person on one story who is wanted at the telephone need not come down or go up to another floor, but can pull the instrument up or down as is required.

A Pittsburg optician makes the statement that gum chewing has a harmful effect on the eyes, and when carried to excess is apt to cause blindness. The constant moving of the jaws affects the nerves that lead from the spine to the optic nerves and strains the latter until they give out.

The Maine Executive council recently visited a prison where was a woman under life sentence for murdering her husband. She made an appeal to the visitors for pardon, and the first question asked of her by one of the honorable councilors was whether she had a husband living.

[illegible] Bangor, Maine, recently [illegible] of the safety valve of the boiler on the steam launch he was running. The explosion killed five of the princess' suite outright, badly scalded eight, and sent the boat to the bottom in fragments.

The French police have received instructions to discover the authors of an ingenious political trick, which consists of defacing the coins of Napoleon III, and substituting the name of Boulanger I, emperour, with the date 1888. So far the substitution has been confined to ten centime pieces, and has been treated as a political joke.

A drum owned by Horace Thomas, of Visalia, Cal., was carried by his father in the battle of New Orleans, and afterward sounded its notes of alarm at the battles of Tippecanoe and Rising River. It was made from a sycamore log, the heart of which had been hollowed out, and both heads are gone, but it is highly prized as a relic.

At a recent Berlin luncheon party the table decorations were of a delicate green, the table service of the same tint, and the center piece was of snowballs bordered with mignonette, the latter laid loosely about the plaques in a circular scarf of pale green crape. The favors were tambourines painted in spring flowers, while the ends of pale green ribbon attached to them did for name cards.

James Selby, a well known English "whip," has just beaten the record on the drive from London to Brighton, making the distance there and back, 105 miles, in seven hours and fifty minutes, the best previous run having been eight hours and a half. The drive was made on a wager of £1,000 to £500, and elaborate arrangements had been made for it. Four horses were changed sixteen times during the trip.

The smallest watch in America is said to be one which a Maiden lane, New York, dealer has just received from Switzerland. The dial and works are just the size of a silver half dime. It is a complete watch in every respect, is a stem winder and stem setter, and the works are full jeweled. It is inclosed in a hunting case of 18 carat gold, and keeps accurate time. It was made in La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland.

The American circle in London, so an English paper says, is beginning to attain an important position, owing to the fact that so many American ladies have married Englishmen of title, "and are, on this account, as well as for their personal attractions and accomplishments, well received everywhere. Ultimately the American circle will, if it manages with tact, and consents to glide, become a great 'influence' in London."

MODERN PHILOSOPHY.

Laughter and song are the heart's rivers of hope.

A smile through tears is the soul's rainbow of peace.

The amenities of life make the true beauty of living.

Life is a continual routine whatever guise it assumes.

Good breeding is like affection—one cannot have too much of it.

The simple faith of a little child is the world's truest homage.

Dreams are oftentimes the fulfillment of a prophecy within ourselves.

The power of forgiveness is the noblest attribute in the human character.

Let no day glide into eternity without catching a glimpse of heaven's sea.

To be autocratic is to be unjust to ourselves. No man is "sufficient unto himself."

Despair and happiness are so closely linked that each is riven by the wealth of the other. —Detroit Free Press.

The Empress Victoria has promised that no biography of Kaiser Fritz shall be published for five years.

Princess Sophie of Prussia, who has been betrothed to the crown prince of Greece, is 18, and her fiance 20.

Mrs. Wordsworth, the daughter-in-law of the poet, and last survivor of the occupants of Rydal Mount, is dead.

The Countess of Pellegrini Bay, one of the last of the grand dames of the Eighteenth century, has just died in Italy.

The most expert stenographer in the country is said to be Mrs. Barrows, wife of the editor of The Christian Register.

The Lost Adams' Diggings.

For several years past the readers of the Bullion have at different intervals been entertained with speculations regarding the lost Adams' placers. The locality of this oriferous wealth has been described as being situated in New Mexico, not far from the Arizona line. Fervent imaginations have pictured the canon in which the beds of gravel exist to fairly glitter with nuggets of gold, and the little stream that wanders through it obstructed by banks of sparking gold dust. The editor of this paper has from the very first taken these reports cum grano salis. We do not say that Adams had no room for his statement, but it has been our opinion from the first that the placers known to the popular fancy, were a myth. The fact however, remains patent the Apache Indians (not the Navajoe) were and are now well acquainted with placer ground unknown to the American and native miners. As evidence of the truth of this statement we will cite that fact that during the years 1880, '81 and '82 Apaches, in person and otherwise, conveyed to Socorro, N. M., quantities of this golden product from time to time for 20 years or more previous, where it was disposed of for coffee and other articles of Apache luxury. In the year 1880 the editor of this paper was present when one of these consignments of gold dust and nuggets was delivered and upon examining it found, both in the contents of the quills and buckskin pouches, a number of small garnets. The presence of these stones may have given color to the report that the placers from which the treasure was derived lay in the Navajoe country, that is noted for the garnets and spinel rubies that are found within its limits. For years past the re-discovery of these hidden treasures has occupied the attention of numerous enterprising and adventurous prospectors, and we can safely say that since the year 1880 not less than forty of these brave adventurers have lost their lives in attempting to penetrate the mysteries that environ the fabulous fields of gold. Not the least of these were J. G. Barney, Capt. Prescott and Mr. McCullough, who in 1883 or 1884 left Alma, N. M., for that purpose. Nothing definite was heard of the party until November, 1884, when the remains of our three old friends were found in a gulch situated quite close to the line of the A. & P. railroad and not far from Arizona.

In connection with this matter we must not omit to say that Gen. E. L. Sheldon, then governor of New Mexico, and the editor of the Bullion, for several months, were engaged in untiring efforts to secure information of the three adventurers, as well as President Cleveland, then governor of New York, who took a personal interest in the disappearance of McCullough, who was well-known to him. Detectives were employed as well as keen frontiersmen, but accident revealed the fate of our three friends to a passing party of cowboys who reported their discovery in due season to the Bullion, then published in Socorro, New Mexico.

The latest venture to secure possession of these deposits of fabulous wealth was made some weeks ago and was announced in these columns at the time. The party consisted of 16 first-class miners and prospectors with every possible material wanted for such a journey. On arriving at the Zuni mountain the party was increased to 17 by the addition of Ben Swift, who joined the ranks of the adventurers. The line of the route from the Bear Springs mountains to the Zuni mountains lay through a red sandstone formation and a sign of gold bearing rock being visible some distance from the last [illegible] nine of the party very logically inclined to go any further and returned to Socorro, leaving eight to continue the search. The latter with admirable courage continued their course until they reached the San Juan country in Colorado (on the Navajoe reservation), where the party divided once, some five returning to their homes, leaving Capt. Patterson, the leader of the expedition, Ad. Baker and Geo. Christilow, a trio, to continue the search. Telegrams last week reached Albuquerque that they have been murdered by the Navajoes, and in Saturday's Socorro Chieftain a paragraph announces that there is a probability that the telegrams will be verified. Ben Swift it is certain has met his death from the hands of the murderous red fiends. He was a well-known old time miner in Central New Mexico, who had but recently entered the cattle business in the Zuni mountains. He was murdered on or about the 14th instant. We had the pleasure of interviewing several of those who returned to Socorro, among them Mr. S. Young, who states that on the trip they pursued in New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado and Utah, abundant signs of coal existed and that petroleum and lubricating oil were found flowing from more than one spring. While the object of this excursion failed in its principal feature the results of the discovery of vast beds of coal and mineral oil will have a significant influence upon the destiny of the country traversed.—El Paso Bullion.

The discovery of the Amulet mine, on Lynx creek, now owned by J. M. W. Moore, reads more like fiction than realty. As it never has been in print we will give it: In July, 1886, F. E. Daggett, with pick and shovel on his shoulder, was climbing the Lynx creek mountain, on his way to examine a quartz mine. Becoming weary in the ascent, he stopped beneath the friendly boughs of a juniper tree to rest. After recuperating for some time he took up his pick and in throwing it on his shoulder it slipped from his hands, and in falling behind him its sharp point struck him in the leg causing great pain. Picking it up with a vehement imprecation from the pain it caused him, he stuck it in the ground saying it could remain there, and started to walk away. He had got but a short distance when he relented, and returning pulled it from the ground, bringing with it some bright and shining metal. In his anger he had unknowingly struck into a blind ledge, which he located as the Amulet mine, and from which there has been over $50,000 worth of high-grade ore shipped. From a careful examination recently made of the second class ore, which has been allowed to remain on the dumps, it is estimated that they contain fully 2000 tons. Samples were procured from this promiscuously, and sampled and assayed at the sampling works giving a value of $35 per ton, or a total value of the ore on the dumps of $70,000. Mr. Moore contemplates the erection of a concentrating plant to work this ore, while he still continues to work the mine and ship through the sampling works his first-class ore.—Prescott Journal-Miner.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Proclamation as Issued by President Cleveland.

Constant thanksgiving and gratitude are due from the American people to the Almighty God for his goodness and mercy which have followed them since the day he made them a nation and vouchsafed to them a free government. With loving kindness He has constantly led us in the way of prosperity and greatness, He has not visited with swift punishment our short-comings, but with gracious care He has warned us of our dependence upon His forbearance, and has taught us that obedience to His holy law is the price of a continuance of His precious gifts. In acknowledgment of all that God has done for us as a nation, and to the end that on an appointed day the united prayer and praise of a grateful country may reach the throne of grace, I, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, the 29th day of November, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, to be kept and observed throughout the land. On that day let all the people suspend their ordinary work and occupations and in their accustomed place of worship with prayer and songs of praise render thanks to God for all mercies, for the abundant harvests which have rewarded the toil of the husbandman during the year that has passed and for the rich rewards that have followed the labors of our people in their shops, and their marts of trade and traffic. Let us give thanks for peace and social order and contentment within our borders, and for advancement in all that adds to a nation's dispensation with which a portion of land has been visited, let us, while we humble ourselves before the power of God, acknowledge His mercy in setting bounds to the deadly march of the pestilence, and let our hearts be chastened by sympathy with our fellow countrymen, who have suffered and who mourn, and as we return thanks for all the blessings we have received from the hands of our Heavenly Father, let us not forget He has enjoined upon us charity; and on this day of thanksgiving let us generously remember the poor and needy, so that our tribute of praise and gratitude may be accepted in the sight of the Lord.

Done at Washington on the first day November, 1888, and in the year of independence of the United States one hundred and thirteen.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the president:

T. F. BAYARD

Secretary of State.

[illegible] Climate.

So [illegible] been written and said [illegible] the climate of Arizona [illegible] some people it is getting to [illegible] that stale, and when it is [illegible] strangers, often draws a [illegible] face, but who can live [illegible] once such weather as [illegible] feel enthusiastic over [illegible] selling land, now is so balmy and fre[illegible] cannot but feel new life creep [illegible] body and be thankful that he [illegible] compelled to live where sunshiny [illegible] are not continuous. There are [illegible] ands of poor invalids in the [illegible] States who would eagerly fl[illegible] did they know of our magni[illegible] mate, and it can be but a s[illegible] until they learn of our in[illegible] and then we may expect to [illegible] flock in by the train-load. [illegible] has seen many tourists wh[illegible] attracted solely on account [illegible] mate, and in every case they go aw[illegible] well pleased. They find here that mildness of weather which means continued life, and they will, many of them, return again next year. We who live here continuously and enjoy this beautiful weather day after day, little realize what it means to the tourist from the east, whose idea of winter is of cold, blustering disagreeable weather.—Phenix Gazette.

Stage Robbed.

Mr. C. M. Renaud yesterday received a letter from Mr. J. W. Windmiller, of Bowie station, stating that the stage running between Bowie and Solomonville was robbed Thursday three miles this side of Bailey's Wells, by two young Mexicans. Mr. S. W. Pomeroy, County Treasurer of Graham county, was the only passenger, and he was "relieved" of $35 in money and a fine gold watch and chain. The robbers also took three mail pouches. They were well mounted, one riding a dun horse, the other a chestnut bay. The direction taken by the men after the robbery is not stated. There is a standing reward of $300 offered by the Postoffice department for the arrest and conviction of parties robbing the mails. —Wilcox Stockman.

Making Money.

A correspondent of the Nogales Herald writing from Harshaw says: "Geo. W. Cheney, one of the keenest mining men in the west, looked over the field, and at once decided to erect concentrating works which he now has running day and night, thus adding bustle and activity to the place. The works are running on tailings and ore from the American mine, on which Mr. Cheney has a lease. Sam Cheney is the superintendent and he says they are turning out about two tons of high grade concentrates per day. The works employ a number of men and add materially to the business of the camp.

H. N. ALEXANDER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT-LA[illegible] Irvine Building, Phœnix, Arizona.

H. V. JACKSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Will practice in all Courts in the Te[illegible] Office in Collingwood Building, Main Stre[illegible]

WM. HARVEY, M. D. [illegible] PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Florence, Arizona.

ALMON S. A[illegible] SURGEON & PHYSICI[illegible] Office on Main Stre[illegible]

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W. H. [illegible] ATTORNEY AT LAW [illegible] Florence, A. T., [illegible] of the Territory. L[illegible] partment at Washin[illegible] solicited.

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