

ARIZONA ENTERPRISE

FLORENCE, - - JULY 20, 1899

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, AT FLORENCE, PINAL COUNTY, A. T.

R. C. & G. W. BROWN.

The partial survey of the Buttes reservoir site, fifteen miles east of Florence, on the Gila river, revives public interest in that stupendous enterprise, and makes the wonders of that opportunity the more apparent. The dam can be economically built to a height of one hundred and sixty feet, and when the reservoir is filled the back-water will reach sixteen miles above it, as the fall of the river is uniformly ten feet to the mile. The average width has not yet been learned from the engineer, but it will likely reach nearly two miles, which gives a storage capacity of seventy-one and one-third billions cubic feet of water, with an average depth of eighty feet. This huge volume of water in reserve will secure plenty of water during the driest summer season to irrigate all the land between the Gila river and the railroad, and for ten miles beyond, from the Buttes to the Maricopa county line. The water power it will furnish without diminishing the quantity, quality or utility of the water for irrigation purposes, will not be the least among its valuable uses, for it will not only furnish the motive power for an extensive reduction works at a convenient point to receive the abundant ores of the Mineral Hill country, but it can be utilized in generating electrical power for manufacturing purposes at Florence and other points along the river. It is a grand source of such great industries as will make this valley the most populous and prosperous portion of Arizona. The rich lands, supplied with abundant water; convenient mines containing riches that will not be exhausted in centuries of continuous extraction, and a water power unequalled upon the Pacific coast, all lying in the most convenient juxtaposition, surely indicate that nature has fashioned the most substantial foundation here that the world has ever seen for a flourishing city that will extend from the Buttes to the present town of Florence. It has left so little for man to do in utilizing its inestimable gift that it looks almost like a criminal neglect that it has not been availed of sooner. Our county is full of the richest and choicest natural resources which must speedily be developed, for the inducements are so great that capital will not hesitate to come to our aid when the substantiated facts are brought to its attention.

The indifference shown by the people in regard to the approaching constitutional convention exhibits the disfavor with which they view it. Notwithstanding this fact the law providing for holding it is a valid one and the convention must be held. Therefore if we must accept the inevitable we should do so with as good grace as possible and endeavor to make the assemblage creditable to the Territory and to the future State of Arizona. It is hardly probable that, after all is done, we will be admitted into the Union for several years, and during that time we hope to advance to a condition that will justify the confidence reposed in our ability to retain the responsibilities of statehood. There is danger in permitting the convention to drift into a useless and expensive picnic by the indifference of the people, and we may as well have a good constitution framed and ready for use when Congress designates the time for action. Let us, therefore, make the best of it under the circumstances and prove to the country that we possess all the mental and moral qualifications for statehood even though our physical conditions are somewhat frayed at the edges.

The dissatisfaction expressed at the action of the supervisors in so generally raising the assessments throughout the county, is largely without any real cause, so long as no additions are made beyond the limit of one's actual possessions. Starting out upon the basis of the necessity of raising a fixed sum by taxation, a high assessed valuation warrants a low rate of taxation and, by the same rule, a low assessment necessitates a high rate—the sum of the taxes in each case being identical. By this general advance of values fixed by the board, the tax rate is lowered, and the effect upon people abroad who are seeking homes in Arizona, is more favorable than by the other process of low valuation and a high rate. The plan works no injustice to the taxpayers and when it is fully explained to them their objections entirely disappear.

The report sent out from Washington last week that James G. Blaine had tendered the President his resignation as Secretary of State on account of ill health, was promptly denied by the President, who stated that he was not ill, and that he would continue to serve.

The resignation of Mr. Alex. O. Brodie as engineer of the Geological Survey for Arizona, in connection with the arid land surveys, creates a vacancy that should be filled by some competent resident of southern Arizona, where the greater part of the work will be accomplished.

Wiggins, the prophet, predicts a month of unusually hot weather extending over the last two weeks of July and the first two of August. But Wiggins is such an abominable precaver that his predictions will scarcely receive any credence among people who have watched patiently but unsuccessfully for his dark moon.

The Mormons are a very industrious and thrifty class of people, and shrewd in making bargains. Their religion inculcates in them a profound respect for their prophet.

Some idea of the prominence irrigation is assuming in the arid districts of the west can be obtained from the fact that already twenty millions of dollars have been expended in the building of irrigation canals in the state of Colorado alone, says an exchange. The investment of these enormous sums and the right of water consumers are protected by proper legislation there, and at the last session of the state legislature an irrigation committee was created by law, whose duty it is to report upon the entire irrigation question to the next legislature, with suggestions as to improvements in the present law regarding this matter. We understand that one of the commissioners leaves for Europe early in July, and will make a thorough research into the foreign laws and customs regulating this important matter. That farming by irrigation pays seems to be clearly demonstrated from the fact that these Colorado farmers are obtaining a net revenue from their potato and alfalfa lands of from \$10 to \$40 per acre per year, and the same lands which a few years ago were purchased from the government at \$1.25 per acre return now an annual revenue of 10 per cent. The general government has recently taken an interest in this important matter, and appropriating some \$200,000 for surveys in the west to locate storage reservoirs, etc. If it is possible to hold these large bodies of water in storage reservoirs at flood time and apply them later to beneficial use in the cultivation of the soil, instead of allowing them to run to sea, the streams further down, great good will be accomplished in two directions. A recent feature in irrigation in Colorado is the introduction of the steam vacuum pumps for elevating water upon the land from running streams, reservoirs or wells. We understand this machinery is a decided success, and if so, this promises to open up a very wide field for the farming industry, upon lands which could never be reached by diverting the water from the natural streams, on the ground. The world moves.—Albuquerque Citizen.

The weather has been cloudy and cool for the past few days, with occasional showers in the neighborhood. Considerable rain has fallen in the mountains and the river is full of very muddy water.

Mr. Thos. Tomlinson came up from Casa Grande yesterday to interview the supervisors upon the whys and wherefores of the increase of his assessment. He returned the same day.

Mr. Ed. Bouville came in from the canal camp Thursday evening. He has the contract for sinking the canal for the use of the builders of the canal.

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Mr. Wm. Steffy came down from De Noon yesterday for a short visit.

Miss Nettie Bley has returned from her visit to Dudleyville.

The Tenderfoot is Usually Put Through a Vigorous Course of Sprouts. "Speaking of country town telegraphers," said a veteran operator, "reminds me of a story on myself. I was the 'student' of the railway station in a small New Jersey town when an old timer came down there to work a wire in the division superintendent's office, which was just across the track in another building.

"One day I answered a call on my instrument and got a message from Master Mechanic McMartin, who lived down the track six miles, asking me to go down the road about three miles to the farm of J. Bird, where I would get 500 strawberry plants. He wanted me to bring them to the station and send them down by the evening express. Now McMartin was in special favor with me. I had two brothers working under him, and I naturally thought he was a great man. So I said I would do it.

"I went home, got a big clothes basket, rolled up the handcar, and with one of the boys that always hang around a country depot started out to find the farm of J. Bird. I had never heard of any such person, but thought I might have overlooked him. So I pumped away up a long grade until I reckoned I had gone at least three miles. Then I halted a man in a field and asked him where J. Bird lived. He said there wasn't any such man around there—might live farther west, so I went on a couple of miles until I found another man, and he said at least half a mile away in a plowed field. So I floundered over that stretch of broken ground and asked him where to find the farm of J. Bird. He said he had lived in that country thirty years, and that no such person had ever lived in it so far as he knew—there was no such man in that immediate section, anywhere.

"I went back to the handcar in a quandary. I would have gone farther west, though I was already between eight and nine miles from town, and my hands from pumping the handcar were blistered fearfully. If it hadn't been for the old farmer's positive statement that no such man lived anywhere around, I finally concluded that there had been some mistake and started back. It was mighty hard work and my hands were awful sore, but I pumped away, and at last I rolled up to the depot. There was a great crowd of young fellows there, and when I picked up the big clothes basket and stepped on to the platform everybody gave me a great laugh. Then an old time operator put his hand out of the window and sang out: "'Got them strawberry plants?" "It didn't take me more'n a second to realize the whole messy trick. The operator from the other building had switched on his ground wire, called me up and sent me the message and signed it McMartin. On the strength of that I had gone out on a hunt for a jaybird and come back with two dozen blisters. While I was gone he had circulated the story and the gang had gathered. If I didn't hear the last of that set for months, and I was so suspicious afterward that I wouldn't answer my own call half the time. That's what I call a low down trick; but I've hoaxed young operators just as badly since. It teaches 'em the business.'"—New York Star.

tion is quite a problem, in some localities, wood at \$12 to \$18 a cord, and being hard to get at, a great deal of interest attaches to the experiment, which, if successful, will be another argument in favor of water storage throughout this great mineral, agricultural and pastoral country.—Courier.

Hotel Arrivals. The following are among the recent arrivals at the Florence Hotel: L. L. Smith, Casa Grande; D. H. Boone, Phenix; H. Sultan, J. Nachman, San Francisco; R. Chamberlain, Pinal; Louis Ochs, San Francisco; C. M. Marshall, Casa Grande; Frank Reynolds, De Noon; J. A. Brown, Casa Grande; Bob, Wilcox, Silver; Robt. Bowen, San Pedro; W. S. Collier, Phenix; J. G. Moody, San Francisco; A. S. Donau, Tucson; George Reynolds, H. Blavet, De Noon; E. O. Smith, L. E. Ewing, A. B. Kellogg, Casa Grande; Bob, Wilcox, Silver; King; Lincoln Carr, San Francisco; Geo. Atkinson, De Noon; Alex. McKay, Tucson; W. C. Smith, Casa Grande; Harry Whitford, Pinal; J. M. Hurley, San Bernardino; Thomas Tomlinson, Casa Grande.

At a regular meeting of Florence Lodge No. 4, A. O. U. W., held on Tuesday evening, July 16th, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: Resolved, that the hearty thanks of Florence Lodge No. 4, A. O. U. W., be tendered to Miss Ella Whitmore, Messrs. Fryer, Jacob Suter, etc., for courtesies extended and favors shown the night of our public installation, and to Messrs. R. E. Sloan and C. D. Henry for the use of the hall.

Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes and a copy be furnished to the Evening Star for publication. F. B. MALDONADO, Recorder.

Prof. A. K. Hitchcock, who has been principal of the High School Department in this city, for over a year and a half, has accepted the principalship of the Florence, Pinal county, school, and he will reach his new place of labor in due time. Prof. Hitchcock is a first class teacher, and would have continued here in his former position this year had he and the trustees agreed upon a salary which he thought was a fair remuneration for his services. In his departure for Florence, Prof. Hitchcock will leave many friends behind in Tucson, who admire him for his social qualities as well as for his scholarship and capabilities as a teacher. His friends here wish him success wherever he may cast his lines.—Tucson Star.

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Many farmers have of late years claimed that a good harrowing, just after the plants pushed through the ground, has saved one cultivating and one hoeing, besides the advantage obtained from working the soil about the plants at a time when no other implement could have been used. A number of well known farmers tell in a recent issue of Rural New Yorker what they think of this practice. The diversity of opinion expressed indicates plainly that a man must use his brains if he wants to succeed with a machine.

In the words of L. W. Curtis: "A harrow or a weeder run over a piece of corn or potatoes on a hot, dry, sunny day at the proper time will kill all the weeds; but if used on a wet day or after the weeds are up it is worse than useless." Fred Grundy, Christian county, Ill., says: "Some farmers harrow corn land immediately after plowing, plant them and roll and harrow over once or twice more. This leaves the land in fine condition for the cultivator; but should a heavy, beating rain follow soon after, the soil will pack almost as solid as a road, and it must be stirred again by some means before it bakes or there will be tribulation."

D. D. Cook, Geneseo county, N. Y., says: "Harrowing is a practice followed by one of the large growers of this locality. For first cultivation nearly all have adopted the method of covering the entire surface of the row, the young plants included, soon after making their appearance above the soil for the purpose being moved between the rows."

J. B. Stribling, Anderson county, S. C., says: "If the value of the smoothing harrow were properly understood, and if it were more used by the southern farmer, it would save millions by clearing and cultivating the young crops at the busiest season of the year. In such times a good team and harrow used at the proper time would do more work in one day than six plows and ten horses could do in the same time."

Ohio Farmer says: "I think it safe to assert that for all growing stock a given section of bran is worth more than its middlings, and for at least half the ration, more than corn. If these cattle are put on straw exclusively for rough feed I should have half of the grain feed corn and the other half bran. If you can get the cob ground fine and add I should feed cob meal. I have been feeding this with great satisfaction for two seasons, and the longer I feed it the higher value I place on it."

A Home Made Potato Planter. Prairie Farmer furnishes the accompanying sketch of a potato planter in use for nine years. First remove the covers from the boxes of a corn planter, then make two boxes 20 by 20 inches and 6 inches deep. Place these on top of the seed boxes, letting them project just far enough toward the wheel of the planter to receive a sheet iron pipe 5 inches in diameter at top and 2 1/2 at bottom.



POTATO PLANTER. Fasten the bottom end to the shoe with a piece of small wire. The pipe should reach from the top of the ground to the top of potato box, when shown in at proper depth for planting. Now fill each box with potatoes, hitch on your team, get on the driver's seat, put a smart, quick boy on each box with his back to the horses and go ahead, and you have as good a potato planter as anybody needs.

News from Many Sections. The Rose and Strawberry exhibition to be held at the Agricultural show of the Massachusetts Horticultural society, in Boston, is announced to take place June 23-25.

Professor Henry, of the Wisconsin Experiment station, says: "Without any doubt, Wisconsin has more silos within its borders than any other western state."

Professor G. E. Morrow, Champaign, Ill., is to represent the Agricultural department at the Jubilee show of the Royal Agricultural society of England, to be held during the summer.

The New York State fair to be permanently located on commodious grounds just outside of Syracuse.

A bill is before the New York legislature providing that cheese made from milk from which any part of the cream has been taken shall be branded "skim cheese."

YOUNG FOLKS COLUMN.

PLEASANT INSTRUCTION FOR OUR BOYS AND GIRLS. A Brief but Entertaining Description of the Eiffel Tower—How Visitors May Reach the Very Top of This High Structure.

The Washington monument is no longer the highest structure in the world. This distinction, since March, 1889, belongs to the Eiffel tower, built in Paris on the Champ de Mars at the entrance of the promenade where the World's Exposition began this May. The projector of this tower, Monsieur Eiffel, a distinguished French engineer, encountered



much opposition. It was prophesied that such a structure must fall by its own weight—nearly 40,000,000 pounds, that it could not resist the pressure of heavy wind storms, and, finally, that if it proved stable the great mass of iron would magnetize everything in Paris.

M. Eiffel met all these objections by going ahead and building his tower, which is pronounced perfectly safe, and visitors to this feature of the exposition need not fear to make the ascent. No one can fall out of the elevators or off the stairways, and every part of the structure is protected from lightning.

To give some conception of this tremendous structure, 1,000 feet in height and dwarfing everything around it into absolute insignificance, Golden Days, from which the cut is reproduced, describes it as follows: The Seine, at its base, looks like a very small gutter along a foothill, the gilt dome of the Invalides a pin cushion, and the Trocadero, opposite, is only visible because it stands on a hill. This wonderful tower is of cast iron, of pyramidal form, and the extreme height is 1,000 feet. It rests on four pillars, which are 322 feet apart, and the arch has a height of 161 feet.

The first story is 192 feet from the ground, and has a gallery 45 feet wide, where cafes, restaurants and waiting rooms have been fitted up. The second story is 450 feet from the ground, and there is another gallery, 36 feet wide. From this point the tower narrows more rapidly, and runs up to what looks like a small point from the ground below; but there is room enough in the balcony and cupola for hundreds of people to stand and look, not only all over Paris, but for a distance of ninety miles in any direction. Access to the first gallery is had by four elevators. From this landing the visitor may either go to the top of the tower by the elevators or walk up by one of the four stairways.

The Mountain of the Bell. Nature is filled with mystic. Away out amid the solitudes of Mount Sinai, the mountain famed in story and in song, the hill called Gibel Nakas (Mountain of the Bell), there are said to be a number of bells, distinctly, and have excited much comment concerning their origin. When one stands on the western side facing the Red sea, not the slightest sound is heard. But the Arab who bids us remain at the bottom while he goes up the slope. As he sinks in the sand nearly to his knees at every step he hears faint sounds resembling the tones of the violin.

As the rattling sand increases, setting in motion "each grain a grain many times," as a rousing sound is heard, and then low, mellow, musical tones, increasing gradually to that of a deep church bell, finally pealing low and loud like distant thunder. When the entire surface is in motion, one can imagine what the sensation would be if one were sitting upon some enormous musical instrument while a boy was slowly drawn across its strings. In a short time the sand settles, sound waves no longer vibrate, and all is still again.

Timothy Moses is a cat. With velvet paws and coat of silk. Or treats his whiskers and eyes his milk. Or carries with claws, if the dinner is fat.

Home at last the weary rover. Stretches himself in a cosy nap; Or curled in a ball on his mistress' lap. Dozes and dreams his battles over.

His Complexion Was Against Him. Hadji Hassen Ghooly Khan, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Persia, is one of the favorites in Washington society, and he is very fond of going out and calling on the ladies, and is always most hospitably received wherever he goes. That is, almost always, for an experience he had last Sunday afternoon proved that he was not as cordially received at one house as has been his wont in the past. Ghooly Khan started out with the purpose of making a round of calls. It is his custom to pay his respects to the ladies of the fashionable world on Sunday the same as on week days. Sunday being an extremely pleasant day, his lady was not so ready to receive him. He walked from his residence on M street to Massachusetts street, in the neighborhood of Fourteenth street, where the objects of his first call resided. Waiting up the stone steps in an impatient fashion, he reached the door and rather timidly touched the electric bell. After lingering some moments the servant appeared, and before Ghooly Khan could utter a word she shouted out: "The ladies are all busy and cannot be bothered with you now."

Here is an item from the Choctaw, Ala. Herald: We are requested to say to the men of this place that on the top of the bell at the church on Saturday evening, before the bells were rung Sunday in each month, they are selected, at random, and the young ladies in cleaning the lamps and church for services the next day.

morning, and the side door is always the kindest place for such a call. The minister waited for no more. The re-buff he had received at the hands of the unruly servant completely paralyzed him. He made no more calls that day, and had about concluded that he had had a sufficient dose of American society.

The ladies of the house soon learned of the "horrible" manner in which their distinguished caller had been received, and at once made heroic and happily successful efforts to have the affair settled on a basis satisfactory not only to themselves but to the distinguished envoy from Teheran.—New York Tribune.

A Tragedy. The vigilantes had just captured a noted gambler, and leading him to a convenient tree, were about to strangle him up.

The Victim (departing)—Fifty me for my mother's gray hair! (They bind him hand and foot.) The Victim (screaming)—Twelve thousand dollars if you spare my life! (They tie the noose about his neck.) The Victim (screaming)—The title to the richest gold mine in the west!

The Victim (screaming)—The rope and prepare to haul him up! The Victim (confidently)—Say, boys, let me die. I'll show you how to hold four Aces every time! The Vigilantes (in chorus)—Unbind him—for his mother's sake—pity—too bad to hang such a thorough gentleman.

(They kneel before the gambler.) Tableau.—Yale Record.

Some Like Him. "Was going up on the car the other night," he said, "and met a friend on the platform. Had a big package under his arm. Offered him a cigar. He took it. Didn't know I'll be got off that he had four boxes under his arm. What do you think of that?"

"Rather odd." "Shouldn't smile to ripple! Made a mistake, however, and gave him a cigar that was loaded. Had it loaded to blow my brother's head off."

"And it exploded!" "Hecher life! Maybe you have seen a man out riding with no eyebrows and his nose done up in a rag. Same man. Never spoke to me again. So long."—Detroit Free Press.

A Pertinent Name. Caller—Isn't Sub-Rosa a rather peculiar name for a servant, Mrs. Lightfoot? Mrs. Lightfoot—Yes; her name is Rosa, and we've added the prefix.

She Knew Her Place. Omaha Housewife—Now, Bridget, I want to be real kind to you and treat you like one of the family, but I want you to remember your place. Don't try to do as I and my daughters do.

Bridget—No, indeed, mum! I never had much bringin' up, but I've too much sense for that.—Omaha World.

Ice Dealer—Shall I leave ice for you this season, as usual, Mr. K. Mr. K.—No; I have been neglecting my social duties lately, and shall be able to get through the summer without ice, I think.—Burlington Free Press.

Spring Post (handing a roll of paper to the editor)—There, sir, I think there's some stuff in that paper that you ought to see.

Southern Pacific to Withdraw. Stanford and Huntington have decided to withdraw the Southern Pacific from Texas. The late law in this state provides that no railroad company operating a road within its borders can have any legal status unless it maintains its principal office therein. The Southern Pacific officials say they could do no better. Therefore, the three Texas and Louisiana roads that now form part of the S. P. main line to New Orleans, will hereafter be operated as distinct roads with different sets of officers.—El Paso Times.

An editor works 365 days per year to get out fifty-two issues of a paper; that's labor. Once in a while somebody pays him a year's subscription; that's capital. And once in a while some son of a gun takes the paper for a year or two and vanishes without paying for it; that's anarchy. But later on justice will overtake the last named creature, for there is a place where he will get his deserts; that's hell.—Auxiliary.

Horses For Sale. A lot of good work horses for sale at Drew & Baunick's stables, Florence.

A. T. COLTON, General Real Estate Agent. Desert Lands Selected and Land Office Entries Attended to. Relinquishments for Sale Surveying and General Engineering promptly attended to. Irrigation works a specialty.

U. S. DEPUTY MINERAL SURVEYOR Florence - - - - - Arizona.

ALL KINDS OF REFRIGERATORS, At \$10, \$18, \$22, \$25 and \$30. Delivered at Casa Grande free of charge.

All kinds of Ice Cream utensils, Hardware Crockery, etc. Hughes, Stevens & Co., Tucson, Ariz.

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DEALERS IN Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco. AGENTS FOR THE Lone Star Brewing Company of San Antonio, Texas.

Anthony & Kuhn Brewing Co., St. Louis. Victoria Natural Mineral Water from Oberlahnstein, near Ems, Germany.

THE MACHINERY DEPOT OF TUCSON, A Shop in which all kinds of Machine Repairing can be done. Steam Engines, Heavy Machinery, Windmills, Steam and Horse Power Pumps, Wrought Iron Pipe, Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting. Mill, Mine and Ranch Supplies, Barbed Wire and Iron Roofing. HARDWARE, LUBRICATING OILS. JOHN GARDINER, Tucson.

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