

# Arizona Weekly Enterprise.

VOLUME IX.

FLORENCE, PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1889.

NUMBER 28

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FERNANDO B. MALDONADO, Florence, Arizona.

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FINEST LINE OF GOODS ON THE COAST—A FINE FIT GUARANTEED SHIRTS TO ORDER A SPECIALTY

BRANCH OFFICE AT PHENIX, ARIZONA

### ON A BIG 'POSSUM FARM.

THROCKMORTON HAS EIGHT HUNDRED OF THE FUNNY THINGS.

His Farm Near Griffin, Ga., Presents a Most Singular Specimen of the Orchard of Pestiferous Trees—The Way the 'Possums Fight When Feeding Time Comes.

A few miles west of Griffin is the home of Mr. W. H. Throckmorton. Mr. Throckmorton is the proprietor of the most unique and remunerative farm in Georgia. It is the "Lime Creek 'Possum Farm."

On the very crest of a well wooded hill is a comfortable cottage surrounded by beautiful shrub trees. At the foot of the hill is a pretty branch, running through the very center of a tea acre persimmon grove enclosed within a high board fence. The persimmon trees are interspersed with a quantity of old hickory trees and hollow logs planted in the ground.

WHAT AN EXPERT SAW.

It was in the early afternoon when we arrived, and to the uninformed the farm appeared to be an immense fruit orchard bearing an oblong with sort of fruit hanging from the dead limbs of the trees by a long, black stem. But appearances were deceptive. It was not fruit, but between seven and eight hundred 'possums taking their afternoon siesta. Our party were somewhat unacquainted with the habits of the Georgia 'possum, and consequently I had to explain the question to our highly amused hosts. I now consider myself an expert on the 'possum, and here is what I learned and saw:

The 'possum, when desiring to take a nap, simply climbs the most convenient tree, walks out on a limb, wraps his tail one and a half times around and swings his body out into space. His legs and feet are drawn close into his body and his head drawn up between his shoulders until it forms an almost perfect ball and appears to be a great pear covered with white fur.

The sun was slowly setting behind the distant pine mountains and we were still gazing at the queer objects in amused wonder when a half dozen 'possums descended from the pocket of the trees, ran up her tail and commenced playing on the limb above. In a few minutes this marvellous stretched her head and then her fore feet. She swung herself once or twice, grabbed her tail with her fore paws and climbed up to the limb, which she caught with her claws, untwisted her tail and pulled it up. Hardly had she balanced herself when the half dozen young ones climbed into her pocket and were hid from view. She then climbed down the tree.

While this was going on more than seven hundred others had awakened and were coming down from the trees. Reaching the ground each one made for the creek, drank, and then ran up the hill to a pen in which they were to be fed.

BAKED 'POSSUMS AND 'TATERNS. They were of all sizes. Some would barely weigh a half pound, while others would tip the scales at thirty. The 'possum, when hungry, utters a sound which is a cross between a mew and a moan. Over seven hundred 'possums were together so thick that the ground could not be seen between them, and the small ones had been forced upon the backs of the larger. All were uttering this peculiar sound, reminding one of an army of soldiers marching over the top of their general, when through a gate a negro pushed a wheelbarrow, heaping full of all kinds of trash and slops—consisting of fruit peels, vegetables, meats, bones and bread. As he lurches in sight the scene among the 'possums reminded one of feeding time in a menagerie. The little ugly animals screamed and scratched and bit at one another until the negro had scattered the contents of the wheelbarrow over the ground. Then, although it was well nigh dark, all wanted to eat in one place, just like dogs, and there was considerable more scratching and biting. But this did not last long, for the rations were soon consumed by the great drove of 'possums, and they commenced to disperse seemingly contented, and this time climbed the persimmon trees.

During the persimmon season the 'possums are not fed at all, for it is on this fruit they make rolling fat and ready for market. Mr. Throckmorton ships five hundred to eastern points and the cities through-out Georgia. They average him \$1 each, and he makes quite a good thing out of it, as they are practically no expense to him. In shipping to Atlanta and Georgia points they are generally dressed, but the majority go to Washington and are shipped there alive. The large shipments to Washington are perhaps due to the average southern congressman's fondness for "baked possum and taters."—Griffin (Ga.) Cor. Atlanta Constitution.

The Way of the Negro.

The ignorant, pleasure loving, happy-go-lucky negro of Washington is as carefully discriminating with reference to the payment of bills as the insolvent merchant who is making a list of preferred creditors. The grocer or butcher who trusts him is often likely to want for his money until the ink on the account book becomes pale and illegible, but the professional man—the doctor or the lawyer—always gets his money. He looks upon a doctor with a kind of superstitious respect. The simplicity of his mind makes him an uncanby being who brings about wonderful results by means that can be little short of supernatural. He will bring his last fifty cents to a doctor whom he has employed and force it upon him, whether he wants it or not. "Take it, boss," says he, "I'll be hooded if you don't take it." The lawyer is also regarded with awe because of his mysterious connection with the power of the law, and in most cases has little trouble in collecting his fees.—Washington Critic.

According to Voltaire, forks were first used on the continent in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth centuries. This is disputed. They were not introduced into England until the beginning of the Seventeenth century.

Andrew Carnegie admits that he is writing his memoirs, but they are, he says, intended for posthumous publication. Whenever a friend of W. D. Howells marries, the novelist always sends as a wedding present a copy of "Their Wedding Journey," the bound in white velvet. Among the auditors whose manuscripts are written in violet colored ink are William D. Howells, Julian Hawthorne, Charles Dudley Warner and the poet Whitier.

Robert Barrett's book has lately sent to London from Venice a portrait he has painted of his father, the illustrious poet, to be exhibited at the Grosvenor gallery.

That death is a sleepless messenger and a wakeful handmaid of creation.

That the finest feeling velvet paws of the kitten often cover the sharpest claws.

That "doing as well as you know how" is all right if you really know how to do well.

That those who are honest and earnest in their honesty have no need to proclaim the fact.

That it is often more difficult to dilute traces of spilled ink than drops of spilled blood.

That it may be well to test the condition of a cat's claws before stroking its fur the wrong way.—Exchange.

### BASE INGRATITUDE.

PERSONS SAVED FROM DROWNING SELDOM SHOW GRATITUDE.

They Often Show Fight if Their Rescuer Has Pulled Their Hair or Scratched Them—The Popular Fallacy That Death by Drowning is an Easy Taking Off.

It is a serious fact that persons rescued from drowning are generally ungrateful to their rescuers, and seem to have little appreciation of the desperate chances taken to save them. The only explanation given for this strange ingratitude is that the person rescued from drowning has so great a horror of such a death that he detests everything in connection with it. Numerous instances of ingratitude can be cited. A man who was once rescued by Mr. Story at Prison Point bridge, in midwinter, endeavored in every way for a year after the rescue to secure Mr. Story's place as drawtender of the bridge. He was twice arrested for the same crime and saved from death and banishment for during several weeks of sickness brought on by her involuntary bath, proved a miserable ingrate. Mr. Story provided her with a dress belonging to his wife, her own having been badly torn and otherwise damaged when she fell overboard. She never returned it, and has never heard from her since.

NO ROMANCE HERE. A man was rescued from drowning after a desperate struggle near Tule's wharf, Charleston, several years ago, and to quiet him it was necessary for the young man who jumped in after him to strike him several times and plunge his head under the water. When taken from the water the man turned upon his rescuer and endeavored to attack him for the rough usage he received and started in to get it. He reckoned without his host, however, and got what he deserved—a good pounding.

A little boy was saved from drowning after a struggle by the shore person shortly afterward. When the wharf was reached he was unconscious, and the life saver tried to resuscitate him, which he succeeded in doing after a half hour's labor. The boy received two slight abrasions on his face, a slight bruise on the forehead and a scratch on the neck, which were caused by the old rough planks on the wharf. When the boy was taken to his home his mother, noticing the abrasions, asked how he got them, and being informed, she showered abuse on the plucky young fellow who saved her son's life, and to the present day she has a strong dislike for him.

A young man, drowning in Highland lake, Norfolk, this state, a few years ago, was rescued by a companion, taken ashore and carried to a little arbor for resuscitation. He was revived, and afterward mingled with the picnickers in enjoyment. Of course he was congratulated on his escape from death, and his rescuer was praised. He was informed of circumstances connected with the accident, and his rescuer was complimented, and he, in turn, detests the brave fellow who risked his life to save him.

Cornelius Beach, the brave ferry hand, has never but once received grateful acknowledgment for a rescue from those whom he has saved from watery graves. Romantic stories sometimes tell of the hero being rewarded liberally by those who have been saved from death. Occasionally some one who has been snatched from death rewards his preserver, but these cases are very rare.

DROWNING A HORRIBLE DEATH. "Death by drowning is easy," said a well known expert swimmer a few days ago. "I have even heard it remarked that it is an enjoyable death; that sweet music charms the senses when death approaches, and beautiful scenes present themselves to the view." These ideas concerning drowning are absurd. Where they originated I cannot say, but it must have been in the mind of some foolish person.

"Any one who has ever been rescued from drowning in an unconscious condition will agree with me that this sort of talk is rank nonsense. Once I was in the water so long that, when rescued, it required forty-five minutes' work to revive me, and I assure you that my stay under water was anything but pleasant. In diving at Hittner's wharf, in the Charleston district, several years ago, I got caught between two piles, which were joined together like an inverted V. I got wedged in back upward, and was pretty firmly held there by the strong ebb current. I struggled hard to free myself, but my efforts were futile. I held my breath as long as possible, and tried in every way to extricate myself. I endeavored to swim downward, upward and straight forward, but it was a useless waste of strength. My face began to grow hot; there was a heavy pressure on my head and body; I began to tremble, and was forced to expel the air from my lungs. Then I commenced to sneeze. I knew that something must be done, and quickly, too, or I should die. The pressure on my head and body increased. I was being strangled and crushed to death. My head seemed to crack and split into a dozen pieces.

"My whole past life rose before me. I thought of home and everything dear to me, and a thousand other thoughts seemed to pour into my mind at once. I cursed my luck, and also prayed that I might be freed. I realized that death was upon me, and wondered what would come after death. Frightful noises rang in my ears, which gradually grew to the volume of the most terrific thunder. Finally I relapsed into insensibility. "When I recovered my senses I was lying on my back, and there was a choking sensation in my throat. I opened my eyes and found myself surrounded by a large, gaping crowd. An hour later I was moving about all right. I had been rescued by a sailor after remaining under the water almost three minutes. Death by drowning is not easy, and I have never known such an experience again."—Boston Herald.

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### Senator Stewart on Irrigation.

San Francisco, October 2.—Senator Stewart, of Nevada, arrived here this morning. The senate committee on irrigation of which he is a member, has closed its investigations, and its members have gone to their respective homes. In an interview to-day Senator Stewart stated that the committee has been on the road fifty days and has taken the testimony of 400 witnesses distributed through Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska. The principal irrigation systems in the United States have been visited and careful observation made of the development and practical results of their irrigation canals. The great artesian wells of the West, and the artesian wells of the deep, have been examined and their workings noted. The committee also examined a number of sites for the storage of water. Great natural basins, which need but little effort to constitute them gigantic reservoirs for the use of irrigation, have also been located. The committee made a journey of some 12,000 miles and has gathered vast amounts of useful information upon all phases of the irrigation problem. Upon one point it has found entire concurrence among farmers and fruit growers who have resorted to irrigation—that is, that crops are rendered not only more certain, but much more abundant, by the use of water just when they need it, rather than when by accident a rainfall supplies it. Many estimates of the value of irrigation are given in this respect by irrigation, the lowest of which is that by irrigation the crop is twice as abundant as when dependent on rainfall alone. Other estimates grade crops produced by irrigation all the way from three up to twenty times the quantity. The results of the investigation will be embodied in a report to be made to the senate during the approaching session of congress. Senator Stewart speaks with enthusiasm concerning the committee's work.

A Scheme to Carry a Volume of Water Forty-Five Miles. Donald W. Campbell, the well-known civil engineer, returned to Denver Saturday from Phenix, Arizona, at which place he put in some days looking into the possibility of constructing an enormous canal. As proposed, it is to carry 1,250 cubic feet of water per second, which it is thought will be sufficient to water 100,000 acres of land. The "aqua pura" is to come from the Gila river, and is to be carried for a distance of forty-five miles to the Colorado river, the name of the second canal is now estimating the work and expense, and if it is thought to be reasonable the Buckley Canal Company is said to have sufficient capital back of it to put the ditch through with a rush.

Campbell says that Phenix is one of the most enterprising cities in the west. He declares that from the middle of September to the middle of May its climate cannot be excelled anywhere on the earth. On the 12th of September, however, the thermometer registered 101 degrees in the shade.—Denver Republican.

A Lansing, Mich., Minister Gets \$5,000.

On Saturday, July 20th, the official cards from the Louisiana State Lottery company announced that ticket No. 58,402, which had been purchased for \$100,000 in Tuesday's, July 16th, drawing, the ticket being held in twenty-eight, one-twentieth sold in Lansing, Mich. Conjectures as to who held the lucky number ran free. Some were of the opinion that a young man of the name of Cooper, employed at the iron works, held it; others thought the entire thing a snide, delusion and snare. By pursuing investigations unerringly, the Republican as ascertained the owner of the ticket to be a certain Mr. Fred Mayer, the German Evangelical minister.—Lansing (Mich.) Republican, Aug. 7.

His First Decision.

Washington, October 3.—Commissioner Groff, of the general land office, rendered his first decision today in the case of Frederick Hansline, who appealed from a decision canceling his homestead entry because he had not an established actual residence upon the land within six months, only digging a cellar and building the foundation for a house. The commissioner, in overruling this decision, says the facts show Hansline to be a poor man, who was complying with the terms of the law as promptly as possible. The commissioner says the six months' rule is not now insisted upon where entry shows good faith toward the government and is sufficiently proven.

For Wire Fence Builders.

Put this out and paste where it can be found when wanted: It takes 400 pounds of wire to run one strand of fence a mile, or about 1,800 pounds for a four-strand fence. With posts thirty-three feet apart it takes 177, thirty feet apart 260, and twenty feet apart 464 posts to the mile.

It takes one-quarter of a mile of fence to enclose five acres in a square, one-half for ten acres, three-quarters for twenty acres, and one mile for forty acres.

Eighty acres can be enclosed with two miles, 320 with three, and 640 with four miles of fence.—Ex.

Booming Mexico.

The reported sale of the Canon Grant in Sonora, Mexico, to a syndicate, which was published in yesterday's Prospector, caused quite a ripple of excitement. On the heels of this report comes the intelligence from an undoubted source, that another syndicate has bought a tract of 2,500,000 acres in Mexico, just south of the New Mexican line, surrounding Palomas, thirty-seven miles from Deming, on the line of the new road. This tract is composed of excellent agricultural land, with considerable mineral indications, which they are taking steps to develop. There is a large lake in the tract, and over one hundred never failing springs, which will

### supply all the water needed for irrigation.—Prospector.

A Matter For Consideration.

In the last issue of the Belt we made mention of the action of a joint meeting of the Republican and Democratic central committees of Maricopa county wherein they request Boards of Supervisors of the several counties to provide for holding an election for delegates to a Territorial convention, for the purpose of framing a form of a State constitution, and referred to the acts of the Legislative Assembly governing the same. Now that Maricopa's supervisors have fallen into the trap set by those political committees, and have pledged themselves that on the 1st Monday of October, 1889, "in regular session" in the city of Phenix "will then and there appoint inspectors and judges of election, and take such other steps as may be necessary and expedient to hold such election and carry out the spirit and intent of the law passed and approved as aforesaid."

So far as we are informed, the supervisors have only indicated that "Barkis is willin'", and have not rendered themselves personally liable under chapter 2, section 31, Revised Statutes, which renders "every officer, including each supervisor who shall draw an unauthorized warrant, claim or demand upon any county treasury in this Territory, contrary to, or without the authority of law, shall be liable to the county on his official bond, personally, and for the amount thus directly paid out, or disbursed, for such warrant, claim or demand, and the same may be recovered by an action against the persons so liable therefor, jointly or severally. It shall be the duty of the District Attorney of the county to see that such its amount is paid out, or disbursed, for the enforcement of the provisions of this section. The vote of each supervisor upon every question, order or matter acted on by them shall be recorded in the minutes of the board."

The rule of law is, that the time, place and manner of holding a general election being fixed by law, the electors may, and indeed must, take notice thereof, and as to such electors the statutory requirement of public notice by proclamation or otherwise, may be regarded as directory only. But it has been frequently held that a statute requiring the Governor to issue his proclamation calling a special election is a mandatory law and an essential prerequisite to such an election. Such being the case it behooves to withhold their consent to an appropriation and disbursement of county money for the purpose of giving effect to the request of Maricopa's political junta, for the reason, if no other, that the proposed election for delegates is special and not general, and, therefore, if otherwise legal, wanting the Governor's authority, it would be a nullity.

Supervisors of Cochise county have refused to co-operate with Maricopa conventionists for the purpose of electing delegates to frame a form of a State constitution for Arizona. In refutation of the report current that the Apache county supervisors would comply with the request of Maricopa conference to call an election, the St. Johns Herald says: "It is the general sentiment of the people of Apache that they will not send delegates to a constitutional convention, unless they are forced to do so. We do not believe that outside of Maricopa county, any more joint conventions will be held."

The Journal-Miner states that no official action has yet been taken by the Board of Supervisors of Yavapai county in regard to a constitutional convention, and Chairman Bohan opposed to taking any action in the matter.—Globe Silver Belt.

Will Hunt Him Down.

The coroner's jury summoned to investigate the identity of the man found dead in the dry well last Saturday held an adjourned session last night and reached the following conclusions: That the deceased was unknown; age about forty-five years; nativity unknown and that he came to his death on the Maricopa road between Phenix and Tempe, about eight miles from Phenix, on a date unknown, from a gunshot wound in the head by parties unknown. The matter, we understand, will not be allowed to drop here. There are said to be certain clues which the proper officials may yet be brought to justice, though his tracks seem at present so effectually covered up. A hat with certain marks and letters on the inside of the crown may be identified by an old timer who probably reached Phenix last night, after the verdict had been rendered.—Phenix Herald.

Rail Road Material.

Thirty-six carloads of rails passed through Benson yesterday from Galveston to Guaymas, Mexico. The remainder of the shipment for the construction of 250 miles of the Sinola and Chihuahua railroad at the Guaymas end will be made by water. The construction of this road necessitates the building of 1800 miles of road and the work will be done from the Deming end of the road. Rails and ties and other material will soon arrive in Deming. The Rosenfield Construction Company of Denver have the contract for laying the track of the Mexican end and they have consigned to Deming a construction outfit for that purpose.—Prospector.

A Pioneer's Death.

Samuel E. Bright received a telegram to-day announcing the death of George Lunt, in San Francisco, last night. Deceased was one of the early settlers of Yavapai county, having resided here for over a quarter of a century. He has been in failing health for several years. He left Prescott a few weeks ago for California in hopes of benefiting his health, but without avail. The cause of his death was aneurism of the aorta.—Prescott Journal.

Graham County Bonds.

From a reliable source it is learned that the new funding bonds of Graham county, issued by the present board of supervisors to take up all county warrants issued prior to 1889, has been sold to eastern capitalists at a premium of 24 per cent.

Messrs. E. A. Catterand, J. E. Bailey and the board of the Graham county board were seen yesterday evening after the news of the bond sale had been received. They were well satisfied with the result of their labors on behalf of Graham. The new bonds bear 7 per cent interest; the outstanding warrants that will be taken up bear 10 per cent interest.—Citizen.

Now that the cold weather is close at hand, and the chilly blasts of the north and northwest make the demizens of the chilly clime think of migrating to a more temperate zone, we, the most favored of all, look forward to the approaching change with joy—for winter time in this territory cannot be realized unless experienced. The cold weather of last winter disgusted thousands—hundreds of thousands—who, who, who, are seeking warmer climates for their future residence. It seems to be a serious question with California what to do with the influx of tourists, as that overcrowded state is, and has been, suffering from her crowded and unemployed masses. True, they have "climate" there, but that climate is also here, of a better quality, and in conjunction therewith employment to all who seek labor. California cannot say so much—nor can any other state in the union. Arizona has vacant lands, and will desire to come her to California for comparison there is none! They have their "climate," certainly; what country has not? But the immigrant cannot always subsist upon this luxury alone. He can make here an independent home, and enjoy a climate experience that would make the California optic show with artesian labor, in envy of the territory she has so often dubbed as "Apache land" and the home of the reptile. To those about to seek themselves new homes, we would say: Come to Arizona! This is the spot you are looking for, and when once you are within its sun-kissed boundaries, we feel confident you will stay.—Citizen.

No Territorial Remedy Against School Land Grabbers.

Several months ago the Executive Department of this Territory thought some revenue should be derived from the occupation of the 16th and 36th sections of land which will pass to Arizona for the benefit of her schools, when she becomes a State. At present much valuable land of that class is occupied by tenants who pay no rent therefor to anybody. Governor Wolfley accordingly wrote to the General Land Office for instructions in the premises. The following is a copy of the answer recently received: DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18, '89. Hon. Lewis Wolfley, Governor of Arizona, Phenix, Arizona.

Sir: In reply to your inquiry of May 9th last, addressed to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, and by him referred to this office, I would state that I know of no law by which the Territory can control the 16th and 36th sections reserved under section 1946, Revised Statutes, for the benefit of schools.

The act of February 25th, 1855, (23 Stat. 321) makes the unlawful occupation of said sections after survey, a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment; and all improvements made thereon by such occupants will inure to the benefit of the future State. Beyond this, however, I know of no way in which the Territory might derive a revenue therefrom without additional legislation by Congress. [Signed.] WILLIAM WONG, Act'g Commissioner.

Wild Animals.

Wild animals have been playing and havoc with stock in this county during the past year. A prominent stockman of the county, to-day, informed the Journal-Miner man, that he believed \$10,000 would not cover the loss for that time. Depredations have not been confined to any single locality, but reports of loss come from all sections. The heaviest loss sustained has probably been in the vicinity of lower Agua Fria. Wm. Deering reports the loss of five fine colts 1 year old, and two calves, and two calves killed by bears. Dave Thomas has lost two colts in the same place, and D. Wantless, two during the same period. Mr. Deering thinks he knocked out the depredating bear by a dose of poison, as it returned and made a meal of the carcass of a prairie calf; but he failed to find Mr. Bruin's dead body.—Journal.

Our contemporary contains a telegram from Washington stating that an investigation has been ordered of charges preferred against Judge J. H. Wright. The charges stated in the telegram are "for overriding laws of the territory in imposing penalties prescribed in the statutes." This would certainly not be serious charge, as judges are expected to impose penalties prescribed by the statutes. There is, however, a strong probability that either the telegraph, or the compositor omitted the word "not" and "imposing penalties not prescribed in the statutes," would be the more reasonable view of the charges, and probably referred to the existing two citizens from Apache county at the April term of court 1887. The proceedings were commented on at the time as being without precedent. What view may be taken by the authorities at Washington remains yet to be seen.—Prescott Journal-Miner.

Louisiana State Lottery tickets can be had of S. H. Drechman, agent at Tucson. He is also agent for Arizona of the Lottery of the Beneficencia Publica, of the city of Mexico, a sound and honorable institution. Prizes paid in United States money. Write for circulars.

### firm of 24 per cent.

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