Arizona Enterprise.

FLORENCE, - JANUARY 11, 1890

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, AT
FLORENCE, PINAL COUNTY, A. T
—BY—
R. C. & G. W. BROWN.

All Communications and letters relating to business, should be addressed to THE ENTERPRISE.

THE peculiar condition of Arizona, arising out of the confusion of its public affairs, is a matter of regret and humiliation to every good citizen of the Territory, and it is working irreparable injury to every interest by retarding immigration and investments as well as imposing unnecessary hardships upon the people. It this deplorable condition was the result circumstances without a remedy under our laws, an appeal to Congress would scarcely meet with objection. But the case is plainly one of usurpation of authority and a disregard of the laws, the proper remedy for which is wholly within the jurisdiction of our courts. Upon assuming the duties of his office Governor Wolfley found that the various appointive offices in the Territory had been filled by his predecessor, according to law, and the legislative session expired by limitation. He immediately made new appointments which the accommodating Council of the legislative assembly confirmed when it was not a legal body and its acts were therefore void and of no effect whatever. The dual government thus established has since existed and the confusion resulting therefrom is the result. The governor assumed to be the sole judge of the legality of the acts of the legislature and recognized such as suited his pleasure and ignored others to attain the ends he sought. So far as this condition of anarchy exists it is solely the fruits of the unlawful acts of the governor and the entire responsibility rests upon his shoulders. His appeal to Congress for the ostensible purpose of curing alleged defects of legislation, but in reality to secure a justification of his own unlawful conduct, is an act of revolution against which the people earnestly protest. Let the questions in dispute be first settled by the courts and then if it is properly determined that our laws are defective beyond the power of legislative remedy, it will be time enough to ask Congress to interfere. The organic act of the Territory gives ample latitude for our self-government and our incapacity in this respect is confessed by the governor's appeal to the national Congress. It is humiliating and degrading and is the tactics of a demagogue. Governor Wolfley has arraigned himself against the best interests of the Territory and has shown himself unfit and incompetent to fill the position he occupies.

THE plan of Secretary Windom in dealing with the surplus of silver coin is [illegible] greatly [illegible] portion of the country [illegible] for the issue of silver certificates upon deposits of bullion, at the prevailing market price, and comprehends the circulation of a paper currency in lieu of silver coin. The chief objection to silver as money is its great bulk and consequent inconvenience in handling. While it is absolutely essential in small quantities for use in ordinary business transactions, it becomes a nuisance in large sums and even the silver producers themselves prefer a more compact substitute that will represent its value. The deposit of bullion as collateral for the issue of paper currency guaranteed by the government disposes with this objection and also transfers the risk of fluctuation in value upon the general government to the extent of the quantity deposited, making it possible for producers to influence the market price and take advantage of the highest rates in exchanging bullion for certificates. The plan is a rational one and we believe it will meet with favor by the people and stimulate the great silver industry of the west.

PROPOSALS will be received by the county treasurer up to the 20th day of February for the sale of Pinal county court house bonds amounting to thirty thousand dollars. As Pinal is the most substantial and flourishing county in Arizona and has not a dollar of bonded indebtedness, these securities should be considered a first-class investment. The courts have passed upon the legality of their issuance and no question can arise to their absolute validity. The amount is safely within the limits of the Harrison Act of Congress and every requirement of law has been observed in all the proceedings relating thereto, and the investment is gilt-edged from every standpoint. The assessed valuation of property within the county already approximates $1,[illegible] [illegible] resources constantly [illegible] the increase will be very rapid during the next decade. The attention of investors is called to this very desirable opportunity.

THE appointment of Robt. H. Paul, of Tucson, to be United States Marshal for Arizona, meets with general approval by the people and if any dissatisfaction exists it is due solely to geographical selection. The northern portion of the territory has received but little recognition in the distribution of federal patronage, although excellent candidates were presented. After all it makes little difference in what portion of the territory our public officials are selected so long as they are honest and capable men.

THE Phenix Herald has summarized the value of new buildings and improvements in that city during the year 1889 at about a half million of dollars. This is quite a large sum for a city of its size and it indicates a degree of enterprise and abiding faith in the future of the place that is commendable. The men who put their means into such valuable improvements and pin their faith in the future upon the merits of their surroundings deserve the success that Phenix is [illegible]

THE specious arguments advanced by professional politicians in support of their positions upon public measures, are often burlesques upon reason, and none are more so than the objections recently urged by Senator A. P. Gorman, of Maryland, at a meeting of the democratic editors of that state. He is reported to have expressed the following very absurd opinion of the ballot reform: "Our majorities from natural causes are growing less, and the want of thorough co-operation among our people has also cut down our majorities. The elective franchise has been abused. Money has been poured out to capture elections fraudulently. As for the Australian system, you had better label it a bill to throw the democratic party in the rear. This system has had two trials in this country. One was in Boston; the other in Montana. The former, for years a democratic stronghold, went republican at the last election under the Australian system by between 5,000 and 6,000 majority for the first time since 1864. Governor Houser writes me from Montana that we should have carried the state instead of having it hanging in the balance. A system that removes the voter from the influence of men who have intelligence to a box, leaves him to the danger of the money power. You pay a voter, if you pay him at all, in secret. By the Australian system he is exposed to the corrupt influences of bribery more than ever."

The logic of the eminent statesman is irresistible and it teaches those who think by proxy that "the influence of men who have intelligence" is a necessary protection to the voter from the evil exercise of his own free will. It implies that the voter is incompetent to cast a ballot of his choice and resolves him into one of two conditions: an article of merchandise or a fool. Just where the line of demarkation is to be drawn between the influential monopoly of intelligence and the vast herd of vicious rogues or brainless imbeciles, was not suggested by the profound statesman, but he clearly confesses himself a solvent broker in "influence" or "money power" which bear the respective relation to each other as a credit and cash system of political manipulation. If the argument of Senator Gorman constitutes the main objection to the Australian ballot system it is the strongest grounds that can be advanced for its general adoption. It secures absolute secrecy of the ballot and the exercise of the free and unbiased will of the voter, and is therefore in complete harmony with the principles of our form of popular government.

THE Prescott Journal-Miner indulges in another tirade of misrepresentation against ex-Governor Safford and THE ENTERPRISE, which is scarcely worthy of notice. Regarding the ex-governor it has merely reiterated its former statements, but its reference to THE ENTERPRISE is positive proof that it has failed to carefully peruse these columns. This paper has never "applauded" the appointments of Governor Wolfley nor sustained his action. It severely criticised several of his appointments as totally unfit for the positions assigned them, but never supported the erection of a dual government in the territory. Neither did it exhibit any hostility whatever toward Governor Wolfley until his public acts had assumed such a reckless and revolutionary phase that forbearance ceased to be a virtue. We indulged in the vain hope that he would exhibit sufficient manliness of character to rectify his errors of judgment before irreparable injury was done to public interests, but when he persistently committed blunder after blunder and absolutely disregarded the laws he had solemnly sworn to faithfully execute, we spared no fair criticism of his conduct. Neither did a word of abuse enter into our arraignment of his actions and we have stood as ready to defend him against unjust accusations as we were to deal frankly with his delinquencies. We have never adopted the tactics of the Journal-Miner and returned abuse for argument, but have always given our reasons for the position we assumed. Regarding the policy of THE ENTERPRISE, the ungracious insinuation of the Journal-Miner is answered by the statement that the publishers whose names are printed at the head of these columns absolutely own and control this paper and edit and publish it according to their own ideas of right and justice, and are neither handicapped nor gagged by any person, clique, faction nor party.

A PRESS telegram from Washington notes the return of Major General George Crook from Mount Vernon, barracks, whither he went to investigate the condition of Geronimo and his band of Apache Indians confined there. Their melancholy situation is said to have deeply affected the old fox and in his agony he told the president that these Indians "are living in a pollect camp, with nothing to do, hopeless and dying. These people are in a pitiful condition. All they want is a place to live and something to do." This is a sad state of affairs indeed, which the government should remedy without unnecessary delay. The restraints of practical imprisonment must be all the harder for these poor objects of sympathy to bear after their long life of activity in eluding the chase of the military forces in Arizona and tireless industry in torturing to death harmless settlers even to the defenseless women and helpless children. If the secretary of war does not care to see these poor, deserving murderers slowly perish of inertia he should promptly arm them with improved winchesters and bowie knives and return them to Arizona for a little recreation and diversion. Nothing would revive their drooping spirits so quickly and it is downright cruelty to deprive them of this inexpensive pleasure. They will kill only white people and what does a few score of lives amount to compared with the joy Geronimo can extract out of a short season of blood-letting. Arizona is weeping misty tears of sorrow over his misfortunes and unites with General Crook in offering up a supplication to nature's God to suspend the immutable law of death in the interest of these poor imps of darkness, and let them live on forever in reward for their zeal as allies of the great reaper.

ONE of these days, and not very far into the future, there will come to Pinal county one of the greatest mining booms the Pacific coast has ever experienced. It is a well-known fact that the whole country from the town of Pinal, through Mineral Hill and Mineral Creek to Riverside, is almost a solid field of mineral. It is thickly seamed with huge mineral veins bearing gold, silver, lead and copper, that vary in value from a few dollars to many thousands per ton and nearly all the ore can be worked with profit upon a large scale. The creation of an immense water power through the erection of a dam at the Buttes will supply the motive power for the necessary reduction works, and all these properties are conveniently situated with respect to access to that point. The Reymert group of mines alone, with their comparatively small amount of development, are capable of supplying a mill of two hundred stamps capacity for an indefinite length of time, and they comprise but a small portion of the wealth of that section of the county. The individual owners of many of the claims located are men who do not possess the financial ability to develop them in the manner their magnitude demands and the attention of wealth corporations has not yet been directed to that quarter. The success of the Reymert company will shortly accomplish this purpose and eventually immense works will be established for the treatment of all classes of ore and the patience of the property owners will be substantially rewarded. While this field is probably the largest compact mineral section of the territory it does not contain all the valuable mines to be found in Pinal county. To the north the Pioneer and Rogers districts possess many rich mines; the San Pedro and Santa Catalina sections are likewise well favored; the Owl Heads have very rich mines; the Casa Grande district, south of the railroad, is also famous for its great properties that are now and have been producing large wealth. The mining outlook for the county is extremely bright and when the vast treasures of Mineral Hill are better developed the mineral output will augment the world's supply of precious metals by handsome figures.

Two bills have been introduced in Congress for the admission of Arizona to statehood. One of them is an omnibus bill, by Springer, for the admission of Arizona, New Mexico, Idaho and Wyoming, and the other a special bill by Delegate Smith, for the admission of Arizona alone. There is a strong sentiment in Congress in favor of the admission of all the territories and it is likely that one of these bills will meet with the approval of that body and that the "sun kissed land" will don the sovereign robes during the present year.

THE efforts of the St. Louis Republic, so eagerly echoed by a Phenix journal, to abuse Governor Wolfley and other Arizona officials, can scarcely fail to react in their favor. THE ENTERPRISE, in common with all good citizens of the territory, likes fair play, and, while it honestly criticises many of the public actions of Governor Wolfley, and presents argument in support of its position, it must resent a resort to abuse and fasehood such as finds favor with the papers above quoted. The truth is bad enough and requires no vilification in its struggle for triumph.

WE have the second number of the Yuma Times, under the editorial management of Hon. E. J. Trippel. It is an able and handsome six-column folio and, as an exponent of the rich resources of Yuma county, it deserves the respect and support of all its citizens.

THE Tombstone grand jury examined the assessor's books and concluded that he should have done better in the collection of the poll tax, whereupon the assessor, somewhat irritated, demanded of the several jurors the production of a receipt or the amount of their poll tax. He balanced accounts with that jury.

THE senate has confirmed the nominations of Charles R. Drake as receiver of public monies, and Hebert Brown as register of the U. S. land office at Tucson, and Cornelius Crouse as agent at the Pima Indian agency. We congratulate these gentlemen upon their final success and believe they will severally make good records.

THE Phenix Gaztte's Washington correspondent states that Governor Wolfley is using all his influence in Washington for the appointment of Clark Churchill as the fourth federal judge of Arizona. Wolfley is nothing if not eccentric.

AMID the numerous exhibitions of enterprise in journalism we recognize in the recent illustrated edition of the Silver City Enterprise evidences of genuine merit. It was a very entertaining edition and a great credit to its enterprising publishers.

THE supervisors have been wrestling all the week with the question of a site for the new court house. The matter is not yet fully settled, but it is more than probable that the old cemetery lots will be decided upon.

MARSHAL W. K. MEADE retires from office with the respect and esteem of the people of Arizona. He has been a faithful officer and is entitled to credit for having performed his duty.

The board of supervisors have ordered 500 copies of Surveyor General Johnson's able report on the Peralta grant, for distribution.

M. W. Griffith, of Dripping Springs, came over from Phenix Thursday evening.

Judge J. H. Kibbey will go to Phenix to-morrow, to attend the supreme court session.

P. M. Williams has been appointed justice of the peace at Maricopa, and Henry Avery constable.

R. G. Rogers has been appointed road overseer for this district.

YAVAPAI COUNTY.

THE NEWS IN AND ABOUT THE PRESCOTT NEIGHBORHOOD.

Evil Effects of Opium---Got the Influenza—Mining Notes—Wild Turkeys for California---Other Items.

(Prescott Courier.)

The man now confined in the county jail, charged with the burglary of Bray's store, is said to be the most horribly confirmed victim to the opium habit in the territory. Six hours after his incarceration, so great was his craving for the drug, and so necessary to his very existence that, like "She," in the last dramatic act of Rider Haggard's famous book, he appeared to grow old and shrivel up before the very eyes of his custodians, who say that actually, in that short time, he appeared ten years older than when jailed. To save his life the drug is being furnished to this connecting link between death and life—once a man, but now a horrible, slowly perishing example of the use of the deadly drug.

C. S. Gage, from the Hassayampa, called on the Courier yesterday. Mr. Gage is interested in the Rapid Transit mine and three adjacent claims. Mixed ore from all these claims recently worked at the Howard mill yielded $58 per ton, while ore from the Rapid Transit itself has yielded from $50 to $75 during the entire summer past. Miners in that district are sanguine over the mining outlook. Messrs. Ryland and Carlisle are building two commodious cabins on their Carlisle mine. These claims are near the celebrated Howard property. Miners in this district have the unusual advantage when there is too much water to operate in quartz, of going right down into the gulches and taking good pay from the rich placers which only need water to make them up paying quantities of the precious yellow metal.

Yesterday's record showed a deed from Luke McFarland to John McDermott for one-half interest in the Nigger mining claim, and from Peter to John McDermott for same interest in same mine, the first transfer being made in 1885 and the latter in 1889. Also a deed from C. T. Kelly and Geo. W. Sines to D. J. Sullivan for one third interest in the Gold Leaf mine, Hassayampa district, and a transfer of the same property from C. Kent to George Sines. A large number of mining locations are being recorded.

New victims to la grippe are: C. R. Martindel, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Behan, Louis Marion, Nathan Levy, Fritz Jesson, Prof. Thomas, two children of J. C. Martin, J. I. Gardiner, W. H. Billings and E. S. Clark, with quite a number of others hanging on the ragged edge of pretty sure symptoms. The humble manufacturer of this item is among the latter.

The Crook mine, Crook canyon, is said to have been purchased by Mr. Colchrist for an English syndicate. Mr. C. is a man of extensive travel and experience in all the mining countries of the world, and this news of his purchase for the syndicate will add new strength to our already pretty stiff mining backbone.

C. C. Stephens and J. W. Hardesty, United States District Attorneys from Los Angeles, are expected here from California Monday next, when they will institute proceedings regarding the estate of the late Chas. W. Beach, in behalf of their clients, the Beach boys.

The governor's guards are much pleased with their new uniforms, which are quite stylish and pretty. Their rifles will shortly arrive from Benicia Arsenal; they are 45 calibre and of the latest pattern—the same as used by the "Regular Army, oh."

Jerry Sullivan recently shipped 14 carloads of cattle from Flagstaff to San Francisco, and five carloads from his ranch to the same destination. He had a rough time during his recent trip to California, having to make a trip on horseback from Barstow to Los Angeles.

Jim Howe, a prospector, came in from the Santa Maria mines yesterday and exhibited some very rich rock taken from a mine in that district. Gold shows plainly in the rock and, by what is said, the mine will prove a bonanza to its owners.

Thirteen deer and fifty-seven wild turkeys were sent from the San Francisco mountains to Los Angeles on Wednesday last. This is the first shipment of wild turkeys ever sent to southern California.

C. Douglas Brown left yesterday for the Senator mine. He says that a great deal of water has been pumped out of this mine and that a force of men are now at work sinking deeper upon it.

Born, at Wingpole, December 31, to the wife of Maj. B. F. Pope, a son.

Born, in Miller valley, January 2d, to the wife of S. C. Miller, a son.

Married, at Upper Verde, by John Goodwin, J. P., December 15, 1889, Wm. Edward Ward to Mrs. A. E. Collins.

School books and Spanish books a specialty at
J. S. MANSFELD'S
PIONEER NEWS DEPOT OF ARIZ.,
Tucson, Arizona.

December Imports.

We are indebted to Deputy Collector Wilson for the following figures regarding imports from Sonora at this port during the month of December:

Silver bullion, $27,137.00; gold bullion, $21,381.90; total $48,578.00.

The importations of ore were 1,084,700 pounds, valued at $8,612.00.

The orange importations were 5,099 boxes valued at $7,632.00 and 109,900 in bulk, valued at $958.00, making a total valuation of $8,590.00. This does not include small lots.

The amount of duties collected during the month was $3,315.58.—Nogales Herald.

Parents should be careful that their children do not contract colds during the fall or early winter months. Such colds weakens the lungs and air passages, making the child much more likely to contract other colds during the winter. It is this succession of colds that cause catarrh and bronchitis or paves the way for consumption. Should a cold be contracted, lose no time but cure it as quickly as possible. A fifty cent bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will cure any cold in a few days and leave the respiratory organs strong and healthy. For sale by Thos. F. Weedin.

On the 16th of the present month an inspector will arrive at Fort Huachuca with the authority to appraise the Hotel and Sutler's store for purchase by the government. This will not affect the hotel management for the coming summer, as it will probably be next fall when the government takes possession, if the purchase is made. The building will be used for government purposes, probably a hospital, and the present building used as a hospital will be converted into a soldiers' quarters.—Prospector.

He Doesn't Keep Turpentine.

Henry Almand sent a negro to The Argus office, one day last week, after five cents worth of turpentine. Having a 20-cent bottle on hand we filled the order, to enable us to mail two letters. Since then, however, we have had other calls for the ingredient, and it worries us no little. Once for all, we wish it understood that we don't keep turpentine, and the next individual who comes here for it will meet with a sudden death.—Jackson (Ga.) Argus.

THE TOPOLOBAMPO COLONY.

On the Fuerte, Sinaloa, Mexico.

(By T. Lillie Mercer, Nogales.)

Much as this enterprise has been decried and derided, it still exists. Mr. Herbert Partrick, Custom House Inspector at Nogales, Arizona, has kindly given us the following information concerning it. Instead of the twenty or thirty people which we have been led to believe still found a mere existence there the actual residents now number about 250 souls of all ages. The principal settlement is 28 miles up the Fuerte river from Topolobampo Bay, where large, commodious buildings of various kinds have been erected, where thirty acres of indigenous fruit trees, principally of the citrus species have been already planted and are doing well, and where a nursery, which it is expected will raise sufficient indigenous and exotic fruit trees, bushes, &c., to plant one thousand acres more. The Colony has a fine school, a library, reading room, a bi-monthly official journal and every convenience for self improvement as well as the education of the young. All kinds of vegetables are raised in their gardens and grain in their fields, and in fact, they are now well supplied with all the necessaries and some of the luxuries of life. While it is true that they have not all the convenience and means to gratify the senses that they possessed in the centers of civilization which they left yet, they are satisfied, and satisfaction is nearly all of life. Although but one half of the original colonists still remain the colony is in a more happy and prosperous condition than it ever was; all the selfish, disappointed and undesirable discontents having left it, the "worker bees" alone remaining. They are delighted with the country, which is the extreme of fertile, with the climate, which is very salubrious, with the people amongst whom they have settled, and who seem to try to excel each other in their demonstration of friendship and good will towards the settlers and also with the government, which, save in but a single instance, has furthered their interests, complied with their promises and concessions and aided them in every way in their power. This single instance of dissatisfaction, trouble and in some cases great loss, is the difficulty of passing the Mexican Custom House which we have no doubt could be immediately remedied by a proper representation to President Diaz or the National Congress.

Only this last week a number of very fine horses were received here from east for the use of the Colonists, but so great was the delay and difficulty to pass the Custom House here, that the parties in charge got disgusted, gave the matter up and have taken up a ranch on the Santa Cruz river in this county. For want of sufficient capital, but few improvements have been made at Topolobampo Bay and but little done towards the construction of their east and west railroad, from the Rio Grande to the Pacific coast, but arrangements have been made recently which it is thought will enable them to put both projects through in the near future, an extension of time have been granted by the government in which to complete both enterprises. A large increase to the colony from the east is expected in the early spring. From what we can learn, this enterprise, which has hitherto been considered Utopian in the extreme, have now every prospect of success. Although this enterprise is generally known by the name of the "Topolobampo Colony" yet its proper name is "the credit Foncier company."

Extracts from "the Credit Foncier," of Sinaloa, the official paper of the Topolobampo Colony:

The third anniversary of the formation of this company was lately celebrated at their settlement on the Fuerte river.

The raising of tobacco or production of liquor is not allowed in the colony.

Good timber is found a few miles above the settlement on the Fuerte.

Medical instruments and books, as also school books were lately received.

The large sugar refinery of Madam Zakany, near the settlement, will soon be lighted with electricity.

At the saw-mill belonging to the colony, Mexicans supply all the logs needed. Between it and Fuerte river is lined with large trees; while some the banyans are immense.

Flowers grow the year round at the colony.

Catus (Pitahaya) tar is used for covering roofs in the settlement.

COLONY FARM NOTES.

Tomatoes are ripening, butter which cannot be excelled for color, consistency or flavor in the U. S. is made here, new granaries are being built, English peas are in bloom, land is being prepared for barley and rye, cabbage, cauliflower and lettuce plants are being transplanted. A good article of sorghum syrup is being manufactured.

The colony needs a dentist, soapmaker, tanner and currier.

The proper direction for the Colony is Topolobampo, Sinaloa, Mexico, via Benson and Nogales, Arizona and Fuerte, Sinaloa, Mexico.

A lady in Boston, Mr. Jas. Wilson of Allen[illegible] who is over sixty years [illegible] "I have in my time [illegible] great many medicines, [illegible] quality; but never [illegible] any that would so [illegible] all that is claimed for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. It is truly a [illegible] medicine." For sale by Thos. F. Weedin.

Clifton Cullings.

The following items are taken from a Clifton letter to the Lordsburg Liberal: Chinamen among other things have a monopoly on boosting faro games here. The professional booster is roaring like a bay steer. What is the country coming to?

Cottonwood trees are budding.

Our Morenci friends are alive to the fact that they have a camp and are keeping up with the spirit of progress. They are disposed to share their prosperity with you. They have no unlimited capital behind them, they have grit and a true business sense. They are willing to let others live in contradistinction to some who are representing soulless corporations, either foreign or domestic. That they, the business men of Morenci, will win cannot be gainsaid, that they merit success is beyond dispute. On the 31st of December, last year, it was curious to see the number of fellows (late in the evening, mind you) that become aware their assessment work had to be done. It was notable that a number of prospectors were in town and among them was Lloyd Tevis. This assessment work has been done. This speaks for itself.

A Mexican made a razor play Monday night and came near cutting the head off of a young white man, without any cause. He literally cut his throat from ear to ear; the Mexican's name is Benito Domingo.

New Boarding House.

Mrs. Cosgrove's new Boarding House, adjoining Mr. W. C. Smith's store at Casa Grande, is now open and a share of public patronage is solicited. The table is the very best and the charges reasonable.

MRS. YSABEL COSGROVE.

Mr. E. P. Lovejoy, a large dealer in genereal merchandise at Wabuska, Nevada, says: "I have tried St. Patrick's Pills and can truthfully say they are the best I have ever taken or known used." For a pleasant physic or for disorders of the liver they will always give perfect satisfaction. For sale by Thos. F. Weedin.

MEXICAN NEWS.

SUNDRY EXTRACTS FROM THE MEXICAN PRESS.

Miscellaneous News Items---Necessity for Documentary Evidence---Sharks in Mexican Waters--Particulars of Gen. Corona's Assassination.

(Translated by T. Lillie Mercer, Nogales.)

The new Mexican insurance company, "La Mexicana," has met with great success so far. It is a life company. In the first two weeks in Magdalena alone, it issued policies for $50,000. It is said that the rates are much less than in American companies. Nothing is said about its security, however.

Hipolito Jurrdo, a veteran of the war of independence, 1821-1824, lately died in Magdalena.

The London Times says the following concerning the "Farrel sale" at Ymuris, a short time ago: "The Ymuris Mines, limited, Silver, Copper, Gold Company was formed in this city with the object of exploring and acquiring gold mines in the state of Sonora, the which compose the four mines called the San Imuris, San Jose, Ophir, and Sheba. The capital of the company is one hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds, divided into shares of one pound each. The seller took 5,800 shares."

The statue and hacienda of Guaymas Blanco, of Valenzuela, have been completely destroyed, while inscriptions of his name as also his pictures have been torn in pieces by mobs.

The appointment, by the Pope, of Bob Ingersol as his legal representative in this country, seems to have surprised and shocked the Mexicans. "El Imparcial" says: "God will take into account this service which has been given by Pope Leo XIII."

The Mexican papers are still "going for" the American railroads in Mexico. Perhaps they think they could manage them better than we can. It might be well to let them try it for a while, for the experience of some of the companies has been a bitter one. We cannot yet fathom what they are really after.

The "Voz del Estado" has honored the "Record" by translating and republishing an entire extended article on "Sonora Railways," with full credit. It is seldom one paper so highly honors another.

The editor of the "Monitor Fronterizo," of Nogales, was challenged by some fellow in Magdalena, Sonora, who was evidently an enemy of the "Sonora Central," which the "Monitor" had seen fit to defend. He wanted Roberto Bernal, the proprietor, to go to Magdalena and be hung, shot and quartered. But Bernal couldn't see it as the fellow had forgotten to "enclose the stamps."

The "Plaza of Magdalena" is to be planted with orange trees, in imitation of that of Hermosillo. The trees have already been ordered from Hermosillo and will be planted as soon as the weather is propitious. This hitherto barren eye-sore can be made as beautiful a garden as exists, and will undoubtedly be made so by the enterprising progressive Magdalenans.

A new paper has seen the light in the town of Petiquito, Sonora. We wish you well companero. We will be pleased to see you.

The "Voz del Estado" calls upon the Governor of Arizona to stop the publication of the "Monitor Fronterizo," of Nogales. Evidently "La Voz" is ignorant of our laws, else it would know that here the press is free. In the U. S. editors of papers are not arrested in their homes at night and spirited away to some distant jail, there to lie uncharged and untried until the required ransom is paid and vengeance is satisfied. No! colleague, the "press is free" here, so are "pistols and coffee for two" and our liberal courts always open. The fact of the matter is that we are not built that way.

Baron de Koseu has arrived in the city of Mexico for the purpose of establishing a Russian Legation there. A Minister from Japan is also shortly expected there. This will give Mexico fifteen legations.

The customs dues received at Vera Cruz during November amounted to $1,127,949.43. At this rate the dues of this one port would amount to over thirteen millions and a half per year.

By a telegram received from San Gabriel, in the State of Colima, a terrible explosion took place lately in the Volcano of Colima, situated near the city of that name. The immense column of smoke which was thrown out and which was carried by the air currents in a N. E. and S. E. direction, was sufficiently dense to completely obscure the light of the sun for over three hours. The streets and gardens of the city were completely covered with the ashes thrown out, while rivers of red hot lava poured down the mountain. The population of the district were panicstricken, never having witnessed such a spectacle before.

"La Instruccion Publica," of Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico, received a bronze medal at the Exposition of Paris. It is one of the neatest and, in its line, one of the best papers published. We congratulate you, colleague.

"La Instruccion Publica," of Guaymas, is publishing a series of articles on the arts, manufactures, productions, etc., which are truly interesting. In one of the last issues it gave the fullest information of the following, viz: Rosin, bricks, cork, grafting, vineculture, etc. They are very well written and are well worth perusing.

"La Cronica," of Los Angeles, California, says that the "Wasp" has been sold to Mr. Backus for $10,000.

Senorita Isabel Echeguren, of Mexico, is one of the wealthiest girls in the western continent. She is only seventeen and is the owner of thirty million dollars.

The Mexican Congress has approved of a concession given to General Trevino for the construction of a hotel, the cost of which will be one million dollars.

Nearly all the commissioners to the Paris Exposition have returned to Mexico, well pleased with their reception and success.

The construction of the Oaxaca railroad is nearing completion. This line will open up one of the richest districts in Mexico.

It is reported that the states of Coahuila and Chihuahua are negotiating loans in the United States.

The Mexican Congress closed its session during the holidays.

The "Gaceta Oficial" (Official Gazette) publishes the new contract between the Mexican government and the representative of the Ward line of steamships for service between the United States, Cuba and Mexico. The terms are said to be very liberal.

A singular case has just been brought to our notice which demonstrates the necessity of documentary evidence before Mexican courts. A number of years ago, an American citizen, but a Mexican by birth, obtained a divorce from his wife and sometime afterward married again. The other day being in Sonora he was advised that a complaint had been made against him and a warrant issued for bigamy. Not having a copy of the decree of divorce with him and knowing the course of justice in the "land of manana, he retired to the "land of the free" until he could proure a copy, when he will return and face the music. Divorces are allowed and recognized by the Mexican civil laws and there is nothing in them that prevents a divorced person from marrying again; so our fellow citizen will undoubtedly be all right as soon as he produces his papers. Nothing but documentary evidence goes in Mexico, so it will be well for those who go there to take their documents with them. It will at least save great trouble and expense.

SHARKS IN MEXICAN WATERS

A few days ago a shark was caught in the harbor of Acapulco, which measured 15 feet in length. On being cut open a man's leg and arm were found. On the arm were found the letters A. H. C. imprinted in India ink, and as the initials corresponded with those of a sailor who had fallen in the water and been drowned about ten days before, they were supposed to belong to him. In the port of San Jose de Guatamala there is a monster shark, said to be 40 feet long. It has been the terror of the coast for several years and is said to have devoured at least a half dozen men. The Guatamalan government has offered $500 for his capture. Sharks in great numbers are also found in the Gulf of California.

FURTHER PARTICULARS CONCERNING THE ASSASSINATION OF GENERAL AND GOVERNOR RAMON CORONA.

From the Mexican papers we glean the following information concerning the assassination of this illustrious American, for we hold all nations of the western continent—North and South America—to be Americans. Primitivo Ramon was born in the state of Jalisco, of honorable and well to do parents and was, at the time of the killing of Gen. Corona and himself, only twenty-two years of age. He was well educated and gave promise of becoming a good citizen and an ornament to society. As far as can be learned his habits were good, he was studious, and from writings which he left behind him, was well read and a deep thinker. Evidently his too great application to study had unsettled his brain, for no one now doubts that the man was crazy when he committed the terrible act. After having filled satisfactorily positions of trust and distinction, he resigned them and voluntarily connected himself with the police force of the city. After occupying this position but a short time he resigned, giving as a reason that he had resolved to commit suicide. Unfortunately no notice was taken of this, as he had expressed himself in this manner on several previous occasions; suicide being his favorite monomania. The weapon with which he killed General Corona and himself was a dagger, with a blade about a span in length. After stabbing the general, he ran a short distance into the middle of the street, and turning about and facing his pursuers, he stabbed himself five times and fell dead as if struck by lightning. The funeral of the general was one of the largest and most imposing ever seen in Mexico. The entire population turned out to do him honor. The procession was over three quarters of a league in length, composed of the regular troops, national troops, gendarmerie, officers and officials of all grades, bands, hundreds of carriages containing friends and acquaintances, etc. Two prominent features of the procession were the general's old battle charger and his son, Ramon Corona. As is well known Mrs. General Corona was an American (U. S.) lady. On the the arrival of the body at the sarcophagus, fifteen guns were fired in honor of his memory. Aside from the late President Benito Juarez, Gen. Cocolia was the most popular man in Mexico.

A splendid lot of foot-wear has just been opened at Wildman & Co's. Call and see the new goods.

Cattle Raising.

Conservative cattle men estimate that at the lowest calculation there are now over 150,000 head of cattle in Pima county, worth at least $1,500,000. Others claim there as many as 250,000 head. That their value is not estimated too high is shown by the fact that last spring 15,000 head were driven to Montana, for which $200,000 was paid. This would appear to indicate that the cattle business is not so unprofitable as some recent croakers have claimed.—Star.

The Florence Bakery has just received a new stock of choice family groceries.

Jesse H. Brown, who manages the boarding house at De Noon, is a very accommodating host and is well liked in the camp.

Hon. P. R. Brady attended the meeting of the board of prison commissioners at Yuma this week.

C. M. Marshall came up from Casa Grande Thursday.

Lemon juice is a good thing for removing tan. It is also excellent for taking stains from the hands, and applied to the hands at night will keep them soft and white.

When ready to serve a jelly or cream that has been set in a mold, set the mold in tepid water, or wrap a warm cloth about the mold for a moment. This will loosen the jelly.

To raise the pile of plush or velvet, dampen on the wrong side with clean, cold water, then hold tight across the face of a hot iron, and rub the crushed spot with a clean, stiff brush.

Make all kitchen aprons of seersucker, and so avoid quite an item in the weekly ironing, as it requires none. If work dresses are made of the same goods they need ironing only when lined.

Never wash a jelly bag, strainer cloth pudding bag, or dumpling nets with soap. The next thing that is put into or passed through these things will surely taste of the flavoring of alkali.

The French water ices are sometimes made with a sirup of sugar and water boiled until it forms a fine thread between the thumb and forefinger. This sirup contains four times as much sugar as water.

To make a fruit sauce that is nice for many puddings, reduce one cupful of berries to a pulp by pressing them through a fine sieve; add to them one cupful of sugar beaten to a cream with one cupful of butter; add the fruit juice, and lastly the beaten white of an egg. This sauce should be served directly it is made.

Sale of County Bonds.

In pursuance of an order of the Board of Supervisors of Pinal county, Arizona, I will, on the 20th day of February, 1890 at my office in Florence, Arizona, offer for sale 30 bonds of said Pinal county, each for the sum of $1000, payable 25 years after the 1st day of January, 1890, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st days of January and July of each year, during the term of said bonds, payable at the office of the Treasurer of said Pinal County in gold coin or its equivalent.

Proposals for the purchase of said bonds or any of them, may be made in writing, enclosed in sealed envelopes and addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "proposals for the purchase of court house and jail bonds." Said bonds are issued for the purpose of erecting a court house and jail and the purchase of a site therefor, under the provisions of sections 437, 438, 439 and 440, Revised Statutes of Arizona, 1887, and the act of the 15th General Assemblo amendatory thereof.

None of said bonds can be sold for less than 95 per cent of their face value and the interest accrued thereon, and all proposals for the purchase thereof are subject to the approval of the Board of Supervisors.

If said bonds or any of them remain unsold after the said 20th day of February, 1890, I will receive proposals for the purchase thereof at private sale and subject to the approval of the Board of Supervisors.

San Francisco and New York exchange will be accepted in payment of said bonds.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

Dated at Florence, Arizona, this 10th day day of January, 1890.

Florence, Arizona. D. C. STEVENS
Treasurer.

The Silver King.

The New York Mining and Financial Record quotes from THE ENTERPRISE of December 14th, an item in reference to the approaching annual election of the Silver King Mining Company and comments as follows:

"As we understand it, if any fight is to be made for the management of this property at the approaching election, the Eastern shareholders, really, are not the contestants except so far as their proxies may be secured and used on one side or the other by one or the other of the two California parties in the present Board who seem to wish to control in the management during the next year. Our Arizona contemporary, therefore, would seem to be warranted in the suggestion that the contestants must certainly be possessed with the idea that there is something in the mine worth contending for. But, meanwhile, let us suggest that, as our contemporary is only thirty-five miles distant from the property, Eastern shareholders would be under an obligation were THE ENTERPRISE to give the local opinion as to the underground situation and promises of the Silver King property at this time. At the average sales of the stock last week of, say, 40 cents per share, the whole property would bring but $40,000, which is hardly more than a fourth of the value of the mills and surface improvements, exclusive of the new mill that was added less than two years ago; a mill that has scarcely been used as yet.

In compliance with the request of the Record it is but fair to state that "the local opinion as to the underground situation of the Silver King property" is based upon no actual knowledge of its condition. Absolute secrecy upon this point is observed by the management and the miners and even the discharged workmen maintain the most profound silence in this respect. But with all their commendable discretion they are in full accord upon the intrinsic value of the mine and predict its future prominence equal to its past glorious history.

Under the present prudent and capable management the interests of the stockholders have been carefully and judiciously guarded, and economy in expenditures has been faithfully observed, consistent with the proper exploitation of the property. Every unnecessary expense has been discontinued and a steady development of the mine has been kept up.

A vast sum of money is locked up in expensive machinery, now idle, that was provided by the former management, and at Silver and Casa Grande over 155,000 feet of timbers still remain unused, having come from the same source.

It would seem to be to the interest of all stockholders to maintain the present management in control, but if it is changed the affairs at the mine will be found to be in the most satisfactory state both in respect to developments, condition of the property and its financial management.

Casa Grande.

The rain, probably the fag-end of the California storm, reached here Wednesday morning about daybreak and continued for the greater portion of the day. This rain will be a good thing for the farmers but is very bad for the roads making freighting an impossibility for a few days. The ground along the traveled ways is thoroughly saturated and the streets and alleys little less than pools of water and mud.

The trains from California are very irregular and no through mail from San Francisco has come in for some time. A report was current that a portion of the San Fernando Tunnel had given way, but the rumor has not been verified.

New Years passed pleasantly, but the observance of the time honored customs of the day seem to have been honored more in their breach than in their observance. The old year went out in Casa Grande to the sound of merry music and the revelry of the dance