Arizona Enterprise.

FLORENCE, DECEMBER 6, 1890

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ARTISTIC JOB WORK A SPECIALTY.

Railroad Time Table.

Southern Pacific trains reach Casa Grande as follows:

Passenger, going east		1:37 a. m.
" " west		6:17 a. m.
Local freight " east		3:10 a. m.
" " west		5:00 p. m.

Secret Societies.

GILA VALLEY LODGE, No. 9, F. & A. M. Regular communication Friday night preceding full moon in each month. GEO. W. BROWN, W. M., I. T. WHITTEMORE, Sec'y.

PINAL LODGE No. 4, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday night. W. J. BLEY, N. G., O. H. CARPENTER, Secretary.

FLORENCE LODGE No. 4, A. O. U. W.—Meets every Tuesday night. W. WOOD PORTER, M. W., W. Y. PRICE, Recorder.

IVANHOE LEGION No. 2, SELECT KNIGHTS.—Meets first and third Thursdays of each month. WM. E. GUILD, Com., T. F. WEEDIN, Recorder.

FLORENCE LODGE No. 9, I O G T.—Meets every Wednesday night. PAUL C. BROWN, W. C. T., Miss ANGIE DORAN, Secretary.

The Gunsight.

A new mining company has been organized to operate the Gunsight Mines in Pima county, from among Joplin, Missouri, capitalists. All the indebtedness of the old company has been met, and a new 10-stamp mill from San Francisco is on the way to Gila Bend, from which point it will be shipped to the mines. Gunsight is 68 miles from Gila Bend; 78 miles from Casa Grande and 135 miles from Tucson, the latter route being preferable on account of water and grass being available. It is stated that a judicious expenditure of $300 will place that road in excellent condition to command all the freight and travel.

The Gunsight company is represented by a Mr. Rankin, whose family now resides in Phenix. The banking business of the company is also transacted at Phenix. It is said that a transcript of the schedule of the old indebtedness made 640 pages of manuscript and its cost was about $1200.

Steve Williams is in charge of the property in the absence of Mr. Rankin. The company will not conduct the boarding house nor store, but will let these out to some responsible party

There are now 28 men at the mine, and miners are paid $3 per day.

Toppy Johnson, the well known mining man, brought the sale about.

It is reported that in the Gunsight country there are 85 voters who were not included in the census returns, nor has the country assessor been known to have visited that section.

The Arizona Mining Company is a new St. Louis organization formed to operate the Great Eastern group of mines near the Vekol in this county. R. J. Compton is president, Geo. D. Bernard secretary, G. O. Kalb treasurer and John Weedmer trustee. Messrs. Weedmer and Compton accompanied L. D. Chillson to the mines last week to make a thorough inspection with a view to begin active operations as soon as practicable. This group of properties is regarded as among the great mining possibilities of the Casa Grande district.

J. B. Remy presented this office a few days ago with a collection of Chrysanthemums embracing sixty-five distinct colors or tints, forming a most gorgeous aggregation of beauty. These were produced at his ranch east of Florence, and he expects to have over one hundred distinct varieties during the coming season. On his premises there are now to be seen an abundance of brilliant roses in full bloom, besides many other kinds of flowering plants and shrubs, that remind one of the mildness of the winter season in this favored valley.

The strong easterly winds of the past few weeks have culminated in a copious rainfall which commenced Wednesday night and still abides. The rain has been quite gentle with occasional heavy showers of brief duration, and the water has all been absorbed by the ground as it fell. The effect of this early rain cannot be otherwise than beneficial to grain and grass and it gives promise of a bountiful season to come.

C. W. French, a skillful pharmacist, has arrived from Oakland, California, to accept a position in Weedin & Porter's drug store. Mr. French is a young gentleman of engaging manners and it is hoped that he will find sufficient attractions in Arizona to remain and "grow up with the country."

Theo. W. Bates has purchased F. B. Mason's entire stock of fruits, etc., and store fixtures, and has opened a new store in the front room of A. T. Colton's office on Main street, next door to the Pinal County Bank. He will soon make extensive additions to his stock.

J. B. Remy has a fine lot of young orange trees raised from the seed this year. They are looking strong and healthy and with a little protection during the winter they will doubtless be ready for budding next year.

George E. Truman, brother of Mrs. L. A. Hawley and Sheriff W. C. Truman, arrived last week from Utica, New York, and will spend the winter here. He is engaged in mining matters.

On next Wednesday evening Mrs. L. A. Hawley will hold her regular monthly reception. She extends a cordial invitation to all her friends.

Miss Nettie Michea entertained a number of her young friends on Thursday, Dec. 4th, the occasion being her twelfth birthday.

Fresh Sonora oranges, Cape Cod cranberries and Oregon apples—Colorado potatoes and onions just received at Hawley's Store.

John Ruckelshausen and James Moss have gone out to Ruckelshausen's mine, south of the Buttes, to do assessment work.

Owners of mining claims are very busy just now doing their annual assessment work, and the hills are full of them.

There was born, in Florence, on December 4th, to the wife of Geo. E. Evans, a boy.

Judge H. B. Summers and his daughter, Mrs. I. Biery, visited Tucson this week.

District Attorney H. V. Jackson returned last Saturday from a visit to Globe.

While in Tucson call on Boss Levin, near the court house.

John Dunn was in town from the Owl Heads last week.

Fresh candies every week at Hawley's Store.

Ask the clerks to show you the elegant open-face watches that we are giving away.

W. C. SMITH & CO.

The Peralta Fraud.

Touching upon the Peralta Grant in Arizona, the Secretary of the Interior in his report says:

"The Surveyor-General of Arizona, in October, 1889, reported the claim of Don Miguel de Peralta for almost 5,000,000 acres to be a forgery and a fraud. In Feburary, 1890, the Commissioner of the General Land Office passed upon the claim, and concluded it to be invalid, struck it from the docket. An appeal from this order having been taken to the department, the legality of the action can not be discussed here. It may, however be noted that this course has kept the vast area included in the claim, open to settlement pending the controversy, subject, of course, to any possible decision in favor of the claimant. But if the claim, is finally denounced the advantages to settlers of the present action will be very great. Had it been by the Commissioner merely adjudged unfounded, and reported to Congress under the act of 1854, none of the land could have been held open to entry, as it was therein provided that reports by the Commissioner should be laid before Congress, and until final action thereby all lands covered by the claim should be reserved from the sale or other disposal of the Government, and should not be subject to the donations granted by that act."

FROM OLIVE.

The Bonanza Camp of Arizona---Rich Discoveries---Ore Shipments.

Tucson Star.

Messrs. John Ellis, George Campbell and A. S. Doyle are in from Olive camp, from them Star learns that:

In the Anna a recent strike has been made at 180 feet. The ore body is 18 inches wide and it runs from $500 to $1,000 to the ton. There 12 tons of ore on the dump ready for shipment.

The Wedge, the property of John Ellis & Co., has 4 shafts which are from 50 to 150 feet in depth. These shafts taking in 600 feet of the vein which on the surface shows a continuous ore body for that distance.

All the shafts are in ore from top to bottom and the largest showing is at the bottom of the 150-foot shaft, the ore body of which will average from $150 to $200 to the ton as per the smelter returns where the ore is shipped. There are six men taking out ore on the Wedge.

Campbell & Kenzler have leased the west end of the Wedge, and at 60 feet they are taking out large quantities of high grade ore. They now have a carload ready for shipment, which two men extracted during the last two months. The ore will average $150 to $200 to the ton.

The Matchless and Chloride, which are leased by Scott & Co., have just shipped 17 tons of ore which will average 250 ounces of silver per ton, and at a depth of 200 feet they have still a large quantity of ore in their erifts and stope.

The group of mines recently purchased by Bannister and Westinghouse of Pittsburg are being developed with satisfactory results. They are building a number of houses which has given the camp the appearance of a mining town.

A recent find has just been made by Ellis & Co., on Helmet Peak, which is claimed to be the biggest bonanza yet discovered at the camp, At a depth of 30 feet they have struck a body of ore two feet wide which will yield over 500 ounces to the ton. The formation at the point where the strike has been made, is different from the regular formation of the Olive camp where other mines have been developed, in this. This is limestone known as dolomite, a seam of spar runs through the lime, and in this spar the ore is found. This appears to cut right through the formation and mountain, and would indicate not only the permanency of the ore body, but a mammoth quantity of the same.

A specimen of the ore presented to the Star cabinet by Ellis & Co., shows that the ore is of a very high grade. The camp looks better now than at any time in its history, and everybody appears to be in good spirits.

Farming in the Santa Cruz Valley.

Tucson Star.

In October, 1888 W. A. Hartt, filed a Desert Land Entry on sec, 6, T. 17, S., R. 13 E. just 18 miles south of Tucson, up the Santa Cruz Valley.

The river furnishing no water on the surface in a dry time, at that point, Mr. Hartt determined to irrigate his land by sinking for water and putting in a steam pump. He has succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations. He located his well three quarters of a mile from the bed of the Santa Cruz river, and reached water at a depth of 45 feet, but continued to sink to a depth of over 60 feet. He found all the water he desired. He put in a pump, and planted trees vines and a small agricultural crop last year. At the beginning of this year, finding that his pump was not large enough, he went east and purchased a large, new and improved pattern, and since putting it in, about last March, it has worked without a single friction, to his entire satisfaction. With it, he says he can keep a ditch running two feet deep and eight feet wide, with a current as swift as could be permitted without washing and caving the bank, and that with this pump alone he can irrigate, take care of, and keep alive two whole sections of fruits and vines. He has plenty of wood in the locality, and says he can furnish water in a more satisfactory manner, and at a cost per acre of fifty per cent less than is furnished by the big irrigating ditches in the Salt River Valley.

Among the few trees he planted last year were some apricots, figs and grape vines, which produced a considerable amount of fruit this year, one grape vine alone having over 40 pounds of grapes upon it.

This year Mr. Hartt has over 100 acres planted, and proposes each year to extend the area of his cultivation. He planted out 40,000 grape cuttings. They happened to arrive just at the time he had his pump up putting in his new plant, and only about 25 per cent of them lived.

He has about 1,500 trees, of diversified kinds, all alive, thrifty and vigorous, among which are peaches, apricots, apples, pears, cherries, prunes, plums, nectarines, oranges, figs English walnuts, chestnuts, and almonds.

Among the agricultural crops he raised this year was 80 acres of beans, from which he realized 50,000 lbs and has been offered 4¼ cents a pound for them. Two acres of white Dent corn, from which he harvested 155 bushels of shelled corn. He also had 8 acres of yellow Mexican corn which yielded 40 bushels per acre.

He has experimented in pea-nuts, and planted a little less than one acre, from which he gathered 1,500 pounds. For these he has been offered eight cents per pound.

Mr. Hartt has also erected a mill, and is grinding his corn into fresh new corn meal, with which to supply the citizens of Tucson. On Friday last he brought in and delivered to Allison & sons 2,200 pounds and he prides himself that there has never been such meal in Tucson before.

Those in the east who are looking for homes, can rest assured, that with the same energy and perseverence that Mr. Hartt has displayed, that his plant can be duplicated in a thousand places in Arizona.

From the Mammoth.

Tucson Star.

Frank Shultz, a mining man who resides in the Mammoth mining district, has been in the city for the last few days attending to business before the U. S. Land Office, and buying supplies for his own camp in that district. The last strike the Mammoth mining company made on their claim is the best in average and quality of gold to his knowledge on the Pacific coast. The lowest average assays in the new find are, by battery samples, from $125 to $500 per ton. The turn out of bullion is large. There are about fifty men engaged in and about the mill and mine. The company, besides running the mill, are doing some development work and preparing to put in one hundred more stamps. The Mammoth ore is an oxide and free milling, and the mine is an easy one to work. Mr. Shultz is negotiating with parties to dispose of his properties, which, it is said, if properly developed, would show up equal to the "old Mammoth." The town, or camp, has about three hundred inhabitants, and maintains three stores of general merchandise, two blacksmith shops, one hotel, two restaurants, a Chinese laundry and two corrals. There is a good new school house and school is taught there every summer, the number of school children being between fifty and seventy-five. Mr. Everett Putnam, formerly Principal of the Florence public schools, is the teacher. Mammoth is in Pinal county, some seventy miles from the county seat (Florence), and being inconvenient to the people thereabouts to attend court at Florence, or to attend to any other business at the county seat, there is a growing sentiment among the people to ask the next legislature to cut them off from Pinal and attach them to this county, Pima being more convenient to them on account of roads, stage lines, etc., to attend Tucson when they want to do any public business or buy supplies.

One of the Marvels.

S. F. Chronicle

A party of three hundred persons recently left Dickson county, Kas., for the Topolobampo colony in Sinaloa, Mexico. It is one of the marvels of public credulity that people can be induced to cast their lot with a colony which has not yet been placed on a self-supporting basis. It is an actual fact that the food of the colonists is poor and that nearly all the necessaries of life command exorbitant prices. Flour is 8 cents a pound, common brown sugar 18 cents, calico 25 cents per yard, and coarse overall goods 50 cents a yard. If a man can live on beans and cornmeal then he may be content to stay at Topolobampo, but from all accounts it is no place for women and children.

A big lot of hosiery for ladies, gentlemen and children just opened at Wildman & Co's.

DR. GREGORY.

EXPANDS UPON SOME OF THE QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

The Flow of British Gold and its Causes---Also its Consequences---Personal Grievance Against Uncle Sam

NOGALES, Nov 30th, 1890.

EDITOR ENTERPRISE:—As business of all kinds is rather dull, and as I have taken the liberty of writing you upon almost every subject, I will in this, with the forebearance of your many intelligent readers, and yourself, write a few facts that stare us all in the face too plainly to be denied by any intelligent interested person.

It may be said that there is nothing very strange about foreign incusions in our United States. Such as the first, Yorktown and Bunker Hill, Bemis Hight and New Orleans, may be taken as examples. We were ever ready to welcome them then with American bullets, but now they come with their gold. Now it is a railroad, now a large brewing establishment, now a distillery from which we draw much of our wealth, now they get almost every industrial stronghold in the United States. I am not surpriesd that we are becoming alarmed, for we certainly do not want another Ireland which seems inevitable.

But before I begin the study of consequences, let a general view of things as they are, be taken and ask ourselves and each other what is the secret of this invasion.

Let us find the cause and remove it, then there is a fair likelihood of averting the consequence. How is it that before 1860, no English capital was invested in our beloved country? The cause is very certainly of recent orign, We shall not have to go far to find it. Since 1861, that is since the war of the rebellion, England and America have pursued directly radically different policies in reference to manufacturing interests, as well as almost all other interests. It is in the department of manufactures mainly that the present incursions have taken place.

It is to capture our factories, chief citadels of American wealth, that the English have been sending their millions. We were forced into adopting an excessive tariff on foreign made wares as a measure of actual temporary necessity to our own manufactures and in the belief that it was to their interest. We have continued it to the present time, more than twenty-eight years. We have had war taxes under what politicians call protective taxation, or the American system.

Our manufactures have had our own country to themselves on very much their own terms, practically they have been shut out from all the rest of the world. They depended on home consumption and home ability to pay for their wares. All this time England manufactures have pursued wholly another course. They lived under and operated under free trade policy with all the world. They have been the staunchest supportars of it. The great champions in parliament, and in the wonderful parlamentary battle fought out about forty years ago, were manufacturers as well as free traders.

Richard Cobden was a maker of cotton prints. John Bright was a partner in the famous Rochdale mills all his life. The world has produced few men, if any, that were more sagacious. They advocated unrestricted commerce because they believed it to be for their interest, and the interest of the guild to which they belonged.

These men were theorist and doctrinaires, but eminently practical, good successful business men. They argued that it was much better to have very wide market with fair profits, than to have a restricted market with immense profits. Hence they urged the adoption of a national policy for their country which would give them the whole world to trade in; although they lived for many years after the adoption of their views, John Bright recently dying not alone full of years, but full of purse, there is no living evidence that they ever felt remorse for anything they had done.

The United States and England have for the past twenty-eight years prosecuted methods totally diametrical, directly opposed to each other. England constantly reached out for the commerce of the world, and secured it, and only the high tariff countries has she failed to control, amongst them I may note our own United States.

On the other hand we have been living on ourselves; like a hibernating bear, we have been depending on our own fat, our own manufacturers, scorning the philosophy of Cobden and Bright, and their coadjutors, have insisted that the true way to get rich is to have but few patrons, and make them pay excessive prices. This is exactly the course we have been pursuing; when we had not business enough in our own country for the support of all, instead of opening the doors to other countries for their starving members to hunt a living elsewhere, the stronger operators have deliberately proceeded to eat up the weaker ones, keeping up the bar of exclusiveness all the while. Those who have been able to keep the field have made immense fortunes, but the many even after these twenty-eight years of experiment, of ample and fair trial—are very poor, the most of them now going to the wall for the last time; after these twenty-eight years the British manufacturer or what is the same thing, the British public, out of the profits they have made out of us, are able to invade our country and largely possess themselves of it. They come this time as conquerors, having been successful while we have failed to claim the advantage they have won. It is all as plain as daylight. We sought the conflict having chosen our own grounds, therefore no one is to blame but ourselves.

But Mr. Editor what we should do, under all circumstances, seems to be a question wholly superfluous. The instinct of self-preservation we think ought to point out our course to adopt. Why not recede at once from a policy that brought us such signal defact? One Ireland in certainly enough, but in this connection it is not out of place here to allude to political consequences which the condition of things just considered may occasion. In all the discussions of the probable effects of British capital coming among us that we have been able to see in this country, we have wholly overlooked the main feature of the case, we have wholly ignored it, we have heard about British gold "coming over to our elections in the interest of free trade." Such talk of course was demagogical and baseless, the British did not want free trade in the United States. Protection here has kept us out of foreign markets where we might have been dangerous competitors. British gold will be no myth hereafter. It is here, and is coming in large quantities—over $200,000,000, since May the 1st 1889; of course it will have much to say in affairs, because its interest is directly affected by free trade, a low tariff rather.

Our own manufacturers will hereafter be greatly divided on the tariff issue. Great Britain having already gotten the trade of the world outside of the United States for his home establishments, does not care for his American works to produce so extended a field, therefore he may content himself to let our tariff remain as it is; but certainly the most interesting political complications it can be seen, are liable to follow in the wake of this last British invason.

When the government does an injustice it encourages and stimulates individual wrong doing, There can be no possible excuse for the government offences against equity. We do not as American citizens desire or wish the government to take unfair advantage of any nation, or people, or community, or class; we all desire equal justice done to all, yet there are public functionaries who deem it statesmanship to conduct our government on what they are pleased to call "business principles," even to the including of practices of the baser classes of business men—the taking every legal advantage of your customer or rivals. Thus, for example, the Federal government, under all administrations, is the most dishonest debtor in our country.

Our laws do not permit a citizen to sue the government. This is a relic of the old feudal maxim that the "King can do no wrong." Hence the King cannot be sued by a subject.

But how absurd to introduce such a practice into free republican American jurisprudence, because in old time the King was master. In our country here the successor of the King—the government—is the servant, not the master, of the people, and the people is not the subject, but King.

From our American view, the state, or Federal government, is a corporation, created to perform certain public functions for the people as an aggregate; there is no just reason therefore why, if it wrongs any citizen, he should not have the right to sue it. Instead of this however, he must submit his demands to the "court of claims," which has no power to enforce its decree if it rules in favor of the citizen; for even if it decides that the claim is a just one, there is no way for the claimant to secure payment unless congress makes a special appropriation for the purpose. Hence to secure his rights, he is thrown into the hands of the "lobby," without whose aid no appropriation for a private individual or corporation can pass. Hence needless expense and great delays to the citizen, with all the corruption. The reason I suppose for all this, is to have a lobby and give them something to do.

In time of the late war of the rebellion, in 1862, I was met by United States troops under command of a captain, all in the U. S. uniform, and I was robbed of eight heavy wagons loaded with various valuables, which I was trying to get to the United States line at that time between the States of Missouri and Arkansas. I had fat cattle 34 head, mules very fine, 15 head. The finest of horses, four head; I was not left even a change of shirts, but left penniless, and totally helpless in the road with a receipt from the officer in command for the articles he had taken from me. I was told, "Oh Uncle Sam will pay you when the war closes." I have filed all the proof one could ask for together with the said captain's receipt. This was done more than twenty-five years ago, but as I was unable to fee the lobby, my case has been put off until the present day, there always being more work to do than congress can do—much for instance as the McKinley bill, making large appropriations for new government buildings, Indians, Negroes, &c.

So Mr. Editor, I speak from actual and painful experience. I was a non-combatant during the war, but always giving my country and the United States Army such assistance as I was able to render, much of the time acting as spy in the southwest, rendering great assistance especially at Wilson's creek, and Pea Ridge, all of which is on file in the proper department in Washington. Now are these things right; are they just? I speak of those things, only to show some of the reasons why the state cannot afford to do a wrong to its citizen. I use the word state to denote the organized community, as represented by its government, whether state or federal. When the government does an injustice it encourages and stimulates individual wrong-doing. There is no excuse for offences of this class, or any other, against equity. Can such a subject love his country? Can he have the confidence in it, he would have, were their course and treatment honorable to toward him? Nay, Mr. Editor.

We are large in population, in wealth; during the past twenty-eight years we have astonished the civilized world.

We fought and conquered the couse of slavery; we contracted a huge debt that compelled us to have a high protective tariff.

When a man is sent to prison he is made to work, the state appropriates all his earnings. If a man has a family, why should they suffer for his offence? Why should not a part at least of his earnings be given towards the support of his family? He would feel more pride when turned loose to know his government had provided him a home, and his children would bless such a government.

I trust we may elect such men as will so legislate to keep out British gold, so legislate that our subjects may confide in and love the powers that be knowing that justice will be done to all. Punishment is for example and not for vengeance. Why then should the state retain more than enough to cover the cost? And why should not the balance go to his helpless innocent family. I pray God we may some day elect some honest man who will see that these things are done.

PAUL GREGORY, M. D.

AN ANCIENT PROBLEM SOLVED.

Baron Von Muller and the Cure of Snake Poisoning.

From the London Standard.

The Governor General of India has received a communication from Baron Von Muller, an eminent scientific authority of Melbourne, announcing that he has discovered the real cause and effective cure of snake poisoning.

Hitherto the mode in which the venom of serpents produced fatal effects has been a mystery. The elaborate series or experiment carried out by the Victorian savant have, he states, not only rendered it clear how the poison operated in producing death, but have pointed out a remedy which, when applied in time, will save the life of the patient.

According to Herr von Muller, the venom of serpents does not destroy the tissue of the body, but has merely a dynamic effect, suspending the action of the motor and vasomoter nerve centers. The discovery at once indicated that the proper kind of antidote would be something that would "stimulate and increase the functional activity of these nerve centers."

The remedy is supplied by strychnine, which is directly antagonistic in its action to snake poison. Herr von Muller has applyed strychnine upon a large number of persons bitten by tiger snake and other venomous serpents, and with invariable success.

The way in which he employs it is to insert ten to twenty minims of the drug under the skin of the patient, and repeat the operation every fifteen minutes until slight muscular spasms are produced, these being an unfailing sign that the patient is out of danger. Large doses of strychnine may be injected into the blood of a person who has been bitten without producing any injury until it had completely neutralized the effect of the snake poison.

The importance of this discovery, if confirmed, can hardly be overrated. In India, where 30,000 persons are killed by poisonous serpents every year, Baron von Muller's communication has naturally been received with the deepest interest.

Disarm Them.

The Phenix Herald makes the sensible observation that "the solution of the Indian question may be hastened by the present status of Indian affairs. When the government wakes up one of these fine mornings and discovers that there are some twenty thousand Indians on the war path, armed with Winchester repeating rifles or their equivalent, and loaded down with ammunition, it may finally come to the conclusion that the past 'humanitarian' policy of putting into the hands of the semi-savages the means by which they can sweep the western country with rapine, murder and widespread devastation, is perhaps a 'little off.' There is only one way to redeem the Indian from his savage condition, and that is to totally disarm him and make him work for his bread and butter. This can be readily done and it is entirely practicable. More than that, the time is at hand when such measure should be be set at work. It will be vastly cheaper than prolonged Indian disturbances, such as the present, and which is likely to be continued under present conditions indefinitely.

Dear Old Grandma.

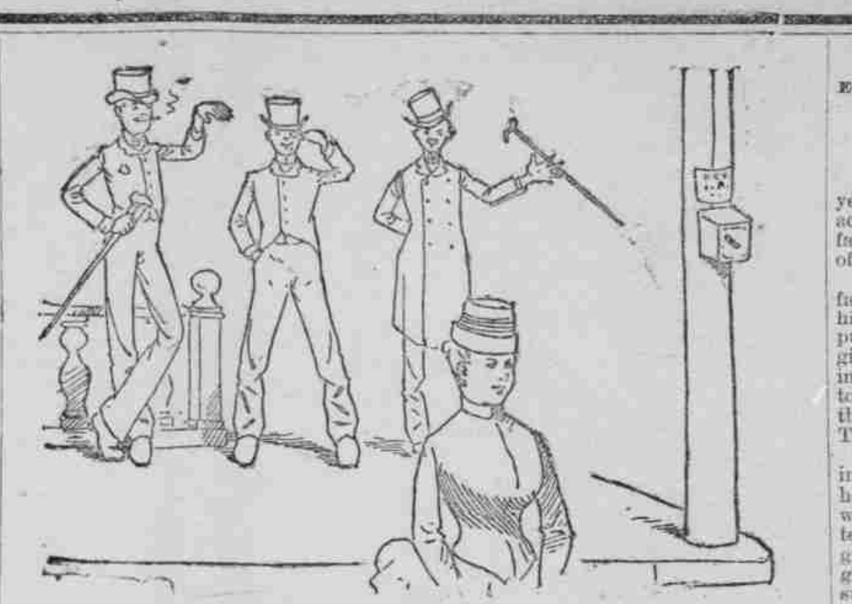
Phenix Gazette.

Mrs. Frazier, the aged and honored mother of Mrs. J. A. Marshall, has been ill for a long time, but yesterday a change for the worse came over the aged sufferer and last night her life was despaired of. When this gentle soul enters the portals of heaven, one of the noblest women that ever crossed the dividing line between earth and the hereafter, has severed her associations with this world. A Christian woman, whose life has been all that God could wish and all that humanity can supply. Dear old grandma Frazier. Gentle as a dove, patient as an angel, a better, truer, nobler woman never blessed this sunshiny land. The world has been bettered by your living, while heaven will profit by your demise.

Capt. Ingall's Back Salary.

Yuma Times.

Last week Judge Kibbey at Phenix was asked to enjoin Supt. Ingalls from drawing the salary claimed by ex-Supt. Behan. Capt. Ingalls made the demand on ex-Supt. Behan for the prison on the 7th of October, 1889, and claimed salary from date. Behan did not turn over the prison to Ingalls who made a demand for salary from Oct. 7th, last year. and a warrant was issued to him for salary from the date. The warrant has not been paid for want of funds. Judge Kibbey is now asked to prohibit the payment of the warrant. The Phenix Gazette, a few days ago, stated the Judge had decided that Ingalls was not entitled to salary from the time he claims, but Capt. Ingalls has not been informed of it if such a decision has been made.



A FRESH LOT

of choice Christmas groceries, such as Atmore's Mince Meat in glass, mince meat in pails, mince meat in packages, new currants, choice raisins, fresh nuts and everything that is good and foothsome; just opened up and at prices that will make you smile!

Our stock of Holiday Toys, Fancy Goods and Novelties is going fast.—Drop in and see them before they are all sold.

We guarantee lower prices than anybody and we mean what we say.

W. C. SMITH & CO.

The Leading Merchants

OF PINAL COUNTY.

THE FRUIT TO PLANT.

Fruit Growers' Association Report on It.

Phenix Herald.

On Saturday the Fruit Growers Association held its regular Saturday afternoon meeting. The committee on kinds of fruit to plant reported as follows, through Mr. L. Fowler as chairman:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens: Your committee appointed a week ago to investigate as to the best fruits to plant and soil adapted to the different kinds, wish to submit this report.

The short time taken has allowed only a partial study of the subject, but we hope every one present will keep up the study and agitate the raising of fruit as the true industry of the people of this valley.

Oranges—Should be grown in red or light loams. Navel and Mediterranean Sweets, sure where ironwood grows in this valley. Seedlings about foothills or high ground.

Lemons—As above, about the foothills, among ironwood.

Peaches—Early Crawfords, plant yellow kinds; best for market. Sellers' Early Clings, canning and shipping.

Apricots—Light loams. Royal can be planted, best market; Moorpark, apt to be shy bearer; Early Golden, good, but soft.

Grapes—Red loams and sandy or gravelly soils. Malaga, for raisins or the best early white market grape; Tokay, good shipper, nearly white; Muscat, for raisins, a moderate shipper; White Corinth, earliest white grape, seedless, ships quite well: Black July, earliest black grape, very vigorous and prolific; Seedless Sultana, seedless raisins or currants.

Figs—Light soils. White Adriatic vigorous, good bearer.

Pear—Heavier soils. Bartlett, most profitable market pears: Winter Nellis, very sure here.

Pomegranates—Two kinds, unnamed, very thrifty here.

Dates—Very thrifty here.

Olives—Do well and fruit successfully.

Avoid except experimentally, walnuts, prunes, plums, (except the Kelsey Japan plum, which is probably a success.) There is promise in almonds of the right kind in some localities.

In blackberries, the Crandall Early is a success. Two unnamed varieties of strawberries are a success. Wine grapes are left for those better acquainted, but are quite successful.

We believe that not less than five acres should be planted in single varieties of one kind of fruit, and better, ten acres, as otherwise the crop will be too much scattered for profit.

The most serious objection to the orchards heretofore is that they are planted of a few trees of too great a number of kinds, making it quite out of the question to get fruit together in merchantable quantities or to secure the care and attention necessary to its successful harvest. There can be no danger of overstocking the market with apricots, grapes, pears, good peaches or oranges and lemons.

Olives, grapes, pomegranates and figs readily grow from cuttings.

We recommend, especially, for large orchards, apricots, pears, peaches and oranges, a location near the foothills. We advise planting vineyards of both raisins and shipping varieties, not less than ten acres of a kind, for the same reason given on orchards.

L. FOWLER,
F. B. DEVEREAUX,
F. W. PEMBERTON.

To The Public.

Notice is thereby given that Thos. F. Weedin and W. Wood Porter have entered into co-partnership in the drug and stationery business. The business will be continued at the old stand of Thos. F. Weedin, on Main street, Florence, A. T. A first-class and experienced practica pharmacist and druggist will arrive soon to take charge of the medical department of the store. An immense assortment of drugs, stationery and toilet articles have been ordered by the new firm and will begin to arrive this week. Cash was paid for these goods and they will be sold for cash only. This is positive. No goods will be permitted to leave the store until paid for. Thanking the people for past patronage and asking a continuance of the same for the new firm, we remain, respectfully. WEEDIN & PORTER.

From Mammoth.

Tucson Star.

Hon. George H. Daily, returned yesterday from Mammoth, where he has been on business. He stated to a representative of the Star yesterday that the camp is full of vigor; 100 tons of ore is reduced daily by the 50 stamp mill. The deepest development of the mine is 500 feet; the ore is being taken out in the first, second and third levels. A very rich strike has recently been made, the extent of which, however, is kept a secret. Mr. Daily was shown through the mine by foreman Collins. He says sides, bottom and top of the workings is all ore; in fact the Mammoth is a mountain of ore as appears from the underground workings. Mr. Inderstroth, the superintendent of the mill kindly showed him all through the works. He says the mill runs like clockwork; everything is conducted on a system, every man seems to know his place and keep it. Mr. Daily speaks highly of the courtesy of Col. J. W. Johntson, the general manager of the company, and of his popularity in the camp.

The Mammoth store, of which Chas. De Groff is manager, is doing a large business, not only with the camp but the surrounding country.

Louis Ezekiels has also a prosperous mercantile business; he is the pioneer merchant of the camp.

Mr. Pinching supplies the fresh meats. DuBoise & Strowbridge supply the camp with wet groceries.

Wm. Neal has the contract for hauling the ore, wood and other similar business for the company.

The camp is highly prosperous: the people appear to be all happy.

To Mill Men.

In need of Dies and Shoes can get them cheaper and warranted as good as those bought outside of the territory.

Write to PHENIX IRON WORKS.

THE CANTEEN SYSTEM.

What Mrs. Hughes Recommends in the Interest of Temperance.

Mrs. L. C. Hughes, of Tucson, as a delegate to the national W. C. T. U. Association called on the President last Tuesday and in company with other ladies appointed for that purpose, and as spokesman for the party she said:

"That, under the canteen or military saloon system now in use, consumption of beer had more than doubled at garrisons; that the government was not only fostering and encouraging an appetite for strong drink in the army, but was giving beer drinking the semblance of respectability by compelling commissioned officers of the army who were educated at the expense of the government to become overseers or bartenders of the military saloon; that military posts on the frontier were being converted into recruiting stations for breweries and the soldiers into an army of beer drinkers, which is a disgrace to the government and would prove disastrous to the soldiers, and when they were discharged from the service their usefulness as good citizens would be much impaired."

Miss Clendenin's Skating and Dancing School.

Skating—Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings. Dancing class—Tuesday and Thursday evening. Juvenile class—Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, Socials—Friday evenings.

Preparations are being made for a grand display of Toys and Christmas goods—which are expected to arrive from New York in about one week, for Hawley's Store.

Georgia Cotton for Spinning.

A northern spinner recently mentioned his estimated waste at 16 3-10 per cent., but subsequently wrote me that he thought it was then about 14 per cent. I think that northern spinners usually estimate it at 16 per cent. Even 14 per cent. seems a very large wastage from "middlings," the grade my correspondent uses, which I attribute to his using the gulf and southwest cottons—from Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, etc. made mostly by negro labor—in preference to cottons from the upper counties of Georgia, made largely by white people—the farmers, their wives and children, who certainly handle the fleecy staple with far more care.

The cotton marketed at Marietta, in Cobb county, about twenty-five miles above Atlanta, is generally beautifully white and clean. It is grown much more abundantly than before 1860, and almost always by the aid of fertilizers, which hasten the maturity of the cotton, so that the crop of that part of the country is much sooner prepared for market than in the lower counties, where it was often plowed in to make way for the new crop.

The prejudice in favor of the Gulf cotton has always seemed to me to be unfounded, though I know it to prevail in Old as well as in New England, and generally in the north. These northern spinners have often bought uplands in New Orleans, shipped from Columbus and Macon in this state.—Henry V. Meigs in Popular Science.

The Man Who Says "Fool."

I shudder when I ponder upon the final judgment of the man who, when he hears that a fellow man has gone astray, shrugs his shoulders and sneers, "Fool!" who, when he hears that another has encountered a terrible temptation, resisted until nature herself gave out, exhausted, and then at the very last has yielded to it and plunged headlong into forbidden pleasures, again hisses, "Fool!" who, when he hears that another is the victim of some terrible passion, burning, unconquerable, stronger than death itself, and before which one day he sinks like a beast on the plain, cries out only "Fool!"

I pity the heart that never aches and the eyes that never grow wet at the tale of another's downfall or ruin, while I think there is something brutal and inhuman about one who can sneer at a long, terrible struggle between the body and the soul. And I have more respect for the man who, having sinned, flees and gives up everything, letting all know his dishonor, than I have for the man who sins and wears a mask through which the eyes of the world cannot pierce. Yet this same world calls the latter an "upright man" and the former a "fool." Some of you "upright" ones—be careful how you sneer at the "fool." —West Shore.

An Explanation of a Sheep Call.

"Co-day" is derived by one authority from "Come, Dick," Dick having been a name as much in vogue for a male sheep as Jock was for a horse. But "Co-dan" may come very easily from "Come, Nan." Nan or Nanny is still a favorite name for a sheep, as well as for a goat. "Co-dan" would come by corruption from "Co-nan," and "Co-day" from that, in order to make it more explosive and easily heard at a distance.

"Co-dar" is said to be derived from "Come, Darby"—another name once often used for a sheep.—Boston Transcript.

To Exterminate Garden Pests.

The best and cheapest protectors against destructive insects which attack small garden plants is to place bottomless flower pots over them, admitting air and light from above, but excluding the depredators at the sides. A short piece of pipe tile, several inches in diameter, answers the same purpose as well.—Popular Gardening.

The Progress of a Century.

It was not till 1790 that girls were admitted to the public schools of Boston. What changes time has worked in equalizing the rights and privileges of the sexes!—Boston Globe.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

Engineer Green is Thrown Several Hundred Feet and Seriously Injured---James Stinson Badly Hurt.

Phenix Republican.

Information was brought to Phenix yesterday by T. G. Goodwin, of a serious accident yesterday morning upon the farm of James Stinson, three miles south of Tempe.

Mr. Stinson has a large acreage of alfalfa, and has been having a portion of his crop threshed for seed, hiring for the purpose an alfalfa seed huller and an engine. The engine which he had been using got out of order, and he was compelled to secure another, a powerful portable threshing engine, belonging to the Tempe Threshing Company.

Work was resumed Wednesday morning, and had proceeded for about an hour, nothing unusual being noted, when, without warning, the boiler exploded with terrific force. The only man at the engine at the time was Thos. Green, the engineer. He was hurled over 200 feet, suffering a broken leg and arm, and internal injuries that are liable to cause his death. Mr. Stinson, who was oiling the separator, was struck by a flue and severely injured.

The boiler flew far over the separator and alfalfa stack, and fell about 600 feet distant from where it had stood. Nothing remained but the bare shell, both ends and the flues having been blown out. The running gear was thrown several hundred feet to the other side.

No cause is known for the explosion, though it is probable that the water was allowed to get too low. The boiler was rusty and, though not very old, had been subjected to rather rough usage.

This is the second boiler explosion that has happened in this valley, the other being that at Lewis' thresher in Mesa, several years ago, by which a number of persons were injured.

Money Wanted.

Having closed up my old business and taken in a partner, I desire to say that all accounts due me must be settled at once as I am compelled to pay what I owe. All accounts not settled by the first of next month will be placed in the hands of a collector. Save cost of settling.

Yours truly,
THOS. WEEDIN.

FREE COINAGE.

What Will the Present Congress Do With It?

It has been predicted that since the rout of the republicans at the recent election some decided legislation to satisfy the masses would be taken this year by that party to recover the confidence of the voters. But it would seem not from the following bit of Washington news to the Globe-Democrat:

Silver men announce their intention of securing legislation this winter, if possible, for free coinage. If that fails, then they will try to get free coinage for home production until an international agreement is made. Finally, the extra coinage of $20,000,000, to take the place of national notes retired during the present year, will be asked for in lieu of more liberal measures. The views of the President on this subject are against free coinage absolutely until an international agreement shall have been reached, and his veto of a free coinage measure can therefore be counted on. Believing that Congress during the coming short session will have its hands full to pass the appropriation bills and attend to even a part of the legislation awaiting its action, the President has discouraged the recommendation from Secretary Windom for financial measures, such as the inconvertible bond plan and increase of circulation. The President will handle the subject in his own way, which will, it is expected, be non-committal.

The Clerks Sometimes Forget

Every time you buy from W. C. Smith & Co. be sure to ask for a "Purchase Ticket." You can exchange them for a watch as soon as they amount to fifty dollars.

Theodore Roosevelt on Cowboys.

The Century.

They are smaller and less muscular than the wielders of ax and pick, but they are as hardy and self-reliant as any man who ever breathed—with bronzed, set faces and keen eyes, that look all the world straight in the face without flinching, as they flash out from under the broad-brimmed hats. Peril and hardships, and long years of toil, broken by weeks of brutal dissipation, draw haggard lines across their eager faces, but never dim their reckless eyes nor break their bearing of defiant self-confidence. They do not walk well, partly because they rarely do any work out of the saddle, partly because their chaperajos, or leather overalls, hamper them when on the ground; but their appearance is striking for all that, and picturesque, too with their jingling spurs, the big revolvers stuck in their belts, and bright silk handkerchiefs knotted loosely around their necks over the open collars of their flannel shirts.

When drunk on the villianous whisky of the frontier towns they cut mad antics, riding their horses into the saloons, firing their pistols right and left, from boisterous light-heartedness rather than from any viciousness, and indulging too often in deadly shooting affrays, brought on by the accidental contact of the moment, or on account of some long-standing grudge, or perhaps, because of bad blood between two ranches or localities; but, except while on such sprees, they are quiet, rather self-contained men, perfectly frank and simple, and, on their own ground, treat a stranger with the most whole-souled hospitality, doing all in their power for him, and scorning to take any reward in return.

Beans in the Mohawk.

Yuma Times.

Charles Landon, a rancher in the Mohawk Valley, has shown this season that beans can be made a profitable crop there. He planted several acres to beans on the 20th of last March, but as he did not know exactly the best way to treat them, the yield was only enough to replant two acres and a half. He replanted with the seed obtained from the first crop on the 25th of August. This time he plowed first, them irrigated and then sowed his beans broadcast, harrowing afterwards. The result was a yield of a ton to the acre. He sold 1000 pounds at home for $45, which would give a return of $90 per acre, and this with two crops a year from the same ground makes beans a good crop to raise. California ships beans to Boston, and Yuma county might do the same.

PROPER RAISIN CULTURE.

Read by A. W. Hawley Before the Horticultural Convention in San Diego.

(California Raisin Culture.)

The varieties of grapes used in making raisins are but two, the Muscat of Alexandria and the Muscatal Gordo Blanco. Some contend that there is but little or no difference between the two. Gustav Eisen says: "Both varieties are found promiscuous in most raisin vineyards." Most vineyardists in California favor the Gordo Blanco, claiming that it is a better and surer bearer, giving both larger clusters and larger berries. In regard to planting, I should make but little difference between cuttings and rooted vines. The roots are preferable for a dry year. The first year the rooted vines show a greater growth, but after that there seems to be no perceptible difference. If irrigation is used I would recommend planting from eight to ten feet apart; if not, from ten to twelve. The soil should be plowed deep and be thoroughly pulverized before planting. The system of plowing in winter has become almost universal as the mode of cultivation. By plowing both ways nearly all the ground is stirred to a good depth, which tends to prevent the formation of evaporator tubes by which the soil is deprived of its moisture. The cultivator should then be used to destroy all weeds and break the crust after each rain.

The most particular part in raisin culture is to get the vine filled to its capacity with large clusters, for upon this depends the final returns for our labor at the end of the year. There are vineyards in the Cajon that are not filled to half the capacity of the vines, and others that are overloaded. There is seldom a good crop set on vines in a shallow soil, but the trouble comes on our rich, moist land, or irrigated vines, from the disease termed "coulure." Wickson in his "California Fruits" says: "A frequent misfortune of the vine, and for which no remedy is yet known, is coulure, a term signifying the failure of the fruit to set or remain on the cluster." It is pretty generally acknowledged to be caused by mildew, and sulphur is the accepted remedy, yet this fails on vines closely pruned, or moist land. I think we have a certain remedy for this in a system of winter pruning, summer pruning and suckering. I have never had a failure in getting a vine well filled with large clusters of first-crop grapes where the Chaintre system of pruning is pursued, while with the old system the larger proportion will be second-crop, which are not so valuable to the producer. This method distributes the grapes along the row, and not in a cluster about the head, leaving them so the sun and air, which seems to be death to mildew, can get at them. I would recommend this only on such ground as that of which I speak, on shallow soil.

I would advocate the spur system of pruning, by leaving five or more arms or branches, three to six buds long. To develop these buds it will require strict attention to remove all suckers as they appear. On next year's pruning, instead of cutting off any of the old wood, you should trim the new wood to one bud besides the base bud. This will throw the majority of the bearing canes away from the center, and by removing suckers whenever they appear, will let in the light and air and prevent coulure. It causes laterals to start, which furnish the much-needed shade later, to prevent the grapes from sunburning and from premature ripening. It also, by checking the vines, developes the fruit. Grapes should not be picked before the expressed juice tests 24 degrees by the saccharometer, after which they should be picked as soon as possible, to get them cured before the rains.

An unripe grape will not dyr as quickly or weigh as much when dry, as a ripe one; so too much haste may make waste. The picked grapes should be placed one thickness on trays. After they are about two-thirds dry, they are turned. This is done by two men, one at each end of the tray. They place an empty tray on top of the full one and clasping both ends firmly invert them, then use the emptied tray for the next one, and so continue. When most of the grapes are dry they have to be sorted, taking out what will make layers from those that make loose. In regard to the shelling, grading and packing of raisins, that has almost passed out of the producers' hands into those of the packers,' the producers having to deliver them sorted in sweat boxes to the packing house.

Willcox Waifs.

Willcox Stockmen.

In the case of the United States vs. D. D. Ross, for cutting timber on government land, which came up last Wednesday, the sensible verdict of "not guilty" was rendered.

We understand that J. L. T. Watters has disposed of his mail route between Forts Grant and Thomas, and that the mail is now being carried on horseback between these two points.

R. L. Wright, purchaser for Los Angeles parties, bought 200 head of the J. W. Cress cattle near Fort Grant. They will be shipped from this point about the middle of December. Price private.

Tom Steele is building a new frame house immediately north of Geo. R. King's residence, on the corner of Haskell Avenue and Delos street. The house will be occupied by Mr. Steele's family as soon as completed, and will be another creditable structure to our town.

Monday afternoon last our town was visited by a small conflagration, which completely swept away a small frame house adjoining Mr. Hudson's residence. Every thing in it, including a dog, perished in the flames. The house belonged to Tom Wisdom, and was occupied by a Mexican woman.

W. R. Patterson yesterday made a shipment of eight cars, 158 head, of beef steers purchased from E. R. Monk. The average weight was from 975 to 1,000 pounds, and were considered a choice bunch of cattle. Mr. Patterson again accompanied the shipment but will soon return for further purchases.

Lieut. P. H. Clarke, with his Indian command, stopped here a few hours Tuesday, en route from Fort Bowie to Fort Grant to attend the thanksgiving festivities at the latter place, which will be conducted on a grand scale. The following morning an ambulance load of ladies and officers arrived from the same post, proceeding in the afternoon to Grant. They anticipate a royal time.

We are pleased to announce that the recovery of the editor has been more rapid the past few days. Since last Tuesday Mrs. M. F. Philbrook, of El Paso, an old-time friend of the family and profssional nurse, has had sole charge, under his physician, and her efforts are attended by marked success. Mrs. N. Hunsaker, his mother, arrived from her home in Rucker Cañon on Wednesday and is with him. When able he will probably take a trip to California to thoroughly recuperate before resuming work again.

If you want a good cigar go to Hawley's Store.

If our store is small our stock is LARGE and more to follow.

Come ond see us and we will show you o fine line of

DRY GOODS.

Ginghams	Dress Tricots.	Indigo Prints.
Flannels	Turkey Red Prints	Gipsy Cloths.
Percales.	Cashmeres, Chambreys	Cretones.

Mens', Boys', Infants', Misses' and Women's Cotton Hosiery.

Men's plain and fancy Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Dress Shirts, Working Shirts, Suspenders, Gloves

An Elegant Line of Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

Our GROCERIES & PROVISIONS are always the best and freshest.

HAWLEY'S STORE,

Corner Eighth & Main Sts.

MAMMOTH CORRAL

The only corral at Mammoth with a good roof.

All Charges Reasonable.

LOUIS EZEKIELS, Prop.

Wanted.

PERMANENT RENTER FOR THE "RIVERland Farm, between town and the bridge Good terms for capable and equipped farmers. E. F. KELLNER, Globe, Ariz.

For Sale

ONE HALF A LOT, CORNER 10TH AND PInal Streets, and one-fourth lot with house, corner 10th and Bailey Streets, Florence—Cheap for cash. Part or all will be sold. Apply to MRS I. COSGROVE, Casa Grande, A. T.

Stallion for Sale.

THE FINE, LARGE STALLION OUT OF THE Mason horse, now owned by Drew, Stevens & Co., is offered for sale. He is one of the finest and best animals in the valley. For terms apply at their livery stable.

Lot For Sale

125 FEET SQUARE, TOGETHER WITH eleven rooms. Or will sell half lot or 20x125 long. Inquire at G. N. Gonzales, the old Saddlery Shop, one block east of the school house, Florence Street. No. of lot 129.

Notice.

FOR SALE AT JOHN GIULIANI'S GARDEN, Arizona Ash Trees, one year old, from seed, three feet and more in height at $40 per 1000 or $5 per 100; two years old at 15 cents apiece. Catalpa preciosa, two years old, at 15 cents apiece. JOHN GIULIANI.

WANTED—TEAMS AT THE CENTRAL SILver to haul wood, coke and bullion. For terms apply to JOHN C. LOSS, Gen. Manager C. S. M. Co. Casa Grande, Ariz., Sept. 2, 1890.

WATCHMAKER, AND JEWELER

F. W. STILLMAN, Florence, Arizona.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry cleaned and repaired. All work warranted.

GEORGE MARTIN,—

DRUGGIST & CHEMIST,

—TUCSON, ARIZONA.

Prescriptions carefully compounded and sent by mail or express to any part of the Territory

W. H. GRIFFIN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Globe and Florence, Arizona.

H. N. ALEXANDER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Irvine Building, Phenix, Arizona.

L. H. HAWKINS,

ATTORNEY AND COUSELLOR-AT-LAW, Tempe, Arizona. Will practice in all courts in the territory.

J. S. HALL,

ATTORNEY AND COUSELLOR-AT-LAW. Florence, Arizona. Special attention given to practice in Pinal and adjoining counties.

Dr. ALBERT S. ADLER,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Office at residence, Corner Bailey and 8th Streets, brick building, up stairs.

FRANCIS J. HENEY,

Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law.

OFFICE S. W. Corner Church and Pennington Streets, Tucson, Arizona.

A. G. WILLIAMS,

RECORDER OF PINAL COUNTY.

TITLES EXAMINED AND ABSTRACTS MADE Highest price paid for Juror's Certificates and County Warrants.

WM. H. BARNES, JNO. H. MARTIN, WM. E. HOBSON, JNO. R. THOMAS, PACIFIC BUILDING, Washington, D. C.

THOMAS, HOBSON, BARNES & MARTIN.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW, Tucson, Arizona, and Washington, D. C. All department business carefully transacted.

L. H. CHALMERS. J. B. WOODWARD

WOODWARD & CHALMERS.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, PHENIX, ARIZONA, Will practice in all Courts in the Territory, and in the District and Supreme Courts of the United States. Mr. Chalmers will attend all regular terms of Court at Florence.

Commercial Hotel.

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMMODIOUS Hotel in Arizona. Center Street, Phenix, Arizona. G. H. N. LUHRS, Props.

Southern Pacific Hotel,

Yuma, Arizona.

The Sanitarium of the Southwest.

In the home of the orange, banana, date and other tropical fruits. The air is dry and pure and it is the Mecca of all afflicted with pulmonary complaints.

S. S. GILLESPIE. Proprietor

Sealed Proposals.

OFFICE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF PINAL COUNTY, FLORENCE, Nov. 19, 1890.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the Board of Supervisors of Pinal County, A. T., for the construction of a road from Florence to the Gila county line, at a point near the Mineral Creek mill, along a route surveyed and staked by the County Surveyor, and according to plans and specifications on file in the office of the Board. Sealed proposals will also be received for the construction of a bridge across the Gila river at the point where said road crosses the river. Bidders for bridge work to furnish their own plans and specifications.

Bids will be entertained for the entire work. The successful bidder will be required to give a good and sufficient bond for the faithful performance of his contract.

Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Bids must be in the hands of the clerk on or before 2 p. m., December 20, 1890.

By order of the Board of Supervisors

WM. E. GUILD, Clerk.

Notice For Publicaton.

Commuted Homestead No. 1378.

U. S. LAND OFFICE. TUCSON, ARIZONA, Nov. 15, 1890.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court at Florence, Arizona, on December, 29 1890: viz.: John B. Allen, of Florence, Arizona, for the S. W¼ of N. E. ¼ and S. ½ of N. W. ¼ Sec. 25, and S. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼ Sec 26, Tp. 4, S. R. 9 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Peter R. Brady, A. W. Sharpe, Lemuel K. Drais and Granville H. Wheat, all of Florence, Arizona.

HERBERT BROWN, Register.

Ranch for Rent.

The undersigned will rent his ranch situated 12 miles below Florence, on the Gila river; said ranch consists of about 300 acres all under cultivation and enclosed with a wire fence, also water right. For further information enquire on the premises. F. L. AUSTIN.

MONTEZUMA, A. T, Nov. 12, Pinal Co.

IRA RICHARDS

Agent at Riverside for

Florence & Globe Stage Line

is prepared to furnish

Meals for Passengers

and accommodations for teams.

Four horse coach is run from Riverside to Globe.