

The Florence Tribune.

VOL. VII.

FLORENCE, PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1898.

NO. 18.

Articles of Incorporation

—OF THE—

Tarantula Gold Mining Company

—OF THE—

United States of America.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS, ss.
KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That we, Richard F. Phillips, John A. Hudson and John H. Finnegan, of the county of St. Louis and State of Missouri, the incorporators hereinafter named and whose names are hereunto subscribed, desiring to form a corporation, under and by virtue of the revised statutes of the Territory of Arizona, relating to corporations and all amendments thereof, do hereby for that purpose adopt, sign and acknowledge the following Articles of Incorporation:

ARTICLE 1.

The name of this Corporation, and by which it shall be known, is the "Tarantula Gold Mining Company," and the operations and transactions of said Company shall be carried on in the County of Pinal, and in any other county or place in the Territory of Arizona, or in any other State or Territory within the United States. Its principal place of business shall be in said Pinal County, but its principal office shall be in the city of St. Louis, in the County of St. Louis and State of Missouri, at which latter office, meetings of the Directors of this Company may be held, and all business relating to the affairs of this Company may be carried on and transacted at said city of St. Louis, and all such business and transactions to have the same force and effect in law or equity as if held within the Territory of Arizona.

ARTICLE 2.

The general nature of the business of this Corporation shall be the mining of gold, silver, copper, lead and other ores and minerals within the Territory of Arizona, or within any other State or Territory of the United States, and acquiring of water rights, mill sites, and buying and selling, bonding and leasing of mines and mineral bearing lands, water rights and mill sites in the Territory of Arizona, or in any other State or Territory of the United States, and holding property therein, and to buy and sell mine, mill, smelt, reduce and concentrate ores and minerals of whatsoever character and property, and to hold, use and sell water powers or water rights and sites thereof, and the lands necessary or useful therefor, and for the industries and habitations arising or growing out, or to arise or grow up in connection with or about the same, and for the purpose of leasing, erecting, constructing, maintaining, buying, selling, owning, using and operating mining and mill machinery, and all necessary buildings and accessories thereto, including the building and operation of roads, railroads, electric power and light plants, telegraph and telephone lines.

ARTICLE 3.

The capital stock of this Corporation shall be one million dollars (\$1,000,000), and shall consist of one million shares (\$1.00 each, all of which is fully paid up in consideration of the conveyance to this company of certain lands and mines with the improvements thereon, and all appurtenances thereto belonging, by William P. Dunham, conveying to this corporation the following described real estate, mines and mineral claims as follows, to-wit: The Tarantula lode claim, being the northeast extension of the Walter Scott lode claim in the Mineral Creek Mining District, and the Richards lode claim, lying parallel with and joining Tarantula lode claim on its (the Tarantula) east side line, and the Denver lode claim, lying parallel with and joining the Richards lode claim on its (the Richards) east line, in the above named mining district in the County of Pinal and Territory of Arizona.

For a complete description of the above claims reference may be had to the books of record in the office of the County Recorder in the County of Pinal and Territory of Arizona, and which said deeds of conveyance are dated March 15, 1898. Each of such shares of the capital stock of this corporation shall represent one-millionth (1-1,000,000) part of the property now owned or hereafter acquired by said corporation, and each share shall represent one vote in said company at any election hereafter held by said corporation.

ARTICLE 4.

This corporation shall begin business from the date of filing these articles in the office of the county records of Pinal County, in the Territory of Arizona, and shall terminate twenty-five years from the date of this Corporation.

ARTICLE 5.

The affairs of this Corporation are to be and they shall be conducted by a board of directors or trustees, consisting of seven persons (7), of whom one shall be President, one Vice-President, one Treasurer and one Secretary, but the offices of Secretary and Treasurer may be held by the same person, properly qualified. The President, Vice-President and Treasurer shall be Trustees. To be eligible to such offices, each of said officers must be the owner, as shown by the books of this Corporation, of at least one share of the capital stock of this Corporation, and said officers shall be elected annually by stockholders of this corporation at the said city of St. Louis, Missouri, or

at such other time and place as may hereafter be prescribed by the By-Laws of this Corporation, and shall hold such offices until their successors are duly elected and qualified. The following named persons who are stockholders of this company, shall constitute the Board of Directors of this Corporation until the third Tuesday in March, 1899, and until their successors are elected and qualified, to-wit: R. F. Phillips, J. A. Hudson, John H. Finnegan, Jas. White, W. P. Dunham, H. P. Nelson and W. E. Nelson. Vacancies in the board of directors shall be filled by the remaining members of the board, and the said Richard F. Phillips shall be President, and said John A. Hudson Vice-President, and the said John H. Finnegan Secretary and Treasurer, for the term ending on the third Tuesday in March, 1899, at 12 o'clock, noon of said day, and until their successors are elected and qualified, and any vacancy, caused by resignation, death or removal of either or any of said officers, shall be filled by the board of trustees at their general office at the city of St. Louis, Missouri.

ARTICLE 6.

The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which the Corporation is at any time to subject itself is the sum of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000).

ARTICLE 7.

The stock of this Corporation shall be non-assessable and the private property of the stockholders of this company shall be exempt from liability for any and all debts of this Corporation.

ARTICLE 8.

These articles of incorporation may be amended at any time by a majority vote of the board of directors, and whenever amended the amendments shall be signed by the President and Secretary of the Corporation and shall be acknowledged by them and recorded and published as required by law. Witness our hands and seals this fifteenth day of March, 1898.

(Seal) RICHARD F. PHILLIPS,
(Seal) JOHN A. HUDSON,
(Seal) JOHN H. FINNEGAN.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
CITY OF ST. LOUIS, ss.

Before me, Laurence N. VanHook, a Notary Public in and for St. Louis City, Missouri, personally appeared Richard F. Phillips, John A. Hudson and J. H. Finnegan, personally known to me to be the same persons whose names are subscribed to the annexed instrument, and each individual acknowledged that he signed and executed the same for the purpose and consideration therein set forth.

Given under my hand and notarial seal this fifteenth day of March, 1898. My commission expires March 28th, 1901.

(Seal) LAURENCE N. VANHOOK,
Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA,
COUNTY OF PINAL, ss.

I, F. A. Chamberlin, Recorder in and for the county and territory aforesaid, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing Articles of Incorporation of the "Tarantula Gold Mining Company" were filed for record in this office on the 23rd day of March, A. D., 1898, at 9 o'clock a. m., and recorded in Book No. 1 of Articles of Incorporation at page 141.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and official seal this 24th day of March, A. D., 1898.

(Seal) F. A. CHAMBERLIN,
Recorder.

Contest Notice.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
TUCSON, ARIZONA, Jan. 22, 1898.

COMPLAINT HAVING BEEN ENTERED at this office by Henry Beaver, of Arizona, Pinal County, Arizona, against heirs and representatives of Wm. McQueen, deceased, for failure to comply with the law as to Homestead entry No. 1974, dated March 28, 1892, upon the northeast quarter (NE 1/4) section 25, township 9 south, range 6 east, in Pinal County, Arizona, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that the said heirs and representatives of Wm. McQueen, deceased, have wholly abandoned said tract, and changed their residence therefrom, for more than six months since making said entry, and next prior to the date hereof; that said tract is not settled upon and cultivated by said party as required by law.

The contestant having filed affidavit in this office on the 20th day of October, 1897, setting forth the fact that after using due diligence he is unable to get personal service upon the contestee and asks that said service may be had by publication in the FLORENCE TRIBUNE, a paper published at Florence, Pinal county, Arizona, the same is hereby granted, and the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at the office of D. C. Stevens, Clerk of District Court at Florence, Pinal County, Arizona, on the 4th day of March, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

Hearing before Register and Receiver U. S. Land Office, at Tucson, Arizona, on the 11th day of March, 1898, at 2 o'clock p. m.

EDW. R. MONK,
Receiver.

NOTICE.

On and after December 1st, 1896, all meat bought in my shop must be paid for at time of delivery. I am compelled to make this order for self-protection.

G. E. ANGLIO.

THE COWBOY VOLUNTEERS.

[From the Denver Post.]
It was told us on the round-up an' discussed in camp at night. That the cowboys of Wyoming were preparing for the fight. That a regiment of riders of the rough-and-ready brand. At the opening of trouble would be there to take a hand. Texas Tom made the suggestion that he wa'n't the sort of cuss Fur to see the northern riders jumpin' in ahead of us; An' he thought it was our duty fur to make a little noise That'd show the fightin' temper of the Colorado boys.

So we organized a meetin' in the camp fire's cheery light. An' I want to tell you, further, that it was a party sight. Far to see the earnest faces of the cowboys an' their intent. While of Texas was oratin' on the matter. To proceed. There was forty in the party, every one a savvy chap.

Ripe for any sort of picnic, from a boss race to a scrap. An' when Tex. pulled out his pencil an' held his brandin' book Every cussed man enlisted but the Mexicano cook.

The election of a captain was the next in order, and Bronco Jack of Arizona nominated Billy Bland. Sayin' he was in the army in the Yankee-rebel muss.

An' his military trainin' ort to come in play with us. Billy bellered in a second, indignantly denied. Said the officers in battle had to keep away behind.

A directin' of the movements, an' he wa'n't the sort of chap That'd be away of yonder when the rest was in a scrap.

Every rider on the round-up then was named for the command. But there wa'n't a cuss among us'd agree to play the hand.

Each decliner emphazizin' the remark almighty clear. That 'twas fightin' he was after, not a sneakin' in the rear.

So we writ to Gov'n'r Adams for to send, at our expense, A commander out from Denver who had had experience.

Fur to do our hidin' fur us when the Dons begun to shoot. An' he'll surely hit the saddle when we hear the bugle toot.

Revival of the Inquisition.
A writer touching on Spain in a recent number of Collier's Weekly made the following pointed observations:

"Senator Thurston, in his recent speech on Cuba, expressed with considerable vehemence his horror of Spain. In the address of Senator Gallinger, which preceded it, as well as in the address of Senator Proctor, there was less vehemence perhaps, but the horror was as marked. To these gentlemen it seemed abominable that Spain should be allowed to act as she has. But when was she not! The butchery which has been going on in Cuba is but a continuation of a practice, not immemorial perhaps, but sufficiently historic. It lacks the pomp of the auto-da-fe; it lacks, too, the smoke of the fagot. Otherwise it is the same thing—the extermination of those whose views differ from her own, the policy of the Inquisition. The birth of that institution occurred in Provence. It originated in the heresy known as that of the Albigenses. The Duke of Burgundy set out to destroy it. The problem arose how the heretics were to be distinguished from the orthodox. The Duke solved it in a minute. Deciding that God would know His own, he killed everybody. The simplicity of the proceeding appealed to Spain. There were a number of Jews there. There were also a number of Moors. Of both perhaps a million. They were not wanted. Torquemada, Ferdinand V. aiding, saw to it that they went. Under penalty of excommunication, it was forbidden to supply them with anything—to give them even bread. At first they were permitted to leave the country, provided they left their possessions behind. The majority of those who starved to death were Florentine says, garrotados y quemados—strangled and burned. The oven at Cordova is legendary. The condemned marched up in files. The people sat about and applauded them die. It was a festival—a function like the bull fight—one in which the crowd delighted. The utility of it being proved, it was maintained. Presently it was expected. Wherever Spain appeared, so did the Inquisition. She established it in Mexico, in Peru, all through South America, and in the Philippines. Abolished sixty or seventy years ago, it took Weyler to revive it. The garrote and the fagot have been lost on the way, but the methods which Senator Thurston denounced are otherwise as effective."

We have just acquired by purchase in London two more fine ships, the Umbria and Etruria of the Cunard Line. These are exceptionally fine vessels and they will also be heard from when the time comes.

MAJOR JORDAN WINS.

The Law Creating County Immigration Commissioners Sustained.

[From the Phoenix Republican.]
Judge Sloan yesterday sustained the territorial law creating the office of county immigration commissioners by finding for the plaintiff in the case of Jordan vs. the Board of Supervisors of Maricopa county. Every principle of the plaintiff was upheld, but one contention was denied reducing the amount sued for by from \$400 to \$600.

The amount of the plaintiff's claim was \$1,200, involving two years' services at \$50 a month. Major Jordan was appointed commissioner two months before the beginning of the salary for which he brought suit. At the end of each of those two months he presented his claim to the board of supervisors and it was disallowed. He brought suit before a justice of the peace and obtained judgment. The case was appealed to the district court and Judge Baker found for the defendant. The commissioner's claims were afterward presented on two occasions and were disallowed. No further legal action was taken until last summer, when Judge Street and Attorney-General Frazier brought suit for the commissioner for so much of the salary as had not been sued for. In the meantime the commissioner withdrew the various claims which he had presented and presented them again in the aggregate. The case was tried before Judge Sloan several months ago, as Judge Street was disqualified.

There were three theories of the defense. The first was that the law was unconstitutional. The second was that the matter was res adjudicata, having already been passed upon in district court, and the third was that the plaintiff had lost his rights under section 408 of the statutes regarding the presentation of claims to the board of supervisors. The law required that all claims other than witnesses' and jurors' fees and claims for salaries must be submitted within six months. The above mentioned claims may be submitted any time within three years.

Judge Sloan in the first place affirmed the right of the legislature to create the office of immigration commissioner, his salary to be paid by the county to which he is appointed. As to the second contention by the defense the matter had already been adjudicated, Judge Sloan held that Judge Baker's decision could only affect the matter before him and that no part of the salary involved in the former suit had entered into the latter. Regarding the theory that the plaintiff had lost his rights by neglecting to present his claim within six months, the court decided that the matter did not come under that statute.

But Judge Sloan decided that the plaintiff had forfeited a part of his claim under section 415, which requires that when a claim of any character has been presented and rejected, suit must be begun within six months or it cannot be maintained. Suit in this case had not been commenced within six months after a considerable part of this claim had been rejected. The judge said he believed, but was not sure, that about half of it had lapsed. Just how much of it will be lost in this way can be determined by reference to the dates of proceedings in the supervisors' office rejecting the claims.

Attorney-General Frazier said he did not believe that more than \$400 would be so lost. The board of supervisors was not in session yesterday, so that there was no indication as to whether or not an appeal would be taken from Judge Sloan's decision. The decision was delivered orally. Judge Sloan will probably present a written opinion within the next sixty days.

Spain's Naval Strength.

[From Harper's Weekly.]
In order that timid souls may not be unduly perturbed by the stories that are printed in the daily papers concerning the very powerful ships of the Spanish navy, it is well perhaps to say that the Spanish navy is not more than one-third as powerful as our own, and is probably not more than one-tenth as effective. The power of navies cannot be judged accurately by comparing lists of ships and armaments. The condition of the ships and guns must be reckoned with; and while the American ships are always in first-class order, Spanish ships rarely are. There is the Alfonso XII, for instance, counted among the Spanish fleet as effective vessels. As a matter of fact, her boilers are in such a condition that she cannot move. The relative effectiveness of navies depends upon officers and crews—upon the human equation—and in that respect the American navy is as good as any in the world, and the Spanish navy is one of the weakest.

Federal Storage Reservoirs.

[National Advocate.]

Those who look to the construction of federal irrigation works as the solution of so many social and political problems find great encouragement and hope for the final fall adoption of the policy by the government in the recent report of Secretary of War Alger, recommending the construction of storage reservoirs in the west. Those who desire the water to make fertile the deserts and enable industrious labor to build homes upon them are not going to split hairs upon the ostensible or immediate purpose of their construction. That they will aid navigation by regulating the flow of the rivers is a lesser, but a sufficient reason for a construction. Let them be constructed to subserve this lesser, and at the same time utilized to accomplish the greater purpose, and a double triumph will have been achieved. The construction of storage reservoirs, irrigation works and flood protection works in the whole Mississippi valley is all really one great national problem which the government should seize hold upon as an entirety and devote its whole power to its solution, having always in mind the great ultimate end of creating rural homes and bringing gradual emancipation to the wage earners of the country.

Secretary Alger in his report says that: "Reservoir construction in the arid region would reduce flood height of the Missouri river during the June rise, which is indispensable to the highest development of that section, falling more properly under the domain of the nation than of the state, and need not invoke government control of irrigation works. The government should acquire full title and jurisdiction to any site it improves and full rights to the water. The total extent of a reservoir system in the arid regions which shall render available the entire flowing streams will not exceed 1,161,000,000 cubic feet. If its construction was to consume a century in time it would represent an annual storage of about 116,000,000,000 cubic feet or 276,800 acre feet. At \$5.37 per foot this would cost \$3,432,716 per annum. This amount, distributed among the seventeen arid States and Territories, gives an annual average expenditure in each of \$84,277. The annual value of the stored water would return the original cost and maintenance in an average period of three years."

April the Month for War.

It is a fact worthy of notice at this time that all the wars in which the United States have been engaged have begun in the month of April. The first battle of the revolution was fought at Lexington on April 19th, 1775. The opening of the war of 1812 was a naval battle in April of that year. The bombardment of Fort Brown, which began the Mexican war, was opened on April 26, 1846. The first gun of the civil war was opened on April 22, 1861. It is also a fact that several of the French and Indian wars began in this month. And this is April.

Antidote for Rattlesnake Poison.

A gentleman writing for the Scientific American of the death of a civil engineer in Florida from the bite of a rattlesnake, remarks: "Had the deceased been in the habit of carrying a small vial of permanganate of potash about his person when on trips in the woods, and had he retained the presence of mind to use it immediately after receiving the bite, no serious results would have followed. Persons who live in sections where venomous serpents are liable to be encountered should always carry this antidote. To use it, the wound should first be enlarged and then saturated with the drug, after having first tied a shoestring, suspender or like ligature around the limb—for the leg or arm is usually the point attacked."

A Raid by Papagos.

[From the Nogales Oasis.]
The American consul at Nogales, Sonora, was notified Thursday by Gov. Corral that forty Papagos from the United States had crossed the line and made an attack on the village of El Plomo, one hundred miles west of Nogales on Wednesday. The attack lasted fifteen minutes. Up to the time the Oasis goes to press the full particulars of the attack could not be learned, but the supposed object of the Indians was to frighten the settlers and rob them of their cattle for the purpose of smuggling the cattle across the line into the United States.

Much anxiety is felt at San Bernardino over the fast falling water supply. The artesian belt is plainly nearly exhausted.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE LOSS OF THE MAINE.

[SAMANTHA WHIPPLE SPOKE IN Leslie's Weekly.]
Starry and sweet was the tropic night. The low wind breathing soft and light Across the peaceful bay. The little waves with azure lips Ran gaily up to kiss the ships That all at anchor lay.

White and stately, shining and trim, Silent and deathful, mighty and grim, Lay our battleship, the Maine. Her deadly guns are still and cold. The fires are low in her steel-wrought hold. In this friendly port of Spain.

While the southern stars above them sweep, The sailors watch, or the sailors sleep With calm and even breath; When—crashing thunder and bursting fire The low wave climbing higher and higher. And—all in a moment—death!

Weep for the brave who lie at rest, For the ship that nevermore shall breast The billow's swell and lapse; Shattered and sunk in her nutried night, Sunk with never a chance to fight. By accident (?) perhaps.

But the blackest blot of bloody crime Writ in the Bookaday book of time, The worst its leaves contain Of lust of power and greed of gold. Oblight lathered uncontrolled, Is that dark record, Spain!

Treachery, cruel and accurst, Of all the deeds of earth, the worst Are signed with the name of Spain; And if this were indeed thy deed, Oh, Judas of the nations, heed! Thou dinest with the Malins!

Not a Surprising Failure.

[From the Yuma Sun.]
The Territory has an elegant assortment of real estate on its hands, which it will be unable to hold, as a result of the economy (?) measure passed by the Nineteenth Legislature, making it unnecessary to publish the delinquent tax list. The Yuma county tax sale occurred yesterday, but as anticipated, Tax Collector Riise had no bidders, and furthermore, said he would advise no one to buy the property. Last year's tax sale, when the property was properly advertised, netted handsome returns to the county.

The editor of an exchange has discovered that there is a wide difference between the school books of the present and those of the long ago. He says that when he first went to school he read his lessons in the first reader something like this: "See the cow. Is not the cow nice? Can the cow run? Can the cow run as fast as the horse?" But the latest up-to-date style of reading it by the average kid is as follows: "Git onto the cow. Hain't she a beaut? Sure, she's a corker. Can the cow git a move on herself? You bet she kin git a move on herself. Can she hump it like de hoss? Nit, she ain't in it wid de hoss."

The Star says at Bowie station on Saturday, April 16th, E. A. Clark was wedded to Miss Annie Laura McKinney, Judge E. L. Shaw officiating. The bride is a daughter of H. H. McCluney, of Bowie. The groom is one of the best known pioneers of Arizona, better known as Hualapai Clark, the chief of scouts under General Crook, who came to Arizona thirty years ago, and during the Apache wars was accepted as one of the most courageous fighters in Arizona. The couple are well known in Cochise county, and congratulations and best wishes are tendered by their numerous friends. Mr. Clark is now superintendent of the Table Mountain company property.

Arizona shipped 35,000 head of cattle last year. This season the number will reach 40,000.



Beware of "cheap" baking powders. Alum makes good medicine but bad food. Ask your doctor.