

The Florence Tribune.

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NO. 1

FINDS VALUABLE NECKLACE.

C. H. Shaw Successfully Delves in Prehistoric Ruins of Arizona.

(From the Tucson Star.)

C. H. Shaw, an antiquarian of Chicago, and now a resident of Phoenix, who has delved among the prehistoric ruins of Arizona for several years, recently discovered a necklace consisting of twenty-eight blue turquoise stones, unusually rare for size, beauty and value. The stones were discovered in a ruin near Casa Grande, in which Shaw found many other prehistoric relics of interest, such as stone alabs and crude implements. The necklace and other relics discovered have been removed to his private museum and form the most valuable part of a rare collection of relics of antiquity gathered from the stamping grounds of the Indians and prehistoric races of all parts of Arizona. The necklace is probably one of the most magnificent arrays of turquoise in existence and would be a prize in the treasury of the Shah of Persia.

Arizona tradition tells of the great predilections of the aborigines for beads and trinkets bearing many large stones, and they were induced to part with them by the early traders for almost valueless trinkets. The mounds of the mound builders and the Aztecs in various parts of Arizona and New Mexico abound in antique vessels of earthenware, studded with the most valuable specimens of turquoise, but the relic seeker and the vandals have removed nearly all the surface specimens of that kind and in some places have done more or less excavating.

Incorporation a Failure.

(From the Globe Silver Belt.)

The movement for the disincorporation of the Town of Globe took definite shape last Saturday in the circulation of petitions favoring such action, and which petitions have been signed already, we are creditably informed, by the necessary two-thirds of the taxpayers of the town whose names are on the assessment roll.

The Silver Belt favors and will continue to advocate disincorporation for one reason among others, that it is an expensive luxury, for which the compensating advantages are ridiculously inadequate. Aside from the sprinkling of the main street, the town has derived no benefit of consequence from being incorporated, and the sanitary conditions are as if anything worse now than when the town organization went into effect nine months ago. The ordinances passed, and few of which have been enforced, are too numerous and too exacting in their provisions.

What was needed was a simple village government, to enforce such sanitary measures as would keep the town reasonably clean, to sprinkle and keep in condition the main street and to maintain order and punish misdemeanors; and the salaries of town officers should have been made correspondingly small.

There is a good deal of false sentimentality, and we might truthfully say, hypocrisy, expressed over the alleged moral benefit from incorporation, which is exposed when the fact is made known that vice is suppressed in one place and licensed in another within the town limits. There are laws on our territorial statute books to regulate vice. Why not enforce them without discrimination?

The council declare that if after the facts given in their statement have been presented and "a majority" of the taxpayers still stand for disincorporation, the council will gladly acquiesce and abide by the will of the people. That is all that can reasonably be asked of them, and they will certainly be called upon to fulfill that promise.

REASONS WHY THE TOWN SHOULD BE DISINCORPORATED.

The following statement presents the views of those who favor disincorporation:

First. The Federal census for 1900 shows the population within the corporate limits of the Town of Globe to be only 1456, a number by far too small to justify or admit of the expense of an incorporation.

Second. The assessment roll of the incorporated Town of Globe for the year 1900 shows a total valuation of real and personal property to be only \$365,612 and a levy of six mills on the dollar, the limit in the absence of a bonded indebtedness, makes available only \$2193.67 for the use of the town.

Third. The law of 1893, under which Globe was incorporated, provides that not exceeding four mills on the dollar may be levied on the assessed valuation of the property within the town limits for the purpose of paying the salaries of officers and the ordinary contingent expenses of the corporation.

Fourth. The present salaries of the officers of the Town of Globe are as follows, per month: Marshal, \$90; Watchman, \$50; Clerk, \$50; Attorney,

\$25—being a total of \$215 per month and \$2580 per year, which is \$386.33 more than the total receipts of the Town from property tax, and \$1117.56 more than can be legally paid to them. By a four per cent levy under the law of 1893 only \$1402.44 is available to pay all officers' salaries. Officers' salaries instead of being limited to four mills on the dollar amount to more than seven mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation of property within the town limits, which is more than the Town collects if every cent of the property tax were paid.

Fifth. The present rate of county taxation of the inhabitants of Globe, exclusive of corporation tax, is \$3.87 on each \$100 worth of property owned. The present rate of corporation tax is 60 cents on each \$100 of property owned. Should the corporation incur an indebtedness and levy an assessment of ten mills on the dollar as it might do under the law of 1893, the total tax paid by its inhabitants would be \$4.87 on each \$100, of the property owned. The time to disincorporate is NOW, while the Town is out of debt.

Sixth. While Globe is a lively mining town, it is located on extremely rough, hilly and broken ground, which precludes the idea of grading streets and sidewalks and putting in a sewer system without creating such an indebtedness as would be ruinous to the business interests of the Town.

Seventh. On the ground of morality the council prohibits women going into saloons. For the purpose of revenue it licenses but does not regulate flagrant prostitution in contravention of the general statute.

Eighth. These and other licenses are collected and taxes levied to promote the peace, order and general welfare of the Town. The county should be relieved of the expense of punishing offenses covered both by general statute and ordinance, and yet the expense to the county has been but about \$100 less each quarter for the prosecution of criminal cases than it was before incorporation, while taxpayers have paid besides licenses, an additional tax of six mills on the dollar.

Ninth. The expenditures authorized by the Town Council during the time of incorporation amount to \$3656.24. Of this amount, except for street sprinkling, less than \$300 has been expended for any public improvement.

Tenth. With an unappreciable difference, the necessary expense of the sheriff's office and the justice of the peace is the same now as before incorporation. The sheriff and his deputies should be compelled to include in his expenses arrests made under general statute and covered by ordinance, for the prosecution of which taxpayers pay an additional tax of six mills on the dollar as well as licenses collected from legitimate and necessary occupations and business.

For Small Settlers.

Congress is beginning to recognize that the national irrigation propaganda is not a scheme to irrigate vast tracts of private lands at public expense, thereby putting money into the hands of speculators and those already well able to take care of themselves; but that it contemplates the reclamation and putting upon the land of bona fide settlers—home-builders. When this idea becomes firmly grounded in the minds of Eastern men—that the land is not to be reclaimed and then jobbed away in large tracts, but that it is to be safeguarded so that it will become available for the small settler who wants to take up forty or eighty acres, and build a home upon it and stick his plow into the soil and let the water follow his furrow, then there will be very little opposition to storing, by the Government, of the flood waters of the West, so as to make it available for such use.

Such a policy carried out would people the arid West with the same class of citizens as the early pioneers who settled the great Mississippi valley, carving out for themselves and their children homes in the wilderness, and making and creating their living and prosperity from the soil.

Attorney Geo. R. Hill has returned from Florence and Troy camp, where he has been in company with Chas. H. Cutting, manager of the Troy Copper company, looking up the title of the Southernland group of copper mines. Mr. Hill says that the new wagon road from Riverside to Troy is an assured proposition, and that work is already commenced, as those interested intend to push the road to completion before the people of Globe do anything to draw the trade of that section to this place.—[Silver Belt.]

Jacob Sater, the hardware man, his wife and child left for Los Angeles Saturday morning, where they go to have a surgical operation performed on the child's limb.—[Silver Belt.]

Dr PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Dr Price's Baking Powder supplies a pure, wholesome leavening agent, which makes the biscuit and cake of highest healthfulness at medium cost and protects the food from alum, which is the greatest dietary danger of the day.

The foremost baking powder in all the world.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO.

NOTE.—Alum baking powders are low priced, as alum costs but two cents a pound; but alum is a corrosive poison and it renders the baking powder dangerous to use in food.

IRRIGATION ITEMS.

Debate in the House of Representatives.

It was somewhat contradictory to hear Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, urging the reclamation of the arid lands, in the House of Representatives, and invoking the arid land reclamation plank of the Philadelphia Republican platform, and "Uncle" Joe Cannon, of Illinois, and Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio, repudiating this plank as "ornamental," not binding, etc.

If the Eastern Republicans of the House are not very careful and do not soon wake up to the situation, they will get into an embarrassing tangle over the arid land irrigation question, which is growing stronger and stronger with each day.

The opportunity was just right in the House, had the Democrats as a whole been alive to the situation and to the irrigation question, for the Democratic party to place the Republicans in a bad predicament, for the key note of the Western irrigation question is "home-building," and the Republican party has heretofore always championed this class of settlement. The Democrats, by now favoring this idea themselves of providing homes in the West for thousands of American citizens, could with entire consistency charge the Republicans with having forsaken their old-time policy for that of colony-building.

Irrigation—Fact and Fiction.

(From the Los Angeles Times.)

During a recent debate in the House on a bill appropriating \$100,000 for an investigation of underground currents and artesian wells in the arid land regions, and the preparation of reports upon the best methods of utilizing all water resources of those regions, there was quite a lengthy discussion, in the course of which Mr. Hill of Connecticut stated that the great scheme of irrigation would cost the government \$36,000,000,000. Mr. Cannon was more modest, predicting that if the scheme were entered upon it would cost more than \$750,000,000 in the next fifty years. Such statements as these are wild and chimerical, and will not bear even a brief investigation. It is probable that the entire scheme of national irrigation, as now outlined, would not cost more than one-fifth as much as Mr. Cannon asserts. Would it not be a good investment? These gentlemen have evidently given little serious thought to the subject, or else, from what has already been accomplished in the way of reclaiming arid lands in the West, they would realize that such an investment by the United States government is one of the very best that could be made, both from the direct standpoint of returns to be received from the sale of the lands after they are reclaimed, and, indirectly, from the vastly increased taxable property that would thus be created.

The government can receive back from settlers every cent that it expends in reclaiming the arid lands, and could, if it saw fit, even make a large profit on the transaction, while still furnish-

ing homes to millions at only a fraction of the prices asked in this section for irrigated lands. It has been estimated that the average cost of irrigating arid lands in the West is about \$8 per acre. Operating on a large scale, with all the facilities which the United States government enjoys for such work, this price should be reduced to \$5 an acre, at the most. Taking the larger figure, however, and allowing for contingencies, the government could afford to sell these lands to actual settlers at \$10 an acre, on easy terms. At present, such lands in California are easily worth from ten to thirty times this price. Why, then, try to make a bogeyman of the cost of the enterprise?

Such objections as those raised by the two Congressmen referred to are, however, becoming scarce. Our statesmen are rapidly becoming aroused in regard to the importance of the national irrigation movement. Recently the Irrigation Committee and the Public Lands Committee of the House held four meetings in one week, and discussed irrigation, with full attendances. Notwithstanding the unfortunate fact that the House has knocked out the appropriation of \$100,000 for the Gila River dam, a much-needed improvement, we of the West have good reason to be encouraged at the outlook for this most important movement.

Irrigated Homes.

In the irrigation debate in the House of Representatives Representative Bell, of Colorado, stated that he had served on a special committee which went to the arid West to investigate conditions of labor and capital, and that they found in Utah the best labor conditions of any where in the United States.

"Why," he said, "did we find there the best condition of labor? The reason given was that the men employed in the coal mines and in the metalliferous mines and everywhere else had small homes on this irrigated land, and whenever there was a shortage of work the miners of Utah went to their little homes and cultivated their land. A family can raise more on one acre of good fertile irrigated land, in my judgment, than can be raised on an average of three or four acres in the Eastern States. This condition quadruples the inducement for laboring men to make homes on this land, causes them to take a lively interest in their reclamation."

A Good Arizona Example.

(From the Denver Mining Reporter.)

Among the many good things that Arizona possesses, not the least, by a very long way, is the School of Mines department of its university at Tucson. More than this, the faculty of the school seems to be constantly giving out desirable bits of information as to the mineral resources of the territory. Arizona prospectors and mining men, when they run across something new, appear to have acquired the habit of sending a sample to Prof. Blake of the school; or, when they encounter a phenomenon about which they want more light, the kindly old gentleman at

Tucson is the first man applied to. And the latter seems to be never happier than when meeting such calls upon him. A recent example is the detection of bismuth in some minerals sent to the school by a prospector. A little while ago the alum deposits near Globe were determined by the same authority, and further back we recall valuable caution given as to the reported platinum discoveries in the northern part of the territory.

In California the State Mineralogical Bureau occupies a similar relation to the miner, and has done an immense amount of good by the determination of unusual minerals, the collection of mining statistics, and the dissemination through bulletins and annual reports of valuable practical information. Is there not a field for the same class of work in Colorado, and would it not be one that our School of Mines at Golden could advantageously cultivate? We mean, with advantage to the school, as well as the miner.

This is the merry, merry lay a northern editor sings over the recent rain: "A short time since the cow was sad; she scarce could raise her head, begad! Her hoofs were sore, her tail was limp; her mane and bangs had lost their crisp; and miles she trudged from grass to drink, with scarce strength enough to think. Her owner, too, looked blue and glum, and cursed the cattle business some. But since the rain the grass is tall, the cow can raise her head and bawl; her hide is sleek, no bones protrude, she prances like a city dude. Her tail is sleek, her eyes are bright; she sports and dares the crowd to fight. Her owner, too, digs up the chinik and asks the boys to take a drink. God bless the rain, the welcome rain; it makes a man feel young again. He feels like tossing up his hat and cheering like a democrat."

The New Comstock Mining company has been organized in Los Angeles by S. C. Bagge and other prominent people of the Angel City. Mr. Bagge was for years a prominent figure in the affairs of Tombstone and Cochise county, where he was engaged in mining and newspaper work. The mining claims proposed to be operated by this company are on the Colorado river, in the vicinity of the Sheeptrail mill, and are said to be big bodies of gold bearing rock. Mr. Bagge located the mines last summer and did enough work on them to ascertain their value, and then concluding they were too big to work with limited capital decided to organize a company to operate them in a legitimate manner. The company will begin work on the properties in the near future.—[Mohave Miner.]

Postmaster Kellner has been asked by the department for his recommendation about establishing a mail route from Globe via the Black Warrior to Silver King and abandon the route from Florence to Silver King. The new route would certainly accommodate a large number of people from here to Pinalo creek.—[Silver Belt.]

ARID LAND RECLAMATION

Commissioner Hermann Approves Hansbrough Bill—Some Suggestions

(From the Washington Post.)

Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota, recently referred to the department for an opinion on his providing that all moneys from the sale of public lands in arid and semi-arid regions shall aside as an "arid land reclamation fund" for the construction of canals and other hydraulic works for the storage and diversion of water. Commissioner Hermann, of the general land office, has recommended to secretary of the interior that a report be made upon the bill amendments to meet several suggestions he has offered.

The commissioner says that question arises whether the government shall take the position of individual appropriator, or whether it has the power to take the water from the arid lands in its own right. The former course he thinks that the secretary of the interior should be authorized to comply with the state or territorial laws. But, he says, a review of the acts relating to public land show that the rights of the government are superior as regards appropriated waters. He says recent decision of the supreme court clearly indicates that the United States has the right to the continued flow of the waters that have not been appropriated.

The commissioner recommends the lands required for the reclamation and the lands to be irrigated by withdrawn from homestead entry before their survey, instead of deferring the withdrawal until the land has been surveyed. In the latter case claims that as soon as the survey appeared on the ground, entry doubtfully would be made for a her of tracts, which would be easy to the enterprise.

The lands, he says, should be left open to settlement before the water is actually constructed instead waiting until the water is ready delivered, as thereby the lands would be settled upon gradually and avoided by would-be locators.

TO THE DEAF.

A rich lady cured of her deafness and noises in the head by Dr. N. S. P.'s Artificial Ear Drums, gave \$500 to his Institute, so that deaf and unable to procure the Ear Drums have them free. Address No. 190 Nicholson Institute, 780 Eighth Ave New York.

John Hance, the famous Grand Canyon guide, was a welcome caller at News office Monday. Mr. Hance was a long and steadfast friend of late W. H. Ashurst, rendered valuable service in locating the body of his friend. Mr. Hance, with other the rescue party, state that the body of Mr. Ashurst fell about 1,200 feet. It was an utter impossibility to get body out.—[Williams News.]

B. B. Denure has established a station at Little Meadows for the convenience of the traveling public will keep supplies of all kinds.—[Mohave Miner.]

Mike Rice, the well-known miner and newspaper writer, arrived in Tucson Monday last and has gone to the mines.—[Mohave Miner.]

Left His Law Books at His Office. The late Senator Davis was known as one of the foremost students of Shakespeare of the present day in his home he had a magnificent library. A remarkable thing about his library was that there was not a law book in the collection, for during the last 29 years of his life he made a rule never to bring his business to his fireside.

Have Sun and Air. In spite of their unsanitary habits the Chinese often escape disease cause their houses are well ventilated and the children receive a daily bath.

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