

THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN

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TWELFTH YEAR.

SCHLEY'S PLACE

Formally Settled by Navy Department

IS IN "ACTIVE DUTY"

Notwithstanding His Retirement by the Age Limit While the Court of Inquiry Is in Session—The Officers of the Brooklyn Testify in Behalf of the Flagship's Commander.

Washington, Oct. 17.—The presentation of Schley's side of the case was continued today. Eight witnesses were examined, five being ensigns, and all having served on the Brooklyn during the campaign. While Ensign Halligan was on the stand Mr. Raynor sought to bring out information as to the American ships in sight at the beginning of the battle of July 3, but Judge Advocate Lemly objected on the ground that the question was intended to show the absence of the New York, and the question was withdrawn.

Ensign Marble stated that he had heard Captain Sigbee tell Schley, when the former came aboard the Brooklyn, that the Spaniards were not at Santiago.

There has been some inquiry as to Schley's standing in the navy since he was placed on the retired list, because of care, but it appears that all questions on this point have been settled by the department having assigned the admiral to "active duty" at the court of inquiry while it is in progress. This action was taken to prevent any question of the effect of the admiral's retirement on the action of the court.

The first new witness called was Commander Griffin, who was the senior watch officer of the Brooklyn during the campaign. He gave the details of the Cienfuegos blockade and the trip to Santiago, when it is said the weather was heavy. In the blockade of Santiago, he said, the ships were closer at night than day. When asked regarding the conduct of Schley during the battle of July 3, the witness said: "He impressed us as being remarkably cool. He was perfectly neutral in his manner and bearing."

Judge Advocate Lemly questioned the witness on the subject of coaling at Santiago. The witness said that Schley declined to go to Guantanamo to coal because he wanted to be at Santiago when the enemy came out.

MISSING MESSENGER
Conscientious Enough to Send Back Some Drafts.

New York, Oct. 17.—George Armistead, a messenger for the New American National bank, has been missing since Tuesday. When he disappeared he had with him \$50,000 in checks and drafts. The bank officials believe he has not with foul play. Today the bank officials received by express the bank's report, which Armistead carried, containing the missing checks except \$2,900, which may have been actual cash or negotiable paper. The missing man bore an excellent reputation.

OHIO SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Columbus, O., Oct. 17.—The annual convention of the Ohio Sunday School Field Workers is in session at the local Y. M. C. A. today with a good attendance from various parts of the state. The proceedings began at 10 o'clock with a hour of prayer for the state, county and township work.

Among the addresses delivered at the forenoon session were the following: "Puzzling Points and Perplexing Problems," by President Clark; "The Forward Movement in Ohio—Its Plans and Purposes," by President W. C. Thompson, D. D.; "The Almighty Deity," by W. A. Euday of Cincinnati.

DUAL POWER AT MANILA.

President to Confer with Secretary Root. On Clash.

Washington, Oct. 17.—An important question involving the authority of the Supreme Court of the Philippines is before the President for decision. It came to the President for decision by the attention of the War Department when Gen. Chaffee, who had a serious disagreement with the civil authorities over the right to deport a civil employe who had refused to perform military duties assigned to him. The importance of the case lies in the fact that both Gen. Chaffee and the civil courts owe their official existence to the war power of the President.

The policy of the Administration as determined after the decision in the Porto Rican cases was to continue the organization of a civil government in the Philippines under the President's power as Commander in Chief of the Army, and to that extent the whole Philippine Government is under military control under the same authority from the President and holds, therefore, that he has power equal to that of the Supreme Court of the Philippines. When he attempted to deport the employe an attorney promptly went to the Supreme Court of the island and secured a writ of habeas corpus for the employe's release. The civilian was then taken from the transport and Gen. Chaffee immediately called the War

Department for Instructions.

The absence of Secretary Root at this time is felt very much at the War Department, as he was thoroughly familiar with the conditions in the Philippines arising out of the dual authority of the military and civil branches. He and President McKinley had given the subject much study independent of the rest of the Cabinet, and it is not improbable that before reaching a decision the President will await Secretary Root's return to Washington.

THE WHITE RIBBONERS.

Newcastle, Pa., Oct. 17.—Arriving trains today brought scores of delegates to the annual state convention of the W. C. T. U., and by noon the white ribboners were in possession of the city. A great welcoming demonstration was prepared in honor of the visitors this evening and the real business of the convention will be taken up tomorrow morning. The programme is one of the most attractive ever prepared for a state convention of the organization.

N. P. STOCKHOLDERS.

New York, Oct. 17.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific was held today at the office of the company in Wall street. Thirteen directors were chosen and other business relating to the policy of the road transacted.

AUSTIN RACES.

Austin, Tex., Oct. 17.—What promises to be one of the most successful race meetings ever held in this part of the state opened at the Driving park today. Some of the fastest horses in the south-west will be seen in the various events which will extend over three days.

ANTWERP TO BUY YANKEE COAL.

Antwerp, Oct. 17.—Owing to the high price of English coal the American community will be imported here during the winter. The freight charges are nine shillings per ton.

TALK OF BRITISH COMBINE.

Liverpool, Oct. 17.—The Post reiterates the story that overtures have been made to the Sheffield iron and steel manufacturers to form a combination of all British concerns in order to meet the American competition.

BASEBALL.

Oakland—Oakland, 1; Sacramento, 2. Los Angeles—Los Angeles, 5; San Francisco, 4.

NORTHERN MILLIONS.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 17.—The steamer St. Paul brought down over a million and a half in gold.

McKINLEY P. O.

Washington, Oct. 17.—The assistant postmaster general has ordered the establishment of a postoffice in Franklin county, Washington, to be named McKinley. This is the first postoffice so named.

RIGHTING OF GRIEVANCES.

Berr, Ireland, Oct. 17.—Gun-sights and other fittings of the British first-class battleship Magnificent have been cast into the sea by members of the crew, the order being about righting grievances of which the crew complain. The ship, the flagship of Admiral Sir William Ackland, the second in command of the channel squadron.

AMERICAN COAL.

A Syndicate for Its Introduction Into Europe.

Berlin, Oct. 17.—The formation of a German-American syndicate designed to introduce American coal into Europe on a huge scale is the purpose of Herr Paul A. Panckow, a prominent German exporter, and Herr Gustav Schultze, the largest anthracite coal merchant in the empire. The two men sailed for New York today to arrange for carrying their project into execution. The visitors carry assurance that both the transatlantic lines between New York and Germany are willing to make freight concessions to enable the landing of American fuel at continental ports at a figure permitting it to compete with the European article on more than even terms.

MORMON PRESIDENT

Joseph F. Smith Was Elected Yesterday.

Salt Lake, Utah, Oct. 17.—The council of apostles held in the temple today chose Joseph F. Smith as president of the Mormon church, as successor to the late Lorenzo Snow.

MARK TWAIN TO STUMP?

Considers Himself a Citizen and Intends to Register.

New York, Oct. 17.—According to the friends of Samuel M. Clemens, better known as Mark Twain, he is going to be a low boomer in this municipal campaign. Mr. Clemens was for many years a resident of Hartford, Conn., but on his return from Europe last year he took up his abode in this city, and for a year he lived on Staten island and his residence may be there. He has told some of his friends that he considers himself a citizen of New York and that he intended to register this week.

If he does the managers of the Low campaign will try to get him to go on the stump.

LA BRETAGNE SAILS GUARDED.

Havre, Oct. 17.—The French line steamer La Bretagne sailed from here for New York this morning. Owing to threats made by the striking stokers and dock laborers the vessel was escorted part of the way down the harbor by two torpedo boats.

NEED NEW METHODS

Government Defrauded in Forest Reservations

Thousands of Acres of Stumps Turned in as Forests and Owner Indemnified—New Court of Land Claims Suggested.

Denver, Oct. 17.—The present scheme of forest reservation and the administration of the same are giving rise to many complications due to imperfections in the law and an apparent lack of understanding on the part of those charged with carrying it out.

About 50,000,000 acres of forest have been reserved from the public domain for the purpose of protecting not only the timber but the water supply originating in the mountains. These reservations have invariably been made up in straight north and south and east and west lines, generally following the section lines of the land surveys. As it is evident that no forest or forest land is found in exactly rectangular blocks it must follow that in these reservations there are many acres of open valley land suitable for settlement or upon which settlement has been made. The reservations have been set aside, however, regardless of this fact, and those who already had secured land from the government within the lines of these new reserves have been compensated by being given transferable scrip, entitling them to make up other government land acre for acre in lieu of the land absorbed in the forest reservation.

Some of this scrip has been disposed of late that it has become a recognized marketable product, and the going price for the same in Washington, Idaho and other states where reservations have been made is \$5 per acre. This scrip is bought by those who have acquired their land rights as citizens to further extend their holdings, by large live stock companies to perfect their hold upon the public range, and by railroads and other corporations who have need of certain pieces of land for which there is no other way to obtain title. This scheme of issuing indemnity scrip has made an enormous widespread abuse of a law which was thoroughly good in its intent. It is a drawback to any section of the country to have the mountain valleys reserved from settlement for these valleys oftentimes contain the richest and most fertile land and furnish considerable live stock ranches. The reservation of the forests, of course, enormously beneficial, but the same result would be secured by making these reservations conform to the timber and not to section lines. That is to say, the timber district should be drawn upon a map according to the topography of the country and not according to the survey. This would include all of the forests and exclude all of the land which might have been settled upon or could be settled upon in the future. This plan is highly objectionable to Prof. Pinchot, the bureau of forestry and by Mr. Newell, the chief of the hydrographical survey; but for some reason or other there seems to be great difficulty in securing consideration for this much needed change in the present system.

The result of issuing scrip to settlers within the forest reservations has been that in many instances they have obtained indemnity land in lieu of other land from which they have stripped all of the timber, and which was taken up by these settlers for the sole purpose of selling the timber which could be cut therefrom. In cases of this kind the government is defrauded not only of the original timber which was on the land, but of the land given in return for the cession of a lot of stumps.

It is not uncommon to find, upon investigation, that some of the forest reservations have been issued in response to petitions gotten up by a lot of settlers, who find it much more profitable to secure damages for their land than to continue their residence upon the original claim. A demand for a new law is based upon a scheme of this kind, because purely a political job, and while the area which has been yielded to such demands is comparatively small, there are a number of notorious cases where the government has been worked effectively through political influence. There are also cases where the government is recommended to the land office for forest reservations, and many of those who are most earnestly in favor of reserving all of the forest are extremely anxious that the government should first change its system of working out these reservations into the original form, by which the origin of the demand for each additional reserve before such reserves are set aside.

During the year 1900 there were nearly 2,500 entries made under the timber and stone act. These entries covered an area of about 300,000 acres, and the government \$70,000 in cash. The law provides that this land can be bought by any citizen in quantities not to exceed 160 acres and at the rate of \$2.50 an acre. If such land is proven to be more valuable for timber or stone than it is for agricultural purposes, the land is not available for mineral exploitation. There does not seem to be any great need for such a law. It is seldom used legitimately, for nearly all of the entries made are for the purpose of controlling land for some special purpose, and not for getting timber or quarrying stone. In Wyoming a number of stockmen have used this law to increase their privileges upon the public range. In Colorado the law has been used by railroad and other corporations to secure land for industrial enterprises or for small town sites which the companies desired to control. These purposes are not necessarily evil, but it should not be necessary that the law be evaded or men commit perjury to work out a legitimate and admirable enterprise. Some time ago Senator Wolcott introduced in congress a coke oven bill, which was to provide some means of

securing land near coal mines on which to build coke ovens and other structures necessary to the business.

This bill was very hastily passed, however, since its introduction, and no recent effort has been made to revise it. While it is true that congress has already apparently exhausted its ingenuity in devising schemes for getting rid of the public domain it is equally true that a number of new laws could be enacted to the material advantage and prosperity of the western states. There should be some law which would provide that individuals or corporations could secure the necessary acreage for industrial enterprises. The acreage of such filings would not be large and each one of them, if honestly carried out, as a large percentage of them would be, would represent far more good to the state in which situated than an equal area devoted to almost any other purpose. The present town lot law is inadequate for this purpose, and all of the other laws contain certain requirements which make it impossible to take the land honestly and use it even for the purpose of building a plant to cost several million dollars and employ thousands of men. The land should be made available for the purpose of selling it piece of the company commits perjury. The man who takes it under the placer act, the timber and stone act, the desert land act, or any of the mineral acts, likewise evades the moral responsibility placed upon him by the law and the courts to develop the land to the purpose alleged in his filing.

There are many other inconsistencies in the present land laws. Some could be repealed to the advantage of the states in which they operate, and nearly all of them could be amended in such a way as to decrease fraud and encourage settlement and industry. One of the great difficulties met in the administration of the public lands lies in the autocratic power of the secretary of the interior. The secretary is the court of last resort in all disputed land claims, and the probability is that the land commissioner makes most of the decisions, but the responsibility falls entirely upon the secretary. Each succeeding secretary of the interior has had his own ideas in regard to the disposal of public domain and the proper interpretation of existing laws. The result of this has been to afford no chain of precedent upon which to base decisions. One secretary has been reversed by another until the records of the department have become largely valueless as a guide to new officials in deciding the hundreds and thousands of cases which are pending, which come up during each fiscal year.

A WICKENBURG FIRE

Restaurant Burned—Probably Work of Incendiaries.

Wickenburg, Ariz., Oct. 16.—(Special Correspondence of The Republican.)—Mrs. N. Maurey's restaurant burned to the ground early this morning; cause unknown, but incendiarism suspected. The loss to Mrs. Maurey is about \$600, \$300 of which is covered by insurance. The building was a one story frame structure, owned by Dan Curry, valued at \$70 and uninsured. The cause of the fire is being investigated by the local fire department.

GREATEST OF ITS KIND

The Launching of the Biggest Dry-dock Ever Heard of.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 17.—At the great yards of the Maryland Steel company at Sparrows Point hundreds of workmen are busily engaged in preparing the great floating dry dock which was launched two weeks ago for its long sea voyage to the gulf coast. An official of the company said today that everything would be in readiness and the trip would commence within the next two weeks, so as to avoid the heavy storms of the early winter. While the voyage of the dock will be one of some peril, there is no fear for that it will not be landed in safety.

The trip will be followed with close interest, not only by the bureau of yards and docks of the United States navy, but by the naval officials of other nations. This is because the great structure is the longest and heaviest floating dry dock constructed for any government and the largest in the world by several thousand tons lifting capacity. The dock has a length over 200 feet, a beam of 40 feet, and a maximum draft of forty-nine feet, six inches. The material used in its construction is basic open-hearth steel. It is the design of two English engineers, Clark and Stanfield, who built the great dock at Bermuda for the British government, and has lately designed a new one for the United States.

The dock will be located at Algiers, near New Orleans, on the Mississippi river, where the water is deep and free from salt. It is the design of the government that Algiers shall become a great naval base, and the characteristics of the naval reservation at Algiers were important factors in determining the type of dock to be located there. The strong current of the Mississippi renders it almost impossible to turn a ship across it, and the difference of about eight feet between the water level of the river combined with the soil of sand and clay, made it apparent that a sunken dock was out of the question, so congress made an appropriation for a combined floating and graving dock of steel. The dock has been two years in the making and is now being built at Algiers will cost the government in the neighborhood of \$25,000.

Before starting on its long trip down the southern Atlantic coast and into the Gulf of Mexico the dock will be joined and sunk almost ashore, and then, with four big ocean tugs, on the sides, the voyage will begin. The great mass of steel, drawing nearly thirty feet and as blunt as the end of a hammer, will offer powerful resistance to the water, and none but the heaviest towing vessels can possibly get it south.

MILLIONS IN GOAL

The New Pocahontas Company of New Jersey

A Combination of the Leading Iron and Steel Industries for Simplifying the Future Coke Supply.

New York, Oct. 17.—The Pocahontas Coal & Coke company has filed papers of incorporation in New Jersey. It will have a capitalization of \$40,000,000, and in addition there will be a bond issue of \$3,000,000. Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the executive committee of the United States Steel corporation, will probably be elected president of the coal company. Details will be made public as soon as Judge Gary, who has charge of the underwriting, returns to New York.

Of the capital stock \$20,000,000 will be common and \$20,000,000 preferred. Max Baucus, president of the coal company, will not say what rate of interest the shares or bonds would carry.

The formation of the Pocahontas Coal & Coke company began long before the plan which resulted in a combination of the principal iron and steel industries of the country under the name of the United States Steel corporation was broached. The stockholders number in the thousands, and are scattered all over the country.

The coal lands acquired are especially desirable for the quality of coke obtained from the coal, and the shareholders of the company will benefit through its patronage.

C. M. Schwab's testimony before the industrial commission at Washington contained the statement that the coal fields which now yield the coke consumed by the company, would not be exhausted in twenty years.

In view of this it can be taken for granted that the United States Steel corporation is taking measures to guarantee a permanent coke supply.

A person in close touch with the affairs of the coal syndicate today said: "The Pocahontas Coal & Coke company, which will include the Flat Top coal properties of Virginia and West Virginia and other mines in those two states, has been acquiring coal properties for the past four or five years and is now getting them in shape for consolidation. The United States Steel corporation is interested and will direct, but the coal syndicate will be operated as an independent concern. A large amount of stock has been underwritten by interests not identified with the steel combine."

The United States Steel corporation owns extensive coal lands in Pennsylvania, Ohio and other states, but whether or not these properties will be merged with the Pocahontas Coal & Coke company is a question for further discussion. It is my belief that they will not be. The districts in which our mines are located are among the richest in coal in the country, and are capable of a much larger production. We will have an income of \$400,000 to \$600,000 on leased properties, and we will have a large income from the sale of our coal."

The development of the Virginia and West Virginia coal fields will require considerable additional railroad mileage. A meeting of the stockholders of the company will be held this month. The main office will be at this city.

IOWA DOCTORS.

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 17.—Prominent medical men from all sections of the state, members of the Iowa State Association of Railway Surgeons, assembled here in annual convention today and were called to order by Dr. G. G. Cotton, of Rock Rapids, president of the association. The programme for the meeting covers two days and is a full and varied one. Papers and addresses on subjects of great interest to all surgeons and physicians will be presented by a number of eminent members of the profession.

MENACING PANAMA.

Two Expeditions Outside the City, and the Situation is Critical.

Colon, Colombia, via Kingstons, Jamaica, Oct. 17.—It is reported that the situation at Panama is becoming critical. Two expeditions are menacing the city and a contingent under General Porras is reported to have landed.

THE RANSOM FUND

People Falling Over Each Other to Get in.

New York, Oct. 17.—Rev. Charles Crozier, secretary of the American board, announced today that a Mr. Ingram of Eau Claire, Wis., had offered to pay the \$50,000 necessary to complete the Stone ransom fund. He also received a telegram from Dr. Talmage of Washington offering to be one of fifty to pay \$1000 to complete the fund.

WHITE MAN LYNCHED.

He Was in Jail and Accused of Attempted Criminal Assault.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 17.—News reached Nashville tonight of the lynching of a white man named Matthew Wilson, residing near Rutherford, a small town not far from Trenton, Tenn. Wilson was arrested on Saturday afternoon charged with having entered the home of his father-in-law a few nights ago with the intention of sexually assaulting his 16-year-old sister-in-law. He was also held on the charge of housebreaking. In both cases he was bound over to court.

So far as can be learned citizens of Rutherford heard a fusillade about 11 o'clock on Sunday morning and about an hour later the lifeless body of

Wilson was found lying by the side of the railroad track.

The dead man had been riddled with buckshot, pistol and rifle balls. Little can be learned as to how the mob secured the prisoner or the size of the lynching party. From all that can be gathered, however, it appears that a small mob lynched the man. The remains were carried into town and an inquest held today, the coroner's jury returning a verdict that the dead man came to his death "at the hands of unknown parties."

Wilson was a bad character and had terrorized the residents of Rutherford and the adjoining country for some time. He was convicted of attempted criminal assault two years ago, but the verdict was reversed by the supreme court on account of errors and the case is still pending. The dead man was 35 years old.

ACCUSE LEGATION GUARDS.

Chinese Complain of Ill-Treatment—Americans Charged With Looting.

London, Oct. 17.—A news agency dispatch from Peking says that the Chinese officials are considering the desirability of protesting to the ministers against the general conduct of the legation guards, alleging that they continue to treat the Chinese like a conquered people, and that parties of foreign troops, often intoxicated and carrying side arms, roam about the city maltreating the natives and committing petty robberies.

The officials assert that a body of Americans looted a silversmith's shop and took several hundred taels worth of silver. The entire garrison was confined to quarters until the guilty men were discovered.

DR. ITO.

Washington, Oct. 17.—The secretary of the Japanese legation called at the White House today to arrange for the reception by the president of Marquis Ito, who will arrive on Saturday. The marquis will be at New Haven next Wednesday, when he will receive the degree of doctor of laws from Yale at the same time the degree will be conferred upon the president.

OIL CARRYING BUSINESS.

San Francisco, Oct. 17.—The Southern Pacific railroad company applied to the railroad commission today for a reduction of the rate on oil, which recently the commission decreed a reduction of the cost of transporting oil from Bakersfield from 22 cents to 37.5 cents per barrel.

A FIGHT WITH BOERS.

Cape Town, Oct. 17.—In a fight at Twenty-four Streams, near Piquet, yesterday Captain Bellow and four other British were killed and several wounded.

GAS LIGHT MEETING.

Boston, Oct. 17.—The American Gas Light association opened its annual convention in Boston today and will be in session until Saturday. City superintendents and engineers from many of the leading cities of the United States and Canada are taking part.

WAR OR PEACE?

Question With Which Baseball Magnates Are Wrestling.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—The annual meeting of the American League, which began today at the headquarters of the organization in the Fisher building, will go a long way toward settling the question as to whether there is to be peace or war in professional ball circles the coming season. Surface indications point to war, despite the declarations of President Johnson that he would welcome peace if it could be gained without harm to his organization. The American League has already gained a foothold in St. Louis, the invasion of New York is still an open question, and that the younger organization has duplicated its roll of last winter on the National's star players is now an acknowledged fact.

REGIMENTAL REUNION.

Albia, Ia., Oct. 17.—This town is gay with flags and bunting today in honor of the veterans of the Eighth Iowa cavalry, whose annual reunion began here today. The attendance of veterans and their friends is large and the reunion, which is to continue through the remainder of the week, promises to be one of the most interesting in the history of the regiment.

AMERICAN COMPETITION.

London, Oct. 17.—At Northampton today and Wednesday turbulent scenes occurred. Hundreds of unemployed shoemakers, incited by socialists, stormed the workhouse and demanded relief from the distress caused by a paralysis of trade, attributed to American competition.

FOR THREE YEARS

Ending of the Episcopal Triennial Convention

WILL BE IN BOSTON

The Huntington Amendment Goes Over to 1904, When the Venerable Author of It Says the Fight Will Be Intrusted to Younger Men—The Impressive Adjournment of the Convention.

San Francisco, Oct. 17.—The triennial convention of the Episcopal Church of America adjourned sine die today. The next convention will be held in Boston, in 1904. The day was a busy one in both houses, much time being taken up by the discussion of matters which were not definitely decided.

It was agreed to make Honolulu and Cuba missionary districts, and to create a missionary district of Salinas, out of the diocese of California. The houses failed to concur on the proposed setting apart of a portion of the diocese of Springfield, Ill., as a missionary district.

The election of Rev. Cameron Mann as missionary bishop of North Dakota was concurred in by the house of bishops.

Both houses agreed to report to the joint committee on the proposed Huntington amendment to article ten of the constitution. This action virtually relieves the matter to the next general convention. On the adoption of the report Dr. Huntington said he would leave to younger men the continuance of the fight he had begun.

Agreements were reached by the two houses in several matters of minor importance, and the usual resolutions of thanks were passed.

The closing exercises of the convention were impressive. The bishops, attended in their robes of office, preceded by Dr. Samuel Hart, secretary of the house of bishops, and Rev. C. L. Hutchins, secretary of the house of laity, marched in procession into the church. The triennial pastoral letter was read by Bishop Dudley of Kentucky. The benediction was pronounced by Bishop Tuttle of Missouri, and the convention was adjourned.

WILL FIRE DON CARLOS

Rome Is to Be Too Hot for the Pretender.

Paris, Oct. 17.—A dispatch from Rome says the Italian government intends to expel Don Carlos from Venice in consequence of information that the pretender had frequent conferences of party leaders from Spain in connection with the present troubles in that country.

ILLINOIS Y. M. C. A.

Dixon, Ill., Oct. 17.—Leaders and workers in the Young Men's Christian Association will be in possession of Dixon during the remainder of the week. The triennial annual convention of the organization, arriving trains this morning brought a host of visitors from Chicago, Springfield, Moline, Freeport, Jacksonville, Peoria and other cities of the state. Besides the regular business of the organization, the affairs of the organization, the programme provides for papers and addresses by prominent leaders of the association in Illinois and neighboring states.

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