

THRILLING HISTORY OF ARIZONA

The Story of Settlement and Development of Sister Territory Reads Like a Novel of Adventure.

To those imbued with a love of country, both in its present and future growth, influence and power for the general welfare, there is nothing more fascinating or which inspires more fervent patriotism, than that pioneer life which has for its purpose the business of joining others of a kindred spirit in building a new state, to be added to the family of our federal union.

Such has been the loyal struggle of pioneers of the frontier for more than a century—striving out new geographical divisions of unexplored regions, taming, subduing or conquering savages and physical conditions; exploring, discovering and developing wealth resources; planting civilizing institutions, and accomplishing those things necessary to a self-governing commonwealth.

There is no historical page of our country so illuminated with instructive interest as that of the state bordering this vast western region and of the indomitable spirit of pioneers who wrought out those achievements.

It has been the policy of the federal government to organize its frontier regions into territories under an organic federal law, which served as their respective constitutions, thus conferring upon the people the power of limited local self-government, this being the preliminary step in ascertaining their qualifications as a self-governing and sovereign state.

In 1852 the United States acquired what is known as the Gadsden Purchase, a territory which formed a part of the Mexican state of Sonora, about 400 miles long, extending from the Colorado river eastward to the Texas line an extreme width of 130 miles, containing about 40,000 square miles or 25,600,000 acres. Soon after the Gadsden Purchase the American citizens in the newly acquired territory urged upon congress the necessity for its separate organization.

Arizona becomes a Territory. The first effort to this end was made by United States Senator Alexander H. Stephens, who in 1847 introduced a bill in the senate having for its purpose the creation and organizing of the territory of Arizona,

comprising very little more than the region embracing the Gadsden Purchase. Under this bill the territory was divided into four counties named Jefferson, Washington, Jackson and Buchanan. The divine bill was defeated.

In December, 1859, Senator Jefferson Davis introduced a bill to create a temporary government for the territory of Arizona. The boundaries proposed were those of the Gadsden Purchase, the northern boundary being the Gila river and New Mexico, and the eastern boundary of Texas. The bill shared the same fate as its predecessor.

On December 25, 1861, Delegate Watts of New Mexico introduced a bill in the house of representatives "to provide a temporary government for Arizona and for other purposes," and on May 8, 1862, it was passed by the house. On February 20, 1863, it was passed by the senate with a few amendments, in which the house concurred. On February 24 it received the approval of President Lincoln and then became a law.

As the bill passed the area of Arizona embraced 129,912 square miles or 77,383,680 acres. This area was afterward reduced to 113,000 square miles by congress annexing to Nevada that section of Arizona lying between the Colorado river and Nevada.

Officers Assume Duties.

The officials charged with the organization of the new territory met at Leavenworth and on September 25 set out for Arizona, coming overland by coach with an escort of soldiers. The party traveled via Fort Riley, Larned, Lyon and Union, making short stops at each place, reaching Santa Fe, N. M., November 14, leaving on the 25th of the month, reaching the Arizona line and entering the territory on December 27, and formally inaugurated the government at Navajo Springs, forty miles west of Zuni, on Tuesday, December 29. At 4 P. M. the officers, the court and citizens assembled, and Secretary Richard C. McCormick, the orator of the occasion, made an address, hoisted Old Glory in token of the authority vested in them and took possession of the territory, notwithstanding it was claimed by the confederacy (then in armed secession from the federal government). The oath of office was administered by Secretary McCormick to the officials and Governor Goodwin read his proclamation announcing the organization of the territorial government.

The territorial officers arrived at Fort Whipple (near Prescott) January 17, 1864. Whipple having been established about a month prior to their coming, Prescott was thus made the seat of government or capital of Arizona.

On February 23 the marshal was directed to take a census of the white population of the territory, with a view to electing a delegate to congress and members of the first Arizona legislature.

On April 9 the governor issued a proclamation, defining the three judicial districts and assigning the judges thereto.

On May 29 a proclamation ordering an election was issued, and July 18 the election was held, resulting in

the selection of Charles D. Poston (then superintendent of Indian affairs) to be delegate to congress, and members of the legislative assembly—nine members for the council and 18 for the assembly.

On September 26 the legislature convened at Prescott and organized. It continued in session until November 10, devoting nearly all of its time to framing and adopting a code of laws.

The territory was divided into four counties, each named after a friendly tribe of Indians—Pima, Yuma, Mohave and Yavapai.

Spurs White Settlements.

This Arizona was born during the turmoil of civil war, and organized with a military garrison at its seat of government. The territory was populated sparsely, not to exceed a dozen small settlements, nearly all south of the Gila river. The Indians comprised about 90 per cent of the population, more than half of them hostile, or so inclined. Tucson, Yuma and Tubaac were the leading settlements. There also were several small military garrisons, the presence of which held the Indians at bay.

The white population principally, was a reckless class, criminals from various states in hiding from legal process, other victims of misfortune in business, domestic or public life, had sought seclusion far from home, many who had come as soldiers remaining on expiration of enlistment; others of the pioneer spirit who ventured into this unknown region with big hopes of the future. The population was cosmopolitan, but generally self-reliant, with strong points of character and undoubted physical courage, few or no drones, but aggressive, daring in venture, ever ready to stake all on their faith in the future.

Gambling and saloons were the dominating influences. Traders, government contractors and Indians comprised most of the commercial interests. Social conditions were at the minimum—no newspapers, schools, churches or fraternal societies. Mining and cultivation of the soil were held in check by the hostile attitude of Indians. The only means of travel was by stage coach or team. Merchandise was brought to Yuma by water, thence distributed by freight trains through the western region of Arizona, and from Kansas City and St. Louis overland by freight teams for the eastern section, requiring six months or more to make the trip.

A gleam of hope for the future was the ever present missionary, who for years had been laboring among the Indians in southern Arizona, bringing them to a semi-civilized condition, and who have ever since been loyal friends of the white and Mexican population.

These were conditions which confronted the sterling band of pioneer federal officials appointed to establish a territorial government and lay the foundation upon which to build a future state.

Courts Established.

With the convening of the first Arizona legislature a code of laws was enacted and courts established to administer the same. The silent conflict between the vicious and criminal element prebiter to all frontier regions

SWEET ORANGES, DOZ. 15 CENTS

- Large Juicy Lemons, doz. 25
New Bermuda Oranges, doz. 35
2 lbs. plums Blue Cross 25
Breakfast Food 25
3 paks. Fresh Corn Flakes 25
Scott's Peppermint Cure 45
Table Syrup, gallon 45
10 lbs. fresh Compound 45
Lard 81.00
Best Patent Flour, 50 lbs. 81.10
15 lbs. California Flour 81.00
Peas 81.00
2 qts. Best Onion Seed 25
8 lbs. Laundry Soap 25
6 paks. Best Garden Seed 25
Closing Out Sale on all kinds of China and Glassware, Enamel, Tin and Galvanized Ware.
Special Sale on Men's and Boys' Suits and Straw Hats. We have a beautiful line of Men's Dress and Work Shirts, also just unpacked a beautiful line of Men's Patent Leather Oxfords.

CASH BUYERS' UNION W.M. BOLDE, Proprietor. 210 and 212 South Second St.

and the law and order class was inaugurated. The former were the dominating power for years. The strong-draw evil introduced among the Indians gave as a result hostile outbreaks and consequent destruction of life and property.

These Apache outrages brought more troops to the territory adding increased business, protection to freighting, road station, keepers, farmers, stockmen and mining prospectors.

The press now (although in its infancy) proved an important influence in publishing facts concerning the Indian wars and military campaigns, mines, climate, progress of life and order, increasing safety to life and property, all of which caused favorable comment in metropolitan journals of the country at large, resulting in capital seeking investment and a rapid increase of treasure hunters.

In fifteen years from the organization of the territorial government Arizona was enjoying a public school system with schools in every settlement, conducted by experienced teachers, eight weekly newspapers and one daily journal, the Arizona Daily Star. Fraternal societies were established and social conditions were rapidly crystallizing. Churches and kindred influences for good anchored hundreds of pioneer families in establishing homes in settlements and so farms.

Several small colonies of Mormons settled in valleys of central and northern Arizona, and first proved the farming possibilities of our desert

lands. They constructed our first irrigating canals. From their settlement dates the agricultural and horticultural history of what is now coming to be accepted as the most productive agricultural region of the future in the entire country. These hardy, thrifty, industrious-temperate people were and are the pioneer cultivators of the arid region by irrigation in the United States, and have proved a boon to Arizona as well as to the entire arid region of the country. They have from their earliest history proved marvellous state builders, elsewhere as now in Arizona. The construction of the Southern Pacific railway, which pierced the territory in 1880, was the most important event in the history of Arizona. Rapid and cheap transportation was the death knell to Apache wars, the first step to developing the mining and other wealth resources, the life of commerce and large capital seeking investments, the rapid growth of population and the mining, agricultural and stock industries.

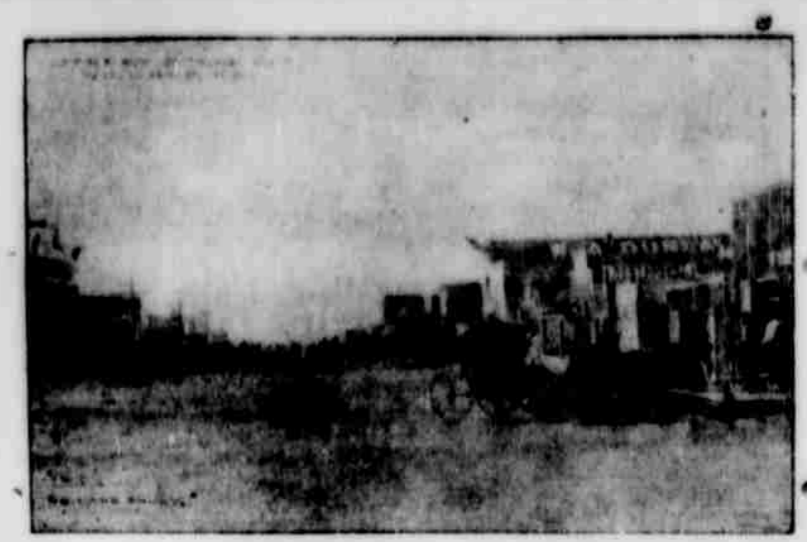
The Desert Reclaimed.

Behold her once desert areas reclaimed to the uses of agriculture, horticulture, and other fruits of the soil, every day one of seed time and harvest in productivity rivaling the famous valley of the Nile.

Behold the mammoth reservoir systems constructed for conserving snow and rainfall of mountain ranges, to be used in the reclamation of millions of acres of desert lands, thus providing homes for thousands of families, strengthening farm life citizenship, to which add the utilization of this conserved mountain water in generating motive power for factories and mines and railway and municipal service.

Behold now the population of 200,000, embracing the native sons and daughters on native fathers and mothers; the sons and daughters of every state of our federal union; many of them leaving their far-away eastern homes, "accepting, bearing precious seed," but now rejoicing in the harvest of their sowing. These pioneers, the pride of the families which gave them birth, were controlled by the noblest aspirations and purposes—that of building a state, courageous, self-reliant, with unflinching determination to achieve and mould their hopes into living facts, those pioneer heroes and heroines have absorbed and appropriated in character building the power of the forces they have overcome.

The character wrought by those fathers and mothers of pioneer life are and will continue to be manifested in the native-born sons and daughters of Arizona, which will give to our common country the best and noblest type of manhood and womanhood. Here is suggested a significant fact: Character is the result of thought; thought is in a measure the result of observation, especially of physical surroundings. Behold these conditions in lowering mountains, illimitable plains, mighty canyons, gorges and other natural phenomena. Behold a land of vitalizing and never ceasing sunshine; the torrential rains with unprecedented lightning and thunder; the heavenly scenery of the night. All of which awaken and inspire imagination, love and adoration



The Little, Rustling, Postling Town of Willard.

for the sublime and beautiful, the sentiment resulting therefrom assimilated in the development of the character of man, of such is the citizenship of Arizona's stalwart pioneers and their offspring.

INTERESTING MAP OF ALBUQUERQUE

THE TEST OF MERIT. Albuquerque People Are Given Convincing Proof.

No better test of any article can be made than the test of time, and this is particularly true of a kidney medicine. Doan's Kidney Pills have stood this test and stood it well. What better proof of the merits of this remedy could you demand than the statement of an Albuquerque resident who has been cured and has stayed cured? Read the following:

Mrs. G. W. Dacey, 317 S. Arno St., Albuquerque, N. M., says: "Doan's Kidney Pills have been used in our home with such positive results that I cannot praise them too highly. Backache caused me a great deal of discomfort and I knew that it arose from disordered kidneys. The doctor told me I was suffering from kidney complaint but I was unable to get relief from his medicine. Finally I commenced taking Doan's Kidney Pills and they removed every symptom of my trouble. During the three years that have since passed I have had no return attack of kidney trouble."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

INTERESTING MAP OF ALBUQUERQUE

First Drawing of Townsite Recorded in July 1882 by J. B. Randell, in Office of Probate Clerk.

Because of frequent requests made by attorneys and real estate men for a look at the original map of the town of Albuquerque, A. E. Walker, probate clerk, has dug out the first official drawing of the townsite and has placed it for convenient reference. The map was drawn by J. B. Randell and filed for record on July 1, 1882, twenty-eight years ago. The map contains some two dozen advertisements of merchants and business houses in existence at that time. Nearly all the advertisers are dead and gone years ago and the business enterprises which they established are no more. A study of the map is interesting. The boundaries of Albuquerque as fixed at that time have continued in force with but one or two slight changes. Albuquerque in 1882 was a wilderness of vacant lots. If J. B. Randell, the engineer, who compiled the map, were to drop into Albuquerque today he would doubtless be considerably surprised to see the vacant lots dotted with modern business buildings and homes. A contrast of the map of 1882 and of the map drawn by J. R. Farwell in 1908 is also decidedly interesting.

Mr. Walker, who was in Albuquerque at the time Randell made the original map of the townsite, is very familiar with conditions existing at that time and was personally acquainted with nearly all the men who advertise on the map. The expense of drawing and publishing the map was covered mostly by the sale of advertisements.

99c SALE 99c

Bargains of Exceeding Merit Tomorrow Only at 99c

You'll admit when you see the items that this 99c sale puts all our previous efforts in the shade. If you know and appreciate good value when you see it, don't fail to be on hand tomorrow morning early to get the cream of the picking. The following will give you a partial idea of the many attractive numbers awaiting your selection.

- Good quality Lawn Waists, worth to \$2.50 SPECIAL TOMORROW, 99c
Kimonos made of Lawn and Cotton Challies, worth to \$2.00 SPECIAL TOMORROW, 99c
6-inch Cut Glass Nappies, worth to \$2.50 SPECIAL TOMORROW, 99c
Nottingham or Swiss Ruffle Curtains, worth to \$2.50 pair. SPECIAL TOMORROW, 99c
Brass Jardiniers, worth to \$2 SPECIAL TOMORROW, 99c
Woolen Dress Goods in mixtures, two tone effects, etc., worth to \$1.75 yard SPECIAL TOMORROW, 99c
All Leather Hand Bags worth to \$2.50 SPECIAL TOMORROW, 99c
Children's Dresses, Gingham or Percale, worth to \$2.00 SPECIAL TOMORROW, 99c
Hand Painted Plates, worth to \$2.00 SPECIAL TOMORROW, 99c
Sterling Silver, 3 piece Manicure sets, worth \$1.50 SPECIAL TOMORROW, 99c
Hand painted or Burnt Leather Table Mats, worth to \$1.50 SPECIAL TOMORROW, 99c
House Dresses of good Gingham, worth to \$2.50 SPECIAL TOMORROW, 99c
Muslin Underwear, consisting of Skirts, Drawers, Combinations, etc., worth to \$2.25. SPECIAL TOMORROW, 99c
Good quality Bed Spreads, worth to \$2.25. SPECIAL TOMORROW, 99c
Colored Petticoats, worth to \$2.50 SPECIAL TOMORROW, 99c
Burnt Leather Post Card Albums, worth to \$1.85 SPECIAL TOMORROW, 99c
Infants shoes, lace or button, plain or patent, or patent with fancy tops, sizes 2 to 8, worth to \$1.50 pair SPECIAL TOMORROW, 99c

99c SALE TOMORROW ONLY SEE WINDOW DISPLAY



99c SALE TOMORROW ONLY SEE WINDOW DISPLAY