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9:00 a m	7:00 p m		.....	San Francisco		8:25 a m	11:45 a m
	8:00 a m		.....	Santa Barbara			10:30 p m
5:25 p m			.....	Fresno		12:25 a m	
6:45 a m	12:20 p m		Ar	Los Angeles	Lv	12:10 p m	5:30 p m
7:30 a m	2:40 p m	2:30 p m	Lv	Los Angeles	Ar	7:30 a m	4:45 p m
4:30 p m	11:30 p m	10:00 p m	.....	YUMA		11:15 p m	7:30 a m
10:09 p m	4:40 a m	2:23 a m	.....	Maricopa		6:05 p m	3:07 a m
12:55 a m	7:33 a m	5:02 a m	.....	Tucson		3:23 p m	12:30 a m
12:02 p m	6:00 p m	2:00 p m	Ar	El Paso	Lv	5:15 a m	2:10 p m
12:15 p m	7:50 p m		.....	San Antonio		8:20 a m	5:45 p m
7:50 p m	3:30 a m		.....	Houston		11:35 p m	10:05 a m
8:35 a m	6:45 p m		.....	New Orleans		11:45 a m	9 p m

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Connections with S. P. Trains at Cochise. Effective Oct. 22, '03.

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We plan to have our smelter under construction by the first of the year, and solicit correspondence with mine owners having properties within reach of our smelter, with the view of ascertaining the character and quantity that may be shipped to us. We will first erect one 50-ton gold and copper furnace and one 40-ton lead furnace and others as demands require.

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COLORADO AND GILA VALEYS

In the valleys of the Colorado and Gila rivers there is room for thousands. It is not too much to say that nowhere within the limits of this broad union can be found a more desirable region for the making of a home. No laborious clearing of the land is required; it lies almost ready for the plow. Trees and shrubbery have so rapid a growth that within eighteen months the immigrant can surround his abode with attractions which would require years to mature in less favored climates. Fruits ripen and are ready for the market a full month before the California products. The bright sunshine makes life a luxury, and the pure dry atmosphere brings health to all who inhale it. For the establishment of colonies, such as are made in Southern California, Arizona presents unrivaled opportunities. Thousands of acres now profitless can be made productive by the construction of irrigating ditches, and there is no investment which assures larger and more permanent return.

The statements in this article on Yuma county are not exaggerated; in fact they fall short of doing justice to this wonderful bit of country. Pineapples, dates, almonds and walnuts will do well. Strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries and all varieties of small fruits can be successfully cultivated. Indeed, Yuma county is not only the natural home of the citrus and semitropical fruits, as almost every fruit, nut, plant, grain, grass, or vegetable which can be produced in either tropic of the temperate zones will thrive in the rich and fertile soils.

With the bright prospects ahead of the town of Yuma and Yuma county there can be no better investment for capital seeking large and remunerative returns than is afforded here. With a matchless climate, where all forms of disease known to the damp and rigorous regions of the east and north are unknown, where the bright sunshine kisses into bloom and fragrance every form of vegetation, and where the clear days and cool balmy nights are one long continued poem of happiness and delight, we can offer to capitalists an ideal field for investment and to homeseekers a veritable paradise in which to settle.

The soil of these valleys is among the richest on the continent. It is formed of the detritus which the streams for ages have brought down from their mountain homes in their journey to the sea. By constant overflows and change of channel, the deposit of this rich vegetable matter has formed a soil of extreme fertility. Near the streams it is a dark alluvial mold, well adapted to small grains and grasses. Farther back there is a rich sandy loam, mellow and porous, and especially favorable for fruit culture. It has been already demonstrated that the productive capacity of these valleys is not surpassed by lands of equal area in any part of the United States. So rapid and prolific is the growth of the fruits, cereals and vegetables that the labor of the cultivator is reduced to the minimum. In nearly all of them two crops a year can be grown, and vegetation is one month head of California. The farmer plants a cottonwood sapling before his door, and within the year he has a shade tree twenty-five feet high! Alfalfa can be cut six times during the season, and it is an actual fact that grape cuttings have produced within eighteen months! What state or territory can make such a showing? The climate, it must be remembered, is nearly perpetual summer. Snow never falls in these southern valleys. The farmer begins to plant in November, and by the middle of May his harvest is ready. Roses are in bloom, fruit trees are blooming, and the grain fields are a sea of green, when the fields of the Eastern farmers are covered with snow and ice.

Every variety of grains, grasses, fruits and vegetables grown in semitropic zones can be produced in the valleys of Arizona. Wheat, corn, barley, oats and all the small grains give a yield of from twenty-five to fifty bushels per acre. Alfalfa, timothy, clover, Bermuda and all the cultivated grasses grow luxuriantly, the former giving from eight to ten tons to the acre each year. Every variety of vegetable raised in the United States can be grown in Arizona, and nowhere are they found of better quality.

"Besides the products mentioned, these semitropical valleys produce cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, hemp and rice. With the exception of the sugar-cane, but little attention is paid to the cultivation of other staples; but it has been demonstrated that the soil and climate are specially adapted to their successful growth. Cotton-growing is no experiment in Arizona, for it is on record that when the Europeans first penetrated this region, they found the Pima Indians wearing fabrics made of cotton grown in the Gila valley.

"But it is their adaptability for fruit culture that assures to these valley lands a dense population and a prosperous future. Almost every variety known can be raised in their fruitful soils. The apple, pear, plum, peach, apricot, quince and nectarine, are of delicious flavor, and give a generous yield. The grape of all varieties is at home in these sunny vales. No place in the grape-growing belt of the Pacific coast can show so prolific a yield. The quality is all that could be desired; and the wine, although its manufacture is yet experimental, is of a fine flavor, delicious bouquet, and unsurpassed by any native product as a table beverage. Experiments with the raisin grape have shown that this climate and soil possess every advantage for the production and curing of this staple article of commerce.

"Besides the fruits already mentioned, the orange, lemon, lime, olive, fig, pomgranate and others of the citrus family, can be grown successfully in the valleys of Southern Arizona. Orange trees are now in bearing in Salt river valley and at Yuma; while the banana is also being cultivated at the latter place. The Arizona orange in quality and flavor will compare favorably with the best California.

"In the valleys of the Colorado, the Salt and the Gila rivers, there is room for thousands. It is not too much to say that nowhere within the limits of this broad Union can be found a more desirable region for the making of a home. No laborious clearing of the land is required; it lies almost ready for the plow. Trees and shrubbery have so rapid a growth that within eighteen months the immigrant can surround his abode with attractions which would require years to mature in less favored climates. Fruits ripen and are ready for market a full month before the California product. The bright sunshine is a luxury, and the pure, dry atmosphere brings health to all who inhale it. For the establishment of colonies, such as have made of Southern California a garden, Arizona presents unrivaled opportunities. Thousands of acres, now profitless, can be made productive by the construction of irrigating ditches, and there is no investment which assures larger or more permanent returns."

The Admiral's Request.

Admiral John G. Walker, president of the Isthmian Canal Commission, wears long Dundreary whiskers, which give him a familiar nickname in the navy. One day a young ensign entered his office and in a cheerful tone addressed the colored messenger: "Hello, Bones, where's Old Whiskers?" Before the conversation could proceed any further the admiral stepped out from behind the screen, drying his hands upon the towel, and remarked quietly to the young officer: "Take a seat; I'll be with you in one moment."

As the floor did not open to swallow him up, the ensign sank into the nearest chair with a heavy and remorseful heart. He had come to ask a favor of the man who assigned all officers to duty, and had the power to send him to either a pleasant or a painful berth, as he pleased.

When the admiral reappeared and took his seat at the desk: the young officer, with shaking limbs and flushed face, began to explain that he did not intend to be impertinent. "For you must know, admiral," he stammered, that the boys often call you 'Old Whiskers.' I hope you don't mind it."

"Oh, no," answered the admiral, "I don't mind it, but if it's just the same to you I'd rather you'd call me John."—New York Tribune.

Too Many Fat Cats.

James Wilson, the secretary of agriculture, has wit of a dry sort, which makes him one of the most popular cabinet members.

Shortly after he assumed the charge of his important department Mr. Wilson made some changes in his office. Senators and Congressmen came to protest but all to no avail, because the secretary felt that what he was doing was in the interest of the public service. Finally one of the employes whose transfer had been ordered called upon the secretary. He said:

"Mr. Secretary, I am afraid that if you dispense witu any more of our men it will impair the efficiency of this department. I considered it my dufy to say this to you and to get your views on the matter."

For answer the secretary looked up at the ceiling and said:

"There was once a farmer in Iowa who had three fat cats. His barn was overrun with mice. One day he gave the three fat cats away and got one new cat—not so fat. He was never troubled with mice after that."—Philadelphia Press.

An Early Training.

The Book-keeper: That new messenger spends all his time reading such books as the "Boy Bandits."

The Proprietor: I can see his finish.

The Book-keeper: Where?

The Proprietor: On Wall street.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

As it Referred to Him.

Wife: How many people gaze at my new dress! I presume they wonder if I have been shopping in Paris.

Husband: More likely they wonder if I've been robbing a bank.—New Yorker.

Cause for Grief.

"What makes you cry so bitterly, little boy?" asked the kind gentleman.

"De t'ree Sunday schools I j'ined is goin' ter have Chris'mus treats all on de same night," wailed the little boy. "Boo-hoo."

Charles Murphy, the Tammany leader, is a power in the democratic party, and Senator Gorman is doubtless much disappointed to hear that he favors Judge Parker as the democratic presidential nominee. The Senator's Jim Crow policy did not receive the approval of the northern democrats.

A Limit to All Things.

He had been away on a long journey, and upon his return his wife was detailing to him a number of reforms and improvements which she had successfully engineered during his absence.

"And you know," she said, "that closet that was locked for over a month, and which you said couldn't be opened except by a locksmith? Well"— triumphantly—"I opened it."

"Well, well, how in the world did you do it?"

"With a hairpin."

"And the furnace door," she continued, "has been slopping around on one hinge for ever so long just because you were too lazy to fix it, but it's all right now."

"Well, I'm glad you had it fixed."

"Had it fixed? I fixed it myself—with a hairpin."

"And there's that crayon portrait of mother that stood in the corner for almost six weeks because you never would bring me any picture hooks——"

"Well. I intended to but——'

"Oh, 'but!' Well, it don't make any difference now. I got it up with a hook I made myself—out of a hairpin."

"Ye gods!" he said.

"And there's Willie; you've been coaxing him and bribing him for a year, trying to break him of biting his nails, and I broke him in a week."

"With a hairpin?" he inquired weakly.

"No!" she snapped. "Don't be a goose! With a hair brush!"—Lippincott's.

Why They Parted.

He: Their engagement is broken off.

She: For what reason?

"Why, he told her one night that when he was at his work her face was ever before him."

"Well?"

"Why, he's a cartoonist."—Yonkers Statesman.

Former Governor Allen Chandler, of Georgia, declaced that Gorman was the best man for the democrats to nominate, but that he was "for any Yankee who can lick Roosevelt." He shows some wisdom, however, in advising the democrats not to use the Panama affair as an issue.