

The Florence Tribune.

VOL. IX.

FLORENCE, PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1900.

NO. 15.

A. F. BARKER.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

New, Fresh and Clean,

Corner Main and Eighth Streets.

FLORENCE, ARIZ.

I have just returned from San Francisco, where I bought a large and well selected stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,

And NOTIONS for spot cash at very low figures, and propose to give my customers the benefit of my purchases. Call and be convinced.

A. F. BARKER.

SAN PEDRO LUMBER COMPANY

L. W. BLINN, General Manager,

Wholesale Dealers and Jobbers in

Oregon Pine or Douglas Fir,

REDWOOD,

SPRUCE,

SHINGLES,

SHAKES, ETC.

Yards and Wharves at San Pedro, Cal.

City Office, 425, 426 and 427 Douglas Block, Los Angeles, Cal.
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Branch Yards at Long Beach, Compton, and Whittier, California.

MINING AND MILLING LUMBER A SPECIALTY.

We carry the largest and most varied stock of Mining and Building Lumber on the Coast, and are prepared at all times to execute orders on shortest possible notice.

Our Milling Department is unsurpassed and we guarantee satisfaction in all our manufactured work, which includes all kinds of Redwood or Pine Tanks.

We invite correspondence and the obtaining of our prices before you purchase elsewhere.

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General Merchandise,

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Goods bought in carload lots and sold at Prices that defy competition.

B. Heyman Furniture Co.

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WHEN YOU WANT TO BUY

Furniture, Carpets.

Crockery, Wall Paper,

Send to us for prices, samples and catalogue. The largest stock in the southwest to select from and our prices are always as low as the lowest.

B. HEYMAN FURNITURE CO., Wholesale and Retail.

NATIONAL IRRIGATION.

An Effective Way to Get at the Matter Adopted by a Williams Merchant.

[From the Williams News.]

Years ago it was predicted, and so reported by the engineers of the geological survey to the government, that the vast arid region of the southwest was, and would be for all time, unavailable as a producer to the wants of civilization. When that prediction was made—as all known supposed scientific reports—it was believed and might be said adopted; but "westward the course of empire takes its way," and the science of our forefathers in many instances is to day the source of a secret smile; and in no one thing more than that report of the government engineers regarding the arid regions named in sincerity—but in reality a burlesque—as the Great American Desert.

When Thomas Jefferson, that great thinker and statesman, made what is known as the "Louisiana Purchase," and paid France what was supposed the enormous sum of fifteen millions of dollars for the same, he was promptly named by the "conservative people," but in that age as now, the reality "sure thing people"—a dreamer.

Many went so far as to title the great man a fanatic. "Conservative people" did you say? Yea, verily conservative—one of life's greatest mysteries is the way and where the honor comes in from being called conservative. It's an awful mistake. What a peculiar class comes under the head of conservative people. There's the timid, and there's the doubter, there's the miser. Yea, verily, there's the coward. Excuse the great and the wise, the liberal and the broad minded; they shun as the leper the title of the conservative. The world seemingly lends its plaudits to the conservative, or, in fact, the hesitator and the hesitating, who, in fact, are the conservative. The conservative never made a conquest or won a victory. It's the fellow who grasps the situation, rushes in and if need be leaves his being a bruised reed as a sacrifice on the altar of attempt, that paves the way; then comes the conservative with his slow wit, methodical and merciless ways and scanning the ocean of human endeavor, bears down upon the helpless shipwreck, which has shattered its good frame in the scattering of the clouds of doubt; and like a hawk upon its prey the conservative reaps his reward and satiates his suppressed but capacious maw on the misfortune of his fellow beings. Away with him to the realms of eternal punishment, where he justly belongs. Him the burden of centuries past and will be for the centuries to come. He scoffs at right, derides impulse and the wants and just rights of the people of the west in the matter of irrigation and the reclamation of the arid lands.

Any one in the least conversant with the soil of the supposed arid regions of the southwest knows that the soil contains the elements essential to the highest point of nature's most prolific productiveness, and all that is needed is water in sufficient quantities. Again, those in the least conversant with natural conditions knows that while the water supply of the southwest is not diversified, it is more than amply sufficient under the proper system of storage; again, while congress appropriates appropriations approximating annually into the millions of dollars for the creations of deep rivers out of streams and creeks in the east and the making of deep harbors out of sand banks, yet no appropriations get into this country for the reclaiming of broad acres of fertile soil, which, in the course of a few years, would support teeming millions of loyal and happy subjects.

Unscrupulous politicians under the title of "conservatism" take advantage of the conditions and thwart the movement; and divers are the means to delay and put off the easily brought about millennium of this subject.

The farmer of the east buys his fertilizer at an enormous outlay, and under the influence of unscrupulous teachings enters his voice in protest against appropriation for the getting of water onto the prolific soil of the southwest, never dreaming that economy would advocate his support of such means and his removal from the worn out soil of New England to the bank of nature's resources and riches in the southwest.

The fight has been hard and full of difficulties, but like all endeavors in the right, the solution seems near at hand. Among the Williams people in the movement none are more deserving for their earnest efforts than M. Salzman; following the leadership of the great apostle of irrigation and the reclamation of the arid lands, Geo. Maxwell, M. Salzman has utilized the following copy of letters to his eastern houses with marked effect. It's a question vital to the welfare of every

city east, and especially so from Chicago west. That the movement is with force and is bound in all the senses of right to win, the following letter sent to the eastern merchants and their appended reply is sufficient to convince the most skeptical:

DEAR SIR:—It is conceded that the western half of the United States would support a greater population than the whole United States contains to-day, if the water which now goes to waste in winter floods were saved and utilized for irrigation. The new home market which would thus be created must warrant the attention of every merchant and manufacturer to the solution of the great problem of the reclamation and settlement of the arid region of the west.

The carrying out of the policy advocated by the National Irrigation Congress, as set forth in its resolutions as embodied in the enclosed report of its last session at Missoula, would accomplish this great result; and the inauguration of this policy would immediately increase population in the west with marvelous rapidity. The enormous enlargement of the demand from the west for the things we buy of the eastern merchant and manufacturer, which would result from this great increase in western population, cannot fail to interest you in the subject.

We write to ask you to give this matter, which is of such great importance to your interests as well as to ours, the most careful consideration, and extend the support of your co-operation and membership to the National Irrigation Association, and also to write to the Senators from your state and the Congressman from your district and urge them to exert their influence in favor of the inauguration of the policy set forth in the resolutions of the National Irrigation Congress.

Whatever there may be of opposition to this policy arises from misapprehension. Some think it is proposed to involve the federal government in enormous expenditures without returns. This is a totally erroneous view. On the contrary, the carrying out of the policy advocated would return to the government from sales of its now arid lands many millions in excess of all its expenditures. The policy proposed in brief is this:

First. The federal government owning more than 500,000,000 acres of land, of which the greater part is now used for grazing, derives no revenue or income from it all. It might be leased

for from five to ten million dollars a year. This vast sum is now wasted and worse than wasted, because the lack of any control or administration of the property is resulting in the gradual destruction of the native grasses on the ranges, and in conflicts between stock men, which are seriously detrimental to the industry. It is proposed to lease these lands and use the revenues for irrigation development.

Second. It is proposed that the west shall have a fair share, say one-seventh of each river and harbor bill, as recommended in the Chittenden report, to build storage reservoirs to store the waters that now go to waste in winter floods. The government would be reimbursed for these appropriations, just as for other river or harbor improvements, in the general development and prosperity of the country. But, beyond this, a reasonable increase in the price of the 100,000,000 acres of irrigable public land when reclaimed by irrigation would more than cover the cost of all the reservoirs the government would build.

Third. It is proposed that where the government owns the land, which is now worthless only because arid, that the government shall build the irrigation works to reclaim it and then sell the land with the water system to actual settlers, in small tracts, for enough to cover the cost of reclamation in addition to the government price of the land, thus opening for settlement vast regions which must remain a desert until this policy is adopted. The government would be reimbursed for its entire disbursement from the sale of the land, besides realizing many millions in addition from what is now a worthless asset.

The carrying out of this policy by the national government would be equivalent to the creation and annexation to our national domain of so much new territory. If the original acquisition of the territory under the Louisiana purchase was a wise policy, it must be equally wise to make it habitable. It can never be done by private enterprise. The irrigation works necessary for its reclamation must be built on too large a scale. Hoping for an early and favorable reply, we remain

Very truly yours,
M. SALZMAN.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6, 1900.

M. M. Salzman, Williams, Ariz.

DEAR SIR:—In regard to recent correspondence touching the irrigation western lands, as we advised you wrote our senators and congress at that time, and the replies have been fairly satisfactory. We are glad to hear you will receive the enclosed letter received this morning Senator Mason, which we should be glad to have you return after per

Yours very truly,
C. H. CONOVER
Secretary

Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.
WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 2, 1900.
Mr. C. H. Conover, Secretary,
Lake St. Chicago.

DEAR SIR:—Yours in regard to irrigation of lands received. I studied matter very carefully last year was surprised to see from the estimate of our government engineers how valuable lands could be reclaimed at what small expense. The bill before the commerce committee year and for that reason I made effort and secured a place on that committee this year. I believe it will direct help to Chicago by helping country tributary to our city.

Very truly yours,
Wm. E. MA

CHICAGO, Jan. 8, 1900.

Mr. M. Salzman, Williams, Ariz.
DEAR SIR:—We beg to acknowledge your favor of some time ago, and our co-operation in aiding you to accomplish certain results, as per policy advocated by the national irrigation congress. We will be pleased to render any service that we can project undoubtedly is a worthwhile and, if accomplished, will prove a benefit to the southwest to the entire nation.

Yours very truly,
REMY, MURDOCH & Co.
By Wm. F. Bode.

DR.
PRICE'S
cream
BAKING POWDER

FOR a third of a century the invaluable qualities of Dr. Price's Baking Powder have been familiar to American housewives, who have found its use invariably a guarantee of light, sweet, pure and wholesome food.

The renown of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, in these closing years of the nineteenth century, is not only continental but world-wide. Its unequalled qualities are known and appreciated everywhere.

Always makes the perfect biscuit, cake and bread.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
CHICAGO.

NOTE.—Baking powders made from alum and other harsh, caustic acids are lower in price, but inferior in work and injurious to the stomach.

Eureka Harness Oil is the best preservative of new leather and the best renovator of old leather. It oils, softens, brightens and protects. Use
Eureka Harness Oil
on your best harness, your old harness, and your carriage top, and it will not only look better, but will last longer. Sold everywhere in cans—size from half pints to five gallons. Made by STANDARD OIL CO.