Arizona Enterprise.

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—BY—
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☞ All Communications and letters relating to business, should be addressed to THE ENTERPRISE.

"ETERNAL vigilance" is not only the price of liberty, but the cupidity of mankind has also made it the minimum equivalent of the material rights very many good and honest people in the humble walks of life. Men who toil hard and long to build up comfortable homes and surround themselves and families with some of the blessings kind nature has provided for the common enjoyment of mankind, cannot be expected to passively submit to the piratical schemes of the land sharks and suffer the fruits of their patient industry to pass out of their possession without proper recompense therefor. Arizona has long been a rich field of operations for these scheming manipulators of vague and uncertain private land grants, and its prosperity is even now overshadowed by formidable combinations that seek through legal technicalities, mercenary considerations and political influence to secure possession of the fairest portions of our beautiful Territory. The infamous Peralta grant is laid to rest for all time unless the proposed land court bill has the power to resurrect it, but other portions of the Territory are still at the mercy of this modern curse. Among them stands pre-eminent the grant of the San Rafae de la Zanja, covering the most picturesque, charming and valuable portion of southern Pima and Cochise counties, and owned by the Camerons. The original grant, though somewhat vague in description, embraced four square leagues of land, but the claim is set up for four leagues square, or sixteen square leagues—a dukedom that in natural resources of land water and scenery cannot be duplicated on the continent. Settlers have taken up and improved portions of the land outside of the limits of the original grant, but by a strange fatality nearly every one has met with some mysterious disaster so discouraging that in many instances they have abandoned their claims and sought peace and safety elsewhere. Their houses have been burned or blown up with dynamite, crops destroyed and stock made way with in the most unaccountable manner, and even their lives endangered until it became apparent that a system of persecution was vigorously waged against them. There may be found good people among these sufferers who do not hesitate to express their belief that all their troubles were inspired by the claimants of this grant, and there has very naturally arisen a decided antagonism between the settlers and the grant claimants. Several years ago the Cameron commenced the erection of a substantial wire fence around a portion the of exterior boundary of the eleven square leagues claimed by them, and the result was that a suit was brought in the District Court of the First Judicial District, at Tucson, in the name of the United States, against Colin Cameron, for the removal of this fence from the public lands. The defendant claimed he had the right to erect the fence because it was within the limits of his Mexican grant. The court, in a very able and exhaustive opinion, held that the defendant had no title until it was confirmed by congress, and that if he had, his grant was four square leagues and no more, cornering at the point called San Rafael de la Zanja, or that it was void for uncertainty; and as the fence was outside of these four leagues that it was on public lands and must be removed. The defendant insisted that the grant was for four leagues square and as the four leagues were not measured, but estimated from and to certain landmarks, that they owned all the land within these boundaries, making in all some thirty square leagues. On appeal to the Supreme Court of the Territory the judgment of the District Court was affirmed in an opinion by Associate Justice Barnes, and defendant then appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the case now is. H. R. Jeffords, who was Cameron's attorney, is now United States Attorney for Arizona and, of course, cannot appear except for Cameron. It is the duty of the Attorney General to look after this case for the government, but as late as last December it is known that he was not aware that Mr. Jeffords was the attorney of record for the defendant in the case, hence he had never seen the record. It seems that no one is attending to the government side of this matter and it is likely to go by default. Should this decision be reversed these grants can be fenced in all exterior boundaries claimed and they will fence up all the upper Santa Cruz, the Sonoita, the Babocomari and the San Pedro from Sonora to its mouth, thus including all the valuable lands in Pima and Cochise counties, and it will drive hundreds of settlers from the homes they have made by hard toil. This is certainly just cause for alarm, for there will be little left of that part of the Territory worth having when they get through with it. The importance of this matter and the real danger encompassing it suggests the inquiry if Don Cameron has got his claws on the Attorney General; and, if so, if he will write the brief in the case for the government? Something must be done and that promptly, else the people will be startled some day by the news that they have been robbed of their homes and possessions by a perversion of the law and the facts and through a conspiracy too utterly base for language to express.

THE Citizen's "tow line" has snapped asunder; the home rule plank of the republican platform rolled down the steps of the White House by the President's "toe line," and Arizona is given a Chief Justice of its Supreme Court from Indiana. There will be no repetition of the Kilkenny fight over his confirmation.

A PRIVATE letter from a prominent resident of Arizona, now sojourning in Washington, gives the following interesting bit of information concerning our political affairs and couples it with appreciated compliments of the efforts of THE ENTERPRISE in behalf of the interests of the people of the Territory:

"I read your excellent paper with great interest. The people of our Territory are under obligations to you for your earnest contest for good government for the Territory. I shall combat for the republican party in Arizona with all the ability at my command, and shall hope for the election of a republican delegate to congress and a republican legislature, but at the same time I acknowledge the great good done Arizona by THE ENTERPRISE in exposing the venality of many of our public officers and the great need of reform. The people of Arizona would hang their heads and blush did they know the standing of the governor with many of the public men in this city. Every day the Arizonans are asked to explain to some one how such a man could have been appointed to so important an office. He was here, away from his duties, for three months. Do the people know what he accomplished for the Territory? Not a single thing that he has recommended has been adopted. Every bill he had introduced has been changed to such a degree that he would not recognize it. Many of his recommendations had the good of the Territory in them, but every one had some concealed pernicious end. His attempt to give away the school lands of the Territory that have been settled upon was a most damnable piece of business. When his bill was read by a prominent citizen of New Mexico, he said, "if our governor should make such a recommendation to Congress the people, irrespective of party, would ask for his immediate removal." His attempt to get the power from Congress to remove county officers elected by the people, was so villainous and audacious that the chairman of the Committee on Territories would not believe he meant this, but the governor, upon being interrogated before the committee, acknowledged that this was the intent of the bill. Perhaps no official anywhere, or at any time, ever made such herculean efforts to prostitute everything within his reach and power as has this man Wolfley. But his ignorance and stupidity make his evil designs easy of discovery and as easy to thwart. Everybody is in favor of the legalizing of our laws if it is necessary; of funding our debt; of leasing our school lands and of removing bad men from office, but there is an honorable and upright way of doing all these things. His secret [so he thought] attempt to defeat Sloan, Kibbey, Jeffords, Drake and Brown are among his many questionable transactions. To show you how fatal is his touch outside of everything in the Interior Department, I will enumerate a few instances. He espoused R. H. Paul's cause for U. S. Marshal and yet that nomination hung in the balance for two weeks and had not Senator Stanford, of California, and U. S. Attorney Jeffords interested themselves in his behalf, Mr. Paul would have been defeated. It is believed that his support of Ed. Wells for Chief Justice of our Supreme Court was fatal to that worthy gentleman and inspired the president to appoint an outside man. The many rebukes he got from officials while here would have sent the ordinary man away to his home or to hiding, but not so with Wolfley; when he was knocked down he got up, laughed, and marched off to do some other unsavory job. It is hard to write this of the highest officer in our Territory, but I believe it is much better for the future of the republican party that the real situation be known and that he be treated according to his deserts."

Comment is unnecessary.

THE whole burden of the song of the Wolfley organs in support of his measure to "legalize" the laws of Arizona is that it will force the appointees of ex-Governor Zulick to step down and out in favor of those of Governor Wolfley. That is the one point they openly commend as the prime object of the bill now before congress and it must be accepted as a fact that this is just as far as their interest in the affairs involved reaches. Has it at last come to be a mere scramble for a few petty offices that engrosses the exclusive attention and efforts of our talented chief ex-ecutive, and that he seeks to accomplish such an end under cover of beneficial legislation? By the confession of those newspapers that profess to speak by the card we can arrive at no other conclusion. The defects in our laws are more imaginary than real. They have not yet been declared to be illegal and the courts have decided hundreds of very important cases under their provisions, without question. Men have suffered the penalty of death upon the gallows even, under these same laws, and if they were illegally hanged their executioners are guilty of murder and the courts are accessories. Our revenues have been collected and disbursed and all the offairs of our government have been conducted by the authority of the legislative enactments whose legality is now brought in question—for what purpose? Only to secure a few paltry affices! If the hold-overs possess no legal right to the positions they refuse to vacate, the remedy lies in our courts—not in the national congress. Governor Wolfley is the only person who declares our laws to be defective and, as he went far out of his official jurisdiction to do this, he surely had some motive for doing so. Perhaps, like the old saying, "give a dog a bad name and then kill him" will explain his purpose.

But in the event of the full accomplishment of his ulterior designs, what will be the effect of the legalizing action of congress upon the public affairs of this Territory? It is hardly within the authority of that body to enact a retroactive measure, and will not the hold-overs therefore remain the de facto officials to the date upon which the congressional enactment goes into effect? But assuming the power of congress to pass an ex post facto law, and that the statutes of Arizona as promulgated are thereby declared to be legal and binding, will not the Governor stand convicted of violating his solemn oath of office in refusing to issue his proclamation calling a constitutional convention as provided by the last Legislative Assembly? Verily, our public affairs will scarcely be simplified and the entanglement unraveled by the remedy. But those little offices! What a noble ambition possesses our wise and mighty executive in his struggle for weak pap, particularly as the people do not care a continental who fills those positions so long as the public interests are not imperiled.

EASTERN newspapers are demanding greater personal safety in railroad travel. They enjoy all other accomodations any reasonable traveler can desire, even to the blessed privilege of paying for them before the goods are delivered, but people are beginning to offer serious objections to the mangling process so common in railroad travel, and profess a profound dislike to becoming a possible subject of a coroner's inquest with "nobody to blame" for the sudden transition.

THE bill authorizing the county of Maricopa to issue bonds in the interest of a railroad from Prescott to Phenix, was taken up and passed by the lower house of Congress last Saturday. The prospects are that it will also pass the Senate.

THE Phenix Herald intimates that Governor Wolfley will take an active part in behalf of the republican nominee for delegate to congress, during the coming campaign. In that case the opposition will have a walk-over.

THE boomers who rushed into the Cherokee strip, when confronted by Uncle Sam's bayonets discovered that urgent business required their presence elsewhere with as little delay as possible.

CHANCELLOR BISMARCK has resigned, owing to a disagreement with Emperor William, and Gen. Von Caprivi has been appointed in his place.

LOOKING FORWARD.

THE LESSON TAUGHT BY PAST EXPERIENCE.

The Time at Hand for the People to Assert Their Rights--Give the Political Bosses a Chance to Rest--How to Proceed in the Movement.

PHENIX, Ariz., March 17, 1890.

EDITOR ENTERPRISE:—Having secured for my first communication to your paper at least one appreciative reader, in the person of your Tombstone correspondent, I am encouraged to attempt another. While I am not especially solicitous to share in the abuse in preparation for your other correspondents, I confess to being sufficiently enthsuiastic over the subject of legislative reform, that to secure to our next legislative assembly a working majority of capable men, I would willingly submit to any amount of vituperation which the pot-house politicians and party hacks of either political party might see fit to bestow upon me. But the question arises what can be done to secure this—a consummation devoutly to be wished? What can I, or your other correspondents, either one or all of us combined, do to secure such an end? I fear me, as for us, nothing, except perhaps—to howl!

The remedy is with the people.

As it is very aptly remarked by your Tombstone correspondent, "the men who go for the spoils are apt to win, and whether the spoilsmen be democrats or republicans I find it always amounts to the same."

The thieving 13th assembly was republican in both houses, while the 14th, which inflicted upon us that joblot of hotch-potch laws, known as the Revised Statutes, and popularly nicknamed the "Texas Code" for no better reason that all the sensible, and I might add, intelligible provisions contained in it, aside from those few retained from our previous statutes, are literal transcripts of the Texas statutes—was democratic by a large majority; and the 15th, under the immediate consequences, of the evil machinations of which our people are now writhing, and the laws enacted by which are principally entitled to distinction because they are not worse in quality and more of them (!) was acknowledgedly under republican control. And so it will go on ad infinitum, the one party alternating the other in legislative control, each availing itself of the crying abuses of the other, while those abuses are still fresh in the memory of our people and promising the needed reform as the price of restoration to power, only to re-enact in a more exaggerated form if possible, the vandalisms of their predecessors—until such time as our electors shall take the selection of their representatives and councilmen entirely out of the control of party nominations.

The reason for this situation of affairs are quite plain—so plain in fact that our citizens have no excuse whatever for not understanding them and at once applying the needed remedy. While the inhabitants of this territory will average favorably in intelligence, industry and morality with any equal amount of population anywhere in the United States—not excepting Boston—those of them who would be found to be peculiarly reliable as legislators cannot, under existing circumstances, secure party nominations—nor could they afford to accept such nominations if tendered them. And why? Because: in the first place, at the very outset the machinery of both parties makes the nominations for either house of the legislature purely a matter of bargain and sale. Each party selecting its candidates for those offices from among those willing and able to pay the largest price, by way of contribution to the campaign fund, for the privilege of having the prefix "honorable" attached to their names; and in the second place the most servile subserviency to the self-constituted party leaders is exacted of the candidates which, owing to the lamentably low mental and moral status of a large majority of our local party leaders, is far the hardest of the conditions to be complied with by aspirants in any way fitted for the positions they seek. Thus it will be seen that the candidate's capabilities, intellectual and moral, are to a great extent lost sight of, if not entirely ignored, in the nominations, and if by any chance the pecuniary conditions should be made easy for a man in every respect capable and of whom the people might be justly proud as their representative in the legislative halls, and the nomination tendered to him by either party, how could he submit to the party subserviency, as here exacted and retain either his own self-respect or the respect of his constituents? Echo answers—"How?"

If something is not done by the people to prevent it, in the shape of a general independent movement, devoted solely to the selection, calling out and electing of men to compose the sixteenth legislative assembly, whose ability to make good and wholesome laws for the correction of existing evils is well known, and whose integrity and honesty of purpose in their endeavors to serve the best interests of their constituents is undoubted, it is as certain that the democratic party, so-called, of this territory, availing itself of the existing dissensions in the republican ranks, and the general exercration to which that party has subjected itself by reason of its latest legislative abortion, will gain the control of our next legislature by a large majority, as it is that the day for our electors so make up their verdict upon their political experiences of the preceding two years, will come upon the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of this year.

And what have we to expect from a democratic legislature, except a repetition of the "confusion worse confounded" presented by the record of the 14th assembly, intensified to an exasperating degree by the uncompromising hostility sure to exist between it and the republican executive?

By all means for once in the history of Arizona, let us have a peoples' legislature, composed of men fairly representing the average intelligence of their constituency and wholly devoted to the material, moral and social progress and improvement of the territory, irrespective of party domination.

Unless the oft repeated cries of distress from every quarter of our territory—which find their utterance through the columns of your paper, backed as they are by the facts upon which they are based, as evidenced by the unmistakable march of events during the past six years—shall serve to awaken our citizens to a sense of their impending danger and to the importance of the immediate inauguration of an independent movement, overwhelmingly large in its numbers and influence, then, and not before, I shall come to the same conclusion to which your correspondent "Quartzburg" finds himself so nearly ready to subscribe, "that reform in government is a non-paying investment;" and never again will I raise my feeble "howl" as a note of warning in the interest of law and order while a remembrance of the present unpardonable apathy of our intelligent voting population shall remain to me.

All that is needed to make such an independent movement a success is that a few active, intelligent and responsible citizens, not hitherto distinguished by their party affiliations or desire for office for themselves, should take hold in each county and by direct appeals to their neighbors and friends, induce them to organize in the interest of good government, irrespective of party lines, carefully selecting candidates for the support of whom all can unhesitatingly unite, and favor them with a written and published call—pledging the signers not not only the support of the candidate selected by their votes and influence, but also to the defraying of the expenses of his election outside, of course, of such private electioneering as he might choose to do for himself. The cost to each individual member of the movement would be but a paltry sum, while the results to the territory would be incalculable wealth and prosperity. By such means can be secured to the service of the people a legislature composed of men of ability, honesty and unswerving devoutedness to the public interests, such as no party nominations can secure. Care should be taken to confine the movement solely to the legislative offices, and to secure it against the self-seeking demagoguery, which has proved the bane of all previous so-called people's movements in this territory. No prospective candidate for legislative honors should take part in the organization. In all candor I ask can we not have such a movement throughout our territory, or is it wholly an Utopian dream.

BUZFUZ.

GOLD!

A New Discovery Creates Excitement.

Some two or three weeks since our townsmen, W. H. Ashurst, Wm. Morris and John Marshall went on a prospecting tour through the grand canyon of the Colorado river. They went with a full belief that valuable minerals lay embedded in some part of mother earth in that part of the moral vineyard. They were gone about two weeks and returned to Flagstaff with specimens of ore, which we are informed were assayed at Prescott. What the exact result of the assay was, we are not sufficiently advised to state as we have heard different result, but to-day the least of it, the parties were encouraged so much by the returns, that they again returned to the scene of their former discovery. We are informed that they intend sending a lot of it off to have it run so as to get the exact value. This news aroused attention, and Niles Cameron who took a trip through the canyon last summer, broke off some pieces of rock and brought them home as curiosities, thinking nothing more of them until this week he broke one of the pieces of rock in two and to his utter astonishment found a nugget of gold about ⅜ of an inch in length and about as large around as a pencil. Several parties have left this week for the canyon, among them are: Niles Cameron, Ed Gale, P. D. Berry, Geo. Rogers, Robt Johnson, Fletcher Fairchild, James Lamport, James Catherins—Ferguson, Ben Doney and one or two others, whose names we failed to get. We hope to give our readers more definite information in our next issue, as but little is yet known.—Flagstaff Democrat.

Rodger and Canos have struck a body of ore in the Tintic mine that assays 15 ounces in gold. It was struck in a new streak on the foot wall, about ten feet from the main pay streak, and on the surface. They have taken out three tons in sinking a depth of five feet. In fact, everybody at work is meeting with immense success. The camp has never before had as bright an outlook as at present. The oldest inhabitants admit that the camp never before had showing it now has of becoming the best and greatest producing camp in Arizona. Several mining sales are being negotiated and there will be more mining done this coming summer in about the Park than ever before.—Mohave Miner.

Lessons in Dancing.

Juvenile and adult classes meet twice a week. Private lessons at any time. Socials every Friday evening at 8:30 o'clock. Also lessons given on the Piano. Music furnished for dancing parties. For terms, etc., inquire at the Hall in Michea block or Mrs. Sharp's. C. E. CLENDENIN.

THE VEKOL.

ONE OF THE MINING WONDERS OF PINAL COUNTY.

A Mine that has Paid from the Grass Roots and Brought Fortunes to its Owners--Its Best Treasures Just being Developed--Its Bright Prospects for the Future.

The Vekol mine, situated in the Bitterwell mountains, in the Casa Grande district, about 35 miles southwest of the town of Casa Grande, has far more than justified the expectations of its fortunate owners and has developed into one of the best and most valuable mining properties upon the Pacific coast.

The original location of the Vekol claim was made on the 5th day of February, 1880, by P. R. Brady, Juan Jose Gradello and J. D. Walker. During the same year Gradello's interest was purchased by Messrs. Brady and Walker and in October, 1881, Lucien E. Walker purchased an undivided one-third interest in the mine.

The discovery of the ore was made by a Papago Indian who gave specimens to Judge J. D. Walker and offered to show him where they were found. The first developments were not very encouraging, for a mere pocket of rich ore was found which was soon worked out and the characteristic formation that differs so essentially from any other known mine in the world, was not understood at that time.

The ore pockets were found in a limestone formation and were invariably associated with a seam of talc which, it was learned from experience, always connected the ore bodies and served as an infallible guide in the search. This fact was learned, however, only after the curiosity of its owners had prompted them to follow the slight discoloration that marked the mere thread of a seam, with a success that was as unexpected as it was gratifying.

Shipments of the ore were made from time to time to California and its value was demonstrated by the almost uniform return of $250 per ton, which netted the owners very handsome dividends. Its affairs were conducted in this manner until November, 1884, when the Walker brothers purchased the interest of P. R. Brady, for which they paid a good, round sum, and they arranged with W. B. Hellings to build a mill and supply water for a fourth interest in the property. Hellings, however, became involved and sold his interest to J. D. and L. E. Walker and, under their management the mill commenced operations on July 1st, 1885, and was kept in operation for thirty-one months, making an average output of $16,000 per month.

The ore becoming refractory the mill was shut down and heavy lead ores have since been shipped to pay the current expenses of development and prospecting the mine. A very large proportion of the ore since extracted has been stored on the dumps and will require roasting before it can be properly treated. Cornish rolls will likely be put in above the present mill and the ore will pass from these to the roasters and then into the batteries for reduction.

The total bullion shipments from the ten stamp mill during the time it was running—31 months—aggregate $327,000, as shown by the books of the express company at Casa Grande. The gross output of the mine has been in round figures, $900,000, and of this sum, forty per cent., or $360,000 has been profit.

The following description of the mine as it looked to the writer four years ago, fully describes the property as it then appeared:

"The formation is limestone and talc, in which the ore seems to be threaded rather than in a regular vein. It is not continuous for any great length, but is broken with the formation. It was found on an exposed face of the rock from which the barren croppings had at some remote period broken away, and for distance of nearly 500 feet up the face of the hill the gangue can be traced to the croppings which hide the treasure from all other view. The ore bodies run generally north and south. The ore is in bunches or pockets, sometimes several feet wide, and again nothing but a mere discolored thread or seam for an indefinite distance, suddenly enlarging again into a pocket. Some of these pinched-out seams continue for twenty or thirty feet before a new body of ore is encountered, but one is sure to be found if the seam is followed. This irregular diffusion of the rich ore precludes the possibility of working the mine in that systematic manner which the thorough and experienced miners from the Comstock regard as the only proper way of mining. The ore seams radiate in irregular directions and the ore can be mined only by following them, or 'coyoting,' as the process is appropriately termed, and so long as this method produces the requisite bullion returns and extracts all the pay ore to be found, it is perhaps as good a method as the regular plan, and in fact is the only system by which this peculiar mine can be worked at a profit at all. There have been run in tunnels and shafts in this way from 5,000 to 6,000 feet in the aggregate, and from the nature of the work not a single stick of timber has been found necessary throughout the whole workings. Notwithstanding the apparent disadvantages of following such 'streaks of rust,' as one might call them, the rich quality of the ore amply repays for all the dead work and, as compared with other producing mines gives, results largely in favor of the Vekol."

Save for the greater extension of its developments since the above extract was penned, the mine is much the same as at that time. For many months after encountering refractory ore, but little activity existed. A small force of workmen were kept busy and occasionally shipments were made to cover the expense thereof. The long tunnel, now 1250 feet in length, reached the south end of the Vekol claim and passed into the Argosy, owned by the same parties. The breast of the tunnel is sixty-five feet lower than its mouth, and is 259 feet from the surface of the ground. Ore in abundant quantity and excellent quality was found and below a single thirty-foot winze shows that it goes down—no one knows how deep. The ore body is straightening up and, although still found in chambers much larger than formerly, it possesses greater regularity and permanent appearance. The hanging wall of talc has been found, but no foot-wall.

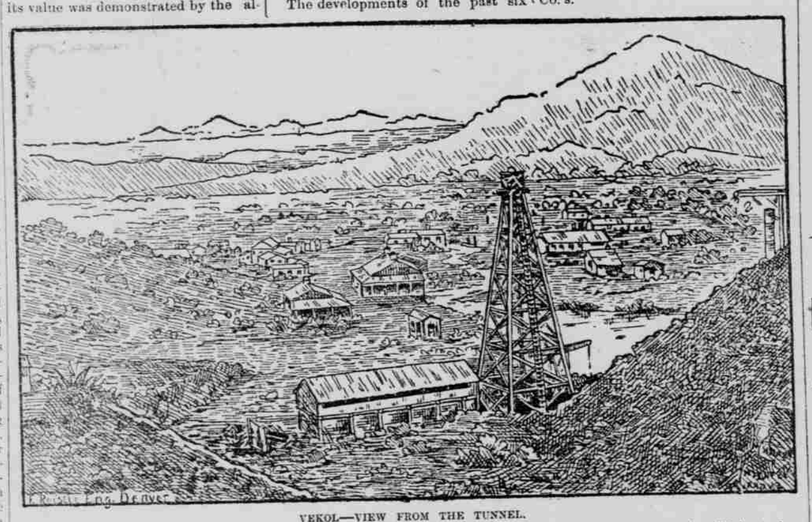
A working shaft is being sunk near the present end of the tunnel to facilitate the workings and to provide a good circulation of air. It is now down 100 feet and two shifts are sinking as rapidly as possible. When it reaches a depth of 200 feet a drift will be run to the vein and tunnel and a hoist erected.

The developments of the past six months have demonstrated that the great Vekol bonanza has been scarcely opened yet and that its store of treasure is but beginning to manifest itself. Not only is the body of ore increasing in size, but in like ratio it increases in value, and when the contemplated facilities for working the ore are fully completed there will begin a successful run that will continue for many years without interruption, barring accidents.

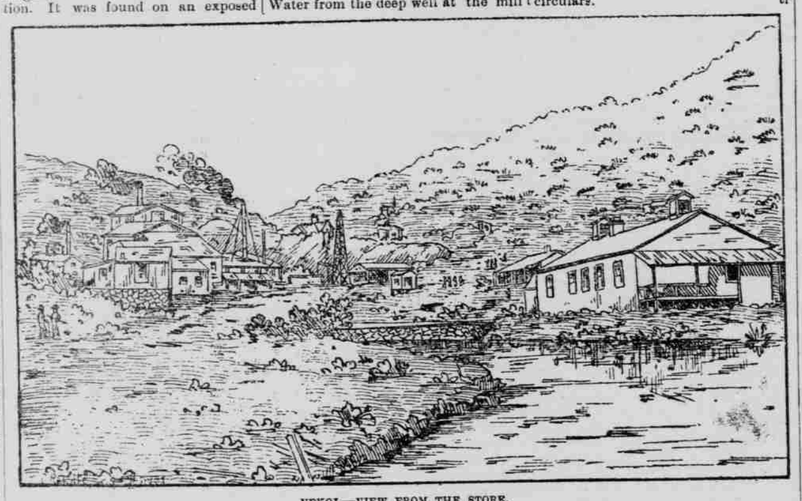
The Vekol group consists of four full and one fractional claims: the Vekol, Grandfather, Argosy, Mt. Vernon and Lookout. The two former lie north and south, partially adjoining each other, and the others intersect the southern end of the Vekol and bear in a south easterly direction. The Lookout is a wedge-shaped claim lying between the Vekol and Mt. Vernon. A tunnel has been run some distance into the latter claim and ore is found of the same character as that extracted from the Argosy, and it is the opinion of experienced miners that a very wide body of high grade ore will be found extending nearly across the entire width of these two claims.

About the Vekol there are many other very promising claims that with greater development ought to compete with the former for future distinction and some of which will undoubtedly prove to be valuable mines. Like the Vekol, they are operated by their owners without other aid and, very naturally, the process of development is somewhat slow. These men possess a faith in the future outcome of their properties that merits unqualified success.

Quite a little town has sprung up at the Vekol. The Walker brothers have a well equipped store and office, a good boarding house and they have built many comfortable dwelling houses for the use of their employes. Water from the deep well at the mill is piped to the various houses and every possible comfort for a mining camp has been provided by the liberal and public spirited owners of the properties. A well kept school is maintained and a public reading room and library is provided with all the latest periodicals and newspapers at the expense of the Messrs. Walker. No liquor is permitted to be used in the camp and therefore the peace of its inhabitants is rarely disturbed. Altogether it is an ideal mining town and its management reflects great credit upon the judgment and ability of its owners.



VEKOL—VIEW FROM THE TUNNEL.



VEKOL—VIEW FROM THE STORE.

The Natural Result.

The announcement that the president had departed from his home rule policy of appointing residents of territories to positions within the territories and has appointed M. G. Gooding of Indiana as chief justice of Arizona, was somewhat of a surprise although intimations have long since been given that an outside man would be given the place. This is the first instance in which President Harrison has not adhered strictly to the platform of his party, as the associate justices, the United States marshal and all minor offices have been filled with residents of this territory. There is no mistaking the fact that E. W Wells was the choice of the people of Arizona for this position, and while they are disappointed by his not receiving it, they realize that Arizonans are greatly to blame in the matter. Every prominent appointment made in the territory, with the single exception of the secretary, has been vigorously assailed by interested parties and an attempt to defeat their confirmation was made. That such wrangles has had an influence on the chief executive there can be no doubt, although we feel safe in saying that had Mr. Wells been appointed to the position there is not a man in the territory who would have opposed him. While knowing nothing of Mr. Gooding, we doubt not that he is an honorable man and one well qualified to fill the position. N. B. Booth, special agent of the interior department, who has a slight acquaintance with the appointee, says he is a very able lawyer and an honorable gentleman who will fill the position impartially and with ability. He has occupied the position of district judge in his native state and has given eminent satisfaction. In addition to his legal ability, he is possessed of a high sense of honor, and it is safe to assert that no decision he may render will ever be tainted with the faintest suspicious of outside influence.—Journal-Miner.

Commenting on the Walnut dam break, the Denver Republican says: The result suggests that in every State and Territory there should be some official clothed with authority to condemn work of this sort and prohibit the construction of large dams in a defective and insecure way. This will become an issue of great importance as soon as the work of building irrigation reservoirs shall be extensively entered upon. There are thousands of places in the Rocky Mountains where reservoirs could be constructed which would retain enough water to irrigate large tracts of land. But it would be better to allow the land to remain in its arid state than to suffer the reservoirs to be constructed in any other than a secure way. Capitalists will expend as little as possible in the construction of such dams when the work is left to private enterprise. This we may depend upon. But it does not follow that private enterprise should be prevented from engaging in such work. What is called for is the appointment of officials who have the supervision of work of this kind, just as building inspectors have authority over the construction of buildings in cities.

Yuma County has within her boundaries many very valuable ledges of gold, silver, copper, lead, iron; plenty of available fuel—wood, both hard and soft; thousands of acres of fertile land; an abundance of pure water; a perfect climate and needs but capital and immigration to become one of the wealthiest and most prosperous sections in the United States.—Sentinel.

Louisiana State Lottery tickets can be had of S. H. Drachman, agent at Tucson. He is also agent for Arizona of the Lottery of the Beneficencia Publica, of the city of Mexico, a sound and honorable institution. Prizes paid in United States money. Write for circulars. tf

On the mesas and hills in and about Yuma are to be found the prettiest pebbles in the world. They are of every imaginable color, shape and formation. Occasionally a valuable opal, brilliant garnet or rare crystal is found and frequently some of the most wonderful petrifactions of the vegetable kingdom are met with.—Sentinel.

Saddle and Harness.

W. S. Kengla can make a complete set of harness by machinery and agrees to sell harness within one dollar of what it costs in the east. He has in his employ one of the finest Colorado saddle makers. The Kengla White river tree is used, and $25 will be paid to any horse that can break it by falling. Single harness from $8.50 to $50; double harness from $16.50 to $22.50. Our machinery enables us to compete with the east. Everything in the saddle and harness line kept.
W. S. KENGLA, Tucson, Ariz.

A Globe dispatch of March 15th says: "About eighty of the uncontrolable Apaches were corralled to-dry, at the San Carlos agency. To-morrow they will be on their winding way to Fort Union, New Mexico, and there detained until a final disposition can be made of them."

The Phenix Iron works to-day uncovered probably the biggest casting ever made in Arizona. It was a 1300 pound muller for the new concentrating mill at Vulture. Phenix thereby secures the iron work of this camp, over the competition of 'Frisco, Denver and other points.—Herald.