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Having purchased the SAW MILL in Frye's Canyon, we will keep a well supplied LUMBER YARD at this place. All kinds of Regular Cut Lumber, can be furnished at once

Special Orders for Lumber

Not Exceeding 10,000 Feet,

Can be filled from the mill in ten days, except ceiling and flooring. OUR PRICES will be found as low as the lowest and we invite the public to give us a trial. We shall endeavor to give complete satisfaction to every Customer. **Special Prices For Cash.**

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The only first-class Hotel in Safford
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Always prepared to furnish Commercial men first-class Accommodation

Large and well ventilated rooms, are among its attractions.

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Monthly Boarders furnished special rates

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Also Ice Cold Beer and Mild Beverages always in stock.

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Finest Apricots, dried, 11 pounds	$1.00
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Every Kind Garden Seeds.

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20 yards Calico	$1.00
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14 yards fine Lawns and White Goods	1.00
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Ladies' Fine Shoes	$1.00 to 2.00
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All Kinds of Slippers at Lowest Prices.

Pride of Denver Flour	$2.75
14 pounds Rice	1.00
Arbuckles Coffee	.25
7 papers best Green Tea on earth	1.00

Thousands of other articles just as cheap. Almost given away. Call at the

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Main Street, SAFFORD,

Will also arrive in a short time a line of THRESHERS and New BUCKEYE MOWERS and all necessary fixtures. Also the largest lot of Binding Twine ever shipped to the valley, will be in time for the wheat and Barley crop.

Cheap, but the best.

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No Better Stock of Goods in the Valley. Prices guaranteed to meet all competition. A complete line of MENS' CLOTHING Just Received

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Taken in Exchange.

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MILLINERY

Mrs. Allred is prepared to suit the ladies of the Valley in this line. A beautiful display of Hats Capes, Ribbons, Trimmings, etc. All can and will be pleased in style and prices. Come and see.

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Best Quality of work at Eastern prices. Mail orders receive prompt attention.

J. A. Woods.

ROLLINS BROS.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Ladies' DRY GOODS

FURNISHING GOODS,

Men' Clothing, Boots and Shoes

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We Buy Our Goods at Wholesale Prices, and are prepared to give our customers the benefit of our cut rates.

Main Street, Pima, A. T.

IMPORTANT .....
TO TEACHERS.

(Prize Declamation Medals)

Provide your scholars with incentives to study and increase the interest in your school throughout your community. Silver and Gold Medals furnished upon advantageous term to all teachers who can with little work comply with every condition of the contest. This special prize offer is made in the interest of the school boys and girls of 1896. The Constitution's Roll of Honor will be full. It will contain the names of all the medal winners.

Send for particulars and send with your own name three other teachers whom you wish to benefit.

THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

THE FARM.

The sweet potato is cultivated as far north as New Jersey, and as a garden crop in latitudes considerably higher. A monogram on its culture and uses has just been issued in Farmers' Bulletin No. 26, by the Department of Agriculture, giving much interesting information concerning this member of the morning glory family, which is not only curious, but very practical and useful as well. The sweet potato may be grown either from seed, from sets or from vine cuttings. Seed rarely matures in this country except in hot houses, and propagation by vine cutting, while a more prolific method than any other, can be adopted only in the Gulf states, owing to climatic reasons. The northern and western sweet potatoes are grown from sets, produced by placing the seed tubers, which are usually cut in two length wise, in specially prepared seed beds, with bottom heat. Bottom heat is readily produced by the use of horse manure, very much as hot beds are made, and the growing of the sets is conducted in a very similar way, except that the seed bed is not always under glass, a covering of litter, straw or pine needles often being given. The potatoes when laid in the seed bed are covered to a depth of from one to three inches, with sand, fine soil, or earth from the woods, and when the sets grow to a length of from three to five inches above the ground, they are ready for transplanting. The bedding should be done five or six weeks before it is expected to transplant the sets.

The best time for transplanting in Arizona is from May 20th to the middle of June for the main crop, although for very early potatoes from the 1st to the 25th of May some transplanting is done. The length of time to make the crop is usually placed at ninety days The best soil is a warm, sandy, well drained and somewhat dry soil, and light loams are also suitable. Planting is usually done in rows three and a half feet apart, with eighteen inches between the plants. When grown in checks the distance is usually thirty by thirty inches. The early-dug potatoes for immediate marketing are fit for consumption at any time; they do not need to mature. But for keeping the following rule is given: Break several potatoes and expose the broken ends to the air for some time. If sufficiently matured to keep well, the original color is maintained; if unripe, the broken surface assumes a dark or greenish appearance. Sweet potatoes are best kept by maintaining a temperature of seventy-five degrees for a week or two after digging, and then lowering the temperature, keeping it through the winter at from fifty to sixty degrees, the atmosphere of the storage room to be kept dry.

Besides the ordinary uses of the sweet potato as a vegetable, there is now a considerable quantity of the tubers used by canning factories, and they are also largely used for stock feed. Those of our readers who are interested in the culture of sweet potatoes, whether as a farm or garden crop, will do well to write to the Department at Washington, and secure a copy of Farmers Bulletin No. 26.

We are under obligations to Hon. Henry E. Dosch, of Hillsdale Oregon, for a copy of the third biennial report of the State Board of Agriculture, in which we find much to persuade us of the advanced position Oregon is likely to take in this department. Among the papers which form its appendix is on "Dynamiting the soil." The use of dynamite is declaired to have passed the experimental stage, and is now employed extensively in many parts of the country. What is known as the 30 per cent, grade is empoyed unless the land be rocky, in which case from one and a half to two sticks are used as a charge. To prepare the ground, a crowbar or two-inch auger with a seven-foot shaft is used, and a hole is made in the ground six feet deep. Into this put the stick of dynamite with a fuse attached, and dry sand is poured into the hole until it is full. If sand can not be obtained, other soil may be used if tamped sufficiently hard. The concussion of the explosion loosens the ground some distance below the bottom of the hole, and for many feet on both sides of it. There is little or no danger from the explosion, as the ground only heaves slightly, and little or no earth is thrown into the air. The ground however, is shaken fifteen to thirty feet on all sides. After the dynamite has exploded, a hole is dug sufficently large to receive the tree, and the excavation is filled with surface mold, together with some fertilizer that will aid the growth of the tree and also assist in holding the moisture about the roots. The water from the rains or the irrigating ditch will go down as far as the dynamite has loosened the earth, and will be retained there until used by the tree roots or until it comes to the surface and evaporates. The surface evaporation may be held in check by a thorough cultivation of the soil.

The direct results of this method are said to be larger and more even fruit and earlier ripening. The water does not settle around the trunk of the tree in the spring time, in compact soil, as the moisture is spread all through the ground and is fed to the tree more evenly and for a longer period. It is especially advised for pit fruits which are injured or killed by water settling around the trunks. Those who have practiced the plan report that such trees as apples, prunes, plums, peaches and pears gain in growth from one to three years, and the bearing of the trees is also correspondingly earlier. Thus it is possible to get the trees that frequently do not bear until six or eight years old into bearing when they are four, five, or six years, and without injury to them, as they are as large and strong as they would be at eight years if they were not assisted in this manner.—*Live Stock Indicator.*

YOU WILL REAP.

You may have a little notion
That this world is only chance,
That the harvest don't depend upon
The grain a fellow plants.
But there's an old-time saying,
By all nations it is known,
That when comes the time of harvest
You will reap as you have sown.

Every brush you give your counter,
Is just so much stock in trade;
Every counter you have painted,
Is a customer you've made.
Every time your name is printed,
Is a dollar laid away,
Every thought you give your business,
Hastens in a better day.

Then never mind the reaping,
If the sowing has been right,
For the laws of nature govern,
And she'll always treat you white.
Don't you be afraid of business,
Open out and make a show,
For the laws of nature govern,
And you'll reap just what you sow.

COLONIZING THE WEST.

EFFORTS TO PLANT EASTERN PEOPLE ON IRRIGATED FARMS.

Mr. Smythe's Recent Chicago Speech on this Important Subject.

William E. Smythe, chairman of the National irrigation committee and who has made the relief of the middle class of humanity a study for years, made a speech in Chicago last [illegible] to a vast multitude of [illegible] men on the colonization of the [illegible] States and Territories, a sketch of which is given below.

Mr. Smythe spoke briefly on the subject of the colonization movement. The issue, he said, before the American people to-day is the making of new homes on agricultural lands. In reality it is the creation of a new civilization. In brief, he explained the Carey law, by which five of the Western States have set aside 1,000,000 acres of arid land each for the purpose of irrigation and cultivation. These lands are to be disposed of at low rates, and every inducement is offered those who are willing to endure the brunt of hard work for a few years. In irrigation, Mr. Smythe said, lies the hope of making these lands valuable, and it is the intention to establish colonies. Those who go from Chicago in the first colony will compose the colony of Plymouth in the Payette valley, Idaho, and the start will be made in August.

Continueing, Mr. Smythe said: "The recent labor troubles have given thoughtful men an insight into the conditions in which the middle classes are living. There is no more startling proof of the slow descent of the middle classes than the statistics showing that over 70 per cent. of the American people are mere tenants of the land they occupy, a less percentage than any foreign country except Great Britain. We have reached a period of stagnation because our early policy of continental conquest has been abandoned. East of a north and south line pssing through the center of Kansas there are 64,000,000 people, west of it 4,000,000.

"For many reasons Brigham Young deserves to be ranked among the greatest of Americans. He founded a great commonwelth rather than a church. Irrigation was with him a discovery, and he grasped its possibilities. He saw it was practically an insurance policy on crops, and made possible the raising on a single farm of nearly everything a family needs. He founded a state on industrialism, organized with the best preventive of city congestion—the farm village. The Mormons have taken $562,900,000 out of their soil, with an annual income for each of 10,000 farms of $1,355.

Mr. Smythe made comparisons between the Mormons and the people of Pullman. The former were landed proprietors, with increased values accruing to them, and every man a participator in the banking system. The latter were hopeless tenants, employees, and compulsory patrons of corporation banks and stores.

Mr. Smythe said $500 dollars capitol would take a family to the West, pay for the irrigation of forty acres and sustain them until the first crop. If families had no money they might mortgage the lands in advance, and an effort was being made to secure funds for this purpose.

The Rev. Carwardine of Pullman made an appeal for help for the seventy Pullman families who wanted to get away. Their plan was to go South he said. M. H. Madden of the typographical union also spoke.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Holliday, of the Hot Springs, near Curtis, were in town Thursday. The Springs are becoming a favorite resort for invalids.

CLIPPED HUMOR.

"CAN the baby walk yet, Noopop?" "No; I am still attending to that part of it for him."—Cincinnati Tribune.

BLOBBS—"Is the policeman on your beat square?" Slobbs—"I don't know. He's never round."—Philadelphia Record.

"IF anybody iver catches me strollin'," said Mr. Dolan, "'twill be wldin O'im out av emp'ymint an' hov nothin' betther to do."—Washington Star.

"WHAT on earth are you doing with that little watering-can, Tom?" "Spwinkling the baby's head so's his hair'll sprout."—Harper's Young People.

"I HAVE rented my room to a student who pays his rent regularly, studies all day, and never goes to the tavern." "Oh, get out! he's no student."—Fliegende Blatter.

IF sleep knits up the ravelled sleeve of care, sleep must have its hands full when it begins operations on the sleeve in which the ladies now environ themselves.—Boston Transcript.

A BOW-WOW QUESTION.—"Suppose," said little Mabel the other day, "that our pug should try to follow his nose; would he run down his throat, or would he just turn a back somersault?"—Puck.

"I WANT to introduce you to Mrs. Belladonna. She is one of the 'new women,' you know." "Ah! Which kind—the woman with a past or the one with a future?"—Indianapolis Journal.

KAWLER INN—"I say, doctor, tell me what the difference between the grip and a cold really is." Dr. Pillem (in a confidential tone)—"The doctor's fees. People don't call a physician for a cold."—Buffalo Courier.

PRUYN—"Isn't there a good deal of poppy-cock in those stories about authors living in attics?" Wright—"Oh, I presume so; but not nearly so much as in those tales about their living on their first story."—Harlem Life.

NOTABLES OF OTHER LANDS.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S first duel was with an Englishman, who spoke slightingly of the many petty states of Germany.

PRINCE ROSPOLI, mayor of Rome, is a believer in republicanism. He owns land in Florida, raises cranberries in New Jersey bogs and married a lady of Boston.

M. CASIMIR-PERIER is not a cyclist, although he has taken lessons in the art. His wife and daughters, however, are passionately fond of taking recreation on their machines.

OF the ten members of the present [illegible] ministry of state Prince [illegible] is seventy-five years of age, [illegible] over sixty, and the re[illegible] [illegible]

KING [illegible] recently to a company of [illegible] gentlemen, I have often [illegible] to be a jo[illegible] Hummy should [illegible] better to be a real [illegible]

FLORENCE NIGHTING[illegible] seventy-four, is enjoying [illegible] health. She is a rich woman, [illegible] besides some private means the two hundred and fifty thousand dollars publicly subscribed for her by the English people at the close of the Crimean war.

GATHERED ABROAD.

IN all the old Roman calendars February 29, "leap-day," was marked as an "unlucky day" or "critical period."

EXPLORATIONS of North Siberia demonstrate that the region was inhabited by tigers until within a comparatively recent date.

IN Switzerland a good voice is a qualification sought in milk maids, a pleasing melody increasing the cow's yield of milk one-fifth.

THE late Sir Bernard Burke is reported to have said that over half the crests and coats of arms borne by families in this country and England are fictitious.

COATS of arms were first employed in England during the reign of Richard I., and became hereditary in families in the following century. They originated from the painted banners carried by knights and nobles.

A NEW set of postage stamps has been issued by the Chinese customs post office to commemorate the sixtieth birthday of the empress dowager. There are nine stamps, in place of the former three, and all bear the customs water mark on the paper.

ELECTRICAL BITS.

THE post office department is to experiment with electric lights in railway mail cars.

ON December 1 there were 15,772,428 miles of electric conductors strung in the streets of Brooklyn.

NINE branch offices in Cleveland, O., are to receive and send their mails by electric street cars. The bags (closed) will be carried in the space at the front end of the car partitioned off for the motorman.

IN the vicinity of Chicago the electric lines are said to be seriously cutting into the suburban business of the steam railways. This is especially the case with the Evanston business of the St. Louis road, and the Illinois Central is struggling with the electric railways running to South Chicago, Grand Crossing, Pullman and other South side suburbs.

HOLIDAYS.

GOOD FRIDAY is a legal holiday in the states of Alabama, Louisiana, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Tennessee. In many others it is informally observed.

THE Feast of Lanterns is a Chinese holiday. It is celebrated by an unusual and very splendid display of lanterns, fireworks and illuminations of all kinds.

THE Jews were commanded to celebrate a jubilee feast, or national holiday, every fifty years. All Jews in bondage to their brethren went free on this feast.

THE Festum Herbarum was the day on which the Roman women carried bundles of herbs and fruits to the temples. It was afterwards made a Christian holiday.

Wilkes Booth Alive.

Squire Dugger, a prominent merchant of Unionville, Ky., says he has received a letter recently from John Wilkes Booth, who is in South America engaged in the mining business. Booth expressed a desire to return to the United States, and his regret at the killing of a man supposed to have been him. Later he says it was the accomplice that handed him the pistol with which he shot Lincoln.