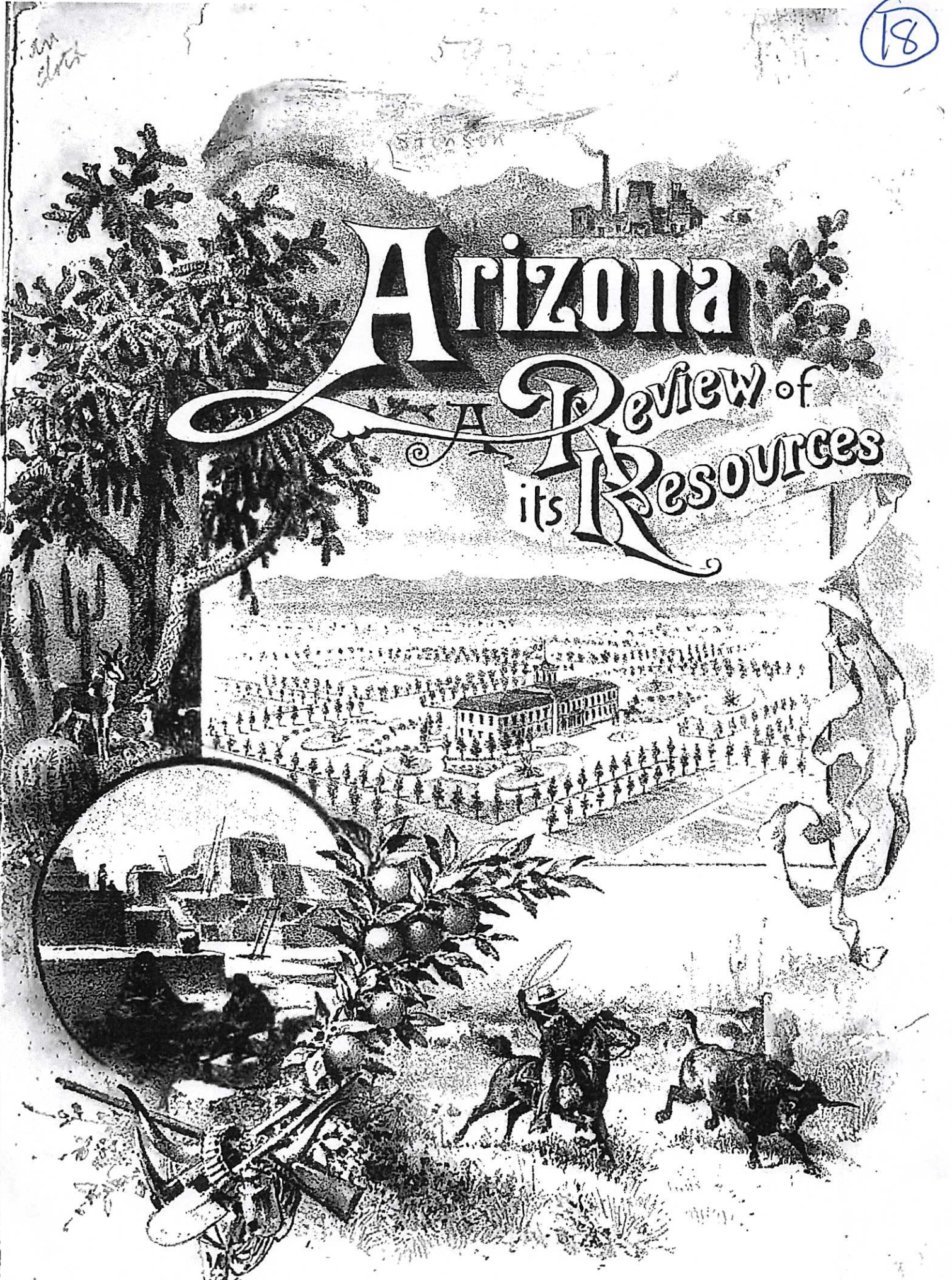
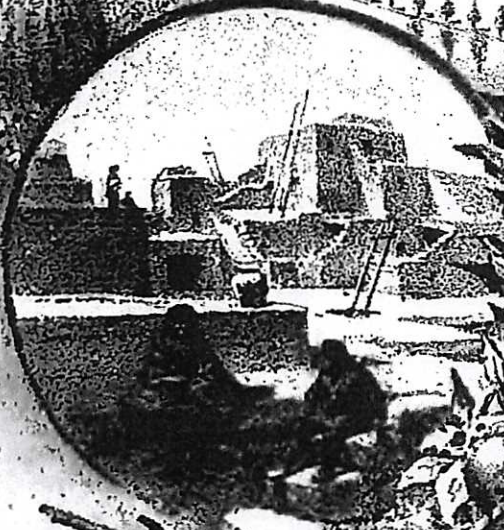


18



Arizona

A Review of
its Resources



The Latest Discovery.

The old belief that Arizona was a desert has been suddenly broken down by one of the most important discoveries of the century, namely, that with an intelligent employment of natural agencies which exists there in abundance the most astonishing results in agriculture can be accomplished.

The State has some of the richest and most friable land in the world, and can easily be made to yield crops of grain and rare fruits that wholly surpasses the experience of the farmers of the richest sections of the great Northwest.

Irrigation of the land with the abundant waters of the streams which ramify throughout the Territory is the main solution of the problem that has been a sealed mystery for many generations; but in the ages gone and forgotten it was the secret of the splendid civilization which existed long before Cortez devastated the noble country tributary to the Rio Grande.

The almost incredible cheapness with which land may now be purchased in Arizona is a condition which is rapidly passing away before the active demand which now exists and which is steadily increasing.

The best sections of the Territory are along the lines of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY or immediately contiguous to them.

The best way to see Arizona, with its rich lands and striking scenery, its extraordinary vegetation and ancient ruins, is to travel over the SUNSET ROUTE of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY. Visitors from the East should take the SUNSET TRAIN at New Orleans. Full particulars may be learned by addressing any of the following agents of the Southern Pacific Company:

T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, San Francisco
E. HAWLEY, Assistant General Traffic Manager, 343 Broadway, N. Y.
W. G. NEIMYER, General Western Agent, 204 Clark Street, Chicago
W. C. WATSON, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, New Orleans
W. C. GREGORY, Traveling Passenger Agent, - - - Cincinnati, Ohio
G. W. ELY, Traveling Passenger Agent, - - - Montgomery, Alabama
R. H. HILL, Passenger Agent, - - - Atlanta, Ga.
T. F. McCANDLESS, Traveling Passenger Agent, - - Houston, Texas



ARIZONA.

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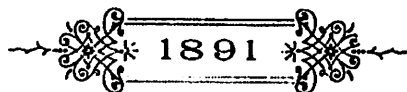
A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF ITS
HISTORY, COUNTIES, PRINCIPAL
CITIES, RESOURCES AND
PROSPECTS,

*

TOGETHER WITH NOTICES OF THE BUSINESS
MEN AND FIRMS WHO HAVE MADE
THE TERRITORY.

H. C. Stinson, comp.

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districts, and Eastern corporations operated extensively in mines in these and adjoining parts of the Territory, making Tubac their headquarters. Other indications of progress and prosperity were being shown on all sides, when the breaking out of the Civil War put an abrupt stop to everything of the sort. The troops at the two forts, acting according to instructions, burned the buildings and Government stores and evacuated the Territory. The mail stage lines were stopped in consequence of the attacks of the now unrestrained savages, and every white man who could get away did so as fast as possible, to escape the murderous Apaches who had everything their own way in Southern Arizona, and burned and massacred without mercy.

In February, 1862, Tucson was seized by a Company of Texans under a Captain Hunter, but they were forced to evacuate the town the following May by the approach of the California Volunteers. The presence of the latter force in the country, restored a feeling of comparative safety and confidence, and immigrants began again to pour in, attracted by the rich discoveries of gold made in various parts of the Territory, notably, on the Colorado and at Weaver Hill.

Various efforts had been made to obtain recognition as a Territory, but from political opposition, civil discord, or some other cause, the bills were defeated, and Arizona continued attached to New Mexico until, at last a bill declaring it a Territory received the President's signature on February 24, 1863. The Territorial Government began actual official work in December of the same year. The first Governor was John M. Goodwin, and the first Legislature convened at Prescott, September 26, 1864.

For ten years thereafter, the Apaches committed the most frightful atrocities, and the scattered military posts, established by the government, could do but little to check their ravages. It has been computed that over 1,000 victims fell during that time, beneath the knife or the tomahawk of the savage. By and by, however, under the systematic and persistent attacks of the United States soldiers under General Crook, the fierce Apaches had to yield, and, in 1874, they were placed on reservations.

From that time the numerous extensive discoveries of gold which were made in various northern parts of the country increased immigration at a very rapid rate. New cities arose, as if by magic, in the neighborhood of those rich finds, and all the other industries of the country became active and prosperous in sympathy with the prosperity of the mines.

The establishment of communication with the rest of the world, and especially with the great markets of the Continent, by means of railways, opened up a magnificent future for Arizona, and gave her the means of transporting her exhaustless products of farm and forest, and range and mine, not only quickly but cheaply, to the great centers of commerce. As her railway systems are still further developed—and they cannot fail to be—the wealth and prosperity of the Territory will increase to an extent undreamt of by her pioneer settlers, and, indeed, hardly suspected by her citizens to-day.

The General Topography of the Territory of Arizona.



THE Territory of Arizona extends from the 109th degree, west longitude, to the Great Colorado, and from 31° 23', north latitude to the thirty-seventh parallel. The States immediately adjoining it and lying without the limits named, are: on the west California and Nevada, on the south the State of Sonora, Mexico, on the east the Territory of New Mexico, and on the north State of Nevada and the Territory of Utah. It is the extreme southwestern corner of the United States and comprises 113,947 square miles. The general features of the country are full of variety, and abound in striking and picturesque contrasts. At once the fairest and the wildest, the most picturesque and the most fruitful scenes are to be found on the elevated plateau, of which Arizona mainly consists. In the northern portion, especially, are found tremendous chasms, gloomy cañons and narrow, but fruitful, valleys, hemmed in by majestic mountains. The same diversified scenery, the same mingled grandeur and beauty are found in every part of the Territory in a more or less marked and striking degree, and it would be hard to find, on this or any other continent, a range of country of equal extent, where so many grand and beautiful "bits" of landscape tempt the brush of the artist. When, in addition to this, it is remembered that, over all this sublimity and beauty of scenery, there is a cloudless sky, illuminated by a sun of undimmed brilliancy, it may safely be asserted that Arizona has a claim that cannot well be disputed to being the Paradise of America.

But the idea must not be entertained that Arizona is merely a land where the eye is pleased with beauty and the other senses gratified with peculiar delights. It is not simply a locus-eater's land, "where it

extends from the cañon of the Gila, southwesterly, for between 30 and 40 miles. Southwest of the Santa Catalinas are the Santa Ritas, a group in which mining was first engaged in by Americans in Arizona. Southeast of the Santa Ritas is the Huachuca range, a well watered and wooded mountain land with fertile valleys lying between its various peaks.

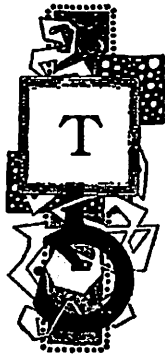
West of the Santa Rita range and between the Gila and the Sonora line, the country is not so distinctively mountainous, having only detached ranges and isolated peaks, large, grassy plains filling the intervals. Among the principal ranges and peaks may be mentioned the Atascoso, the Sierra Verde, the Baboquivera Peak (8,000 feet in height) and Mt. Quijotoa, famous for containing extraordinarily rich mines.

A precisely similar stretch of country—in respect of conformation—extends from the Gila to the 34th parallel, and west of the 112th meridian. Among its ranges and peaks may be mentioned the Harecuvar, the Sierra de Estrella, the White Tank mountains, the Haqui-hela, the Big Horn, the Plomosa, the Castle Dome, the Chocolate range, etc. These mountains are barren and rugged, being unwatered and, consequently, untimbered, while the intervening plains are covered with coarse grass and stunted shrubs. The mountains, however, abound in mineral wealth, and water can be obtained by digging wells.

The following is the altitude of some of the leading peaks of this grand mountain system: San Francisco 12,561 feet, Sierra Blanca 11,496 feet, Mount Graham 10,516 feet and Mount Wrightson (in the Santa Ritas) 10,315.

When it is remembered that, with hardly an exception, these mountain ranges are either heavily timbered or rich in the precious metals and other minerals, it will be admitted that, so far from being a drawback to the Territory, they add enormously to its wealth as well as enhance its beauty.

The Rivers of Arizona.



THE GRANDEST OF ALL the rivers of Arizona, whether we consider its volume, its length or the extent of country which it drains, is, beyond all question, the Colorado of the West. Indeed, except the Columbia, it is by far the largest river that flows into the Pacific Ocean.

It takes its rise in the Wind River chain of the Rocky mountains, about 12,000 feet above the sea level, and, until its junction with the Grand River in Southeastern Utah, it is known as the Green River. From that point until it debouches into the Gulf of California, it is called the Colorado. Its course is southwesterly until it reaches the mouth of the Virgen, when it turns its course almost due south and continues to flow in the same direction until it reaches the Gulf. Its other principal tributary is the San Jaun, which joins it above the entrance of the Grand Cañon. The whole length of the river is over 1,500 miles, and the area drained by it is computed to be larger than New England, Pennsylvania and Virginia combined. It is not a good stream for commercial purposes on account of its channel continually shifting, although it is navigable for boats of light draught for about 600 miles. It drains the whole Territory of Arizona, though within the limits of Territory it receives only two tributaries of any great size—the Little Colorado and the Gila.

THE GRAND CANON.

The Grand Cañon of the Colorado, 400 miles in length, is the most remarkable feature of the whole course of the river. This stupendous gorge, cut out by the Colorado, through the plateau, in the course of countless ages is one of the grandest sights on earth, and dwarfs, by comparison, all the other natural wonders which attract the tourist, the descriptive writer and the artist. Let the reader imagine, if he can, a cleft in the volcanic rock over 400 miles in length, with walls varying from 1,000 to 6,000 feet in height, descending sheer to the bed of the river, carved into all manner of fantastic shapes, either by the action of the river, ages ago, or by the storms of centuries. Imagine, at the bottom of this awful chasm, the great river dashing along in billows and foam, through its rocky channel, which it is still busied in deepening, being joined, here and there on its course, by tributaries, dashing down side-cañons which they have hollowed out for themselves in imitation of the sovereign stream. Imagine the varied effects of light and shadow which must result from such an association of precipitous height and varied outline. When all this is done the human

The Means of Transportation Provided in the Territory.



TWO LEADING IDEAS controlled the policy of the builders of the railroads now operated by the Southern Pacific Company in establishing a great southern highway between San Francisco and New Orleans. One was to secure the best and most attractive route for southern traffic, and the other was to traverse the best country along that route. Both these ideas were fully developed in the construction of that part of the line which runs through Arizona.

The traveler from the Eastern States, accustomed to a verdure-covered country, rolling hills, noisy brooks and splendid forests, will likely discover an aspect of dreariness, for a certain education is required to understand and appreciate features which are strange and wholly unique. Great barren plains and bald mountain ranges give little hint to the passing observer of a wonderful fertility of soil, developed by the artificial application of water, and the sterile mountain slopes do not seem to invite effort to dig out the vast stores of precious metals which lie concealed within them; and time is required to understand the marvels of a climate in which the sky is clearer, the air purer, the stars brighter, the freedom from disease greater, than anywhere else in the United States.

Coming westward on the Southern Pacific, we may make a short detour into Arizona by taking the Arizona and New Mexico Railroad at Lordsburg, a station in New Mexico a few miles east of the Arizona line, on the Southern Pacific, and make a run up to the end of the line at Clifton, a thriving mining town in the upper Gila Valley.

Soon after entering Arizona on the Southern Pacific, we arrive at Bowie, an important distributing point, from which lines of stages penetrate some of the most important gold, silver and copper districts of Graham

West or Southwest; and in his election to the honorable position which he so well fills, the Chamber showed at once its good judgment and its appreciation of thorough business qualifications, and its clear sense of what are the qualities necessary in a man who undertakes the direction of the work of building up a new city.

Mr. Evans has, at his hand, all the conditions requisite to the work he has, at the call of his fellow citizens, undertaken, and all who know him will be very much mistaken in their estimate of their man, if he does not turn out to be "the right man in the right place."

The directorate of the Chamber of Commerce, at present, is as follows: President, J. W. Evans; directors: Walter Talbot, W. B. Pratt, Charles Goldman, B. Heyman, D. H. Burtis, H. H. Logan, H. E. Kemp and T. J. Trask.

Following will be found sketches of the leading business men and firms who have grown up and prospered with the city of Phœnix:

The Business Men of Phœnix.

Holmes & Lindsley Planing Mill Co.

IN the rapid growth of the city of Phœnix during the past two years, the Holmes & Lindsley Planing Mill Company have taken a prominent part. The extensive mill and yards of the company are among the most important works of the kind in the city, and the volume of this company's business is a large item in the sum total of trade in this flourishing Southwestern Metropolis. In the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, brackets, etc., the firm occupies a large frame building, 125x140 feet, and the establishment is equipped with the latest improved wood-working machinery, operated by steam, and all kinds of building material are made to order or kept in stock, in quality and at prices which cannot fail to give entire satisfaction.

Having a capital stock of \$26,000, and an annual business, in gross, of \$50,000, giving employment to twenty skilled workmen, and supplying customers in all portions of the Territory, it becomes apparent that this firm enjoys every facility for conducting their business.

The individual members of the firm are J. H. Holmes and P. B. Lindsley, both of whom have been associated with the people of Phœnix in a social and business capacity long enough to win the confidence and esteem of all classes.

Holmes, Gregory & Lindsley, Lumber and Builders' Materials.

FOR many years past the lumber trade of Arizona has largely centered in the city of Phœnix, and since the building of the Maricopa R. R., allowing of the shipment of goods by rail, direct from California, Phœnix has become a more important distributing point. Foremost in this trade is the firm named at the head of this article. The business was begun 13 years since by J. M. Gregory. One year ago the present Company took charge, and are now employing four assistants. J. H. Holmes, B. M. Gregory and P. B. Lindsley are the members of the present firm. They carry an average stock of \$10,000, and their annual business amounts to \$50,000. Their office and yard occupy 75x300 feet, and they keep there only the very best quality of lumber. Their place is situated on the south side of Washington street, one block east of the Plaza, which is an excellent business stand, and commands a large trade.

Mr. Lindsley was formerly in business in Wisconsin, in that noted lumber center, Oshkosh. This is a guarantee that he understands his business, and can select the choicest lumber. They sell for cash only, which ensures a safe business. Those in want of building materials will do well to call on them and see their fine stock and get their prices before purchasing elsewhere. This business may be considered as well established as any in the city, and the firm may congratulate themselves in having succeeded to an old business so long and ably conducted by the former business head.

Byers & Ryder, City Planing Mills.

IN all cities noted for enterprise and for progress in commercial affairs and growth in population, there are no more efficient and substantial contributors towards those desirable ends than those branches of industry which are connected with the building interest. Through their enterprise and exertions and the practical knowledge of the proprietors, cities are built up, adorned and made attractive. In growing cities, men who are conversant with the planing-mill business, practically acquainted with its details, and, withal, energetic, determined and industrious, are certain to succeed, and they are valuable acquisitions to its trade and aids in its progress. Such men are Messrs. Byers & Ryder, possessing, as they do, a thorough practical knowledge of the business in all of its departments, in a mechanical and scientific point of view—a knowledge acquired by a practical connection with the business for some time. This firm does a large business, employs seven hands, obtains its motive power by using a 45 horse-power engine, and, besides doing planing, makes door and window frames, mouldings, brackets and all kinds of woodwork at short notice. It also does scroll-sawing and turning. The mill and workshops are on Jefferson street, opposite the City Hall. Their principal building is 50x137½ ft. and is fitted up in modern style with planers, scrollsaws, mortising and tenon machines, lathes and all that is necessary to do good work. Their trade extends into all parts of the Territory, and is rapidly growing. They are enterprising citizens, and their thorough practical knowledge and experience, coupled with energy and legitimate business principles, have gained for them an honorable position among the manufacturing and prominent business men of this growing city.

H. W. Ryder, Lumber Dealer.

IN the endeavor to make, on these pages, some historical record of those commercial firms which have contributed to the importance and standing that the city of Phoenix now holds in the mercantile world, we find none more worthy of notice or special consideration than the above. This enterprise was started some ten years since by Roberts & Ryder, H. W. Ryder assuming the business in 1881. He deals in lumber, doors, blinds, sashes, lime, hair, plaster and cement, paints and oils, and is doing a successful business. He carries a large stock and does a business of \$75,000 per annum. He occupies half a block on the south side of the Plaza, where he keeps a fine assortment of well seasoned lumber and a full supply of all things in his line of trade. He is the sole agent for the Fish Bro. wagons, with a branch house at Tempe. He is a native of Massachusetts, has lived in Phoenix 12 years, and has won his way by his courteous manner and fair dealing. He employs five assistants, and transacts business with residents in all parts of the Territory. His business will no doubt keep pace with the growth of the city and country.

Tantan & Kellner, Wholesale and Retail Grocers.

THESE names have been prominent in trade circles in Phoenix for the last five years. There are few that have exercised a greater influence in business circles during that time, than this firm.

Doing a wholesale business with all parts of the Territory, they are well known as honorable dealers and prompt in fulfilling all that they promise or undertake. Their groceries and general merchandise are carefully selected, and are sufficiently extensive to meet all the demands of the city and country, of the business man, the farmer, the fruit-grower or the stockman. The average value of the stock carried is about \$15,000, and the annual business amounts to \$80,000. They are situated on Washington street, using the first floor and basement, 30x50 feet in dimensions.

Mr. Tantan is a native of Germany, and has been in Phoenix twelve years. Mr. Kellner is a native of Texas, and has been in Phoenix the same length of time. Combining their capital and business ability in 1885, they have, since then, built up a large and prosperous business which is rapidly increasing. They are courteous gentlemen, and take a lively interest in the development of this county and city.

supporting an unworthy man because of his politics. Its owners and managers, Col. C. W. Johnstone and J. O. Dunbar, have ever aimed to make it a journal that would command the respect and confidence of the people of the Territory, and that it has thus succeeded is demonstrated by the fact of its being the best-paying and most widely known newspaper in Arizona.

Mr. Dunbar has had many years' experience in nearly every department of journalism, and it is conceded that, as a concise, vigorous and successful writer, he has few equals in the West; with a command of language that is surpassed by few in the profession, a capacity to judge of public men and measures, and the courage and manhood to express his convictions in English that never fails to be comprehended, he stands, to-day the peer of any newspaper man on the Pacific Coast.

Colonel Johnstone, while his attention is wholly devoted to the business department of the *Gazette*, yet is a man of fine ability, and a writer that could command attention in any city in the Union. Those gentlemen are known far and wide in the profession, and it is not saying too much, to assert that one of the very best newspaper properties in the Southwest, and one that will make its mark in the future history of the State of Arizona, is the *Arizona Gazette*.

A paper that is fearless for the principles of the right, and tireless in its devotion to the best interests of Arizona—such a newspaper is the *Gazette*; and, under the admirable management of Messrs. Johnstone & Dunbar, its determination to stand as one of the foremost dailies in the Southwest will surely be realized.

E. E. Prowell, Opera House Drug Store.

EVERY branch of science has contributed, and is daily adding, to the long list of general and specific remedies which enter into, and contribute to, the development of the drug trade. A prominent house in this line, in Phoenix, is that of Mr. E. E. Prowell, on the Opera House Block. Although established as recently as April, 1890, the business has been conducted with marked success, and this house does, already, a large amount of business, and has assumed a prominent position among the leading drug stores of the city.

The premises occupy one floor, 20x60 feet, and are well fitted up for the expeditious transaction of the wholesale as well as retail business carried on in the city and surrounding country. The stock of the establishment, worth about \$4,000, embraces the most complete assortment of goods in the drug line, the list including every article that belongs to the trade, and also the well-known proprietary medicines, and all those goods generally denominated "druggists' supplies and sundries." Mr. Prowell makes it a point to deal in none but the best class of pure drugs, chemicals and medicines, which are selected with the utmost care. He is a thorough business man, and skillful druggist. Coming here from Oregon less than a year ago, as a Phœnician, he has won the esteem of all, in commercial, financial and social circles. The celebrated No. 7 Liniment is manufactured by Dr. Prowell, both here and in Portland, Oregon. It is a wonderful pain cure, and must be used to be appreciated. Don't fail to call for a bottle.

Talbot & Hubbard, Wholesale and Retail Hardware.

THE special branches of commercial industry pursued by the dealers in hardware and kindred supplies are of such importance, and, withal, are so conducive and necessary to the industrial advancement of the community, as to be deserving of special mention. Among the firms engaged in this line of trade, none is more prominent or occupies a more substantial position than Messrs. Talbot and Hubbard. Their place of business is located on Washington street, three doors east of Center. Their commodious building 25x140 feet, contains the most complete stock of general hardware, cutlery, tools, iron, steel, wagon wood, etc., to be found in this section.

This live house was established in May, 1888, and does both a wholesale and retail business, three experienced hands being fully employed all the time. Its trade extends over nearly the entire Territory, and it is counted among the most substantial business enterprises of the city.

The members of the firm are Mr. Geo. E. Hubbard, of Michigan, and Mr. Walter Talbot, a native of Massachusetts, who has been a resident of Phoenix the past three years, and enjoys an enviable reputation as one of the city's most successful merchants, as well as one of her most reliable citizens.