

1. Accounts of affects of Humans

First Account

Ross, C. P., 1923, The lower Gila Region, Arizona: Geographic, geologic, and hydrologic reconnaissance with guide to desert watering places; USGS Water Supply Paper 498, 237p

“..interference of man with the work of nature.” Ross, C. P., 1923, (p.94-95).

them are shallow, and few logs have been kept. The presence of these deposits shows that there was renewed deposition after the cutting of the principal set of terraces.

Channel in the flood plain.—Gila River when first seen by white men presented a very different aspect from that of to-day. (See pp. 64-67.) It had a well-defined channel with hard banks, on which cottonwoods and other green-leaved plants were growing. The current was swift and deep enough even in comparatively dry portions of the year to make fording difficult, except at a few places, and to float a flat boat of some size. Fish were plentiful enough to be depended on as food throughout the year by a considerable number of Indians. Strangest of all to one who knows the silt-laden waters of the present stream, the water of Gila River is reported to have been clear and sea-green.

It is evident that in the lower portion of its course the Gila at that time had become confined to a definite channel cut in the flood-plain deposits last described, and, at least during most of the year, it was not carrying much if any sediment. The change that brought this about may have been climatic, or it may have been a slight renewal of uplift. Whatever it was, the erosion did not continue for a long time. There is no evidence that a very deep channel was cut, or that any great amount of the soft and recently deposited material of the flood plain was removed.

Present deposition.—At the present time Gila River in the lower portions of its course is depositing rather than eroding. The definite channel described by the pioneer visitors to the region has disappeared. Instead there are shifting channels with crumbling banks of barren silt forming linked patterns on the flood plain, which change with every flood.

The reasons for this change may be in part climatic. It is possible that less rain falls now in an average year than it did when the Jesuit fathers first visited the region. But this is certainly not the only reason. Much of the change has occurred during the period for which rainfall records have been kept. Gila River had a definite channel with hard, verdure-covered banks in 1889 (p. 67), but the rainfall records at Yuma show that no noticeable decrease in the rainfall at that place has occurred since 1869. Long precipitation records are also available for Phoenix, Buckeye, and other places in the region, and these likewise do not show any noticeable decrease in the precipitation. One of the causes, and perhaps the principal cause, of the change has been the interference of man with the work of nature. One phase of this interference has already been mentioned. (See p. 67.) The changes wrought by man in the mountains in the upper part of the drainage area of Gila River have probably been more effective in changing the character of the lower

portion of the river than those in the lower Gila region itself. The natural run-off in the mountain areas has been interfered with by dams and other structures. Much of the water that would otherwise flow into the Colorado has been taken out for irrigation at different places in the upper and middle reaches of the Gila. The removal of forest cover in places has left the surface unprotected from the attack of the forces of erosion. As is forcibly pointed out by Olmstead,³⁹ the amount of erosion in the mountains is now considerable. Such occurrences tend to cause the streams to become overloaded with sediment in the mountains and consequently to deposit part of their load in the lower courses. However, the change

Second account

US Congress, June 30, 1919, Indians of the United States, Hearings before the Committee on Indian Affairs, House of Representatives, 66th Congress, on the condition of various Indian tribes, Vol. 2.

In the reports of former Indian agents at the reservation, excerpts of which are also printed in the supplemental exhibits, many references are made to the diminishing water supply of the Indians.

In the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1871, J. H. Stout, agent on this reservation, gives a rather interesting side light on the water question. He says in part (p. 59) :

People who have lived on the Gila for years tell me there never was before such a thing as a dry bed on this reserve this time of the year. As a matter of course, our Indians are much dissatisfied and blame the settlers who are above us for taking away their water. On Sunday morning last, Chin-Kum, a chief of one of the lower villages, and one of the best chiefs in the reserve, came to me and said that for many years his people "had lived from what they planted," but now they had no water; white men up the river had taken it from them. After telling me of his wrongs he made known the object of his visit, which was to obtain leave to take the warriors of his village, numbering 127, and by force of arms drive the whites from the river.

Kuvit-ke-shin-e-kum, chief of Vavak, called and said he "was going to Salt River with his tribe, as there is no water for his fields, and if the water does not come soon I think they will all leave.

In nearly every report of the various agents the water question is referred to. Probably the first reference to the damages threatening the water supply was given in 1859, in the report of Lieut Mowry, special agent.¹

From this report the following is quoted:

There are some fine lands on the Gila and any extensive cultivation above the Indian fields will cause trouble about the water for irrigation and inevitably bring about a collision between the settlers and the Indians.

Third account

USBR, 2004, Upper Gila River Fluvial Geomorphology Study, FINAL REPORT ARIZONA, US Department of the Interior Bureau of Reclamation, Tech. Service Center, Denver, CO, 78p.

Page 21.

GRAHAM DIVERSION

The Graham Canal Diversion Dam demonstrates the geomorphic consequences of interrupting the sediment budget in the Gila River. The current dam is roughly 300 feet wide, with an estimated hydraulic height of less than 10 feet. Figure 14 shows the area upstream of the diversion dam. The amount of land lost to erosion above the diversion is large. The maintenance costs associated with the diversion, namely excavating a channel to the headworks, and attempting to keep the river from flanking the structure entirely, are significant.



Figure 14. Area view east of Safford, Arizona. Graham Canal diversion dam is the cause of property loss in this area.

CONCLUSIONS (Page 6)

In Safford and Duncan Valleys, the most substantial geomorphic changes in the Gila River in recent decades are due to changes in the magnitude and frequency of annual peak floods, as well as channel straightening and flood interaction with levees and diversion dams. Using soil/stratigraphic information and lab analyses, geomorphic mapping in these valleys indicates that the Gila River has migrated within the Pima Soil Boundary for the last several hundred years and within the Geomorphic Limit for at least the last 1,000 years. Areas of lateral change are indicated where historical floods have eroded banks that are mapped as part of the Geomorphic Limit or Pima Soil Boundary.

The majority of property loss has occurred in areas of young alluvium, which is part of the active channel migration zone. Within this zone, lateral migration is common and it is not unexpected for areas to be eroded during large floods. Several areas with unusual channel geometries and erosion of banks older than several hundred years are clues that other factors are important in creating the current (year 2000) channel morphology. The Catalog of Historical Changes and the Geomorphic Map reveal the close correlation between the construction of man-made features and subsequent property loss during large floods along the Gila River in Arizona. Human factors that cause lateral instability include levee encroachment into the flood or active channel, diversion dams, and channel straightening. Vegetation and alluvial fan development may also act as controls on channel position in these reaches. The Catalog of Historical Changes shows that the majority of erosion occurs during high flow events such as the flood of October 2-3, 1983, and that channel widening is a geomorphic response to large floods. The local factors mentioned above appear to cause minimal geomorphic change during low to moderate flows but are the catalysts of substantial geomorphic change during large floods of recent decades.

Fourth account

Title: Historical Channel Change on the Upper Gila River, Arizona and New Mexico in Response to Anthropogenic Modifications and Extreme Floods, Authors: [Klawon, J. E.](#); [Levish, D. R.](#) Affiliation: AA(Bureau of Reclamation, P.O. Box 25007, Denver, CO 80225 United States jklawon@do.usbr.gov), AB(Bureau of Reclamation, P.O. Box 25007, Denver, CO 80225 United States dlevish@do.usbr.gov), Publication: American Geophysical Union, Fall Meeting 2003, abstract #H52A-1167, Publication Date: 12/2003 Origin: [AGU](#), Keywords: 1803 Anthropogenic effects, 1815 Erosion and sedimentation, 1824 Geomorphology (1625), 1860 Runoff and streamflow, Bibliographic Code: [2003AGUFM.H52A1167K](#)

Abstract

Over the past century, the majority of alluvial reaches along the upper Gila River in Arizona and New Mexico have been leveed in an attempt to protect adjacent property from flood damage. In addition, the demand for irrigation has prompted the construction of diversion dams in these alluvial reaches to divert water for agriculture. Detailed geomorphic mapping and investigation of historical channel change along the upper Gila River reveals that many channel modifications are catalysts for major channel change and can result in catastrophic property loss rather than safeguarding valuable farmland. Channel widths were measured every kilometer for approximately 160 km from Safford Valley, Arizona through Cliff-Gila Valley, New Mexico for eight decades to develop a quantitative analysis of channel change.

An overall pattern of channel narrowing and widening coincides with periods of few large floods and periods of multiple large floods, respectively. Furthermore, reaches along the upper Gila River with greater channel modifications have experienced more variation in channel width than reaches with fewer modifications. Although the average width of the upper Gila River is very similar to the width of the 1935 channel, the lateral position of the channel is very different in many reaches. Many channel changes in recent decades are unprecedented in previous historical aerial photography and reveal that the upper Gila River is currently eroding stream banks that are several hundred years to thousands of years old. These changes are consistently associated with artificial channel constrictions, such as levees, bank protection, and bridges, that have been built and rebuilt following large floods and that have accelerated natural channel narrowing during periods of few large floods.

Examples of geomorphic responses due to channel modifications along the upper Gila River include lateral erosion upstream of levees and diversion dams, redirection of flow over diversion dams into opposite banks, breaching of levees during floods and resultant erosion behind levees, channel widening downstream of levees, aggradation in leveed reaches, and lateral migration associated with straightened tributary channels.

Fifth account

Huckleberry, G.A., 1996. Historical geomorphology of the Gila River. Arizona Geological Survey, Open-File Report 96-14, 20 p.

Page 2.

Introduction

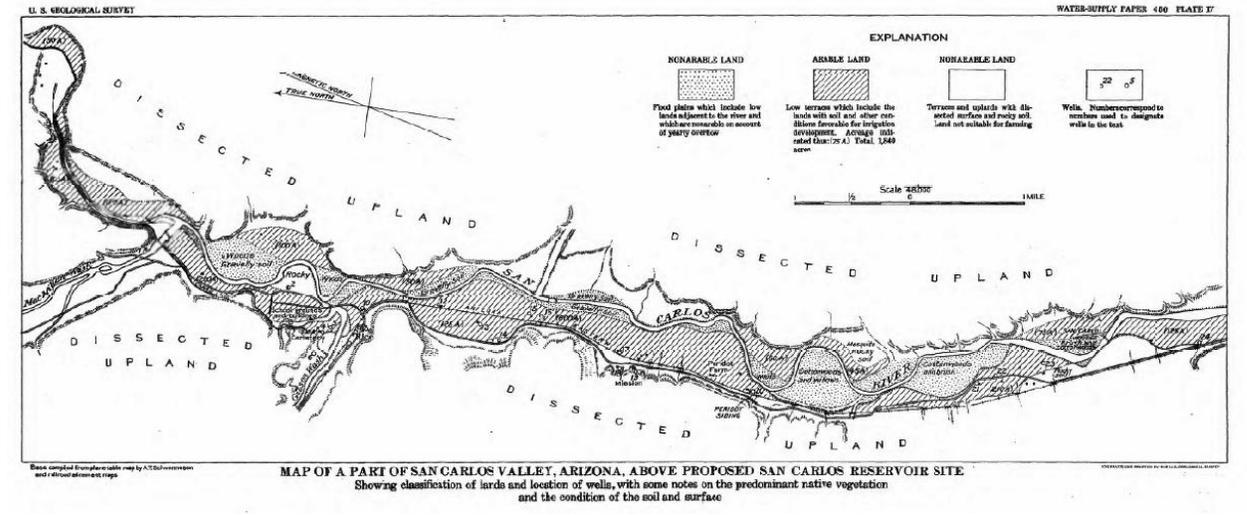
Integral to ascertaining the navigability of the Gila River at time of statehood is an understanding of the river's geomorphology. The Gila River has been the topic of several geomorphologic studies that focused on changes in channel position and form through time (e.g., Burkham, 1972; Graf, 1981; Huckleberry, 1993b; Stevens and others, 1975). Although detailed historical descriptions of the Gila River only extend approximately 120 years, within that short interval of time the river has changed between narrow, meandering and wide, braided conditions (see Leopold and Wolman, 1957 for common channel patterns). Channel changes on the Gila River are driven primarily by changes in the frequency of large floods (Burkham, 1972, Huckleberry, 1993b), however, one cannot ignore the effects of human disturbances (Bahre, 1991). Irrigation diversions, dams, exotic vegetation, and channelization have also undoubtedly affected the hydraulics and hydrology of the channel.

Historical channel changes on the Gila River are not the same along all reaches of the river. Alluvial reaches, i.e., segments not confined by bedrock, are prone to greater changes in channel position and form. Furthermore, because of physiographic variability and a climatic gradient across the Gila River watershed, different reaches have unique hydrologic characteristics (Hirschboeck, 1985), and thus as one might expect, channel transformations along separate reaches are not synchronous or uniform. In addition, dams and irrigation diversions have altered different reaches of the Gila River.

Sixth account

SCHWENNESEN, A. T., 1919, GEOLOGY AND WATER RESOURCES OF THE GILA AND SAN CARLOS VALLEYS IN THE SAN CARLOS INDIAN RESERVATION, ARIZONA, USGS WATER-SUPPLY PAPER 450 A, 27 p and 1 plate.

Note the meandering Gila River at the proposed San Carlos Reservoir site in 1919. This reach is downstream of the reach shown in the preceding 3rd account.



2. NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS OF NAVIGATING THE GILA RIVER AND TRIBUTARY

A. Trapping in a boat from Camp Verde (Verde River) to Yuma (Gila River) in 6 months. 800 river miles on the Verde, Salt and Gila Rivers. This was the 5th trip made by Mr. J. K. Day.

The Arizona sentinel. (Yuma, Ariz.) 1872-1911, April 02, 1892, Image 1

Image provided by Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records; Phoenix, AZ

Persistent link: <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84021912/1892-04-02/ed-1/seq-1/>

A Long Journey.

On the first of September last J. K. Day and his brother George left Camp Verde, Yavapai county, in a small boat on a trapping expedition. They arrived in Yuma on Sunday, having made the journey in a little less than six months.

J. K. Day has been engaged in trapping for some years past and says that it requires only experience and a little patience to make a very remunerative profit out of the business. He brought a large quantity of furs, consisting of beaver and otter, which always command good prices, the demand for such pelts being always greater than the supply. The journey began on the beautiful limpid Verde river, which received its name of "green river," on account of the apparent color of the water, which is really clear as crystal, but its mirror-like surface reflects the verdure from each bank, giving it the appearance of being colored like the surrounding foliage. After leaving the Verde, the Rio Salado, or Salt river was entered, from which the trappers came down the Gila and soon found themselves at

Gila and soon found themselves at Yuma, their boat floating upon the waters of the great Colorado of the west. The distance traveled by the Messrs. Day by river is a trip over 800 miles, and is the fifth one made by J. K. Day.

The two trappers will leave by rail for Prescott within a few days and will repeat the trip next September.

C. Boats and canoe on the Gila River near Deluce Mines near Yuma.

The Arizona sentinel. (Yuma, Ariz.) 1872-1911, September 04, 1907, Image 3

Image provided by Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records; Phoenix, AZ

Persistent link: <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84021912/1907-09-04/ed-1/seq-3/>

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<p>...gh and daughter, have gone to California. ...side has returned where he paid his ... a few days ago gold strike in the Work is progressing which is showing ... een slightly indis- ... siting relatives in ... been suffering a ... n rheumatism. ... played a practice ... ion and some new ... d out with satisfac- ... entence of two years ... ame is Ramond Val- ... last week. The ... several children at ... ime was up in the</p>	<p>what it used to be —D. H. Beach, Midland City, Ala. Chamberlain's Salve is for sale at Ketcherside's drug store.</p> <p>A Perilous Experience. The Gila river was on the rampage several days ago and is not yet at a normal stage. In attempting to ford the swollen stream last Sunday, on his way from the De Luce mines to Yuma, E. R. Van Wagencn had a perilous experience. His horse and buggy were swept so far down the stream and were so entirely in control of the current that he hastened to unhitch in mid stream and allowed his horse to swim out, himself upon the horse's back. He sent an Indian in a boat after the buggy. Crossing the Gila about the same time were J. Porter Moffett, A. B. Ming, Charles Theobald and Newton Parks. They did not attempt to bring their wagon, but rode horses across and secured an Indian to go for the wagon in a boat. They managed it by taking the wagon to pieces and packing it in a big canoe.</p>	<p>Attack of Diarrhoea Cured by One Dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I was so weak from an attack of diarrhoea that I could scarcely attend to my duties, when I took a dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It cured me entirely and I had been taking other medicine for nine days without relief. I heartily recommend this remedy as being the best to my knowledge for bowel complaints.—R. G. Stewart, of the firm of Stewart & Bro., Greenville, Ala. For sale at the Ketcherside drug store.</p> <p>The amount of money that the Yuma valley farmers may in time reap from cantaloupes is shown by the fact that from 200 cars of the fruit twenty-three Brawley farmers received the net sum of \$146,918.93 net. Out of the 200 cars only three arrived east in a soft condition and they were fifteen days on the road.</p>	<p>not showing generally ... ten to three copper go phide and averaging per and fr gold value portion to pay strea in size, av ties as now to three at the ore ha values wit tor & Bell a few inch now has at inches of over \$125-1 little oxid upon any the ores hornite an panying g</p> <p>TO CU</p>
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D. Boating parties near Yuma

The Arizona sentinel. (Yuma, Ariz.) 1872-1911, June 21, 1890, Image 2

Image provided by Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records; Phoenix, AZ
Persistent link: <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84021912/1890-06-21/ed-1/seq-2/>

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<p>...e 27, ... your ... you ... on of ... first ... sure ... cting ... endid ... large ... made. ... rket ... s are ... seem</p>	<p>That, the evenings which we are so pleased with, can be agreeably passed by forming boating parties on the Gila laguna. The waters of the laguna are as clear as crystal, with scarcely a ripple and of sufficient extent for the enjoyment of a jolly boat ride which with "proper trimmings" such as a guitar accompaniment, good singing and sociable, happy-dispositioned people, will mark a red-letter event in the lives of all who care to participate in such pleasures.</p> <p>† That, a book is being written by a Yumaite, this is strictly confidential; a lady friend told her friend the</p>	<p>993 do. ... 999 do. ... 3,134 Prizes a ... Norz.—Dis- ... tilled to term</p> <p>AG! For ... desired, writ- ... stating your ... and Number. ... be assured by ... your full add</p> <p>IM</p> <p>or M A</p> <p>By ordinar ... issued by all ... change, Draft</p> <p>Address ta NEW ORLES</p>
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E. Wedding party on boat going down Salt River

Weekly Phoenix herald. (Phoenix, Maricopa County, Ariz. Territory [Ariz.]) 1882-1896, March 13, 1884, Image 2

Image provided by Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records; Phoenix, AZ

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many ists in larger effects, f flat- be in- these, artist remedy distant way have lleries	Instances of the locomotive whistle's being heard for twenty-eight miles are on record. It has been distinctly heard at or near Maricopa from this place, a distance, in an air line, of nearly twenty miles. A wedding party in a boat was seen going down the river yesterday. Cupid cannot drown, but he has laid aside his bow and arrow to get a good grip on a life preserver or skiff.	number other side been up Wednesday hemmed where the windlass ferry boat carried away be brought =
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F. Clifton party on Gila River on way to Colorado River.

Mohave County miner. (Mineral Park, A.T. [Ariz.]) 1882-1918, May 11, 1889, Image 2

Image provided by Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records; Phoenix, AZ

Persistent link: <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84024828/1889-05-11/ed-1/seq-2/>

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ks the ere nd its. ar- he he em he ot- son	ter. The party of Clifton voyagers down the Gila river reached Florence last Wednesday in good health and condition. The only difficulty experienced was encountered in the box canyon below San Carlos, where the rocks are dangerous to traverse with a boat. They were obliged to portage that point, and so transferred their boat to a wagon and again launched it below the rapids. From that point to the Colorado river they will find navigation easy.—Florence Enterprise.	equal if not made from the being a hor with cubes of the property allowed to r temporarily sult of the sh Owners of summer shi tons of rich mine about fluming and
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G. Steamer Aztec going 5 miles up the Gila River.

The Arizona sentinel. (Yuma, Ariz.) 1872-1911, May 26, 1894, Image 3

Image provided by Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records; Phoenix, AZ

Persistent link: <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84021912/1894-05-26/ed-1/seq-3/>

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<p>own recognizance and now are speeding on their way to Washington, D. C.</p>	<p>building and the sight was a very pretty one.</p>	<p>FANCY GOODS, Clothing LADIES' and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS GENTS AND BOYS HATS, BOOTS & SHOES.</p> <hr/> <p>Hardware, QUEENSWARE, WOODENWARE and WILLOW-WARE.</p> <hr/> <p>PISTOLS AND CARTRIDGES, Tobacco, Cigars, Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors, Milwaukee and St. Louis Beer.</p> <hr/>
<p>A Mexican brought up a number of wild hogs from the boundary line the forepart of the week and disposed of them to a Chinaman in west Yuma, near the old quartermaster's depot for \$6 per head.</p>	<p>Messrs. Stacy and Tapia are making arrangements to give a series of excursion up the Gila about five miles every Sunday. They have already cleared a fine piece of land for a park and put in a dancing floor 24x30 feet. The steamer Aztec will leave her landing at the Laguna tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock and will make three trips between that hour and two o'clock.</p>	
<p>Capt. A. C. Berry, the warhorse of the Colorado, who has been in command of the steamer Mohave for the past few months while she was docked at Needles, Cal., came down on her Tuesday.</p>	<p>There arrived here a few days ago two five mule teams and four wagons, loaded with the well boring outfit of the Gunsight Mining and Milling Company. J. J. Ikner was in charge and was accompanied by John Anderson. Mr. Ikner informed the writer that it had taken them two weeks to travel from the Gunsight mines here and that a harder trip he never experienced. The company have completed two fine wells of about 500 feet in depth at their mines and feel that when silver comes up again and they start the mill working once more they will have great sufficiency of water. Mr. Ikner got orders here to ship the well-boring outfit by rail to Los Angeles, which he did yesterday. He and his assistant started this morning with the mules and wagons overland. The outfit on reaching Los Angeles will be used to prospect for oil in that vicinity</p>	
<p>On Tuesday last Under-Sheriff Fred Nottbusch received a dispatch from his Superior at Phoenix to send Interpreters Albert Hodges and Mohave Bill there at once. He started them on their journey the same evening.</p>		
<p>T. J. Pollard, a barber by occupation, had a stroke of paralysis Wednesday forenoon. He was taken to the Sister's hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition. He is paralyzed from the hips down.</p>		
<p>James H. Graham came down from Mohawk valley Thursday and returned last evening. Mr. Graham has been out prospecting for a few weeks. He and several others are interested in a new find which they call the "Never Sweat." James feels confident that they</p>		

H. Little boat passing through Safford on way to Yuma.

Graham guardian. (Safford, Ariz.) 1895-1923, October 25, 1901, Image 1

Image provided by Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records; Phoenix, AZ

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<p>Arizona Territory. Safford, Ariz.</p>	<p>rigs, Surreys and buggies. Come early and get your choice. THATCHER IMPLEMENT & MFR. Co. Charles Duvall passed through Safford last Friday in a boat in the Union canal. The boat is 2 feet and 4 inches long. He started his boat ride on the Gila at the mouth of Bear creek in New Mexico and remained on the river until he reached the head of the Union canal, when he took that water way in order to miss the dams in the river. He is on his way to Washington State and will make the journey as far as Yuma in his little boat.</p>	<p>Emil Strauss, Blue Store. Fine Land For Sale. We have just secured a large tract of land to sell at prices and terms the most liberal ever offered in the Gila valley. Water rights with the land. Title perfect. Land lies on the south side of the Gila river opposite the Indian Hot Springs. Land to be sold in tracts to suit purchaser. No money down the first year. Inquire for further particulars of BUS & BRUNO, Safford, or LOUIS VOLCKEL, Thomas.</p>	<p>E-E our school prepared the blank, which I past inside the</p>
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I. The last escape of the schooner McCord coming down the Gila River

Phoenix weekly herald. (Phoenix, Maricopa County, Ariz. Territory) 1896-1899, October 28, 1897, Image 4

Image provided by Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records; Phoenix, AZ

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<p>contract.—Wil- should arrest at begging, and the chain gang. a begging when work to do is a man who go from from the indus- made to work ng. Plagstaff has m tramps, and videnced by her ed to be the fel- rizing the wo- e last few days . He was found od was released. Hawaii. interest in the lained with em- Hawaiian com- per cent of the Islands is with the trade of Ger- is decreasing, while the trade in, insignificant</p>	<p>of the remains.—Yuma Sentinel. The Last Escape. Last Wednesday evening Captain Aspinwall, of the schooner McCord, had quite a thrilling experience in coming down the Gila river with a cargo of wood. His old crew of experienced sailors had worked their way to liberty and had been discharged, which necessitated the breaking in of a new "gang." The current in the Gila was quite strong and when the boat neared the landing at Prison Hill it became unmanageable and floated out into the Colorado river. Captain Aspinwall stayed with the boat and exerted every effort to make a landing, but all of no avail. The boat soon attained such a rate of speed that nothing could be done but let her float, and the captain, much against his will, was compelled to abandon her and let her escape down the river. Some ferryman captured the runaway boat and it now lies anchored about seven miles down the river, where, with its cargo of wood, it is held for \$25 salvage. According to the maritime unwritten law the salvage will have to be paid before the Territory can recover the boat.—Yuma Sentinel.</p>	<p>From Monday's Daily. Geo. N. Gage is having a large irrigating ditch constructed to irrigate the land he is now leveling. J. T. Moore and family have returned from their summer outing which consisted of an overland trip from here to Idaho and back again. A good long drive for these days of electricity and steam and for that reason all the more enjoyable. The cattlemen of the outside world are beginning to find out where Tempe is and what it is good for. In the last few days we have been visited not only by our regular coast buyers but by buyers from Kansas City, Denver and other eastern points. Cattle are cattle this year and the man with the branding iron stands pat. Mrs. F. E. White is the fond mother of a fine looking baby girl. Though Fred is the originator of cactus ornamental work and some rare novelties in the furniture line, from this time on he will have something besides cholla thorns to claim his attention. Dr. Sorogga who is in attendance reports all doing nicely and congratulations in order.</p>	<p>for his E will driv for past ley. Mr. J. cattle bu fat cattle ton repo east bal long dro country. down m been hol for the sell at m tie from of water. in the pe been so; fit has b and catt Mr. G ed a lett who is or gan on t states th are maki but own hopes of apreg. Yukon</p>
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J. Too much water for boating

Arizona republican. (Phoenix, Ariz.) 1890-1930, February 09, 1905, Page 4, Image 4

Image provided by Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records; Phoenix, AZ

Persistent link: <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84020558/1905-02-09/ed-1/seq-4/>

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THE RAILROAD SITUATION

**Santa Fe Trains Running — M. & P.
not Due Until Friday.**

The S. F. P. & P. company sent out its regular morning train yesterday and traffic is now resumed on regular schedule. The train that left here about noon the day before returned yesterday noon with a large quantity of mail that had accumulated at Ash Fork. The postoffice force was busy all afternoon distributing and delivering it. Still it is supposed there is yet considerable delayed mail somewhere.

The M. & P. announces that it will be impossible to transfer by boat at the Gila river. The reason is that during the recent flood the river has returned to first principles and instead of being spread out all over the country for a mile, it is again concentrated in one channel where it originally was. The rapidity with which this change occurred was remarkable. It was done in a single night. There were at least two well defined channels and the intervening area was flooded also. By daylight the new channel had been cut and all the rest of the ground was either drained or covered by placid backwater. The new channel though is apparently very deep and running like a mill race. Hence it is too swift to make boating a safe enterprise.

There is a pile driver at work from each end of the bridge and making good progress. About 150 feet of piling was completed on the southside Tuesday but progress there will be slower now as they are getting into the current of the new channel. In fact over a hundred feet of the present swift channel runs under the trestle work now and the gap over the swift water is now approximately 150 feet

over a hundred feet of the present swift channel runs under the trestle work now and the gap over the swift water is now approximately 150 feet wide. Mr. Bleknell said yesterday that he hoped to get a train over by Friday. The river yesterday was falling a little.

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K. 400 miles down the Gila River

Arizona republican. (Phoenix, Ariz.) 1890-1930, April 18, 1891, Image 2

Image provided by Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records; Phoenix, AZ

Persistent link: <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84020558/1891-04-18/ed-1/seq-2/>

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If Mr. Hunt in this principle should immediately the collateral n Pacific with away with the le necessary by nt for every lit-

ampaign of 188 t of M. H. Wil of Supervisors s for services s ney. It will be rican called ment of an A- y last fall and l Supervisors yed an assistant the District At- performing the these quarterly n allowed, but rmed at their s when The Bas- and refused rter. The prog- the action of ying Mr. Wil-

Powers, the meeting adjourned till Monday evening, April 20, at 7:30 P. M.

Down the Gila in a Boat.

From the Yuma Times.

Two men arrived here last week who had accomplished the dangerous feat of navigating the Gila river from source to mouth.

About a year ago they started from Los Angeles in a wagon and went on a prospecting trip through Southern Arizona and into New Mexico. About six months ago they sold their horses and wagon and started down the Gila in a boat of their own making. Their starting point was in the Black Range, New Mexico, where the Gila has its source. They say the scenery in the cañons of the Gila is nearly as grand as the Colorado cañons. They met with no special incident until the high water of the February floods began to come down. Their boat was upset and lost, but they built another and started on. In some of the cañons the water rose to enormous heights, owing to the narrow channel in which it was confined. The crookedness of the river makes its total length about 800 miles. The men hunted and trapped on the way, but met with only moderate success. They claim to be the first who ever made the trip in a boat the whole length of the river.

TRASK

KEEPS ALL KINDS OF groceries and provisions.

TRASK

KEEPS LAMPS, GLASS-ware, china, crockery, and plated-ware.

TRASK

BUYS ALL KINDS OF farm produce—butter, eggs, etc.

TRASK

BUYS HIS GOODS FOR cash, gets them in large quantities and gives his customers the benefit of bottom market prices.

TRASK

IS ON WASHINGTON street, not far from the Post office, Phoenix, and wants to see you.



Sole Agents for Rain Plow, McCormick

WEST OF CITY

J. F. BRIGGS

On the Phoenix and Maricopa Stage Line
AT KYRENE

Will serve the travelling public with Hot Meals
On the arrival of all Stages.

The H

Tombstone epitaph. (Tombstone, Ariz.) 1887-current, April 19, 1891, Image 8

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Persistent link: <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn95060905/1891-04-19/ed-1/seq-8/>

Adventurous Trip of Two Men in a Boat

(Yuma Times)

Two men arrived here last week who had accomplished the dangerous feat of navigating the Gila river from source to mouth.

About a year ago they started from Los Angeles in a wagon and went on a prospecting trip through Southern Arizona into New Mexico. About six months ago they sold their horses and wagon and started down the Gila in a boat of their own making. Their starting point was in the Black Range New Mexico where the Gila has its source.

They say the scenery in the cañons of the Gila is nearly as grand as the Colorado cañons. They met with no special incident until the high water of the February floods began to come down. Their boat was upset and lost but they built another and started on.

In some of the cañons the water rises to enormous heights owing to the narrow channel in which it was confined. The crookedness of the river makes its total length about 800 miles. The men hunted and trapped on the way but met only with very moderate success. They claim to be the first who ever made the trip in a boat the whole length of the river.

More on 400 mile trip

The St. Johns herald. (St. Johns, Apache County, Arizona Territory [Ariz.]) 1885-1903, May 07, 1891, Image 1

Image provided by Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records; Phoenix, AZ

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<p>w Mexi- in the the Cape s weigh- rats and uncoun- agatized zona, the ch richer aed from ty, that ting and ns used amental \$50,000 rial has \$100,000 d polish- a very aris ex- ome one materi-</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Down the Gila.</p> <p>Two men arrived here last week who had accomplished the dangerous feat of navigating the Gila river from source to mouth.</p> <p>About a year ago they started from Los Angeles in a wagon and went on a prospecting trip through Southern Arizona and into New Mexico. About six months ago they sold their horses and wagon and started down the Gila in a boat of their own making. Their starting point was in the Black range New Mexico, where the Gila has its source. They say the scenery in the cañon of the Gila is nearly as grand as the Colorado cañons. They met with no special incident until the high water of the February floods began to come down. Their boat was upset and lost, but they built another and started on. In some of</p>	<p>...up by records as fast as they are offered for sale and at the highest figures during the year, prices having advanced \$1 per 100 within a week.</p> <p>District Attorney Bunch, of Apache county, Arizona, came to Socorro on Sunday last to look after tax matters interesting to Socorro and Apache counties. It seems that quite a number of our cattlemen have stock on the range that stray over into Apache county, and vice versa. In Socorro county they claim they pay taxes in Apache county, Arizona, and in Apache they claim to pay in Socorro county, and between the two they get lost in the shuffle and so escape taxation. His idea is to put a stop to this bit of foolishness and collect the taxes due in his county, and Socorro should do the same.—Socorro Chieftain.</p>
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Southern Arizona and into New Mexico. About six months ago they sold their horses and wagon and started down the Gila in a boat of their own making. Their starting point was in the Black range New Mexico, where the Gila has its source. They say the scenery in the cañon of the Gila is nearly as grand as the Colorado cañons. They met with no special incident until the high water of the February floods began to come down. Their boat was upset and lost, but they built another and started on. In some of

the cañons the waters rose to enormous heights owing to the narrow channel in which it was confined. The crookedness of the river makes its total length about 800 miles. The men hunted and trapped on the way but met with only moderate success. They claim to be the first who ever made the trip in a boat the whole length of the river.—Yuma Times.

L. Boats of the Gila River Navigation Company

Arizona republican. (Phoenix, Ariz.) 1890-1930, January 16, 1905, Page 5, Image 5

Image provided by Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records; Phoenix, AZ

Persistent link: <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84020558/1905-01-16/ed-1/seq-5/>

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REPUBLICAN, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1905.

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preme president; A. Modesti of Yuma, supreme vice president; J. C. Merino, of Tucson, supreme secretary; M. T. Carillo of Tucson, supreme treasurer; C. J. Jacome and P. C. Pellon of Tucson, and T. Nardelli of Metcalf, trustees; S. C. Bonillas of Redlands, Cal., supreme warden; A. G. Figueroa of Phoenix, inside porter; M. R. Santana of Hillsboro, N. M., outside porter. Saturday was the eleventh anniversary of the founding of the order, which important event occurred in Tucson. Treasurer Carillo reports that there is now in the treasury \$4874, and the lodges of the order are all prosperous.

AT THE GILA BRIDGE

M. & P. Railroad Co-operates With Gila River Navigation Co.

The M. & P. railroad company has finally hammered a hole through the impediments to traffic that have existed along its line for several days, but the situation is still perplexing, inconvenient and expensive. The train that left here yesterday morning, equipped with the rolling stock for a navigation line or more particularly speaking, three boats from Eastlake park, returned last evening. About forty passengers went down on the train, the boats were put to work and in due time the passengers, which included two ladies, were transferred.

the narrow escape from drowning of a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Edwards of Maricopa. This lad was walking along the injured bridge when either from fright, dizziness or carelessness, he lost his balance and fell into the swirling current below. The water was both deep and swift at that point and the boy would have certainly drowned only for an M. & P. brakeman, whose name was not learned. He saw the boy fall and instantly plunged in after him, bringing him safely to the shore.

Another incident was the overturning of one of the ferryboats or canoes. Beside the boatman there were two men in it, members of a party of eastern visitors who were enroute here on a mining enterprise. One of them was an elderly man and the other was a young man. The boat was overturned where the water was not very deep and the elder gentleman, probably having had more experience in such matters, managed to keep himself right side up so he only got into the flood up to his waist line. The younger man, however, being more impetuous and excitable, took a header and went in all over. Both of them testify that the water was very wet, notwithstanding it was chocolate-like in both color and consistency.

A FRENCH CIRCULAR

As It Reads When Translated In 'o

Arizona republican. (Phoenix, Ariz.) 1890-1930, January 16, 1905, Page 5, Image 5

Image provided by Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records; Phoenix, AZ

Persistent link: <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lcn/sn84020558/1905-01-16/ed-1/seq-5/>

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cluded two ladies, were transferred. A number who were waiting on the south bank were brought back in the alternating trips, together with a small quantity of mail that happened to be at Maricopa. The southern mails that have been accumulating for some time have been sent around by California and it is expected a large quantity of it will arrive this morning via Ash Fork.

About eighty people came in on last night's train. The train will leave again this morning, going at 6 o'clock. Passengers who find it imperative to travel can get across now, though the transfer is a disagreeable and provoking one, and it will be several days probably before the mails will begin coming regularly from that direction.

The ferry is across the south channel of the river and the train from this side cannot get within a quarter of a mile of it. That is because the bridge over the north channel is too badly washed out to run an engine over. Passengers have to walk down this paralyzed structure to the south channel, then descend to the muddy bank and embark in boats. About fifteen hundred feet of the bridge is gone or out of business. It will be a long time before it is put in good shape again and it is yet too early to estimate when a temporary structure can be provided. The ferry though will be better organized in a day or so.

Yesterday was filled with incidents of an exciting kind at the crossing some of them being humorous and others of a startling and disconcerting nature. The most serious was

AS IT MEANS WHEN TRANSLATED IN BORDEAUX ENGLISH.

The following is presented as a sample of "English as she is spoke," or, rather, translated, in France. It is a circular letter sent to a Phoenix business man by Maurice Ducot, 16 Rue Danjou, Bordeaux, France:
TO READ WITH MUCH ATTENTION.

Dear Sir, I have the pleasure to advise you that if you will send me all your used or unused postage stamps absolutely from your inland, not dirty, rubbed or damaged, I shall send you the following articles.

You will please note that stamps damaged or not from your inland, cannot be accepted.

For 1,000 stamps. A special ring for to defend one's self against the malfactors. This ring is a very original weapon useful to every body.

For 2,000 stamps. A very nice album of the Universal Exhibition of Paris 1900, illustrated with 18 photo views.

For 3,000 stamps. A pocket visiting card case with your name or monogram engraved on it.

For 4,000 stamps. A pocket walking stick, made of steel, a perfect imitation of wood. It is very strong and handy as well as elegant and useful. This pocket walking stick is enclosed in a nice nickel sheath, and can be put in the vest pocket. This stick is something strange. I recommend it for spectacle and evening parties. I send instructions for opening the stick, following the same, it can be opened and closed in the short of half a minute without trouble. The stick open is very straight and firm.

If you search your old letters dating from 1840 to 1870, I shall be disposed to accept the old stamps from all parts of the world. I shall give you some

**AN'S PATTERN
ENTS EACH**

M. Gold dumped when boating

The Arizona sentinel. (Yuma, Ariz.) 1872-1911, March 29, 1890, Image 3

Image provided by Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records; Phoenix, AZ

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attempted escape is meeting with a thorough investigation. The vigilance and energy of the officers prevented a serious outbreak and unquestionably a loss of life.

Deputy sheriff Frank Burke and George Davis, of the Harqua Hala mines, who had \$15,000 in gold bullion in charge, were dumped into the Gila River last week by their boat capsizing. As the boat turned over Davis held on to the bullion and struck the bottom of the river with some force; through the assistance of Mr. Burke, Davis and his bullion were soon on *terra firma*, otherwise known as Sentinel station on the railroad.

Happy Hoosters.

Wm. Timmons, Postmaster of Idaville, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined, for that had feeling arising from Kidneys and Liver trouble." John Leslie, farmer and stockman, of same place, says: "Find Electric Bitters to be the best Kidney and Liver medicine, made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: "Electric is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he leaves or dies, he found new strength, good appetite and felt just like he had a new lease on life. Only 50c. a bottle at all Drug stores."

Captain George W. Tubbs and Rev. J. A. Crouch arrived from the South Gila valley on Thursday, and paid the Sentinel office a welcome visit yester-

day, burglary; one year penitentiary.

Purdy and Knight atty's.
Territory vs. John Sevanoaks, assault to kill; charged dismissed.

Territory vs. John Smith, burglary; two years; penitentiary.

§Purdy and Knight atty's.
Territory vs. Juan Wilson, burglary; charge dismissed.

Purdy, Knight, and Baroes atty's.
Territory vs. Isidro Castro, burglary, one year; penitentiary.

Purdy and Woodward atty's.
Territory vs. B. Aguilar, embezzlement; one dismissed.

Territory vs. A. Campbell, discharging pistol in a public place (on appeal) continued for the term.

Purdy and Knight atty's.
Territory vs. Joaquin Olacts, refusing to assist an officer making an arrest (on appeal) continued for the term.

Purdy and Knight atty's.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtain Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from first dose. She continued its use and after taken ten bottles, found herself sound and well, now does her own housework and is as well as she ever was.—Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at any Drug Store, large bottles 50c. and \$1.00.

ering certainty of the new laxative, Sarsaparilla. The cures are confirmed plain to their last Francisco's wall says: "I am willing to experience. I have attended with some one preparation that wore out and lost sufferer till I tried. It helped me in reorganized me. I of stomachs and can with the aid of now eat any and customed freedom both surprised and meant it."

CL

Dr. D. P. K examining mi ver District fo rived here on morning and r are looking v "lots" of pay c

Rafael J. F papers" and b United States court. Mr. F: most industrie men in this se

Nature

Is terrific. Volcanic a are actually and from only desirable to em administration of re sin and agony in th man frame. She is Violent purgatives he to these, and of whic is the wholesome, p innocuous. They Bitters incorporates th entire

N. Escape to Mesa in boats (the point here is they escaped a large flood, an uncommon event) using boats that were used for common flow conditions.)

Arizona republican. (Phoenix, Ariz.) 1890-1930, February 26, 1891, Image 1

Image provided by Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records; Phoenix, AZ

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<p>Principal Place of rardico, California.</p>	<p>feet below the floor beams and with the flood from Salt and Gila rivers coming down together, joining the Colorado water, the chances are the Yuma bridge will go.</p>	<p>ADORE HAS BEEN MUCH EXCITED BY THE a considerable chunk in traffic. Merchants have felt the influence and a great many ranchers have been cut off from their business at considerable inconvenience. The streams will fall to nearly their usual size in a day or two, business will be resumed and the benefits of the copious rains will then be noticed. A few warm days will start the grass growing, the barren and parched desert will be transformed into a bed of green, flowers will spring up and fruit trees will blossom out. The air will be balmy and people will forget the scare of the flood.</p>	<p>Superintendent aries. Education A mes structed adopted passed Council corporate dispose corporate laid over House was read final pas 28 to 1. House territorial Territory the Spes to the Co</p>
<p>BY GIVEN THAT AT A lectors held on the 27th an assessment of thirty died upon the subscribed is, payable on the second the First National Bank Arizona. Any stock upon shall remain unpaid on arch, 1891, will be delin- for sale at public auction, made before will be sold of March, 1891, to pay da- gether with costs of ad- 1 of sale. S. E. MACK, Secretary, k, San Bernardino, Calif. T-1d</p>	<p>The southern approaches to the Gila bridge are said to be all right.</p>	<p>Many of those people who lost adobe houses in the flooded portion of the city will replace them by more substantial buildings.</p>	<p>Great benefit will accrue to the farmers and stockmen, for they will have no need of irrigation for some time to come and there will be an abundance of feed everywhere.</p>
<p>Dining Room</p>	<p>Far up and down the Gila, the Pima and Maricopa grain fields are washed out, depriving these tribes of their main staple of subsistence.</p>	<p>The repairs on the railroads will be made as fast as possible and connection with the outside world will be had in a few days.</p>	<p>House lancous Gough, v Council in. The a House B</p>
<p>RE OPENED FEBRUARY 10 Lunch, 12 to 2; Dinner, - 21 Meals, \$5.00. MR HENRY BOWZER</p>	<p>A ferry boat is under construction at Tempe and will be taken to the Gila within two days.</p>	<p>AT GILA BEND. Unprecedented Rise of the Gila River at That Point. Special Dispatch to THE REPUBLICAN. GILA BEND, February 23, 1891.—via Tempe February 24.—The flood reached this point Friday night. It was the highest water ever known, being six feet above the mark of the time when the Walnut Grove dam broke. The Southern Pacific Company's pumps were six</p>	<p>House</p>

feet under water. The pumper and family escaped to the mesa in boats.

Adobe houses, built many years ago, but which had lived through former floods at their highest point, succumbed to the present high water.

Reid, the contractor on the Citrus canal, on the north side of the river, warned the people there and all escaped in safety. At times the water rose so fast that Reid was obliged to swim his horse. The canal was damaged, but to what extent cannot be estimated.

Three-fourths of the town of Yuma was carried away by the flood and several hundred families are destitute.

One man was drowned.

The Southern Pacific track, between Adonde and Yuma, for thirty miles, was under water at one time.

Water is falling rapidly.

The company have 500 men repairing track. Expect to clear it in three or four days.

O. Boat from Mohawk to Yuma—60 miles

Tombstone epitaph. (Tombstone, Ariz.) 1887-current, March 08, 1891, Image 1

Image provided by Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records; Phoenix, AZ

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He intends purchasing of stock and will go into adro valley, visiting the rowleo, Atchley, 3C and ranches. He will purchase by the head and states ends paying \$11 for two and \$14 for three year olds. expects to ship the cattle about May 1st.

OVER FIFTY YEARS.
well-ried remedy.—Mrs soothing Syrup has been for fifty years by millions of their children while teeth perfect success. It soothes the gums, allays all wind colic, and is the best Diarrhoea. It is pleasant. Sold by Druggists in all parts of the world. Twenty-five cents. Its value is incalculable and ask for Mrs. Winding Syrup, and take no

lodge on the superstructure and cause a dam, it will not be injured.

The officers of Fort Yuma have done everything in their power to assist the sufferers and fortunately there was a good supply of tents on hand, and these were at once placed at the disposal of the homeless families and much suffering thereby prevented. A boat which arrived from Mohawk sixty miles up the Gila river, brings report of terrible loss of life, all through the country being under water. The greatest sufferers are the poor Mexicans, whose houses have been swept away and who have nothing to put on their backs. The loss will probably prove of appalling magnitude.

The Honorable Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Pomponius Smith is Arizona's Delegate in Congress, and in actual working ability and usefulness to his Territory he is worth any dozen average far-western Representatives or Sen-

passengers who violate the rule. The society holds that the habit is carried to an extent which is not only offensive, but prejudicial to the public health.

The Durward & Reed teams have been loaded a story high during the past few days. They have been hauling a car load of Ketchum wagons, buggies and carts to Paul B. Warnekross, who now has the most improved ranch wagons made. It is the celebrated Ketchum wagon, with steel skeins instead of the tubular axle, and is furnished with the California bed, making it the most durable wagon of any in the market. His buggies, spring wagons, delivery wagons and carts are the latest improved designs. He has wagons for timber and wood haulers which carry from 1000 to 10,000 pounds, and he sells the entire line at eastern prices.

Everything cooked to order at the Maison Dore, at California prices. *

P. Boat in Safford

Arizona silver belt. (Globe City, Pinal County, Ariz.) 1878-19??, December 07, 1905, Page 3, Image 3

Image provided by Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records; Phoenix, AZ

Persistent link: <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84021913/1905-12-07/ed-1/seq-3/>

report of President E. P. Kipley.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED IN GRAHAM COUNTY

From Safford Guardian.

The Safford Lumber company has built a boat in which to send lumber across the river to erect houses at the mines for the Gila Valley Copper company.

Wiley E. Jones and Mrs. A. V. Jones returned last Sunday from Globe, where they inspected the Arizona Steam Laundry. About all the machinery has arrived for the new steam laundry for Safford. Within the next month Safford will have a fully equipped and up-to-date laundry, with capacity enough to do all the laundry work for the entire valley.

Clifton was again pretty badly flooded, and people living along the river sought safety on the mountain sides. It has been impossible to ascertain the full amount of damage done at that point, but it is understood that the railroad was washed out in a number of places and three or four houses were destroyed. The two story brick building that stood at the end of the foot bridge on the east side of the river was destroyed and a couple of frame dwellings were washed away. A large portion of the town was under water but the damage was light compared with the last flood. The new house erected

long and is built of piling. The part destroyed is about 700 feet from the south or Maricopa side and the main current was running beneath the south section thus at last accounts was still standing. Whether it will remain firm against the mud, sand, water and driftwood, no one can confidently predict. The river, with its usual perverseness, has changed its tactics somewhat, for in recent years it has been cutting into the north bank washing out some hundreds of yards in that direction and making necessary the annual lengthening of the bridge to the north.

Superintendent Bicknell said that he had a pile driver on this side and was then trying to get one from Tucson to operate on the other side. As soon as these machines get at work they are expected to rapidly repair the damage and it was thought at the railroad office that if no more of the bridge had been wrecked, trains could again be run over it in four or five days. But until another day has passed that "if" must enter into all calculations. There were also five small desert washouts between the river and Maricopa, a distance of about eight miles. These will be repaired at once so that the pile driver will not be delayed in getting to the scene of the trouble.

In the meantime the railroad company has done its best for the convenience of its patrons. An effort was made to secure teams in Florence for taking the passengers now at Maricopa

Q. Boats available for rescue

The Arizona sentinel. (Yuma, Ariz.) 1872-1911, March 03, 1894, Image 3

Image provided by Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records; Phoenix, AZ

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<p>week, 0.00. A. ARHEDSON, U. S. Weather Bureau.</p> <hr/> <p>NOTES.</p> <p>air and party are n next Tuesday. and wife of the ft for San Fran-</p> <p>nd family have Rimpau's house</p> <p>of court will con- arch 26th, Judge iding.</p> <p>t of Private Land vene at Tucson, 8th.</p> <p>s the contract for avenue with the prison hill.</p> <p>accompanied En- the steamer Gila er on her trip to</p> <p>ple left for the Agency overland ane, the Indian sy.</p> <p>Beatty, General proposed canal expects to leave or Yuma</p>	<p>plaints and rheumatism.</p> <p>While Col. Chas. D. Poston was crossing the railroad bridge Tuesday night after dark, he tumbled and fell off the second span into the stream below, a distance of 20 feet. R. E. L. Robinson and Geo. Clark who happened to be camped just above the bridge heard the splash and his groans and seizing a row boat went to his rescue. Where he fell the water is only about three feet deep, but the Col. in attempting to get up, fell into deep water when the current carried him down the stream. His rescuers were just in time, and caught him and pulled him into their boat. He was badly bruised and hurt, but is rapidly recovering.</p> <p>C. R. Rockwood has rented the old quartermaster's warehouse on the military reservation for his private use. During the winter from 50 to 100 old timers, miners, prospectors and others have occupied the buildings as lodgings and a place to protect themselves in cool or inclement weather. Wednesday they were all notified that those sleeping in the open warehouse must pay \$1 per month and those occupying rooms, \$3 per month, or quit the premises. The</p>	<p>work have already been issued. The sixth will be almost exclusively devoted to Arizona trees and shrubs.</p> <p>John Gandolfo and J. M. Molina are going to sink a shaft on the vein of ore struck just south of town by S. S. Gillespie two years ago. The ore prospected well. It is believed to be on the same vein as the Lookout mine, which promises so well at present. Yuma's gold belt is getting nearer town every day.</p> <p>J. H. Graham and Robt. Gant, two of the energetic young farmers of the Mohawk valley, were in town Tuesday. They reported plenty of water in the Mohawk canal, and the farmers busy putting in their crops for the coming season. Mr. Graham was here for the purpose of paying his taxes, which had unavoidably become delinquent.</p> <p>The Bill Williams Fork country and the Santa Maria have also claims on the attention of the mining investor. Many large bodies of gold ore have been uncovered there in the past year, and it is only a matter of a short time when the merits of northern Yuma county will be recognized by the mining world.</p>	<p>plates, if all fault.</p> <p>Geronimo Wednesday placers. H doing well. were plenty good for the kill has his Wells, wher feed and wa</p> <p>The stea Mellon, left landings Tu and a full Brooks was Pot Holes. compained trip.</p> <p>Frank V Wednesday mines wher ployed wor said that th well and th considering and silver.</p> <p>District 2 commenced Court for \$ bondsmen of for his de Treasurer. Phoenix are Wilson in th case.</p>
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R. Boat launched for camping trip

Arizona silver belt. (Globe City, Pinal County, Ariz.) 1878-19??, May 11, 1905, Page 2, Image 2

Image provided by Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records; Phoenix, AZ

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and placed in the market before Southern California points.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED IN GRAHAM COUNTY

From Safoed Guardian.

Eugene Caruthers left Tuesday for El Paso, where he expects to reside in the future. He will be joined by Mrs. Caruthers the latter part of the week.

A young man named Ira Jenkins, aged 17 years, a resident of Central, was killed on last Monday as the result of a runaway accident, while engaged in hauling hay.

J. E. Carpenter and Geo. W. Todd launched a boat on the Gila river, Sunday, loaded with provisions, camping outfit and a small arsenal of guns, pistols and knives, bound for San Carlos, where they will spend a few days in the neighboring hills hunting.

From the Copper Era.

One of the locomotives of the Morenci Southern has been fitted with equipment for burning oil and was sent out for a successful trial trip last Saturday.

The Barrett-Beaucamp drug store was burglarized Wednesday night and about \$200 worth of jewelry, filagree work, pens and pipes taken. An entrance was made through the door in the rear end of the building.

John Miller, employed at the Coronado mine, met with an accident yesterday morning, by which his right leg was broken just below the knee. He was brought to the Arizona Copper

school building and the dining room. All bids for the dining room were rejected because the board considered them too high. The plans for this building will be revised so as to come within the amount of the funds appropriated by the legislature for that purpose. The bid of Clinton Campbell, of Phoenix, for the construction of the training school was accepted and the contract awarded to him. His bid amounted to \$20,235.

From the Enterprise:

W. H. Scothorne, a brakeman on the Phoenix & Eastern, was stabbed five times yesterday between Florence and this city by Charles Glascoe, fireman on the same train. While he is pretty badly used up, Scothorne's condition is not regarded as critical by Dr. O. E. Plath, the surgeon who was called to dress his wounds upon the arrival of the train in this city.

From the Arizona Republican.

James Scott reports in Tempe from the dipping station on Salt river that 50,000 sheep are being handled there this season.

John McGrew and Henry Rumberg drove 100 head of cattle from Pinal to Tempe last week. They report the feed on the ranges as excellent and cattle are all in fine condition.

George H. Smith, capitol gardener, has returned from a few days' trip to Prescott and intervening points, where he went on a cactus collecting trip. He is engaged in preparing a collection of Arizona cacti for Fairmount park, Philadelphia, pursuant to an arrangement entered into between the park

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Arizona republican. (Phoenix, Ariz.) 1890-1930, March 29, 1905, Page 3, Image 3

Image provided by Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records; Phoenix, AZ

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<p style="text-align: center;">INCIDENTS OF THE FLOOD</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Experiences Through Which the Buckeye People Passed.</p> <p>Buckeye, Ariz., March 26.—(Special correspondence of The Republican.)—Buckeye is once more in touch with the outside world. We were without mail from the 11th to the 20th inst., and most of the time telephone communications were cut off at the Agua Fria. During this time we have seen higher water on every side of us than at any other time this year. The Gila river was higher on Friday and Saturday, the 17th and 18th, than at any other time this year. The Hassayampa also broke its record and reached a higher mark by three feet than at any time this year. It took out five more bends of the Buckeye Canal company's flume which crosses it near the Evans ranch. There is 120 feet out of 300 feet of the Buckeye flume left. The Arlington flume, which crosses it two miles lower down is all gone.</p> <p>Sunday, the 18th, Mr. Thomas' store at Liberty followed the most of his ranch down the Gila river. He had removed his goods to Moore's ranch on the Agua Fria previously, expecting the event. It was a large adobe house with lumber floor and roof. These were also removed in time to save them.</p> <p>Saturday night or Sunday the Arlington headgate was taken out as it was seen Sunday forenoon about four miles down the Gila on its way to the Pacific ocean.</p> <p>The Powers Butte canal that some of our neighbors were working so hard on for the past year, is all gone. Some of the interested parties say that they would not care so much if it had just filled up their ditch, but it was not</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">HAD TO HIDE IT</p> <p>A mother wrote us recently that she had to keep Scott's Emulsion under lock and key—her children used to drink it whenever her back was turned. Strange that children should like something that is so good for them. It's usually the other way. Scott's Emulsion makes children comfortable, makes them fat and rosy-cheeked. Perhaps that's why they like it so much—they know it makes them feel good.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">We'll send you a sample, free</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SCOTT & BOWNE, 407 Pearl Street, New York.</p> <p>feet of water. The young Dutchman began pulling in the rope, thinking that Mr. Wood still had the other end. He was standing up in the center of the boat when a large wave hit it and he went out backwards into the foaming water, but swimming down the river below a point of rocks he made a landing in still water. Will Wood, who was still in the boat, safely landed and fastened his boat farther down, where he was joined by A. C. Wood, who had managed to scramble out in some way. When Mr. Wood arrived at home he found his son Ernest dead</p>	<p>and to sever it was said, of the contest it had been nished.</p> <p>The most which Mrs. support of he Weightman v at the time h terse document his obligation Mrs. Walker, signed by the ing to give to Weightman, J living, \$1,000, ried.</p> <p>It is said heard of the induced her f document, in was subject erration of n while in one agreed to set liam Weightn this second de have been acl ary, Mr. Wei vious agreeme</p> <p>How Mrs. get this docum out proving question. If er was subje aberration sh of Mrs. Wiste ed to undue it ly not capabl she denies it, is still in forc</p> <p>According t crous books s business relat Weightman as Jr., with thei stroved on the</p>
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but took away the only route there was to make a ditch.

Will Wood left his home on the south side of the river to go work on a small ranch he owned on the north or Arlington side. In leaving he admonished his wife that if anything went wrong to hang out a flag on a pole and he would return home if possible. He had been away about a week when a flag went up and it was three days before anyone dared cross the Gila in a boat. On Friday, the 17th, Will Wood, A. C. Wood and a young man from the Arlington Cattle company's ranch made a crossing. They launched their boat at the mouth of the Hassayampa and came down the river at Powers' Butte. Their trip was without incident, save the breaking of a pair of ore locks, until they had reached the Butte. A. C. Wood made a throw at a bush with his anchor rope, but missed. Seeing what he thought to be a large, flat rock just under the water he made a jump for it with the rope but there was no rock there and he went down in 15 or 20

way to get him to the doctor, as his team had strayed away. He found them two days later and took the boy to Gila Bend to the doctor. A. C. Wood and the young Dutchman returned home Monday without accident.

Born at the home of I. H. Parkman, a girl, on Wednesday morning. Both mother and daughter are doing well.

The grub supply is running short at the stores at Buckeye and Arlington on account of the continued high water in the Agus Fria.

C. F. Miller of the Buckeye Canal company, is quite sick.

Mr. Reed of Harrisburg was in during the week looking for fat cattle for his market out there; also some feeders to turn on his range. He reports the range in better condition than he ever saw it, either summer or winter. He returned home Saturday with his purchase.

Roy Frankenburg, formerly of Tempe, passed through this country Saturday on his road to the Colorado river near Ehrenburg. He has been two weeks on his road from Tempe.

The M. & P. railroad company could possibly find some of their bridge at various farmers' houses in this locality as they have been busy for the past week fishing out of the river every board and timber that came in their reach.

The Buckeye Canal company has a force of men and teams at work on the canal trying to get it in order again. All idle men and teams can get work by applying to C. C. Green, superintendent.

Miss Katie Coyne, Alva Newton, Oliver Johnson and others went out on a picnic to the White Tank mountains today.

An interesting incident happened near here some time ago. J. E. Brown was water bound on this side of the Gila while his wife was at home on

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No ultimatum Walker as yet. Agents in New day there appear est disposition of any of the mill the millions.

Mrs. Jones W ters into the co dreading at one must attach to between the lit ensue.

"It's only my children who s William Weigh me to bring th Wister today. " ter, believes I o to the other gr efforts to procu share of their gr my lawyers and the same opin

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HEALTHY KIDNEYS

IN OLD AGE

Maintained by the Use of

WARNER'S SAFE CURE

Unless Your Kidneys Are Healthy Your Entire System Becomes Diseased.

The following testimonial from an aged lady, near the century mark, shows the wonderful curative powers of Safe Cure.

"I NEVER HAVE A PAIN."

"Gentlemen: I had a great deal of

near here some time ago. J. E. Brown was water bound on this side of the Gila while his wife was at home on the other side. As he was away about two weeks his wife wrote to him and mailed the letter at Gila Bend. It happened that just at this time the Gila bridge was out at Sacaton, so the letter was sent to Phoenix via California. It arrived in due time, having traveled over 1,000 miles to reach him while he and his wife were about six miles apart.

Arizona republican. (Phoenix, Ariz.) 1890-1930, May 27, 1898, Page 7, Image 7

Image provided by Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records; Phoenix, AZ

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FORTUNE LOST.

United States Supreme Court Decides Against the Coe Grant.

Washington, May 26.—Some of the principal reasons given in the decision of the land grant cases handed down on the 23d are worthy of study, and are of interest as applied to other cases of a similar character still pending. Justice McKenna rendered the decision, saying:

"The proof is ample to show that the national laws were not pursued, and, besides, it is conceded that at the time of the grant the state of Sonora was in rebellion against the nation. It and its officers were therefore opponents of the national authority, not its instruments; while declaring in the presence of it, they could not claim to act for it and convey its title."

Justices Brewer, Brown, Shiras and Peckham dissented from the decision in the Coe case.

By the decision in the Arizona case Earl B. Coe and the other members of a syndicate of Colorado men, among whom were D. H. Moffat and A. M. Stevenson, who bought the land, will be heavy losers, for, besides losing title to the land, they will lose a large amount of money invested in improvements and the heavy costs of litigation. Mr. Coe is in Chicago.

Wilbur F. Stone, who is one of the judges of the court of private land claims, which decided in favor of Coe three or four years ago, said that he did not know the area of the strip claimed, as it probably had not been surveyed, but it was his impression that the case involved title to about 30,000 or 40,000 acres. The title was in the name of Earl B. Coe as trustee for the others.

peptic suener.

"I never gave a testimonial for any medicine before everybody ought to know of this remedy, and while it is full to me to appear in print in this connection, I feel as shirk the opportunity to perhaps help some other suffer. I have been recommending the Tablets to all my friends. I took James H. Lillis, the father of Father Lillis, down understand he also is being wonderfully benefited. I can highly."

give a valid title to public lands belonging to the general government. It seems that Sonora after the state turned over part of the money to the Mexican government. Because of this and other circumstances our court by a vote of three to two, decided in favor of Mr. Coe, holding that Sonora was merely acting as agent of the general government.

"In a semi-tropical climate this land is very productive if water can be put upon it.

"At the point where this land is the Gila river flows in a deep channel below the surface of the land, and while there is plenty of water the supply would have to be taken out a hundred miles or so above its mouth in order to carry it to the great plateau.

"The syndicate rigged up a steam pump and took out the water that way. Had the decision gone the other way it was expected that important improvements were to be made.

"A large number of orange and lemon trees were set out and grew famously. Fine oranges, lemons and other semi-tropical fruit are grown there. The land lies about at sea level, and, being protected from coast winds, it is warmer than southern California. Yuma is becoming quite a winter resort for wealthy Californians and with an extensive irrigation system the locality would become very productive."

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Judges of the court of private land claims, which decided in favor of Coe three or four years ago, said that he did not know the area of the strip claimed, as it probably had not been surveyed, but it was his impression that the case involved title to about 30,000 or 40,000 acres. The title was in the name of Earl B. Coe as trustee for the others.

"I cannot say what the value of the grant is, but with water for irrigation the Gila valley can be made one of the most productive agricultural sections in the world. The tract is on the south side of the Gila and embraces within its borders the site of Yuma which was deeded to the town by Coe soon after the decision handed down by us.

"In the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in 1848, the Mexican government ceded a large territory to the United States. This government considered it desirable to acquire an additional strip of Mexican territory extending west to the coast. Under the treaty our boundary passed just above the mouth of the Colorado river. Thinking that it might be important some time for this nation to have access to the Gulf of California, in 1853 the Gadsden purchase was made.

"Much of the tract was in the state of Sonora and some time prior to the sale of the strip to the United States the state had sold the land within its borders. The question in this case was whether the state of Sonora could

T. Three trips up the Gila River in steamer Aztec

The Arizona sentinel. (Yuma, Ariz.) 1872-1911, June 02, 1894, Image 3

Image provided by Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records; Phoenix, AZ

Persistent link: <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84021912/1894-06-02/ed-1/seq-3/>

A Pleasant Trip.

The young people who went on the excursion Sunday up the meandering Gila river had a beautiful day and one of the pleasantest boat rides and enjoyable times imaginable. The steamer Aztec made three trips during the day. Owing to the lateness of the hour when the boat started on the last trip a number of Yumaites did not go that would have if the boat had left a couple of hours earlier. The distance to the new picnic grounds is about five miles by the river course and fully an hour's ride. On the arrival of the SENTINEL man at the grounds last Sunday he found already there some seventy-five of Yuma's gayest and amusement loving young folks. The day was deliciously cool and the young people enjoyed themselves immensely dancing the whole day long. Others amused themselves by rowing on the lagoon, while others rested in the shade of the drooping willows or practiced shooting with the Indian bow and arrow.

Those wishing to spend a day out-of-doors can find no pleasanter place or way of doing so than to put themselves up a lunch and visit the new resort for a day. The

put themselves up a lunch and visit the new resort for a day. The steamer will leave tomorrow at 9 and 12 o'clock a. m., only, we are informed by the management.

U. Engineer goes down river in a boat

Arizona republican. (Phoenix, Ariz.) 1890-1930,
December 07, 1905, Page 5, Image 5

Image provided by Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records; Phoenix, AZ

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RECLAMATION SERVICE CONSULTING ENGINEER

**Mr. Grunsky Comes to Familiarize
Himself With Conditions.**

Mr. Carl E. Grunsky, a consulting engineer of the reclamation service who arrived here Tuesday afternoon, spent yesterday and will spend today, in riding over the valley in company with Mr. H. A. Fowler and others, and on Saturday will leave for Roosevelt in company with Engineer L. C. Hill. It is probable that no government official could be a more welcome visitor here just now than Mr. Grunsky, for reasons that will be self suggesting. Though his official title is that of consulting engineer, the same as that of several other engineers in the reclamation service, the special work to which he is assigned, is that of an advisor to President Roosevelt and Secretary Hitchcock, in such matters of an engineering nature as they may care to confer upon. As everybody knows there

was as city engineer of San Francisco which position he held for four years. When the original Panama commission was appointed by President Roosevelt, Mr. Grunsky was named a member and served until the resignation of the entire board was suggested, when, like all the others, he tendered his. This request on the part of the president, however, was not made as an affront to his appointment, but merely to give him free hand in the reorganization of the board for the evolving of a new business system. And the fact was clearly shown in the case of Mr. Grunsky who was immediately appointed a consulting engineer in the reclamation service, as special advisor to the president and secretary of the interior.

FOUND SON IN MARINE CORPS

**Wealthy Australian Had Search
Long For Missing Youth.**

New York, Dec. 6.—David Beale who disappeared from Sydney, Australia, two years ago, is a private in the United States marine corps at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, where he is known as David North. He was found there on Wednesday by his father, A. C. Beale, who is wealthy and president of the federal council of Sydney.

is just now a board of engineers in session here, appointed by the secretary of the interior to report upon a matter of very great concern to this valley, and it is not improbable that after their report is submitted the secretary may desire to consult with Engineer Grunsky before he takes action. Neither is it certain that he will do so for it may be a matter in which his course is entirely clear without a consultation, but in any event it is desirable that Mr. Grunsky be as well informed as possible in respect of the Salt river project, for any exigency that may arise.

When seen at the Hotel Adams last night, Mr. Grunsky said his visit here had nothing directly to do with the work of the engineers board at this time, but for the reasons above given, he was making a general western trip as a matter of personal investigation. During the past summer he was requested to visit and inform himself on all the larger projects particularly those that might involve international complications, such as the Milk river enterprise on the Canadian line, and the operations in the Imperial country. While engaged in this inspection he said he was making it a point to visit as many of the storage projects, both great and small, as he could arrange to do. He was in the Imperial country recently and enroute back encountered the floods and washouts that held him up the other side of Yuma. Arriving in Yuma as the high water was receding he took occasion to look over the Laguna dam project and is pleased to report that the flood did no damage to the constructions there, except the loss of time, and but very little damage to the levees. Coming on to Maricopa he spent a couple of days in that scaport town waiting for the repair of the Gila river bridge.

Yesterday Mr. Grunsky and Mr. Fowler took a drive of about forty miles

THE VALLEY BRIDGE.

Yesterday Mr. Grunsky and Mr. Fowler took a drive of about forty miles over that portion of the valley north and west of Phoenix. They went out via the capitol and Yuma road, south to the Collins well, then north and west across the lower canals, and the lands they water, to the vicinity of Glendale, visiting a dozen or so of the larger ranches in particular, and stopping for luncheon at Mr. Fowler's ranch. Mr. Fowler, said it was his effort during the day to relate to Mr. Grunsky as fully as possible the history of the growth and development of the irrigation systems of the valley, the character of the soil and the hopes entertained by the people for the wiping out of their troubles by the success of the government's undertaking in the matter of water storage and distribution. He showed his guest many of the ranches that are now in good condition, many more that bear evidence of former prosperity, blighted by long periods of drouth and a vast area capable of reclamation and profitable tilling. The drive after luncheon was north to the Arizona, east along its bank to Central avenue, then to the Indian school where that large government enterprise was inspected, in company with Superintendent Goodman, then east and south to the Tempe road and back to Phoenix. Mr. Grunsky expressed himself last night as thoroughly convinced that the valley is one of great promise, the soil of wonderful richness, and the future an inviting one. He said that the events of the day were invaluable to him and gave him a much better idea of the purposes of the Roosevelt dam than he had had before.

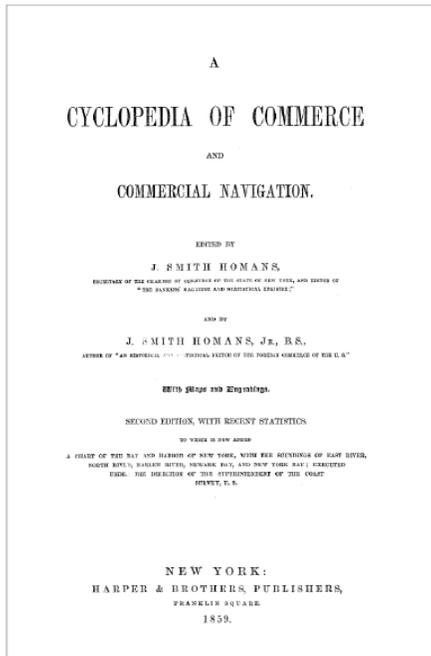
This morning a party composed of Mr. Grunsky, Mr. Fowler, Superintendent McDermott of the Arizona Water company and Mr. H. J. McClung of the Phoenix National bank, will leave at an early hour for the Arizona dam, go-

ing via the Crosscut, Power House No. 2 and the falls, Ingleside, power house No. 1 and intervening points of interest. After an inspection of the Arizona dam and the proposed site of the new concrete diversion dam, Messrs. McDermott and McClung will drive back to Phoenix while Messrs. Fowler and Grunsky will go down the river in a boat to the head of the Consolidated canal on the south side, where they will be met by Dr. Chandler and driven to Mesa City, where they will probably spend the night, coming back to Phoenix on Friday. If the commission shall have finished its work by Friday night Engineers Hill and Grunsky will leave Saturday morning for Roosevelt.

Mr. Grunsky is a Californian by birth, but secured his professional education in Germany, returning again to California, where he engaged in the practice of engineering, devoting himself mainly to irrigation and water works projects. He was appointed to a position under the state engineer and was finally advanced to the position of chief assistant. His last work before entering the employ of the government was as city engineer of San Francisco which position he held for four years.

When the original Panama commission was appointed by President Roosevelt, Mr. Grunsky was named as a member and served until the resignation of the entire board was suggested, when, like all the others, he tendered his. This request on the part of the president, however, was not made as an affront to his appointees, but merely to give him a free hand in the reorganization of the board for the evolving of a new busi-

3. Gila River considered navigable in 1859



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HARPER & BROTHERS,

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PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

The first edition of the *Cyclopaedia of Commerce* having been exhausted, and a favorable estimate placed upon the work by the public, we have deemed it important that in the second edition recent commercial changes should be noticed, and that recent statistics of the United States and of leading countries throughout the world should be added.

The editors have taken pains to introduce a few fresh subjects, and to substitute new tabular details of recent dates, for the pages contained in the first edition. The following articles have been either introduced, rewritten, or enlarged:

Average. Average Bond.
Baltic, Trade of. Baltimore, Trade of. Banks of, 1857-'58. Bank of France, Operations of, 1857-'59. Banks of the United States, for Years 1858-'59. Banks (Savings) of Great Britain, United States, and France. Bankruptcy in 1858. Statistics of. Belgium, Commerce, Tariff, Port Regulations, etc., of Board of Trade, History of. Books, Copyright Law of Europe and United States. Boston, Commercial Statistics of, 1858. Brazil, Commercial Statistics of, 1858. Brandenburg, Statistics of, 1857-'58. Buffalo, Trade of, 1858.
Cable, Trade of, 1857. Canada, Finance, Revenue, Debt, and Trade of, 1857-'58. China, recent Treaties with. Carriage, Manufacture and Statistics of. Carriages, Manufacture and Statistics of. Charleston, South Carolina, Commerce of, 1850-'58. Chalk. Clearing-house, Statistics of, 1854-'58. Coal and Coal Trade of Great Britain and United States. Coffee and Coffee Trade, 1857-'58. Cotton Crop, 1856-'58. Cotton Consumption and Distribution throughout the World. Cuba, Commerce and Finance of, 1857-'58.
Denmark, Commerce and Trade of, 1857-'58.
Dresses.
France, Commerce, Debt, and Finance of, 1857-'58.
Germany, Commerce, Harbor, etc., of. Germany, Commerce, Manufactures, etc., of. Glass, Statistics of, 1857-'58. Great Britain, Commerce, Manufactures, and other Statistics of, 1857-'58; Imports and Exports of, each Year, 1801-'58.
Hamburg, Commerce of, 1856-'58. Hanse Towns, Commerce of, 1856-'58. Hides, Imports and Exports of, 1858. Hospitals. Hospital System of the United States.
Ice. Ice Trade. Insurance (Life), Statistics of.
Jamaica, Commerce and Statistics of.
Key West, Commerce and Wreckers of.
Lace, Manufacture and Statistics of. Leipzig. Liberia, Products and Commerce of. Lloyd's, Sketch of; Instructions to Agents of. Louisiana, Statistics of, 1857-'58.
Molasses. Mahogany, Production and Uses of, for Ships, etc. Malta, Population, Commerce, and recent Statistics of. Manufactures of the United States. Marseilles, Trade, etc., of, 1857-'58.
Netherlands, Commerce of. Newfoundland. New Guinea. New York State, Commerce, Trade, Manufactures, and Banks, 1854. New York City, Debt, Population, and Property, 1857-'58.

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PREFACE TO THIS SECOND EDITION.

Paraguay, Commercial Relations of. Philadelphia, Commerce, Manufactures, etc., of, 1857-'58. Philippines Islands. Porto Rico. Providence, Commerce, Manufactures, etc., of, 1857-'58. Quebec, Commerce, Trade, and Shipping of.
Russia, Commerce, Trade, and Shipping of.
St. Christopher, Revenue and Commerce of. San Domingo, Revenue and Commerce of. San Salvador, Revenue and Commerce of. Sicily, Revenue and Commerce of. Ships. Shipping, Suggestions by the Merchants and Underwriters of New York. Sierra Leone, Palm Oil and other Trade of. Stock Exchange. Sugar, Product, Consumption, and Price of, each Year, 1855-'58.
Tahiti, Whaling Trade, etc., of. Tea, Crop, Consumption, and Price of, each Year, 1801-'58. Trieste, Commercial, with all Nations. Trinidad, Commerce, Tariffs, and Trade of. United States, Commerce, Banks, and Shipping of.
Whaling. Whale Trade, History and Statistics of. Wool, Crop; Exports and Imports of every Country, each Year, 1840-'58. Wrecks. Wreckers. Rules of Wrecking.
Zell-Veren, Manufactures and Trade of, 1857-'58.

The Navy Department, by order dated July, 1859, has directed that the *Cyclopaedia of Commerce* be added to the list of books furnished for the use of vessels and navy yards of the United States.

NEW YORK, July, 1859.