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No. 16.

GALVESTON'S GREAT SEA-WALL

That City's Defense From Future Onslaughts of The Sea

Before June 30th of the present year, when the United States Government shall have completed the extension of the sea-wall at Galveston, that city will rest secure behind six miles of solid concrete and be forever immune from a repetition of the frightful disaster of September, 1900, which destroyed 10,000 lives, rendered homeless 15,000 others, besides destroying every source of revenue in that city.

Within four years the city by itself has built and paid for four miles of sea-wall, at a cost of \$1,500,000, to protect life and property from future storms. When the Government—whose holdings in Galveston amount to \$10,000,000— completes its extension, the wall will be six miles in length, it is sixteen feet wide at the base, five feet wide at the top, eighteen feet above mean low tide, with a granite riprap extending twenty-seven feet out on the Gulf side.

An idea of the immensity of the structure is obtained when it is stated that to complete it required 7,500 cars of crushed granite, 5,000 carloads of riprap, 2,500 carloads of sand, 1,350 carloads of cement, 18,000 round piling and ten carloads of re-enforcing rods. The cars containing this material would make a train nearly a hundred miles in length.

Galveston's importance as a seaport can be imagined when it is said that it has sixty-one lines of steamers plying to foreign ports, two regular lines of coastwise vessels to New York and seven lines of coastwise vessels to ports in the Gulf. It has better wharf facilities than any other port in the United States. The wharf frontage is capable of accommodating one hundred vessels loading at one time.

Her exports are greater than Baltimore's, Philadelphia's or Boston's, being surpassed only by New York's and New Orleans. It is further stated that she took rank ahead of New Orleans in 1903, as a cotton port and fell only 100,000 bales behind Liverpool, the greatest cotton port of the world. She stands second in cotton seed products, first in wheat, third in total breadstuffs, and fourth in live stock. At the

same time she has advanced from her rank as eighteenth among all ocean and gulf ports to thirteenth place, in imports.

Boilermakers Strike

Topeka, Kan., April 17.—A strike of the Santa Fe boilermakers, on the line between Chicago and Albuquerque, in the interest of the "closed shop," was inaugurated yesterday. The union officials declare that every boilermaker on the line, numbering 200, went out, but the railway officials declare there is no strike.

General Foreman Purcell, for the road, declared that business is dull, and work, consequently, scarce, and that a number of men had been laid off.

The Santa Fe has but recently emerged from a fight with its machinists over the question of the "open shop," in which the men got considerably the worst of it, and the boilermakers declare that it is the intention of the road to force a fight upon them in order to be free to employ non-union men. In other words they claim that the road is going to "scab" the boilermakers as they have done the machinists.

Sullivan In The Ring

Tacoma, April 15.—Will Green, the sporting editor of the Tacoma Daily News, is said to have succeeded in matching John L. Sullivan, the former champion pugilist, and Charley Mitchell, the champion boxer of England, for a twenty round bout under Marquis of Queensbury rules. The battle is to occur some time next month and will likely be fought in Tacoma.

That Hobb's Case.

In reference to the case of Deputy Sheriff Hobbs, who has been cleared of the charge of murdering a British sea captain, the Republican states that the fees and mileage of the eighteen witnesses who were summoned amounted to about \$700. Vouchers for all payment will be to the state department and through it will be forwarded to the British government, which under the extradition treaty will return the amount to this country.

The arrest and trial of Deputy Sheriff Hobbs of Graham county, on a trumped up charge of having committed a murder on the seas when he was not on Salt water in his life naturally resulted in the acquittal of Hobbs. This was one of the most outrageous affairs which has happened in the territory.

WEATHER & CROP SERVICE WEATHER BUREAU

NAVAJO COUNTY

For the week ending April 17.

SHUMWAY—Rainfall during the first three days of this week retarded farming operations; wheat and barley look fine, there is but little garden truck planted as yet; grass on the ranges is growing fast; sheep shearing continues; some loss among sheep; the nights are too cold.—D. W. Basley.

ST. JOSEPH—There was heavy rainfall early in the week; the last four days had full sunshine; ground is in a very moist condition; not much garden truck planted; winter wheat is thriving well; cattle and ranges in excellent condition.—H. Nielson.

L. N. Jesunofsky,
Section Director.

Moscow, April 18.—The trial of Kaleiff, who killed Grand Duke Sergius, was held in the supreme court today. Kaleiff was sentenced to death.

A man has been hanged in Arkansas for killing a sewing machine agent. The law is rapidly depriving Arkansawyers of many of their time honored privileges.—Tucson Citizen.

Arizona's First Locomotive

The first locomotive used in Arizona came in by ox team power, 600 miles from Denver, and Henry Arbuckle, who is at the Hollenbeck hotel, drove it for twenty-two years, says the Los Angeles Herald.

"Yes, I fancy I am the first man to drive an engine in Arizona," said Mr. Arbuckle. "It was on the Colorado railway running from Clifton to the Longfellow mine and beyond. The rolling stock was hauled in from Colorado before we got the engine. The road was all up grade from Clifton to Longfellow, so we hauled the cars up by mules and let the trains come back by gravity. When the engine arrived in 1879, I was given the job of running it and I stuck to it for twenty-two years, not missing a hundred days out of that time.

Tonapah, Nev., has a "black plague," and people are fleeing from the place. There were twenty-four dead bodies in the town in one day. The bodies turn black after death. Some of the deaths are sudden. The more robust seem most susceptible to the disease.

CHALCEDONY LODGE NO. 6, F. & A. M.

Regular Meetings } FOURTH SATURDAY OF EACH MONTH.

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ROCHELLE, GA., Jan. 30, 1902.
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