

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

We give a picture of Prescott, the capital of Arizona, taken some years ago, more for the purpose of showing the general features of the surroundings than to delineate the city as it is. The growth of the city is quite rapid, and this fact must be borne in mind when examining the illustration: Prescott was thus named in honor of the eminent American writer, and standard authority upon Aztec and Spanish-American history. The site thus selected is near the intersection of the 34th parallel of latitude with the 112th of longitude. The streets all run with the cardinal points of the compass. A like excellence of judgment was shown by its founders in naming the streets after persons identified with the former or present history of the Territory, such as Montezuma, Cortez, Marina, Alarcon, Coronado, Whipple, Aubrey, Leroux, Walker, Laird, etc. Its broad streets reach out from a central plaza, giving ample

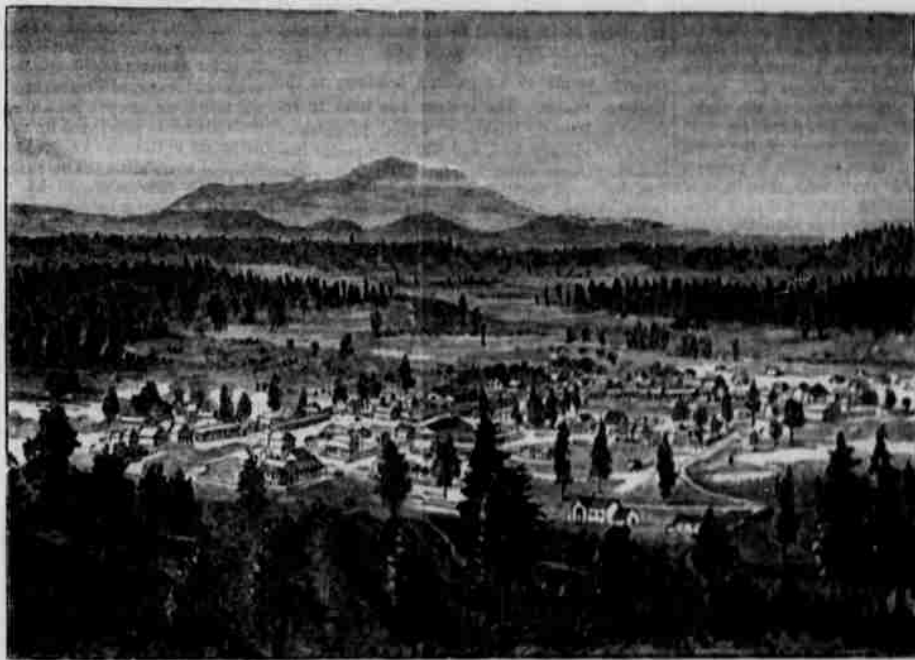
sides almost to their tops fill the still night with that low, sighing wind-music that has such an indescribable though melancholy charm. The sunrise and sunset, especially the latter, drape the tall ridges and high peaks in a variety of striking hues, while the deep, serrated sides of the range lend deep shadows wherewith to tone the picture. In the midst of them, close to the ground, broods the peaceful town.

A DRY-GOODS CLERK relates that when he "used to tend store at Syracuse, the old man came round one day, and says he: 'Boys, the one who sells the most between now and Christmas gets a vest pattern as a present.' Maybe we did not work for that vest pattern! I tell you there were some tall stories told in praise of goods just about that time, but the tallest talker, and the one who had the most cheek, was a certain Jonah Squires, who roomed with me. He could take a dollar out of a man's pocket when he had only intended to spend a sixpence; and the ladies—Lord bless you! they just handed over their pocket-books to him and

METEORS AND METEORIC PHENOMENA.

When observers band together to watch every quarter of the sky, and to keep on the lookout through the whole night, the number of meteors that present themselves is very great. In this way it has been ascertained that upward of 30 on the average, which are conspicuous enough to be seen without instruments, come within the view of the observers stationed at one locality. And it is computed that telescopic meteors must be about 40 to 50 times as numerous as those visible to the naked eye.

These results may be obtained from observations made at one station; but when concerted observations are carried on at different stations several other facts of interest come to light. By simultaneous observations at distant stations, it has been discovered that the height of meteors above the surface of the earth usually ranges from 120 down to 20 miles, the average height being about 60 miles; that the direction of their flight is toward the earth, either in a vertical or in a sloping direction; and that their speed in



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space, and avoiding that density of structure and population which so jeopardize the sanitary condition of many of our large cities. The buildings are of stone, brick, and pine.

The vicinity of Prescott offers ample facilities for grazing purposes. The hill and mountain sides, far up to the pine and cedar belt, are covered with the bunch grass—quayotto or black grama. The soil is more moist than to the south or north. It is arid and desolate in both directions to some extent. Sheep do better in the vicinity of the Bill Williams mountains, portions of the Rio Colorado-Chiquito, the famous San Francisco mountains and the vicinity of Mineral Park and the Hualapai than in the immediate vicinity of Prescott. Thereabouts the cattle ranges are good and ranches are quite plenty. Timber—pine in plenty, cedar and dwarf oak to some extent—is found everywhere. This portion of Arizona and north of it will be the chief source of timber supply.

The flora and timber of the neighborhood are decidedly those of the temperate zone. As befits the altitude, there is a clear, cold, gray tone in the atmosphere, which lends a peculiar charm of its own to the surrounding landscape. The great pines which clothe the mountain

let him do what he liked. One night Jonah woke me up with: 'By Jo! old fellow, if you think that ere's got cotton in it, I'll bring down the sheep that it was cut from and make him own his own wool. 'Twon't wear out, either; wore a pair of pants of that stuff for five years, and they are as good now as when I first put them on. Take it at thirty cents, and I'll say you don't owe me anything. Eh, too dear! Well, call it twenty-eight cents. What d'ye say? Shall I tear it? All right, it's a bargain.' I could feel Jonah's hand playing about the bedclothes for an instant, then rip, tear, went something or other, and I hid my head under the blankets, perfectly convulsed with laughter, and sure that Jonah had torn the best sheet from top to bottom. When I awoke next morning I found that the back of my night-shirt was split from tail to collar-band."

FIREPROOF PAPER.—Fireproof paper may be made, according to the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung*, from a pulp consisting one part of vegetable fiber, two parts of asbestos, 1-10 part of borax, 1-5 part of alum. The ink is made from 85 parts of graphite, 0.8 part of copal varnish, 7.5 parts of copperas, 30 parts tincture of nutgalls, and a sufficient quantity of indigo carmine.

most cases lies between 30 and 50 miles a second.

We thus arrive at the conclusion that visible meteors are phenomena of our own atmosphere; and as the atmosphere reaches a height, at most, of 150 miles, and is, therefore, but a thin film over so vast a globe as the earth, it is obvious that the spectators at any one place can see only a very small portion of the meteors which dart about through all parts of this envelope. After making allowance for this, we are forced to conclude that no fewer than 300,000,000 of these bodies pass daily into the earth's atmosphere, of which about 7,500,000 are large enough to be seen with the naked eye on a clear night, and in the absence of the moon.—*Popular Science Monthly*.

An Albany girl was frightened into convulsions by a brass band, and died. Usually the results of such inflictions are not fatal, but tend to produce bad language and insanity.

ETIQUETTE requires that a call should not be more than fifteen minutes. This rule does not apply to newspaper offices. Editors don't have anything else to do but receive visitors.