

ARIZONA CITIZEN.

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THE ARIZONA CITIZEN

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AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE CITIZEN:

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Practices in all the Courts of the Territory.
Office in the Hodge Building, Tucson.
November 1, 1873.

COLES BASHFORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TUCSON, ARIZONA.
Will practice in all the Courts of the Territory.

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TUCSON, ARIZONA.
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ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

Legalization of Mexican titles especially attended to. Address,
VOLNEY E. HOWARD & SONS, Los Angeles, California.
June 14-15.

Shaving Saloon.

Congress street—first pole West of Drug Store.

WORK IN THE BEST STYLES AT reasonable rates, such as
SHAVING, SHAMPOONING, and
HAIR CUTTING.
SAMUEL BOSTICK.

Cigars! Cigars!

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

FROM THIS DATE WE ARE AUTHORIZED to reduce the price of the CLARK & FOWLER CIGAR, (London Fines) from \$30 to \$25 per thousand. These Cigars are manufactured from the choicest Tropic Tobacco and warranted unequalled by any imported to the Pacific Coast.
ROUNTREE & LUBBERT, Agents,
Guaymas, Oct. 1, 1873.

DRUG STORE.

HAVING ENLARGED AND REFITTED my salesroom, and increased my stock of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

I would respectfully invite the public to call and examine my goods and prices, at

THE SIGN OF THE MORTAR,

On Congress street, at my old stand.

Will give prompt attention to compounding physicians prescriptions, and all orders from the town and surrounding country.
CHARLES H. MEYERS.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

HAVING PUT IN FINE RUNNING order the

EAGLE STEAM FLOURING MILL,
in Tucson, I am prepared to fill orders for

CHOICE FLOUR

-AT-

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Patronage Solicited. Please call at the Mill and Examine my make of Flour and Prices.
July 18.

JAMES LEE.

AN OLD HAND.

Blue-veined and wrinkled, knuckly and brown,
This good old hand is clasping mine;
I bend above it, and looking down,
I study its aspect, line by line.

This hand has clasped a thousand hands
That long have known no answering thrill;
Some have mouldered in foreign lands—
Some in the graveyard on the hill.

Clasped a mother's hand in the day
When it was little and soft and white—
Mother who kissed it, and went away,
To rest till the wakening in God's good light.

Clasped a lover's hand, in years ago,
Who sailed away and left her in tears;
Under Sahara's torrid sun
His bones have whitened years and years.

Clasped the hands of a good man true,
Who held it softly and fell asleep,
And woke no more, and never knew
How long that impress this would keep.

Clasped so many, so many!—so few
That still respond to the living will,
Or can answer this pressure so kind and true,
So many that lie unmoved and still!

Clasped at last this hand my own;
And mine will moulder, too, in turn;
Will any class it when I am gone?
In vain I study this hand to learn!

THE Consolidated Catholic Total Abstinence Societies of Philadelphia have appointed a committee on the Centennial celebration, and propose to erect in Fairmount Park a memorial fountain, with the statues of eminent persons who were connected with the revolution or were distinguished for their efforts in behalf of the elevation of the whole human race. The movement is endorsed and approved by the Right Reverend Bishop of Philadelphia, the reverend clergy, distinguished laymen, both Protestant and Catholic, and by the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America. There is, therefore, every prospect of assured success.

To carry out this patriotic intention, centennial committees are to be formed in each local society connected with the Diocesan temperance union. Ladies' aid societies are to be organized, and a subscription list is to be opened in each temperance organization. The celebration of Washington's birthday and the parade on the 17th of March by the Catholic temperance societies will be signalized by peculiar features relating to the centennial celebration; and to that end appropriate mottoes, emblems and designs will be emblazoned upon the banners of the Catholic temperance army.

The Diocesan temperance union of Philadelphia, now has a membership of about ten thousand, and the contemplated grand celebration in 1876 will no doubt largely swell the number of the Catholic temperance army.—[National Republican, Washington.]

THE murdering business in Lincoln county, New Mexico, has lately diminished in frequency and ferocity. We have a letter dated Fort Stanton, January 15, which says:

After a big battle between forty Mexicans on one side and about twenty Texans on the other, in which nobody was hurt, I except two unfortunate mustangs, peace reigns once more in this beautiful valley. This is owing to the action and influence of Messrs. Murphy and Brady, and Sheriff Mills. The civil officials having left the county, a few of the leading citizens have constituted themselves a tribunal to try all offenders brought before it and punish them accordingly. These citizens are Americans and Mexicans who will try and determine impartially, and "bloodhounds" and horse thieves had better look out.

Gov. Safford yesterday appointed the following named gentlemen as members of a Territorial board to manage all matters pertaining to the exhibition of articles and the amount of space required therefor at Philadelphia in 1876: J. C. Potts, Mohave county; E. W. Wells, Yavapai; Judge T. J. Aisap, Maricopa; A. J. Finlay, Yuma; and Dr. J. C. Handy, Pima. December 20, we gave a full statement of the duty of this board, and will next week do so again, or upon it will devote much labor and all Arizona exhibitors will have to correspond with them.

HERE is a significant Washington dispatch of January 12:

Last winter, General Shanks, from the House Indian Committee, made an exhaustive report on Indian frauds. It is a document full of facts, many of them startling in character and involving a large number of well-known persons. The report was brought in about the close of the session and ordered printed. It makes a bulky volume; only 2,500 for Congress, were printed, and but a few have been distributed. It appears that the whole edition has disappeared; stolen, it is supposed, at the instigation of parties involved by the exposure.

THE LAS CRUCES BORDERER of last Saturday says:

Bishop Salpointe has just arrived from the East with teachers for this place and Tucson. The Bishop we learn will now reside here permanently.

Wm. R. McCormick with Blanchard's train has just arrived from Camp Grant, Arizona. He reports all safe and quiet on the road.

THE latest rumors about the appointment of a chief justice of the U. S. supreme court, are that Senator Roscoe Conkling of New York would probably receive it, and that the President was advised that the nomination of any one of the associate justices would be satisfactory.

"In life's great game of poker," as the aged minister tearfully observed in his funeral discourse, "our deceased brother had thrown down his hand, which, permit me to say, brethren, was equal to four aces and a queen—he has surrendered his chips, drained his glass to the dregs, and walked out."

MINING IN PIMA COUNTY.

General and Specific References to Actual Work.

As peace dawned in Pima county, so did activity in mining operations. Thus far our people have done no mining on paper but upon tunnels, shafts and surveys. No attempts worthy of mention, if any at all have been made to lure others here to expend their cash upon our mines, but our own merchants, professional men, office-holders, mechanics and common laborers have been expending of their time and money in seeking out and developing lodes of gold, silver and copper. Enough has been done and is continuing to be done by actual and long-time residents of this county to show that those best fitted to judge aright, are now more than ever before convinced that the mines of Pima county are of great value. We do not expect to give a history of all that is being done at this time, but will refer to enough to convince candid men that what is said above is truth.

Early in 1873, C. O. Brown and others made frequent prospecting tours into the mountains some forty miles west of Tucson, and discovered many abandoned mines of silver and copper—notably the latter. Subsequently, Tully, Ochoa & Co. and E. M. Pearce became interested with him, and from time to time did some labor until early in November when they put a force of men, well provided with mining and smith's tools, to work on the Mammoth lode. A shaft in size 5x8 feet is now down sixty feet and will be continued right on to at least 100 in depth. They have a well-defined wall on one side of the shaft, and have not made a cross cut of the vein to determine its thickness, but it is probably twenty-five feet. Assays in San Francisco show the lowest percentage of copper to be 41 and the highest 89 per cent., and the silver runs 24.38. They have procured 800 sacks for shipping ore and sixty tons will soon be on the way to San Francisco. During this year they intend to ship at least 500 tons—probably all to San Francisco. As soon as they run the shaft 100 or more feet down on the Mammoth, they mean to open the young America which is about 25 feet in thickness on the top and there the ore is from 40 to 60 per cent. metal, and thousands of tons of such ore lies on the surface.

For some months past E. N. Fish and D. A. Bennett have had men employed in sinking a shaft 100 feet deep on a lead and silver vein in the Patagonia mountains, about 75 miles south and east of Tucson. The shaft was recently completed as per contract. A vein was disclosed all the way down of 2½ to 5 feet in width. The ore contains 75 per cent. of lead and considerable silver. They hope to make an arrangement to build a smelting furnace to the rear of the Tucson flouring mill and by the economy in power thus obtained and cheap labor easily secured here, to justify them in shipping ore here for reduction. They intend to go ahead with the work and have unbounded faith in making the mine a nice paying one.

Gov. Safford, Dr. J. C. Handy, J. W. Hopkins, R. N. Leatherwood, J. D. Fry and Thomas Gardner commenced developing, in 1873, the Trench mine which is situated about sixty miles southeast of Tucson and on the north slope of the Patagonia mountains. They have expended over \$800 in cash for work and materials for reduction of ores. They now have two furnaces and other appliances for smelting. Within a week, they have contracted with A. G. Elliott to take out ore and smelt enough to make ten tons of bullion, at \$60 per ton of metal, with the privilege of increasing the amount to 100 tons—the proprietors to receive the bullion at the mine. Heretofore small working tests have been made, Mr. Gardner having recently smelted 1000 pounds and obtained 33 per cent. of lead and 1½ pounds of silver. Another 1000 pounds is out which he believes will give a much larger return in silver and no less of lead. The bullion will be shipped to San Francisco for parting and refining. Aside from the general prospecting on the lode, there is a shaft down twenty-five feet which shows about twenty-two inches in thickness of the kind of ore described. The owners are highly encouraged with the development made and results attained. An U. S. patent has been applied for and an official survey made therefor.

Peter Forbach of Sacaton and the Starr brothers of Phenix, discovered, early

in 1873, a mine of lead and silver about thirty miles south of Sacaton. They have done considerable work in developing it and preparing for smelting the ore. They have sunk a shaft thirty feet deep which exhibits a ledge five feet in width. All who have seen the ore say it is very rich in lead and silver. Some months ago, they built a furnace at Sacaton and are now putting one up within a mile of the mine, believing it more advantageous to reduce the ores near the mine as practicable.

Much work has been done in Pinal district about twenty-five miles beyond Florence in Maricopa county; but as it was performed by citizens of Florence and Sanford in this county, mention thereof in this connection is right. Among those who have expended time and cash in that district, we believe are Richard & Co., Joseph Collingwood, B. W. Reagan, H. B. Summers, D. C. Thompson and Capt. Rodgers. Mr. Rodgers has recently taken fourteen tons of ore from the Silver Queen mine for shipment to San Francisco, and we understand it is now on the way. Pinal district was discovered while the Apaches were there numerous and hostile, and more than once the adventurous miners had their animals stolen by the savages; and for the information of those who live in the old settled parts of the country, and tread upon Brussels carpets, and eat with legs under mahogany tables, and don't know anything of frontier life and its necessities, that pioneer prospectors and miners are almost as helpless without horses, mules or donkeys, as sailors at sea without a ship.

Montezuma district lies about thirty-five miles southwest of Tucson. For two years past prospecting and work have been done in it, and mostly at the expense and under the direction of S. Hughes, Tully, Ochoa & Co., H. S. Stevens, A. Lazard, Jose Fontez and Miguel Alvarez. The Margarita, Montezuma, Esperanza, and Plomosa are the mines upon which the largest amount of work has been done. The parties named have, without being exact to a dollar, expended on these mines \$4300. Applications have been made for patent to the Margarita and Montezuma, surveys made and the papers in each case ought to be in Washington before now. The Margarita has three shafts in depth respectively 25, 20 and 18 feet; the Montezuma has two shafts—one 33 and the other 25 feet deep; the Esperanza has three shafts each 16 feet deep, and a tunnel started low down on the mountain, intended to tap the ledge at considerable depth. Each of these claims has more or less prospecting along the line of the vein. The Plomosa has a shaft 30 feet deep and a contract is let to men now at work to sink it 50 feet deeper. The Isabela is only prospected some along the lode, but the owners have closed a contract with men who left here last Wednesday, to sink a shaft 75 feet deep. Eleven men have gone to do the work of these two contracts. The parties named have also procured 500 rawhide sacks which are to be immediately filled with ore from the mines described, and sent to San Francisco for reduction. Assays of ores, made by the State Assay office of California in San Francisco, show in the Esperanza, silver \$146.05 and traces of gold; Plomosa, silver per ton \$169.64 and traces of gold; Margarita silver \$153.91 and no gold; Montezuma, silver \$70.68 and no gold.

Other men have expended labor and money in Montezuma district within 1873, but their names and description of work, are not known to us.

But a few miles south of Montezuma district is an extensive gold bearing ledge rediscovered early in 1873 by citizens of Tucson. It is one that was extensively worked many years ago—so many that none now living can give any definite date thereof. It is evident that hundreds of thousands of dollars of gold have been taken out of that lead which is now called the Oro Blanco. During the past year as many as twenty-two arrastras were at work there, but the cold weather in the mountains has probably caused all but a few to suspend, yet at latest accounts twenty men were engaged in mining. The ore is decomposed and easily reduced and the gold readily saved. There is sufficient water at all times near the lead to run a 20-stamp mill, and wood is at hand and very abundant. The vein is claimed by Messrs. Leatherwood, Hopkins,

Hewitt, Marsh and others. All the miners there now are at work by permission of the claimants, who intend soon to start mining on a larger and more systematic scale. Three hundred feet along the vein has been developed sufficient to show paying ore from two to three feet thick. The ore now being worked averages \$12 to 300 pounds.

There has been much work done in the Patagonia mountains of which we have no definite particulars; any amount of prospecting has been done in various parts of our county with more or less encouragement; about a dozen applications for patents to mines and mill-sites have been filed and surveys made of which we have made no mention. Of all the mines described, not one is represented abroad by agents trying to sell them—in fact not one is offered for sale here or elsewhere. The claimants reside here now and expect to remain. They have faith in the value of their property and don't care to go out of their way or spend time to try to sell it to anybody. In about twenty years of life among or near to mines, we have never before known men so well satisfied with their mining property and so perfectly indifferent about selling it and so willing to expend money in its improvement.

If it were possible for small or non-expensive minds to appreciate such facts as related in this partial history of mining operations in Pima county, we would invite Los Angeles Haines and The Mirror man to "make a note on it." It is in the fixed belief that but few such "quaint, inimitable" people exist anywhere, that we present valuable facts to the public.

Vulture Mining Company's Affairs.

The following circular explains itself. Mr. E. N. Fish, to whom it was sent, obliges the public by permitting us to publish it:

NEW YORK CITY, December 26, 1873.

To the creditors of the Vulture Mining Co. of Arizona, Gentlemen: Some months ago, the creditors of this company proposed to settle their claims upon the basis of twenty cents on the dollar, payable on the first day of January, A. D. 1874. The company therefore immediately dispatched Mr. J. D. Cushman to Arizona, in order to obtain the signatures to a compromise paper so drawn as to carry the proposed terms into effect.

He reports that he has obtained the consent of nearly all to the terms above stated. It is quite probable that those who have not yet signed would do so, except perhaps Messrs. Bryan and Company of Arizona, who claim over one hundred thousand dollars, and refuse to become parties to the arrangement for less than fifty per cent. of their said claim.

The total amount of the liabilities of the company is over \$500,000, twenty per cent of which is a little over one hundred thousand dollars. This latter sum the company had negotiated for with capitalists; but as the Messrs. Bryan & Co. require thirty per cent. to be paid to them in excess of what the others would receive, (which of itself amounts to over thirty thousand dollars,) the company is unable, in consequence, to carry out the proposition; besides, they propose that all shall fare alike, and that no one shall have an advantage over another.

Messrs. Bryan and Company make this distinction in their favor, because they pretend to hold a mortgage security for their demand, executed by B. Sexton, on all the property of the company in Arizona; which mortgage, they say, is valid and operates to give them some security which the other creditors have not got. The company do not admit the validity of this so-called mortgage, but say that it is wholly invalid; because first, the said Sexton, while acting as the agent of the company, never had authority broad enough to enable him to execute such a mortgage; and, secondly, because at the time of its execution he had ceased to be the agent of the company in fact. The company did not, at the time, know of the execution of this mortgage, and have never since approved of it, but will contest it as unauthorized by the company and as unjust to the other creditors. It is therefore hoped that Messrs. Bryan and Company when they come to know all the facts in the case will see that they hold no security which justifies them in demanding more than the other creditors get; and that they will prefer twenty per cent. on the dollar to the uncertainty and expense which attend protracted litigation.

As to the few others who have not signed the paper, the aggregate of their claims is small, and the company believe they will yet see it for their interest to become parties to the compromise arrangement.

In the meantime, the company propose to continue their efforts, and to abate nothing in determination or energy, in their endeavors to effect a settlement. Very Respectfully,
H. LYNDE HARRISON,
President of the Vulture Mining Co. of Arizona.

By blowing in its columns and by colored posters, the proprietors of The San Francisco Chronicle led many people to think their paper possessed merit as well as "enterprise." An agent visited Arizona a few months ago and obtained a large number of subscribers. After its receipt here a few months, nearly all our citizens of sense who subscribed for it are ashamed of their subscription, and hold the paper in the utmost contempt. Nearly every day we hear men say "how much better it would have been for us to have stuck to The Alta."