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THE ARIZONA CITIZEN

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Sheaves.

All day the reapers on the hill
Have plied their task with sturdy will,
But now the field is void and still;

And, wandering thither, I have found
The bearded spears in sheaves well bound,
And staked in many a golden mound.

And while cool evening suavely grows,
And o'er the sunset's dying rose
The first white star throbs and glows,

And from the clear east, red of glare,
The ascendant harvest moon floats fair
Through dreamy deeps of purple air,

And in among the slanted sheaves
A tender light its glamour weaves,
A lovely light that lures, deceives—

Then swayed by Fancy's dear command,
Amid the past I seem to stand,
In hallowed Bethlehem's harvest land!

And through the dim field, vague descried,
A homeward host of shadows glide,
And sickles gleam on every side.

Shadows of man and maid I trace,
With shapes of strength and shapes of grace,
Yet gaze but on a single face—

A candid brow, still smooth with youth;
A tranquil smile; a mien of truth—
The patient, star-eyed gleamer, Ruth!

—Edgar Fawcett.

A Wonderful Railroad.

The Railway Age publishes an exceedingly interesting letter from one of the engineers of the Oroya railway, in Peru. It appears that this great enterprise of the late Henry Meiggs is again to be pushed forward, a company having been formed with a capital of $15,000,000, one of the objects being the drainage and working of a silver mine of almost fabulous richness. The short Mineral railway of Pasco, seven miles in length, by means of which the ore is carried to a water power, cost about $172,000 per mile, and no wonder, as it reaches a hight of 14,200 feet above sea level (nearly 5,600 feet higher than the highest railway point on the North American continent, Veta Pass, on the Denver and Rio Grande), and every part of the equipment—bridges, rails, engines, cars, etc., had to be brought nearly 200 miles, over terrible mountains paths, on the backs of mules. Even the rails had to be made in six feet lengths, weighing only 45 pounds per yard, to be transported over the winding, preciptous way, and iron bridges of 80 feet span were carried in proportionately small sections. Contrasted with the labor, danger and expense of such a work, railway building on the prairies seems to be indeed easy and cheap. The gauge of this remarkable road is three feet six inches. Query: What would it have cost if the rock cutting, tunnels, fills and bridges had been made 14½ inches wider.

THE numerous friends of Prof. E. T. Cox, State Geological of Indiana, will be delighted to hear that he may be expected to arrive in this city probably Saturday. He will spend a few days among his hoosier friends, and then go to Arizona with the distinguished party of gentlemen which Col. John D. Graham is escorting to the famous Santa Rita silver mines. Prof. Cox is a born naturalist and will revel in the new world which Arizona and Southern California will open to his enthusiastic research. Col. Graham has done a great work for the Pacific Coast in getting this eminent mineralogist and metallurgist to examine its resources. Prof. Cox added millions to the wealth of Indiana by his researches, and can do infinitely more in these greater and richer fields.—L. A. Republican.

The Man Who Swallowed a Wagon Wheel.

Some two years ago a man who called himself Wm. Brazzleton, advertised a show at the court-house in Prescott, in which, among other wonderful things he was to swallow a wagon wheel. He took the money at the door and went out to rustle up the rest of the troupe, who, as he said had just arrived in town and were making their toilet. He never returned neither did his troupe, and now comes a dispatch to the Governor saying Wm. Brazzleton is killed and that he is the man who has been robbing stages on his own hook. He is in all probability the same man who didn't swallow the wagon wheel.—Miner.

THREE dirty, half drunk outcasts of Philadelphia were interrupted in the following conversation by the police who were gathering the tramps to work on the Industrial Farm near that city: They were discussing national affairs in connection with eligible lunch routes. "Yes," chimed in one of them, a short man with a newspaper bundle protruding from his pocket, "I tell you what the ticket'll be. Kearney and Butler—that's what it'll be, Kearney and Butler—and it's goin' to sweep the deck, and we're all a goin' to hev good times then, and——" Just at this moment two blue-clad forms ran across the street and three more victims were in the toils, and doubtless took a river ride a few hours subsequently, the golden dream of prosperity rudely shattered.

MRS. FREMONT's daughter, it is said, has the most beautiful looking hand in America. Call her, somebady, just so we can see what she has.

Oakvale Correspondence.

OAKVALE, August 20.

EDITOR CITIZEN:—Why is it that you knights of the quill cannot forego the pleasure of stage riding in a new country like this, where every second scrub oak has a Dick Turpin, fixed up like an animated arsenal, lurking behind ready to roar with stentorian lungs, "your money or your life?" The general public would not be likely to know then that you belonged to the great army of the poor. We won't allow our editorial friends of the Silver Belt to leave here upon any account, if there's any virtue in a writ of habeas corpus, because some fellow who carries communistic ideas a little further than Dennis Kearney might make them stand and deliver, and thus "spy out the nakedness of our land." If I were the high priest of an editorial sanctum I would never be absent from home unless it was when some irate opponent, whose fighting weight was greater than mine, wanted to interview me with a double barreled shotgun or a horsewhip.

On behalf of the good people of Globe I must protest against your writing any more local paragraphs about peaches and grapes—its terribly aggravating. Well, if you are luxuriating in fruits we are drawing in long exhiliarating draughts of fresh, pure mountain breezes. You folks in Florence must be pretty nearly reduced to first principles by this time from the heat. Before the rain came on it was warm enough here to make a fellow get in a shady spot and curse the clerk of the weather, and think there must be some truth in the story about the man who died in Arizona and having brought up in the place that's paved with good intentions, sent back after his blankets.

There is nothing out of the ordinary to report in mining matters. Captain Pearson has assumed the control of the Buckeye mine and has ten men employed. From the appearance of the mine at present it is safe to say that the Captain will soon be able to send a satisfactory report to the owners.

Hayes & Buck intend shipping ore to San Francisco shortly. They have drifted forty feet into the hill at the Julius mine and left the ore standing the whole length. It is principally metallic, and from recent assays gives over $10,000 per ton. They have about thirty sacks in their assay office that will give at least $15,000.

David Beardsley is making some developments on the Chromo and Lazy Bob mines, and will soon have work for a good force of men.

Coplin and Cox found about fifty pounds of the richest sort of float on their mine. It had been exposed so long to the action of the weather that all the gangue had worn out and left the metal looking like petrified sponge. In prospecting for the lead they have found several small strata of very rich ore.

I understand that the force of men on the Stonewall has been reduced to about twenty, owing to the meagre facilities for hoisting. As soon as that is remedied they will push matters and place the mine among the best in the world.

Milner & Watson are going to take a well-earned vacation. They have just had twenty-two tons of ore worked which will yield about 9600 ounces. The mine (Silver Era) is looking as well as ever, and is good for many a big run yet.

The Hannibal mine machinery is at work and in a few days they will be taking out plenty of ore.

The McCormack mine from which some very rich ore was taken during the time it was leased by Lemon and Price, is making quite a stir again. After the expiration of the lease or bond, I don't know which, the property reverted to its original owners, Messrs. Hammond and Read. They have sunk on the main vein fifty feet from the small seam where the other party took out ore and have found and are taking out ore that carries $54 in free gold to the ton, while an assay of ten different specimens of the ledge matter gives an average of $192 in silver. I have not heard whether it was ever condemned by any of those noodleheaded experts, but in view of its richness I think it must have been.

When I commenced this letter, about sunset, the yellow flowers on the hill-side had wrapped their petals as closely around their heart as a lover's arms about his mistress. I have no petals, no love, but I'll wrap my blankets around me and say to you and to your many readers, good night.

D. ROBB.

THERE were filed in the office of the Secretary of State of California on 19th instant, articles of incorporation of the Hayes Gold and Silver Mining Company, to operate on the Hayes Lode in Arizona. Principal business place, San Jose. Capital, $2,400,000, in shares of $20 each. Directors, W. Quinn, Wm. H. Hall, John Bary, Martin Corcoran, Henry Phelps, James H. Thorp and H. M. Herbert.

GLOBE CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from Pioneer.

RAMBOZ CAMP, August 21, 1878.

EDITOR CITIZEN:—As I pen these lines the welcome gentle rain is pattering on my humble roof, having commenced to fall last night at an early hour, and still continues at 9 o'clock a. m., but it does not come down in torrents as the rains usually do in Arizona, therefore it is a good one and will do a vast amount of good to both man and beast. The general health of the people is excellent. Developments I believe are satisfactory with some new discoveries which will give tone to our camp abroad despite the false reports of bogus experts whose sole purposes are to work for money regardless of truth or honor.

The most important new strike was made a short time since by Messrs. Copelin & Cox, and is located about half mile west of south from the Mexican mine owned by Mr. Collingwood and others. The ore is a malable sulphide and is variously estimated at from five to twenty-five thousand dollars per ton, and is found in chispas. Scattered around permiscously in the surface dirt, they have several small veins on the location in which they have some very rich ore running as high as 1300 ounces per ton, and they also have a large spar vein similar to the McMillen mine, only not quite so large, which runs parallel to the small ones to which I referred and at no distant day, I think this location will prove equal to the famous Stonewall mine at McMillen's. Such new and important discoveries as this in the very heart of our camp goes to prove conclusively that our camp here is not yet prospected, and I firmly believe that some of the most productive and valuable mines in this camp are yet to be discovered, and the future possibilities for no section on earth was never greater than for this at the present time, and this fact, time and labor combined will prove at no very distant day. They have also made a rich strike in the Mexican mine, the ore body is said to be four feet wide and is estimated at $300 per ton, they are also taking out some fine ore from the Miami mine, having resumed work under the management of Mr. Tucker, the former foreman.

The Miami mill is running and turning out considerable bullion. It made the largest clean up last week yet made in Globe, the run was made on twenty-two tons of ore from the Silver Era mine on the Quarzite mountain, owned by Messrs. Milner & Watson, the yield I understand was $435 per ton. The bullion was shipped by L. J. Webster to San Francisco. Mr. Watson took his departure yesterday for a short tour to the Golden Gate city, where he will have a good and enjoyable time and then return to Arizona. What a glorious thing it is to be rich if it is only for a few hours, and it must be very trying on the nerves indeed to make one grand leap from a cook to a capitalist, but Globe has elevated several poor miners from actual wont to prominent brokers and capitalists on Montgomery street, in San Francisco, and furthermore she has the mineral wealth and natural resources here to elevate a great many more.

Mr. Milner has gone to the Dos Cabezas mountains to look at some mines, he will return shortly and then resume his work on the Silver Era mine which is at present looking well. Mr. J. A. Haskins is pushing the company's mill at Globe to completion.

The news from McMillenville continue favorable, they have the machinery in position on the Hannibal mine and rushing developments, and from it you may expect any day to hear of a wonderful strike one that will astonish the world.

Col. King S. Woolsey, accompanied by Judge Cox, from Phenix, paid Globe a visit last week, but his visit was not of a political nature, he has been upon Salt river looking at the salt springs where he now has a force of men at work preparing to manufacture salt, that much needed article here, and the demand will increase for it soon as the mines are developed, and therefore I think that the enterprise will be a paying one. The Col. has been a resident in Arizona for about eighteen years, and has seen hard times in the desperate struggle in the interests of development and civilization of this once wild and barbarous country.

PIONEER.

THE great case in trover of the government against Prof. Hill, for $100,000 for timber used from government land, was decided last Saturday afternoon. It had occupied five days of Judge Hallet's court, and the prosecution used every effort to win it, knowing it to be a test case, and if it failed no further cases would be tried. The jury was out but a little while, and brought in a verdict against the government, and in favor of Prof. Hill. This will virtually settle Secretary Schurz's efforts to drive working men off our mountains.—Denver Times.

(From the Arizona Sentinel.)

A Plea for Arizona.

The rain-fall of Arizona is not fully understood, nor recorded. The best information that can be gathered gives an annual average of four inches along the lower Gila; twelve inches in northern Mohave county; sixteen inches in northwestern Yavapai county; twenty inches in the southeastern part of that county, and twenty-four inches in the southeastern part of Pima county. These facts alone explain many of the discrepancies and descriptions of Arizona given by different writers and travelers. One tells only of dry placer diggings, miles from water, near treeless plains, or amid mountains of barren rock. Another writes of fine grazing and grand pine forests. And still another describes the rich soil, green grass, running water, and magnificent trees found in the rain belt of Pima county. Each is truthful; rain-fall is what makes a country, and each decribes that part of the Territory which he has seen, or which has left the strongest impression on his memory. Eastern Oregon, Montana and northern Dakota have but twelve inches of rain; northern Minnesota has but sixteen, twenty and twenty-four; Kansas has but twenty and twenty-four; California averages but twenty around Sacramento and Stockton, and but twelve below Monterey. Why, then, should Arizona be persistently regarded as a sterile country, unfit for agriculture, and only valuable for its minerals? We are sorry to say that such is the case, and that several years must elapse before this popular fallacy can be exploded. The error has arisen from the fact that hostile Indians have, until quite recently, held nearly all the well-watered and fertile sections, practically confining whites to the southwestern or most arid part of the Territory. What was seen and experienced in the latter naturally moulded opinions expressed in regard to the other unseen parts. There are men who have lived here a dozen or more years, who turn with sneering scorn from the man that speaks or writes of Arizona's rich soil, verdant waist-high grass, and wide-spreading shade trees. Their narrow minds cannot understand the beauties of all that part of the country, out of which their fear of the Indians has kept them. Such men have cursed the country at home, and have misrepresented it abroad. But to intelligent men mere knowledge of the actual rain-fall, in different parts of Arizona, is enough to enable them to form correct opinions of its value for settlement. Our figures are taken from official reports of the Smithsonian Institution.

The "Nation" on Kearney.

The following article taken from the Nation is of sufficient interest to bear reproduction:

The reception of Kearney, the California agitator, in Boston by a crowd of workingmen, the careful reports of his speeches by the Press, and the editorial comments on him by all the leading papers, form altogether a spectacle that must delight Thomas Carlyle, if he still pays attention to contemporary politics, for Kearney is probably the lowest type of demagogue that has yet appeard in history. All his predecessors of which there is any record have laid claim to some of the qualities which are supposed to distinguish the civilized man from the savage, but Kearney makes no pretense to anything which the reading, thinking, and remembering part of the human race has hitherto considered respectable. He Simply does what the naked Bushman does—curses, calls names, and threatens death. Nevertheless, he has in one the foremost communities of the modern world a considerable following, and is an object of interest, and even of deference, to most of our politicians. He is worth study because he is a kind of animal for which neither American politics nor manners have made as yet the slightest preparation, and because he is the first to assert a claim which has been long in the air, viz.: the claim not simply of the poor man to rule the State, but of the brutal, ignorant, blaspheming ruffian to have his way with the frugal, industrious, prudent and religious; and assuredly, we have not seen the last of his kind. Let us add—and without any wish to raise a question of party politics—that the moral and religious people of the North, in using their influence and the force of the Federal authority to procure and maintain for several years the government of great civilized communities at the South, by the grossly ignorant portion of the population, and to discredit the intelligent portion for political purposes, have been sowing the seed from which the Kearneys spring. If Kearney makes the well-meaning believers in nose-counting as an efficient means of administering human affairs, a little more thoughtful and cautious, he may yet prove a useful blackguard.

Interesting Notes From the Tombs—Refreshing Rains—Cheering Developments—Town-site Projected.

TOMBSTONE MINING DISTRICT,
August 17, 1878.

EDITOR CITIZEN:—Among other capitalists and experts who have gazed upon our favored district, comes Jupiter Pluvius. He has smiled upon us with copious and refreshing showers. Our steeds luxuniate in fresh and good feed and abundance of water.

The men of riches who caused a great bond to be executed that they might examine the great mines of Tombstone previous to purchasing them and who through the interference of a smart alex, allowed the money to remain unpaid until the bond had expired, will rejoice greatly to hear of the wonderful developments that have taken place since work has been resumed.

The Tough Nut exhibits a ledge over thirteen feet in width, the average assay of which is over $400. Great bowlders of ore have been taken out and Schieffelin Bros. and Gird have smote their glasses upon their festive board and sworn by the great feet of the officers at Huachuca that the Tough Nut shall not depart from their hands for less than $100,000.

The crosscut, south drift of the Lucky Cuss tunnel has passed through one or two small stringers and is forging ahead towards a fine body of ore which crops on the surface a short distance to the southwest.

Assays are made daily from all parts of the work and the proprietors are pretty well informed what price their mines can command.

Messrs. White and Parsons have sunk a shaft fifty feet on the Contention, which goes through a solid body of ore its entire depth. Mr. Ward Priest is foreman of the Contention, and deserves great credit for the workmanlike manner in which everything is managed around his works.

Mr. James Wooley and wife have been paying the district a visit. Mr. Wooley was chief engineer of the McCracken twenty-stamp at Signal, and has been intimately connected with mining and milling operations for many years. Mrs. Wooley is the first lady who has favored our district with a visit. We extend a hearty welcome to this female pioneer and hope the day is not far distant when many more ladies will enjoy the beautiful scenery and delightful climate of the Tombstone. Another store has been opened by Mr. Stone.

A town-site has been projected which lies about equidistant from the Contention and Grand Central, the Tough Nut and Lucky Cuss mines. An express line has been put into operation by Mr. James Branson which makes connection with stages at Tres Alamos. Ex-Gov. Safford is expected daily and letters from inside indicate the appearance soon of other distinguished guests.

PECACH.

Clifton Mines.

As an indication of the mineral wealth of Arizona, we were yesterday informed by Mr. W. R. McCormick, an old resident of the territory who is engaged in copper mining at Clifton, on the eastern border of Arizona and about two hundred miles east of Tucson, that the ore is so exceedingly rich that it is hauled by team six hundred miles to the Denver and Rio Grande narrow gauge railroad, and then sent all the way to Baltimore, Md., for reduction. There ought to be enterprise sufficient to bring this ore to California for reduction and for manufacture into the various articles of necessity for which this valuable metal is used. The company with which Mr. McCormick is connected employs about five hundred men, and fuel has to be carried sixty miles for smelting the ore. Owing to the scarcity of labor in that section we learn that the Copper Mining Company is obliged to hire Chinamen to go into the Rocky Mountains and make charcoal for smelting, but in no case will the Mongolians be used in mining. The outfit which Mr. McCormick is now preparing in our city consists of three wagons, with the usual completement of mules, a full supply of camp equipage and stores, and thirty Chinamen. As cooler weather approaches our merchants will have increased orders in fitting out similar expeditions to the Territory. Los Angeles should derive such a trade and commerce from Arizona as San Francisco has received from Nevada. A leading feature of this journal has been to make its readers familiar with the manifold resources of Arizona, and in this work we have good evidence that we have not labored in vain.—L. A. Republican.

THE Tucson Star thus addresses the Florence Citizen man: "Say something yourself, Johnny. Let's see how it sounds."

To which we add: "Yes, Clum, say something, and let's hear how it looks.—Sentinel.

Very funny and very true. One editor is "seen," another "heard," while this editor is "felt."

L. J. Webster,
GENERAL MINING and SUPPLY STORE.
Globe City, - - Arizona.

L. J. WEBSTER, 204 California Street, San Francisco,
WILL ISSUE ORDERS UPON THE above named firm, payable in Cash or Supplies, for money deposited with him, thus saving the expense and risk of transfer to parties having interests in the Globe District.
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The Corral is Large
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