

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.

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THE ARIZONA CITIZEN

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Is prepared to do any work in his line with promptness and dispatch.
Making Topographical Maps and Sectional drawings of mines a specialty.

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Will practice in all the Courts of the Territory. Special attention given to cases in the Supreme Court, to mining law and the perfection of titles to mines and lands.
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MINE FOR SALE.
THE SAMPLE MINE, ABOUT SEVEN miles south-west from the mouth of the San Pedro River, in Pinal County, Arizona, is offered for sale. Waived from John T. Bates' ranch. Shaft down fifty feet, seven feet in size. Hanging wall not yet reached; foot wall covered by a solid body of ore, of which a large amount is now at the dump. This property is for sale at a low figure by the locators. Inspection is invited. Inquire of A. LEVIN, Tucson.

You'll Never Guess.

I know two eyes, two soft brown eyes,
Two eyes as sweet and dear
As ever danced with gay surprise,
Or melted with a tear;
In whose fair rays a heart may bask—
Their shadowed rays serene—
But, little maid, you must not ask
Whose gentle eyes I mean.

I know a voice of fairy tone,
Like a brooklet in the June,
That sings to please itself alone,
A little old-world tune;
Whose music haunts the listener's ear,
And will not leave it free;
But I shall never tell you, dear,
Whose accents they may be.

I know a golden-hearted maid
For whom I built a shrine,
A leafy nook of murmurous shade,
Deep in this heart of mine;
And in that calm and cool recess
To make her home she came—
But, oh! you'd never, never guess
That little maiden's name.

—(Good Words.)

From Tombstone.

TOMBSTONE, May 15, 1879.
EDITOR CITIZEN: I think perhaps a few lines as to our doings at Tombstone might be acceptable to you. I have pleasure in stating that at last our mill is completed and the water is in the ditch all in readiness for operations. Mr. Lord has been testing and sampling the different ores for the past month and has been very successful in his experiment. He has obtained a number of small bullion bars, ranging from 900 to 1,000 fine. The mill is thoroughly and well finished in every respect and unless something beyond the human power should occur the milling will be a success. The Toughnut is looking better every day and they have a large permanent ledge. The Lucky Cuss has been developed into a wonderfully rich mine and large quantities of ore are being taken out daily.

The Contention main shaft is down 160 feet and at this depth the ledge has been cut, but I am only able to say that when I visited the mine last, upon the 13th inst., they had cross-cut into the ore body seven feet, but had not yet crossed it. We don't know how wide it is going to be, but the ore from that depth is thickly covered with horn silver and is richer than any yet taken out. On the Grand Dipper there has been two more valuable veins discovered on the surface. One is seven feet wide and the main ledge is about nine feet wide. This is a very valuable property. The Sunset and Old Guard have been bonded within the last few days for \$40,000 to some Eastern men. These properties are among the most valuable in Tombstone. Little or nothing is being done at present on the western side of the district. The weather, although warmer out here than it has been, is pleasant.

New York Press Opinions.

The Herald says the veto is an abler state paper than its predecessor, both in its sustained force of argument and its dexterous dealing with the political situation. Referring to the Southern Democracy of Congress, it adds: The defeat and humiliation which have overtaken these unscrupulous agitators are richly merited. They will carry none of their measures and they dare not withhold the appropriations.

The Sun says: The Republicans at least have courage. Why, even this week, Hayes shows himself capable of putting it into a veto. Does the Democracy possess nothing of this manly quality? One thing is certain—of political sense can never elect a president of the United States. Reviewing the Presidential prospects, it says: We learn from New England that the Sherman Star is rising, and already shining brightly in the East. The new veto, whatever its fate may be, will have a tendency to strengthen Sherman. It imparts consequence to the Administration. The effect is to elevate, in a party point of view, the man in whom the Administration is personified, and that man is John Sherman.

We call the attention of our readers to a very interesting article from the Sacramento Bee concerning a new process for reducing refractory ores. We have talked with three persons who have seen the operation, not with small samples, but with quantities large enough to be practical tests and not mere experiments. The process is simple and does away with most of the expensive crushing machinery and the long roasting process in general use. Reduction works may be fitted up at an expense of \$2,000, instead of \$20,000, or more, and prove equally if not more efficient. Silver District is just the place for this process on the banks of the river with plenty of water and fuel and only four miles to haul the ore. There is a fine chance for a moderate capital to make money.—[Sentinel.]

RENO, the "Phoenix" of Nevada, has just been using the tar-bucket as a reminder for one of its citizens that, and consulting with Indian squaws, and selling them whiskey is not considered in good taste or in accordance with a high moral sense.

A new station for passengers will be established to-morrow at the railroad terminus, 26 miles this side of Maricopa. Stages from Tucson will connect with trains there. So we are informed.

Oro Blanco and Arivaca

EDITOR CITIZEN:—During a recent visit to the mining districts of Oro Blanco and Arivaca, I was much interested in the geological formation, and the mineralogical character of that section. The Arivaca district is about sixty miles south, southwest from Tucson and has an elevation of 4000 feet. The formation is clay slate, and quartz porphyry; the slate predominates in the valleys and low hills; and is strewn in many directions, produced doubtless by lateral pressure, during the Plutonic porphyry period. This slate carries no fossil rests, and appears to belong to the azoic, or primitive formation. It is evident the slate is intersected by the quartz porphyry. This quartz porphyry seldom intersects younger formations, than the paleozoic grawace formation, and therefore this slate is of older date. The mineral veins are in this character of porphyry and run in various directions, forming a net work. Many of them crop at the surface, and can be traced for long distances, and appear to be well defined. Wherever shafts have been sunk the walls appear solid and the veins increase in width. The matrix of the veins is generally quartz. In a few cases however, calc and brown spar was found with quartz. This may be regarded as favorable for high grade ores. The character of the ores at or near the surface, are oxides of iron, manganese and copper stains, and in some cases chlorides and bromides of silver. Galena, iron and copper pyrites are found at greater depths, and give to the ores their base character. In some instances free ores are found. From the general character of the ores there can be no doubt but that they will have to be treated by smelting or lixiviation, and as they do not contain too sufficient lead for smelting, and as lead mines are not found in the district, the only safe and economical method for their treatment in my judgment in the lixiviation process.

The Oro Blanco District joins the Arivaca on the south. The elevation is about 5500 feet. The country is well wooded with sufficient water for all mining purposes. The formation is porphyry, two varieties of which are plainly distinguishable, one is called the "Orthoklas," quartz porphyry, and consists of felsitic elementary dense matter (quartz and feldspar) with quartz and feldspar crystals. The other is syenitic porphyry. The dark greenish elementary matter consists of hornblende and chlorite, with large feldspar crystals, which German authors call porphyrite. The syenitic porphyry frequently intersects the quartz porphyry, granite, gneiss, slates, &c., in which large bodies of ore are found. Another variety of rock found there is felsite, or petrosilex, or what the miners in Sweden call "hällflinta;" it is a hard stone matter of a grayish color, quite as hard as felspar with a conchoidal fracture. The mineral veins in this district are frequently found between these varieties of porphyry. They are, as a rule, large and well defined and show good ore to the extent of their present development. At or near the surface the character of the ore is oxides of iron and manganese, copper and carbonates of lead. At a greater depth, they show their respective sulphures, the pyrites and galena. There are, however, some mines which give free ores, but the general features of the ores are base, and need to be treated in the same way as those of the Arivaca District. Besides the azoic or primitive gneiss and slate formations, with their contemporary eruptive intersections of porphyry, granites, diorites and syenites, are the transition formations with their *Grauwacke* slates and sandstones, silica slates and quartzites, are those in which all kinds of ore are found. The porphyry eruptions during the azoic and transition periods seem to have produced great influence in the formation of the multifarious veins, and there is no doubt that the azoic hills in which the mineral veins are found in Oro Blanco, now only wait the sturdy hand of the miner to bring to the surface immense treasure. In this formation are found the rich mines of Mexico, Peru and Chile, which have attracted the attention of the civilized world for their immense amounts of gold, silver, copper, lead, &c., &c. The same may be said of all the rich mines of the world.

B. SALAZAR.

REV. ALFRED TODDENTER is the Rector of St. John's Episcopal Church of San Francisco, instead of Grace Church, as stated in our dispatches Saturday. Mr. Toddenter hopes to be in Tucson about June 1.

CHICAGO, May 16.—A. C. Hesing, who has lately been interesting himself in Arizona mines, started yesterday for San Francisco, whence he will go into the mining districts. He expects to be absent one year.

From Arivaca.

ARIVACA, May 16, 1879.
EDITOR CITIZEN: Coming from Tucson to Arivaca at this season of the year the traveler's impressions of the country are not flattering. The level tracts surrounding him on either side, bronzed in the summer sun; the lack of running water and the apparent thinness of vegetation are not apt to favorably incline him to the country, either from the practical or picturesque point of view. The mountains on every side, with their strongly marked shadows and bold projections standing out in clear relief, look so near that we can hardly realize that twenty, thirty and forty miles of space intervene between him and their base, the marvelously clear air of Southern Arizona bringing them apparently near to us and enabling us to trace with our naked eyes all the outlines and even the smaller cañons that seam their rocky sides, and yet that level valley, parched though it looks, scanty of vegetation and destitute of water as it may seem, is neither one nor the other. Nutritious grasses everywhere abound, vegetation is prolific in hardy shrubbery and water is to be had anywhere by sinking. Large herds of cattle, many of selected breed, are frequently to be seen, and their rounded forms and sleek skins indicate how well the country is adapted for their sustenance.

We reach Arivaca just at sunset, and the eyes gladly rest upon that valley, clothed in its bright green raiment. Arivaca is not very busy just now. The countenance of Don Pedro, in his placid content, as he looks upon his passing droves of bellowing cattle, his flocks of sheep and his musically voiced burros, is not reflected in the faces of all the boys; but today new life has been infused into the district, for wagon-loads of machinery for the Arivaca mill have just arrived and more are on the way.

The mill is at present ready for the reception of gold ore, with the exception of a new cylinder-head to replace the one lately blown out, and the new one is now on the way and will soon be here, and the clatter of its stamps and the hum of its machinery will shortly be heard. No sweeter music can assuage our ears. They intend to put on men immediately and push the works necessary to reduce silver to a speedy completion, and the five or six months that in my last I thought would elapse before they could receive silver ore will now in all probability be reduced to six weeks, or two months at the utmost. The mill is certainly a credit to those building it and undoubtedly will be a financial success. It is complete in every particular and they manifested their wisdom in having extra boiler capacity and a powerful engine.

Capt. S. S. Arnold is pushing work in his Longena mine, through the contractors, Messrs. Clark and Hardwick, as rapidly as he can. The pay streak is widening as they sink and is now about twenty-four inches wide; the walls are pretty, with nice gorges, and the mine altogether has a very favorable outlook. The ore assays remarkably well. Mr. Thatcher, the gentlemanly and urbane assayer at the Arivaca mill showing me the results of the ore is oxides of iron and manganese, copper and carbonates of lead. The assays being made indiscriminately from ore taken out in the last thirty feet of sinking. Capt. Arnold's energy and shrewdness are earning their just reward.

The Silver Land.

Mr. N. R. Vail, of this city, has just returned from a visit of six weeks in Arizona. During his stay in that Territory he visited the famous Tombstone region and examined the ores of some of the mines. He confirms all that has been said of the richness of the ores in the mines which he examined, but cautions people about going there in a hurry. He says that what is needed there now is capital, not labor. There is more labor than capital at present at the mines, and many a prospector has a good mine, but nothing to eat. Mills are needed at once to give employment to the numerous fellows who have prospected till they are "dead broke." But Eastern capitalists are erecting two fine mills at a cost of \$200,000, and a short time the world will know what the two noted mines, Tough Nut and Lucky Cuss, will produce. The capitalists of San Francisco have discouraged the development of these mines, and missed their opportunity, while Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia have got away with the prize, and will soon reap a harvest from their investments, and control the bullion product of the whole region.

This apathy, or emity, if we may so style it, of the San Francisco people to the mines of Arizona seems unaccountable, and unfortunate for the State.

We learn that some of our Los Angeles people have valuable claims in that region, and if they can hold them a little while, are likely to achieve a great success.—L. A. Commercial.

PATENTS have been applied for the Tough Nut and Lucky Cuss, in Tombstone.

Southern Railroad System.

A significant article recently appeared in the San Francisco Bulletin entitled "Two Southern Continental Railroads." Its significance chiefly arises from the fact that it was published just after the return of Mr. Fitch (one of the Bulletin proprietors) from Maricopa, whither he had been in company with President Charles Crocker, Chief Engineer Gray and others prominent in the great California company. Mr. Fitch evidently wrote or dictated the article upon statements made by the railway men and conclusions based thereon. From it there seems to be a purpose to rapidly extend the present line so as to form connection with Galveston and New Orleans, and ultimately with the City of Mexico—a long cherished desire of Gov. Stanford. "Building," says the article, "will be resumed again say in November, when the work will be pushed on rapidly," and there will be added to the present 916 miles "probably 300 more within a twelve-month." Here is a hint to Tucson people worth consideration.

The article refers to the long-ago announced purpose of the company to branch off at Mohave (near Tehachapi Pass) with a line on the thirty-fifth parallel toward Santa Fe, so as to "admit of a connection with the great road now being built across Colorado and New Mexico by Boston capitalists, generally known as the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad."

This and our well advanced Southern line, says the Bulletin, "are the two great continental lines, which are looming up in the near future." The Bulletin is above all things devoted to San Francisco, and it now felicitates that city on soon becoming "the terminus of three continental railways, and that without having been required to assume any of the burdens of construction." And we may say, by way of parenthesis, that with all nature's and man's large gifts, San Francisco's people are a mass of unhappy, pompous, fault-finding and therefore unappreciative people.

The Southern Pacific people are bent on getting an early and first hold on the Mexican trade. Stress is given to the fact that they struck off southward from Mohave to Yuma and are practically hugging the line of Mexico. It is in the system of the Central and Southern Pacific directory to practically control the carrying trade of Nevada, much of Utah, all of Arizona, considerable of New Mexico and very largely that of old Mexico, turning the bulk of it to their pet city—San Francisco. This contemplates the completion of the two Southern overland lines and various side or cross lines as tributaries; and the Bulletin well remarks that "a few people this side of the country are aware how rapidly this system of railroads is developing. It is by far the most important undertaking in the United States."

And to Arizona people we say you are highly favored in the fact that your Territory is to be traversed by two continental lines. If your past friendliness to these enterprises continues, you will naturally have the cordial and liberal aid of the projectors. By united and friendly action Arizona will develop with remarkable and gratifying rapidity. The old plodding and long-drawn out, expensive and laborious transportation of goods and people is to soon give way. New industries will rapidly multiply to take the place of the few supplanted by the better means of conducting them. While living in the hitherto isolated interior, the comforts and conveniences of the old cities and settlements are to be quickly and regularly brought to our homes. To the hopeful and progressive people of Arizona the future is truly encouraging.

The actual business done by the railroad company at Maricopa on Monday last in the real estate line consisted of the sale of forty-nine lots for the aggregate price of \$9,147.50. One block was donated to the United States for a military depot. A number of the purchasers of lots expressed themselves as intending to build upon them at once, and to commence business as soon as goods could be obtained. The Herald, from which we learn these facts, predicts a population of 2000 in the new town, within a year.

Levin's Benefit.

We are glad to see the energetic manner in which the citizens of Tucson are taking hold of the Levin benefit. At the time of this writing over \$500 have been subscribed, and it looks as though the result of the enterprise might be a very considerable sum, as against the amount required to repair the damage to the Hall.

The majesty of the red-eyed law has forced Lincoln County, New Mexico, into a state of quiet. Over fifty different individuals have been indicted for almost the whole catalogue of crimes. Gen. Dudley finds himself in the toils on a charge of arson.

From Monday's Issue.

Indian News.

We have time today only to give briefly the result of an interview just had with General Wilcox, Department Commander. Telegrams to him dated Ojo Caliente, N. M., May 3, gave information of about 150 Coyotero, Charichhua-Mescalero-Hot Spring renegades camped in San Mateo mountains, within twenty miles of Ojo Caliente, and all eager for a fight. Capt. Gatewood telegraphed for more troops to dislodge these Indians from their Modoc like stronghold. Subsequent dispatches gave notice that these Indians had left their camp, probably for a long raid and to secure, if possible, their women now on the San Carlos reservation. A dispatch from Clifton dated May 16, says: "Last night the renegades made a raid near this place, killed four herders, fifteen mules, and captured about eighty mules." Three men were also reported killed a short time previous near the Rio Grande.

Today Gen. Wilcox has dispatches from Camp Thomas stating that last night about fifteen renegades came on the reservation and stole two women and some horses. About fifty more are thought to be in the mountains north of Thomas. Compton, Tupper, Gatewood, Howard and several other officers from this Department are in the field, it being Gen. Wilcox's purpose to prevent communication between the renegades and the reservation and to capture the outlaws, if possible. This morning's dispatch states that the women were taken by force, which indicates there is no disposition on the part of the reservation Indians to join the renegades. Capt. Tupper left Fort Grant at 9:30 A. M. today with a company of cavalry. Lieut. Howard's Indian scouts have been increased by ten new recruits. By these prompt and energetic measures Gen. Wilcox hopes to prevent any depredations upon the citizens of this Territory, and this timely protection will certainly secure for him their lasting gratitude and respect.

Another Railroad for Arizona.

The great success of the Clifton, Arizona, Copper mines and the enterprise of the Lesinsky Bros. who own them, is plainly indicated in the following article which we clip from the Grant County Herald of May 17:

Henry Lesinsky will leave Silver City for New York, on to-morrow's coach. He has decided to build a railroad from the Longfellow Copper mine to the furnaces at Clifton, and goes east for the purpose of purchasing rails, cars and other material required for the purpose. The road will be four and one half miles in length, with a grade of one hundred and fifty feet to the mile. The gauge is to be twenty inches. As noted elsewhere, Mr. Lesinsky has closed a contract with Black & Cosgrove of this place, for 10,000 ties of suitable dimensions, which will be delivered at Clifton without unnecessary delay, as work upon the road bed is to commence at once. Three hundred thousand pounds of rails will be required for the road, and it is to be equipped with cars having a capacity of two tons each. Mr. L. has not yet determined whether he will purchase a locomotive, or use mules for dragging the empty cars up the incline, but is disposed to favor the former class of motive power. The Longfellow Company determined sometime since to increase the capacity of their works at Clifton, and to this end the railroad became a necessity, as a sufficient supply of ore could not be obtained from the mine by wagon transportation.

Murder in Dos Cabezas.

A correspondent to the Grant County Herald gives the particulars of a murder committed in the Dos Cabezas Mining District last week. The man was a young man named Meyers, a native of Pennsylvania, about twenty-two years of age, but of rather dissolute habits. The murderer was Pat Cannon, a laboring man and miner, quite generally known in this section of the Territory. Cannon is an inoffensive man except when under the influence of liquor. He had been drinking at the time of the murder. Meyers was asleep and Cannon struck him a heavy blow with a gun-barrel, fracturing his skull and resulting fatally. Cannon was sent under guard to the authorities at Camp Grant.

At the Cosmopolitan Hotel last week we observed the estimable wife of the editor of THE DAILY ARIZONA CITIZEN en route to New York. Until her return we shall pardon any peculiar friskiness and irregularity in the columns of THE CITIZEN. However, the Chm family, whom we used to know in the State of New York, were a very well regulated tribe and of course must have sent out John P. well trained and fitted for life on the border.

So says the Los Angeles Commercial, and to its able editor, Brother Gould—for the sake of old acquaintance and the congenial relations now existing between our respective "tribes" on the Hudson—we will say, shake.

MORRIS KATZ and Supervisor Anderson, of San Bernardino, are now on a visit to Arizona.

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March 15. date-2128

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May 16-1879.