

All accounts for advertising and subscription which became due on or before the first day of February, and all bills for legal advertisements which appeared in the Miner prior to that date are payable to John H. Marion.

ANOTHER PIONEER GONE.

DEED.—At San Bernardino, Cal., on Saturday, 21st ultimo, James Grant, in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

Mr. Grant came to California at an early day, and engaged in mercantile pursuits at Marysville, in that State. Came to Arizona about the year 1862; was one of the first white men to cross the great Colorado desert from San Bernardino to La Paz, Arizona.

In 1863 or '64 he established an express between what is now Prescott, and San Bernardino, carrying it himself. He was afterwards engaged in merchandizing in Prescott, and built up a thriving business; at the same time holding the position of Territorial Auditor, until the removal of the capital to Tucson, in 1867.

Upon the establishment of regular mail communication between Northern Arizona and California, Mr. Grant brought the first United States mail to Prescott, and has ever since been engaged in the transportation of the mails—first as the carrier, then as contractor and manager; and at the time of his death was president of the California and Arizona Stage Company, an institution built up by his indomitable energy.

The immediate cause of his death is attributed to the hardship and exposure that he underwent in an endeavor to search out a new and shorter route across the desert. He was a man of liberal views, possessed of a kind and generous heart, true to his friends, and if he had enemies he was not bitter against them. He may have had his failings; who has not? But there is no "old time" Arizonan who can say that he ever came to Grant for assistance and was denied, if it was in his power to render it. He has left his mark in Arizona, and may the clouds of the beautiful valley of San Bernardino rest lightly on his grave.

J. S. G. Prescott, A. T., June 2, 1875.

THE VERDE RESERVATION THROWN OPEN TO SETTLEMENT.

It has long been a question of considerable interest to parties wishing to settle upon the recently abandoned Verde reservation to ascertain what the Government intended to do with the land. The following letter from the U. S. Surveyor General for this Territory to the Register of the Prescott Land Office, will throw some light upon the subject:

U. S. SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE. Tucson, Arizona, May 20, 1875.

Sir:—In compliance with instructions of the General Land Office, you are hereby advised and informed that by Executive order, of April 23, 1875, the Camp Verde Indian reservation was restored to the public domain.

The Camp Verde Indian reservation has been restored to settlement, is that portion of the Verde reservation adjoining the N. W. side or end of the military reservation of Camp Verde, and extends from said N. W. end for a distance of ten miles on both sides of the river to where the old wagon road to New Mexico crosses the Verde. No portion of the restored land appears upon any plat filed in your office by this office. Very respectfully,

JOHN WISSON, Surveyor-General.

OAKLAND AND ARIZONA.—Everett B. Pomroy, Esq., received a dispatch from Washington, Saturday afternoon, to the effect that the President had appointed him United States District Attorney for Arizona Territory. Mr. P. is well known in Oakland as a graduate of the State University, since which time he has been a law student with Jarboe & Harrison in San Francisco. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of this State, over a year ago. The above announcement by telegraph was a surprise to him—was totally unexpected, but he has concluded to go to Arizona and make the most of it; become a permanent resident of the Territory. It may be "the tide that leads on to fortune," for Arizona has seen her worst days; her future is most promising. Mr. Pomroy's youth and health and studious capacity should enable him to take advantage of these prospects; his gentlemanly bearing, good habits, and his known integrity, moreover, should endear him to the mass of the people of that Territory. [Oakland, Cal. Tribune.]

We received a most interesting letter from Mrs. R. B. Jennings, of St. Thomas, Nevada, and her many friends here will no doubt be glad to hear that she reached home in fine health and spirits. Her prospects are now brighter than ever, as by her unwearied energy and the kindness of the noblest of men, Senator Stewart, the law making a government reservation out of her beautiful home in the land of silver has been repealed, and it belongs again to her and her children. The power of a true woman, armed with justice, has been fully shown in her case, for she fought successfully Congress, the Indian rings and agents, with their followers. Mrs. Jennings was a favorite guest at Willard's Hotel last spring, where none knew her but to love her. Our best wishes follow her wherever she may be.—[Washington Gazette.]

Our old friend, Col. Ike, had better go a long next time Mrs. J. goes to Washington and keep an eye on those lovers at Willard's Hotel.

RICH.—The Oakland Tribune says Genl. Thomas H. Williams owns 50,000 shares of California and 5,000 shares of Consolidated Virginia and \$2,000,000 worth of real estate in Oakland, San Francisco and Virginia City.

VACANT PRESIDENCY.—Since the new deal in "Ev" Pomroy's affairs, the Young Men's Republican Club will have to look around for another head. [Oakland, Cal. Tribune.]

THE WHITE MOUNTAIN INDIANS.

CAMP APACHE, ARIZONA, May 10, '75.

EDITOR MINER:—In the issue May 1st, of the Arizona Citizen, appears what is represented to be a letter which, we are assured by the editor, comes from a reliable source. It reads as follows:

THE WHITE MOUNTAIN INDIANS.—We are in receipt of the following letter from a reliable source, relative to the late count of Agent J. P. Clum, of the White Mountain Apaches:

CAMP APACHE, April 24, 1875.

Editor Citizen:—All is quiet here now under the new agent, Mr. J. P. Clum, who at present has charge of both San Carlos and this agency. Mr. Clum arrived here about the 15th of this month, to relieve ex-agent Roberts who had lately been displaced by the military authorities and J. W. Mickleby put in his place. On the 19th the Agent called all the Indians together and succeeded in making the first count ever made at this agency by an agent. He did this without any assistance from the military, and says he never made a more peaceable or orderly count at San Carlos. There were 1784 Indians drawn up in line, and Mr. Clum informed them that there would be a count made every five days, and that as he was their agent he proposed being agent and they need not go to the post hereafter to be counted. The Indians seemed very well pleased at this and they were glad to have an agent who would have charge of their interests, and look after them himself, as they never had an agent to do so. On the following day the military authorities attempted to count the Indians as of old, but the latter refused to go to the post and no count could be made and the attempt was given up.

In a common sense view this is the natural and correct position. If these Indians are to be under civil rule while at peace, the agent should have full control over them; the business of the military with the Indians only commences when the latter break away from the control of the agency. This is the theoretical order of their government, and until it is practically carried out, as we have every reason to believe it will now be here, there will and can be no successful management of an agency.

To gain respect of and command over Indians, there are certain qualifications which experience has shown an agent must possess. He must have force of character and firmness; there must be some personal appearance, or power of voice or countenance to impress the Indians with a sense of his superiority or ability to command. Mr. Clum undoubtedly possesses these qualities with others, and is exactly the right man in the right place. The people and government may rest assured that nothing will be left undone to subvert and civilize these Indians, and unless some unforeseen obstacle shall arise we predict that the success with which Agent Clum has met at San Carlos, will be repeated here. The many changes and I believe, late and management of this agency, have discouraged the Indians to an extent in planting, but Mr. Clum will and is urging them to put in their crops.

We have nothing to do with the above letter, so far as concerns the everyday bancomb contained in it, and the highly flattering allusions to the simply ideal of an Indian Agent perfectionists; but we cannot help noticing how seriously in trouble is this same reliable contributor, when he wishes to state facts, and we respectfully tender him our assistance. We will try, for the benefit of the public at large, to preserve these facts in their unvarnished truthfulness.

The simple announcement is made that the military authorities at Camp Apache displaced Indian Agent Roberts. The reasons growing out of a fearfully sad necessity for taking temporary military possession of the agency, March 3d, 1875, and displacing Roberts, are strangely omitted. In case of an investigation, all the reasons will more fully appear and no doubt very satisfactory to the mind of both the editor of the Citizen and his "reliable" contributor. It will further appear why, under the circumstances, the Rev. J. M. Mickleby, who is the representative of the board of missions of the Reformed Church, was requested and kindly consented to act temporarily as agent.

The statement, in substance, that the count claimed to have been held April 19th, when, as represented, all the Indians were successfully called together, needs considerable correction. At the general counts previously held by the military, on the last day of each month, all the Indians—men, women and children, are present; but in case of counts held every five days, the men only are present. On the day above referred to, we do not think that any such general count was held at the agency, when all were successfully called together; and further, the number, 1784 Indians, represented in line there and then on that date, is the number preserved in such beautiful and exact likeness which was obtained already in the general count held at the post March 31st, and which was thereafter handed over by Rev. J. M. Mickleby, with other papers, to the agent's clerk, Mr. Jenkins.

It is further stated, that on the following day, April 20th, the Indians refused to go to the post, and in consequence of this the military authorities failed in securing their usual (5 days) count. Quite the contrary is the case. Most all of the Indians on the post side of the river, and also many from the other side, to the number of nearly one-half, came there, as usual, to be counted. The remainder absented themselves only from the fact that they were prevented by the agent; some being turned back by his employes when far advanced on the way.

In reply to an interrogatory from those who were at the post, after being counted, whether or not they should return to the agency, they were told to go over and be counted. They acted accordingly. Many of those who were prevented from coming to the post, after the count at the agency, came, and very earnestly enquired why it was they were forbidden, on this occasion, to come as usual to be counted? They said the agent told them they must not come, but they could not understand this, as they had been in the habit of coming for this purpose willingly, and for several years back.

The closing paragraph of this letter, from the "reliable source," needs considerable correction, wherein it is said, "the Indians have been, to an extent, discouraged in their planting, but Mr. Clum will and is urging them to put in their crops." Immediately after Rev. J. M. Mickleby took temporary charge, as requested, of the agency, he employed a large force to work, including regular daily details of the Indians. Lands were allotted to the different bands and families, farming implements were loaned to them, old oxen were repaired, new ones taken out, and already a larger extent of land plowed, harrowed and finely prepared for planting than, according to their own declaration, was ever done before. On account of this tangible interest in their behalf, the Indians themselves began

to exhibit such interest and desire to plant largely, and raise crops as they had never done before.

But the fact is, since April 15, the time spoken of by the "reliable" contributor, when Mr. Clum arrived, little or nothing has been done for the Indians in this particular. On the contrary, they are allowed to roam at large, and many are at least 50 or 60 miles from the agency. All this being the case, the urgency in having them put in their crops is not so apparent, whilst their interest in the same being decidedly on the wane, is much more certain.

The success of Mr. Clum at the San Carlos reservation, so far as obtained, was well provided for in the fact that those Indians were thoroughly whipped and completely disarmed, and in the case of an accession there lately, of the Verde Indians, Mr. Clum's reason for having them disarmed was to place them on the same footing with the others.

Under the present state of things, and with the attempt to remove the White Mountain Apaches, an outbreak is very likely to occur. It will be known then how far they have been pleased, and who is accountable for such outbreak.

It is very well understood that there should be the greatest harmony between the military and Indian agencies, to the end that peace and good order may be preserved among the Indians, and for the safety and protection of settlers. Generally speaking, this harmony exists where military posts and Indian agencies are near each other, and under it there is a perfect good will and understanding. The branches of Government act in concert, and so carry out the wishes of higher authority. But it must be frankly admitted there can be no real gain in depreciating one to unduly extol another, and thereby distort the truth.

LETTER FROM MINERAL PARK.

MINERAL PARK, May 31st, 1875.

EDITOR MINER:—Mining operations are assuming a favorable appearance here. Messrs Woods & Pletz are fitting up the old mill at the Park and expect to have it in running order in three weeks. R. Stein is going to fit the Greenwood mill up, to work silver ore. Bob Groom and H. Frost are arrastring on the Sandy with success.

The Mocking-bird mine in 63 gulch, is turning out well. Jack Johnson is at work on the Hill mine near Chloride, and it is improving in appearance. Billy Engles, Charley Spencer and Bob Gray with their guide, a Hualpai Indian, have returned from a prospecting tour in the Diamond river and Big-canon country. They found some gold rock. The Indians would not let them prospect the country as they wished to do. Twenty Indians camped three nights with them and told the guide that they must not go any further, so the party returned. Billy says there are about three hundred Deep Canon Indians. The Hualpais have been expecting the soldiers to come after them for some time, and they intend to join the Deep Canon tribe if pursued by the soldiers.

There are about 6,000 sheep coming from California, about 3,000 of them are in the Sacramento valley at present. Crowfoot.

QUEER RELATIONSHIP AMONG MORMONS.

Brigham Young married two sisters of Charley Decker, and Decker married two daughters of Brigham or other women. All have children. Now the offspring of Clara Decker Young and Lucy Decker Young are cousins of Charley Decker's children. But the latter are grandchildren of the former's father, and consequently nephews and nieces of their own cousins. But the nephew of a cousin—blood relationship holding—are second cousins, hence Decker's children hold that relationship to each other. Decker's wives are half sisters of their own sister-in-law; they are sisters-in-law to their own father, and aunts to their own half-sister! Now if the relationship were blood throughout, the cannons of descent would exclude them; but as it doubles on both sides, they would probably be included. Hence the two Mrs. Deckers are (in law) their own aunts, while Clara D. and Lucy D. Young are legal grandmothers to their nieces, and the two sets of children are respectively cousins, aunts, and nieces, and the Lord knows what besides.

Elder Allison, of Sandy station, married a widow and her eldest daughter, having at the same time a young daughter by a former wife, now happily deceased. All this family live in one house. The daughter of the oldest wife is half sister to his second wife, and to his second wife's children, and consequently her own aunt-in-law! The daughter of the deceased wife is half-sister to all the other children, legal grandchild to one step-mother, legal half-sister to the other, and consequently aunt-in-law to herself. If they keep on as they have begun they will eventually produce a boy, who will be his own grandfather.

ELECTRICITY A SUBSTITUTE FOR COAL OIL. A few years since one of our ablest chemists demonstrated the practicability of producing light by electricity, but as the apparatus was somewhat costly, it did not come into general use, although it is the softest clearest light ever produced by mortal means. Lately we see the papers are disposed to accord its invention to a Russian as a new thing.

The dangers of kerosene may possibly be done away by the invention of a Russian who claims to have discovered a process for producing light by electricity, which is thus described: "A small tube of glass, not more than six inches in length is filled with a pencil of charcoal; the air is exhausted and the tube hermetically sealed. A moderate current of electricity is then passed through the charcoal from an electro-magnetic machine, causing it to glow with a brilliant, but at the same time a soft light. It is stated that the charcoal is not perceptibly consumed by the process, but will last for an indefinite period, and that the strength of the current required is so small that two hundred of these lights, at considerable distance apart, can be easily maintained by a single machine. The inventor claims that he can light the whole city of St. Petersburg—street lamps, stores, and private residences—by a single fifteen horse power machine, with no greater cost than that of running a machine. Moreover, all the lamps of the city would be lighted at the same moment, and private lights would need no attention, except the shutting off of the current from the house when desired. [Mercantile Journal.]

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Special to the Miner by U. S. Military and W. U. Lines.)

PACIFIC SLOPE.

San Francisco, May 26.—The mining stock market is quiet to-day. Crown Point and Belcher are better.

The officers of the Goodall, Nelson & Perkins steamship company are to wear a uniform.

Gold in New York 116. Greenbacks in San Francisco 86 1/2 and 87 1/4.

Shasta, May 25.—Hon. J. K. Luttrell was last evening serenaded and waited upon by a concourse of citizens, to whom he made a brief address which was enthusiastically received.

San Francisco, May 27.—There was an improved feeling in the stock market to-day. Ophir went up to 50; Crown Point to 35; and Belcher to 31.

There have been many rumors afloat with regard to important changes in the management of the Bank of California, but none will bear investigation.

Gold in New York 116. Greenbacks in San Francisco 86 1/2 and 87 1/4.

San Diego, May 28.—The Union of this morning publishes the following: General Logan threatens to write a reply to that part of General Sherman's recently published memoirs, which refers to himself and Gen. Frank Blair as mere political Generals. Logan regards Sherman's criticism as impugning his abilities as a soldier, if not his courage.

The following is clipped from the Washington correspondence of the Alta, dated May 5th: No doubt there are sound reasons for a change in the Mexican boundary line, but the promoters of force at the present time are parties looking at it from pecuniary standpoints, not with a view to national policy.

When Tom Scott went to California, he glorified his excursion with a retinue of U. S. Senators, Governors, and capitalists. Just such a party he started with for Mexico, only this time he thought to file like a spring chicken under rooster Cameron's wing. The "Mexican outrages" probably had more to do with the break up of the party than the yellow fever.

San Francisco, May 29.—Curran and Allen the thieves who stole Toby Rosenthal's celebrated picture, Elaine, from Snow's art gallery, were sentenced to-day. Curran gets 8 years and Allen 7 years in the penitentiary.

The sheriff of Washoe county, Nev., yesterday attached three locomotives and fifty freight cars, of the C. P. R. R., for the payment of county taxes for 1869-70 and '71; the amount due being \$56,000. The company made some resistance but finally paid the coin.

TERRITORIAL.

Tucson, May 29.—The Citizen of to-day contains an able criticism on the lecture delivered by Judge Dunne, Jan. 1st, 1875, favoring the division of the public school monies and giving a portion to the Catholic church. The Citizen gives as a reason for not criticising the lecture before, that so long as the lecture went no further than the audience that listened to it, knowing that it had no harmful effect, it was disposed to let it pass, but now that it has appeared in pamphlet form, it considers it a duty to correct some of the many errors it contains.

The Citizen charges that four fifths of the money that was put into the Catholic school houses and church was paid by friends of the public school; that they had been among the best paying patrons of said school; but as soon of the friends of public education desired to get up a social party, the proceeds to go for the benefit of building a public school house, the leaders of the church tried to break up the party. The Citizen argues that Government has the right to do all things necessary to perpetuate its own existence; that education, to make the people capable of self-government, is one of the chief necessities. It denies, as charged in Judge Dunne's lecture, that we are robbing the Catholics, and says that ninety per cent. of the children attending the public schools in the Territory are of Catholic parents, and that about as many as we are educating have been turned away from the schools for want of room, and that the Catholic people have never asked for any change in the laws, or have never complained of the schools; that all the complaint so far has come from Judge Dunne and the Priests; that the people in Mexico have commenced a system of education similar to ours, and are being fought there as here by the Priests. It shows the countries that have gone down which have been under sectarian rule. It charges that our school system is the purest republicanism; that the system Judge Dunne would force upon us comes from Rome, ordered by a foreign Prince who claims infallible powers, and is therefore the purest monarchism. It charges that if the youth of America are turned over to sectarian churches to educate that the struggle at once commences for the mastery; that as soon as one gets complete control, then Church and State will be united, and then will follow the scenes of blood and torture that has always followed absolute control of Church united with State.

Camp Verde, June 3.—Day before yesterday ten Indian scouts, having been granted the required permission, departed on a two-days' hunt, and returned to camp yesterday afternoon, having ten Indian captives. They report that early yesterday morning, ten miles east of here they were fired upon by Indians. The scouts returned the fire, killing six bucks, and captured the rest. The killed and captured are Apache-Mobaves and belong to Paucal's band, a Mohave captain, and are a portion of the late Rio Verde reservation, which was moved to San Carlos. They will be sent back to San Carlos.

There has been no trouble reported from Indians as yet, and none anticipated.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LIFE IS SWEET.—The blood is the life of the human system. Keep it pure and all is well; for this purpose standard medicine has had no uniform and amazing success as Dr. Henley's Celebrated I. X. L. Bitters. This is a pure stimulant, medicated with the finest tonics and alteratives which the vegetable kingdom affords; and is the only preparation at present known which thoroughly meets the emergency. The effect of this popular restorative is continuous. Each dose taken invigorates the vital energies and the brain, and its prolonged use will unquestionably cure any case of debility, or mental torpidity that does not arise from organic causes beyond the reach of medicine. It is in the strictest sense of the word, an invigorating and refreshing cordial. If the nerves are tremulous and relaxed, it braces them; if the liver is torpid it promotes activity in that organ; the appetite is poor and digestion a slow and painful operation, it creates a relish for food and enables the stomach to convert it into healthful aliment. Moreover, it is a specific for a large number of ailments, some of which are particularly prevalent in the damp and chilly weather which we so often experience in mid-winter. Among these may be mentioned rheumatism, chills and fever, and all the morbid conditions of the digestive organs. By insuring perfect digestion and a proper flow of bile, it insures poor blood, a vigorous circulation, and the prompt discharge of all waste matter from the system. my26m1

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between E. Irvine and J. A. R. Irvine is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on as usual, by E. Irvine, who will pay all the company's liabilities and who is authorized to collect all debts due and owing to the company. E. IRVINE. J. A. R. IRVINE. Phoenix, A. T., May 31, 1875. jk43

REDEMPTION OF COUNTY WARRANTS.

OFFICE OF COUNTY TREASURER, Prescott, Arizona, June 4, 1875. I will pay, on presentation at my office, County Warrants drawn upon the respective Funds of Yavapai county of the series of 1874, as follows, to wit: COUNTY GENERAL FUND. Numbers 21, 22, 23, 24 and partial payment on 25. CONTINGENT FUND.

All outstanding warrants. The holders of said Warrants are hereby notified that interest thereon ceases from the date hereto affixed, and that if the same be not presented within ten days, the funds set apart for their redemption will be applied to the payment of warrants next in the order in which they were issued. JOHN H. MARION, Treasurer of Yavapai County.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

Kept constantly on hand at the ANTELOPE RESTAURANT.

ICE CREAM

Made to Order at all Times, AND ON HAND EVERY EVENING ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, the 6th day of JUNE.

THOMAS WHITEHEAD. Prescott, June 4, 1875.

NOW IS YOUR TIME

— TO — BUY YOUR GOODS.

FOR SALE AT COST AND FREIGHT, THE ENTIRE STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE

— OF THE — Estate of HEYMAN MANNASSE, Dec'd

— ALSO — Several Hundred Thousand TONS of TAILINGS

Of the old Vulture Mine.

Administrator Estate of Heyman Mannasse. Wickenburg, June 1, 1875. jk4

NIFTY SALOON

AND RESTAURANT.

Food and Drink, Day and Night.

THE EATING HOUSE

CONNECTED WITH THE NIFTY SALOON HAS been refitted and re-opened by G. A. WALLACE, formerly caterer at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, in Tucson, who will furnish

Single meals at \$10 per week, and board at all hours from 6 A. M. until midnight. Special attention will be paid to night lunches, and every effort made to please all customers.

THE SALOON.

WM. GARDNER, RECENTLY THE MOST Popular bartender in Tucson, will be pleased to meet his old friends and make new ones at the NIFTY.

Those who "sit on the ragged edge of despair" can get it done the NIFTY not to be surpassed by Mrs. W. Wallace's Soothing Syrup—but we don't brag about the quality of the water.

Beds in the Corral, 50 cts per Night H. A. BIGELOW. Prescott, June 4, 1875.

FARMERS OF SALT RIVER VALLEY!

ATTENTION!

Old Wormser in the Field!

ALL PERSONS HAVING WHEAT OR BARLEY

For Sale, can secure the Highest Price in Greenbacks

By calling on the undersigned, I am not trading for GOODS but for CURRENCY.— Find me on Main street, Phoenix, at all times. M. WORMSER. Phoenix, May 25, 1875. my26m2

"CABINET,"

Montezuma St. - Prescott. HUTCHISON & THORNE. Cash Paid for Valuable Specimens.

PRESCOTT.

CALIFORNIA AND ARIZONA Stage Company.

SEMI-WEEKLY FROM Prescott, Florence and Wickenburg THROUGH TO San Bernardino and Los Angeles IN SIX DAYS.

Carrying the United States Mail, and the California & Co's Express, connecting with Railroad at San Bernardino, connecting with Wells, Fargo & Co's Express at San Bernardino, Cal.

OUR CONCORD COACHES

Leave San Bernardino daily with Passengers, P. S. Mails and Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, connecting with Railroad at San Bernardino through to Los Angeles in Ninety Minutes. Arizona passengers over these routes cross the Gila and Santa Rivers, pass through

Phoenix, Colorado River Indian Reservation, Ehrenberg, Dos Palms, Agua Caliente or Great Hot Springs, Celebrated San Geronimo Pass, and Many Places of Interest along the Route worthy of notice.

For all particulars apply at our offices, represented by P. S. EMPEY, Agent, Prescott. H. H. HULL, Agent, Phoenix. J. COLLINGWOOD, Agent, Florence. F. J. STARKE, Agent, Ehrenberg. J. H. HUGHES, Agent, San Bernardino. E. P. NICHOLS, Agent, Speed. GEO. PRIDHAM, Agent, Los Angeles. OFFICE—Wickenburg, J. H. PIERSON, Secretary, jk43

SANTA FE AND PRESCOTT Mail-Line.

A vehicle will leave Prescott every Wednesday and Saturday Morning FOR CAMP VERDE.

Carrying Passengers and Express. Fare to Camp Verde, \$7.00. Express, 50c per lb. For particulars enquire at the Post Office, ang3 HAYWARD & BAKER.

MONTEZUMA BAR & BILLIARD SALOON,

MONTEZUMA STREET, PRESCOTT. We have recently renovated and fixed up our Saloon in fine style, and have none but the choicest WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS FOR OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

BILLIARDS.

We have two of J. Strable & Co's finest Tables, with Delaney's Patent cue cushions, which are far superior to any others now in use. Billiardists will please call on us for themselves. We have a Club Room, for gentlemen, attached to the Bar Room. C. A. LUKE & CO.

M. V. Davis, Geo. W. Sims.

DAVIS & SIMES, CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS

Notify the citizens of Prescott and vicinity that all orders for work in their line of business, will be promptly attended to. jk43

L. B. JEWELL, WATCHMAKER, JEWELER AND ASSAYER

South Side of the Plaza, Prescott. Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry. Jeweled all kinds made to order. Repairing done carefully and promptly. Gold and Silver bullion refined, bought and sold. All kinds of ore promptly and properly assayed.

BENJ. H. WEAVER,

Montezuma St., Opposite Dan Hat's New Building. Is prepared to furnish Miners, Farmers and everybody else with MINING IMPLEMENTS, Flour, Bacon, Sugar, Tea, and Coffee, SOAP, CANDLES, SPICES, CANNED GOODS

Of all kinds, and a general assortment of CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES, Country Produce bought at living rates. WM. S. KELLY. V. A. STEPHENS.

KELLY & STEPHENS, NEWS AGENTS

And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Tobacco, Cigars, Confectionery, STATIONERY, Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions, Fixed Ammunition, Guns, Pistols, Cutlery, Hosiery, Buck Gloves, Figs, Dates and Nuts, Gents' Furnishing Goods

Just received, an assortment of FRESH GARDES SEEDS superior to any ever before offered in the market. North side of Plaza, Prescott, Arizona. 653

LARGE, NEW, COMPLETE WAGON AND BLACKSMITH SHOPS

Gurley Street, Fronting on Granite, Prescott, Arizona. All kinds of Blacksmithing, Wagon-making and repairing done in good style by FRED G. BRECHT

THE POST TRADER'S STORE,

— AT — FORT WHIPPLE, ARIZONA. KEEPS FOR SALE Groceries, Provisions, CAN FRUITS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, STATIONERY, FANCY GOODS TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC. Prices Reasonable. BOWERS & RICHARDS, Proprietor

LEGAL BLANKS, Of Every Class and Kind,

Always on hand, and for sale, at the MINER office, at prices such as no lawyer, Justice of the Peace or other officer can reasonably find fault with.

ROAD STATION RECEIPTS, PRINTED IN DUB FORM FOR SALE AT MINER OFFICE.