



THE ARIZONA MINER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

T. J. BUTLER.

The first number of the WEEKLY MINER was issued on March 9, 1864, and in this its thirtieth year, it can with truth, claim to be the oldest, and best newspaper in the Territory.

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All work warranted. del7m2

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Cash Paid for Valuable Specimens.

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DEALERS IN
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Our Motto: Quick Sales and Small Profits.

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and the best WRIGHT'S COLONNE, Fresh and Genuine at DR. KENDALL'S Pioneer Drug Store.

PRESCOTT.

WM. M. BUFFUM

Still Occupies the Old Stand, West Side of the Plaza.

Prescott, Arizona,

And is in receipt of a Large Invoice of

New and Desirable Goods,

With others Ordered and on the Way.

His customers and the public generally can there find as heretofore, anything they may need in the way of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

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Mining and Farming Tools,

Together with many other things, which will not be mentioned. GIVE HIM A CALL.

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CHAS. T. HAYDEN & CO.,
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EVERY VARIETY OF MERCHANDISE,

Have constantly on hand that superior brand

"FAMILY FLOUR,"

From the Hayden Mills, also

Superfine Flour,
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and Cracked Wheat.

Are now receiving a large assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Direct from New York.

FOR SALE LOW FOR CASH.

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Prescott, September 10, 1875.

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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,

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Of all kinds, and a general assortment of

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

Goods Delivered Free of Charge anywhere within the Village limits.

Country Produce bought at living rates.

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READY MADE, MADE TO ORDER,
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AT THE

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MONTAZUMA STREET,
Just north of Kelly & Stephens' Store.
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Real Estate and Money Broker,
and Loan Office.

One Door North of C. P. Head & Co.'s
Store, Montezuma St., Prescott.

OLD TYPE,
WHICH IS BETTER THAN RABBIT METAL.
For Journal boxes, etc., for sale at the MINER'S office in quantities to suit purchasers.

A Modern Love Ballad.

When Spring begins and bonnets are bought,
My old sorrow wakes anew;
For I did not do the thing which I ought
When the thing was easy to do.
Delightfully pleasant the avenue spreads.
But I am shabby to see;
And my well acquaintances turn their heads,
Disdaining to notice me.

Oh, love, that I used to snub of old,
Oh, my love that has not got tin,
Was there ever a woman so nicely sold
As this poor woman has been?

There was once a time when I thought thee a bore;
I remember it perfectly, dear;
Thou wert then but a clerk in a dry goods store
On a thousand dollars a year!

But thou didst invest in railway shares,
And the stamps began to flow,
I knew thou wert friendly with bulls and bears,
But thee and I could not know.

For, love, 'twould have taken a perfect witch
To have guessed the result, I am sure.
Ah, how could I know I should love thee rich
When I did not love thee poor?

Thou shalt fawn not as thou wert wont to fawn
For a smile or a word of grace,
And I not again, as I used to yawn,
Shall yawn any more in thy face.
We shall part not again at the dingy door
Of my boarding house far up town,
But—perhaps I shall meet thee and snub thee
Once more.

When the railway shares go down!
—[Hugh Howard.]

MILL AND MINES ABOUT MINERAL PARK.

EDITOR MINER.—I have deferred writing up Mineral Park for some time, waiting until the "Mineral Park Mill" should be completed and in full operation. The mill, thanks to the energy of R. B. Canfield, superintendent, and the skill of Madison Chase, the boss mechanic, under whose personal supervision the mill in all its parts has been constructed, is complete in all its parts, and is a perfect success. The only thing wanting is a first-class article of fire-brick for the ends of the furnace cylinder, which it is believed will be obtained from material now on hand. The mill in all its parts is of the improved and perfect character, and no doubt superior to any other of like capacity on the Pacific coast. It is a 5-stamp mill of 850 pounds each, having 8-inch drop and 90 drops per minute, and crushes with No. 40 screen 10 tons per day. Engine, 10-inch cylinder and 20-inch stroke. The furnace is "Buckner's Revolving Cylinder" with a capacity of 3,000 pounds at each charge; each charee requiring 6 hours. The machinery was built by H. J. Booth & Co.,—now, Scott, Prescott & Co. of San Francisco, Cal. The steam pump—Hooker's No. 3—supplies the boiler, the tanks connected with the amalgamating apparatus and the fire hose. The rock is prepared for the stamps by one of Blake's 8x10 rock-breakers. A small burr-stone mill is used for crushing salt and sampling ore. The machinery was sent from San Francisco about one year since, but owing to the undeveloped state of the mines the work of construction was deferred until late last Fall. It is intended for a general custom mill, for reducing the ores of the Wallapai mining district and surrounding country, and will no doubt exert a wonderful influence in assisting towards the development of hundreds of rich lodes in the country around. The total reducing capacity of the mill is equal, is fully equal, to the capacity of the stamps. The ores crushed during the few days work since starting have been from the Keystone mine, a half-mile distant, and the "Hackberry South," being the first south extension of the Hackberry mine, which is 30 miles east in the Peacock Mountains. The bullion product of the ores worked gives an average of \$200 per ton. The average chlorinations of the furnace have exceeded 90 per cent. The daily yield of bullion from the mill has been over 1,000 ounces, and the bullion averages about .775 fine.

The completion of the mill and its grand success has given new life to the town and country around. Strangers arrive daily, the eating-houses are full, not a vacant house in town, old mines are being re-opened and new discoveries made, the long faces of the past are being rounded up, and hope once more reigns triumphant. The business of the town is as follows, viz: Merchants—Breon & Spear, who do a large business, and Davis & Randall who have let their formerly large business dwindle down, they putting most of their capital into the Hackberry mill, which is now being started. Eating-houses—R. H. Mara, who feeds all the way from 30 to 50 persons daily; Messrs. Riggs & Weaver, and Sun Ling, all of whom are well patronized. Two saloons, kept by Messrs. Bull & McCann and H. White, dispense a good article of the "O" be joyful" to the thirsty.

The mines around the town are now being worked more energetically than ever before, and miners are filled with hopes of eminent success. A full description of them would occupy too much space, and I will mention but a few of them:
The Keystone mine is the best developed. It is an incorporated company, Messrs. Pritchard, Jones and Canfield being principal owners. It is now being most thoroughly worked by Jas. C. Pheby, foreman, and a complement of 18 first-class men. Mr. Pheby is a thorough practical miner, and has placed the mine in excellent condition. Greatest depth, 190 feet, with air shaft 150 feet; longest drift, 90 feet. Water is reached at 50 feet. The water—4,000 gallons per day—is pumped by a 10-horse power engine. Five stops are being worked, and yesterday when I examined it, there was uncovered at least 100 tons of first-class ore, worth \$250 per ton. Width of first-class

pay ore, 1½ to 2 feet. Second-class ore will average over \$50 per ton. The ore is gray antimonial silver, with many fine specimens of ruby and native silver, with zinc, antimony, pyrites and sulphurets of iron, and a trace of copper. This mine is one-fourth mile northeast of town.
The Fairfield is the first west extension of the Keystone, owned by Hardy, Buchsbaum and Bennett, and is no doubt equally good.
The Lone Star is a very promising vein 1½ miles northeast of town, now being worked by Huenzler and Butenuth, on lease, who own the first east extension. They have some 30 tons of ore on the dump of fine quality, worth from \$200 to \$1,000 per ton. This vein carries large quantities of ruby, native, wire-silver, and much gold. The 30 tons of ore, now out ready for milling, is as fine as I ever saw. The Lone Star is an incorporated company, W. M. Grounds & Co. owners.

The index is now being worked by its owners, Hass, Coon and Maynard. It is a half-mile east of town, a good, 3-foot vein, and assays from \$100 to \$540 per ton. No doubt this will prove a valuable property. One shaft of 45 feet, with some small shafts and drifts, all show good ore.

She-Rum Bonanza mine is an immense ledge, owned by Mix and Clark, is 3 miles northeast of town, far up under the frowning She-Rum peak, and 20 feet wide, of low-grade ore, which no doubt in time will be a fortune to its owners.

The Metallic Accident, owned by T. J. Christie, and found by him when looking for his horse with intent to leave the country dead broke, is one of the richest in the district, and in a few months has raised its fortune owner to a good degree of opulence. The mine is 1½ miles north of town.

The Dexter, owned by Cory, Clark and Bucksbaum, a half-mile from the Keystone, is a 4-foot vein of high grade ore.
A half-mile south of the Lone Star Mr. Daggett has a fine vein, small but very rich.

The Germania, 2½ miles east of town, owned by Davidson & Co., is a small, but very rich vein, one foot wide of mineral, running from \$100 to \$300 per ton.
The Louis, owned by L. Davidson, is 1½ miles east of town, a 3-foot vein of gold-bearing quartz with silver. This ore gives from \$50 up in gold, and promises to become valuable.

There are scores of other good locations worthy of mention, but time and space will not permit of a description at the present time. Enough is known now of the number and richness of the veins, and the completion of the new mill, to warrant a grand success for Mineral Park in the near future.

In haste, yours,
H. C. HODGE.
Mineral Park, A. T., March 7, 1876.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

We have received from Gov. Safford his annual report of the condition of Schools, amount and disposition of funds etc., for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1875.

The energy, determination and ambition manifested by Governor Safford in organizing and bringing the schools of Arizona up to the high position they occupy are as truly commendable if not the most praiseworthy of all the characteristics of his long and successful official career. The whole people, and especially the young, who have profited by the measures he has inaugurated, will regret to learn that at the end of his present term of office, which will be next year, it is unalterable determination to retire from active political life and turn his attention to his own private affairs.

We have not space for the entire report by Counties and must therefore be content to give Yavapai and the general summing up of the balance:

Receipts: Cash on hand December 31, 1874, \$1,994.07. Cash received from various sources during the year ending December 31, 1875, viz: From the Territory, \$1,174.18; from the County, \$3,045.01; from contributions, \$19. Total receipts, \$6,232.26.

Disbursements:—Cash paid on various accounts during the year ending December 31, 1875, viz: To teachers, \$1,563; for books, \$87.64; for salaries of officers, \$298.80. Total disbursements, \$1,949.24.

Balance on hand December 31, 1875, \$4,283.02.

Number of public schools in the county, 2; number of children attending public schools, 130. Average daily attendance, 101. School has been taught ten and a half months out of the year in district No. 1, and three and a half months in district No. 2. One male and one female teacher have been employed during the year, at a salary of \$150 and \$75, per month, respectively. Total number of children in the county, between the ages of six and twenty-one years, 433, of whom 232 are boys, and 201 are girls. Total number of children between the ages of eight and fourteen years, 194, of whom 118 are boys, and 76 are girls. Of those between the ages of 8 and 14, 131 can read and write.

Leaving 268 between the former ages, and 73 between the latter, who cannot read and write. The superintendent of public schools in the county, Hon. H. H. Carter, reports that the school accommodations have been inadequate for the number of children that have soon be made to the school room at Prescott. Two additional teachers will be required. Four new school districts will soon be organized in the county.

RECAPITULATION.
The total receipts from all sources, by counties, during the year ending December 31, 1875, are as follows:

Yuma county.....\$1,269.71
Maricopa county.....1,503.52
Pinal county.....1,271.73
Yavapai county.....6,232.26
Pima county.....16,982.79
Mohave county.....not stated.

Total receipts.....\$28,259.92
Showing an increase over the receipts for

the previous year of sixteen thousand nine hundred and eighty-six dollars and seventy-seven cents.

The total disbursements, by counties, for the year ending December 31, 1875, were as follows:

Yuma county.....\$2,051.80
Maricopa county.....1,352.64
Pinal county.....629.10
Yavapai county.....4,283.02
Pima county.....14,812.40
Mohave county.....not stated.

Total disbursements.....\$24,151.96

Exceeding the expenditures for public school purposes during the previous year, by fourteen thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars and eighty-two cents.

Balance on hand in the Territory on December 31, 1875, four thousand six hundred and seven dollars and ninety-six cents.

The total number of children in the Territory, between the ages of six and twenty-one years, reported up to December 31, 1875, are as follows, by counties:

Yavapai county.....433
Yuma county.....258
Maricopa county.....214
Pinal county.....115
Mohave county.....38
Pima county.....1,068.

Total number.....2,508

Of these 2,508 children, 1,265 are boys, and 1,243 are girls, and of these, 908 can read and write, leaving 1,600 who cannot read and write. The large proportion as unable to read and write is a source of regret, but it must be borne in mind that it is only about three years since the public school system has been put into successful operation, and from want of school houses and means to defray the expenses of schools, and a large number of the children, were unable to find school accommodations. But the school revenue is constantly increasing, and it is to be hoped that in a short time, every child within Arizona will have an opportunity of obtaining the rudiments of an education.

A tax of 15 cents on each one hundred dollars worth of taxable property is levied and collected annually for a Territorial school fund, and is divided between the several counties in proportion to the average daily attendance at the various public schools. A tax of 35 cents on each one hundred dollars' worth of taxable property is levied and collected by each county in its own confines, for a county school fund, and is divided between the public schools of the county on the same basis as is the Territorial school fund. This makes a total tax of 50 cents on each one hundred dollars' worth of taxable property in the Territory, for the maintenance of public schools, and I believe is the largest direct public school tax paid by any State or Territory in the Union. It is cheerfully paid by the people, and it is believed that the rapid increase of taxable property in the Territory, will afford the necessary funds to keep pace with increasing public school demands. It is to be hoped however, that Congress will, at an early date, make some arrangement for the sale of the 16th and 36th sections of public lands, set apart for school purposes, so that the fund accruing therefrom may be made available immediately. There can be no period in the existence of the Territory when such aid will be so much needed as it is in its infancy.

The people are comparatively poor, the population sparse and widely scattered over the country, while the necessity for training the young to be self-governing and intelligent American citizens, is of the first importance.

The last Territorial Legislature passed an Act to enforce the education of children, but there has so far been no necessity of exercising the power granted by this law, the parents and guardians of children having uniformly shown a willing disposition to send children to some school. Besides, the public school accommodations have generally been inadequate to receive more pupils than have applied for admission. I consider however, that the law giving this power of enforcing education is a good one, affording a certain remedy should a parent or guardian be so far neglectful as to leave a child under their charge to grow up in ignorance. It has now become a well settled conviction with intelligent, thinking people, that to secure good government, to relieve the overcrowded prisons, and to insure the perpetuity of the republic, a common school system of education must be maintained, and every child of sound mind and of sufficient age, must be given an elementary education. In no way can this be accomplished except by providing the means and place of instruction free of cost. And so insure equal and exact privileges to every citizen, the school room must be carefully guarded against every kind of sectarian teaching, so that the children of every nationality and creed may meet upon this common neutral ground, and while receiving instruction, may learn to respect each other, regardless of accident of birth or difference in religious belief. Any other course can only result in the utter destruction of our public school system. Our forefathers wisely founded this government upon the firm basis of religious freedom and the utter separation of church and State. Under our free school system, this principle has been and will be most faithfully carried out.

The church and home circle teach the rising generation such religion as the parent or guardian may desire, while the public school affords the means for all to become useful American citizens. Depart from this well founded principle and unite the schools and church, and the union of church and State is as sure to follow as that the night follows the day. Then the struggle to compel a unity of faith such as is now going on in Spain will follow, with all its attendant suffering, oppression and wrong.

I am pleased to be able to report the steady advancement of public education in the Territory. The people are very generally united in favor of sustaining and maintaining the system of free schools, and nothing beside, in our organization, has done more to attract an intelligent and industrious population to settle among us, and to establish our reputation for intelligence and progress.

Very Respectfully,
A. P. K. SAFFORD, Governor.

THE Elko Independent of Feb. 9th says: The westward bound train yesterday had four cars of soldiers. The troops are a detachment of the 4th United States Infantry in command of Lieut. J. H. Spencer, and are on their way to Arizona via San Francisco.

Headburg goes to the head with a pumpkin weighing 205 pounds and measuring six feet eight inches in circumference one way and eight feet four inches the other.

LETTER FROM LITTLE COLORADO.

St. Johns, A. T., Feb. 26, 1876.

EDITOR MINER.—Allow me, as a representative of one of the "remote districts," to make a little correction. In your remarks about our mail route, the MINER says it is 150 miles from here to the nearest postoffice. This is an error, as I intended to say, that it is 150 miles from St. Johns to Camp Apache and back, our nearest postoffice. For the benefit of those of your readers who don't "know you know," I will give the distances to and from several places in this section:

From St. Johns to Camp Apache, 75 miles.
From Apache to Horsehead Crossing, 85 miles.

From Horsehead to St. Johns, 75 miles.
From St. Johns to Camp Wingate, N. M., 90 miles.

From St. Johns to the Rio Grande, 225 miles; and to the latter point there is a very good wagon-road.

The road from here to Horsehead is good in dry weather; and from here to Camp Apache is passable at all times of the year with light wagons, but with heavy wagons and loads, only during the dry season—that is to say, before the rains and after the snows.

It will be seen from the above, that Camp Apache, St. Johns and Horsehead form nearly an equilateral triangle, consequently the latter would not do for a northern terminus to our mail route. We, of this section, would like first-rate to have postal communication with Prescott, it being our County-seat, all or nearly of our business should go there. Prescott being the Seat, then the "remotest" district must, necessarily, form the pedal extremity of Mother Yavapai, and it being the function of "extraneous" to "strike home," the people of this section propose to petition the Board of Supervisors, asking them to create a representative district out of this section of the county. This section contains the population, and is entitled to send a Representative to the next Territorial Legislature. The next census, when taken, will undoubtedly surprise most people in and around Prescott, there being, in my opinion, as also in the opinion of others, at least 500 votes in "all this section round about," and it would not surprise me at all if the census returns gave more than 500.

All are preparing to plant large crops of grain, and, as a consequence of this, laborers are scarce and in much demand. It is true, that wages are low, but the work is light, such as sheep-herding and the like. Business is looking up hereabouts. Mr. Alex. Jordan, who has been engaged in the mercantile business in Round Valley, has sold out to a Mr. Baker from the Rio Grande. Mr. Jordan intends to engage in the cattle business hereafter. A Mr. Fisher, from San Maricopa, N. M., proposes to become a resident of the