THE CITIZEN.

SUNDAY, . . MARCH 6, 1881.

Strike of the Hardshell Bonanza Confirmed.

Parties in from Harshaw confirm the reported new strike in the Hardshell mine, and say that it is even more important than reported. Mr. Lea, who came in last night, estimates the ore body to be 25 feet wide, and says it crops out like a great dyke and rises from fifteen to twenty feet above the surface of the ground. The new find is some six hundred feet north of the shaft upon which most of the development has been made. It is now believed that, like the Hermosa, the Hardshell vein extends continuously the entire length of the claim.

A great deal of time and money has been spent in hunting this Hardshell bonanza. Nearly two years ago Dan. Gillette spent about $4,000 in searching for it. He had previously found two large bowlders in the gulch south of the present strike, containing very rich ore, with a generous mixture of horn silver, but no ore which exactly resembled it could be found. He therefore let his bond on the mines expire. Mr. Richardson afterwards bought the mine for $30,000, and sunk a shaft on the mine near the gulch to a depth of 125 feet, and run a drift about 120 feet, taking out 800 tons of very good ore, and it was upon this showing that Mr. Gillette again became interested in the mine. Last week some prospectors who were passing that way stopped near the immense cropping, which had always been mistaken for a porphyry dyke, and picked into it, when to their astonishment it appeared to them the exact counterpart of the rich ore found in the bowlder in the gulch so long ago. They returned to camp and informed some friends and Mr. Richardson, Superintendent of the mine, of the new find, when they immediately returned to the new discovery. Since that time many of the mining men and so-called experts of Harshaw have examined the "new bonanza" as they term it, and they all declare it a remarkable formation.

Mr. Richardson left Wednesday for the mine under instructions from Dan Gillette to begin a shaft at the new discovery at once and thoroughly prospect it. Mr. Gillette, who is now in San Francisco, will return in a few days, when he will proceed to put the mine, which now promises to be a veritable bonanza, into shape, and proceed to erect a mill at once, having a sufficient amount of ore in sight to warrant such a course. It affords us great pleasure to hear of such strikes in Harshaw; it will stimulate others to renewed efforts in further search of like bonanzas, and that camp may yet become the peer of Tombstone in her marvelously rich mines and yield of silver bars.

Tombstone's Epitaph.

Tombstone city differs from the general run of tombstones, as marking the abiding place of live corpses only, and very lively and enterprising they are, we are happy to state. Why then is it that they tolerate an "epitaph" such as, if imposed on an ordinary tombstone, would cause it to fly into a thousand pieces, and the deadest of dead corpses to burst the confines of the narrow tomb in indignant protest?

There are many ludicrous, and from their manifest inappropriateness, mirth-moving, epitaphs going the rounds of the press; but the present Epitaph writer, alias inebriated editor (inebriated through long habit and editor by courtesy) can safely defy, in this respect, the competition of the combined graveyards of the world.

While we do not approve of the Nugget's recent rhythmical witticism as to the others of the Epitaph's staff, we do think that it came pretty near nising both the quantity and the quality of the material requisite in the composition of the person here alluded to.

The Epitaph was originally conducted in such a manner as to render its name appropriate, and we cannot conceive why it should recede from its self-appointed task simply to create a sinecure for an incompetent noodle whose sole ambition is to be called an editor, even though it be by a very hard stretch of courtesy. We have sincerely hoped for better things both for our sister city and the proprietors of that paper.

The Coal Fields.

Of the extent and character of the recently discovered coal fields in Arizona the Journal says: "The valley on Deer Creek is about ten or twelve miles long, and forms a natural basin. Last Wednesday George Martin and George Cook in prospecting found croppings, shale and ledge matter, which cover almost the entire surface of from 800 to 1000 acres of land. The ledges in several places crop out, with a dip of 20 degrees to the southeast. From breaks in the surface of the land and a washout where the water has cut through, it is evident that one of the ledges is at least 20 feet thick. The others will have to be prospected before the owners can determine their extent. It is certainly a wonderful discovery of magnificent coal beds. The discoverers brought some fine samples to town, which were tested yesterday in a blacksmith shop, and they burned beautifully. It is bituminous coal of a superior character, specially adapted to railroading or machinery of any kind. In the last few days persons have gone thither and are prospecting the valley in search of coal. Many locations have already been made. These coal fields are about 18 miles from the San Pedro valley, and can be reached by a road going up Deer Creek valley. The line of the projected railroad from Globe to Tombstone is right along that valley. Messrs. Martin, Cook, Oates, Wicks and others have taken up two sections of 160 acres each, and propose to commence operations in connection with the same at an early date.

The New President.

HON. JAMES A. GARFIELD was today inaugurated as President of the United States, amid such enthusiasm as is seldom accorded any ruler in entering upon his official duties.

President Garfield is a notable representative of the throng of Americans who are properly classed as self-made men. He was born in Orange, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, November 19, 1831. By great perseverance and industry, he supplied himself with sufficient means to graduate with honors at Williams College, Massachusetts, in 1856, when he adopted the profession of law in 1859, and in 1860 he was a member of the Ohio Senate. In 1861 he entered the army as Colonel of the Forty-second Regiment of Volunteers; was appointed a Brigadier General in 1862, the day that he fought in the battle of Middle Creek, Kentucky. He subsequently served at Shiloh, Corinth, and in Alabama, and early in 1863 he was appointed Chief of Staff to General Rosecrans, with whom he served up the battle of Chicamauga. In 1864 he was elected a Representative from Ohio to the Thirty-eighth Congress, serving as a member of the Committee on Military Affairs. Before taking his seat in Congress he was appointed a Major-General of Volunteers "for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Chicamauga, Georgia, from September 19, 1863." Re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, serving on the Committee on Ways and Means, that on the Postal Railroad to New York, and as Chairman of that on a Bureau of Education, and also as Regent of the Smithsonian Institution. He was also a Delegate to the Philidelphia "Loyalists' Convention" of 1866, and to the "Soldiers' Convention" held in Pittsburg, and was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress, serving on old committees, and as Chairman of the committee on Military Affairs. Re-elected to the four succeeding Congresses, serving as Chairman of the committees on Banking and Currency, the Census and the committee on Appropriations, and as Regent of the Smithsonian Institution. In 1872 he received the degree of L. L. D from Williams' College. He was elected to the 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th and 46th Congress. Mr. Garfield is a very able and polished speaker, and his influence in the House has been very great, bringing upon his head the usual aspersions of envious, ambitious and unscrupulous politicians. His nomination at Chicago was a compromise between the friends of two of America's greatest citizens, and it is highly probable that the country will be the gainer by it. To-day he enters upon his task under the most favorable auspices, and that he will perform it with courage, zeal and fidelity there is no particle of doubt.

Mr. Hayes goes out of office with a good record. During his administration the country has grown peaceful and prosperous; the public debt has been materially decreased, and many reforms inaugurated. He retires with the good will of all and enmity of but few.

Washington Camp.

The ores of Washington Camp have, upon development, undergone a decided change. Many of the mines which have hitherto yielded smelting ore have lost a heavy per cent. of lead as depth is attained, and a number of them may now be considered as yielding free milling ore. It has long been a question among mining men as to the best method of treating the ores of this camp, and we are glad to hear of the change, as ore can be milled at much less per ton than it can be smelted. Another good feature of the mines being developed in Washington Camp is that the ore is much finer than it was on the surface, and, though it has not been made public, it is believed that those who have the management of the "pool mines" have decided to erect a large mill, instead of smelters, as originally intended.

There is no doubt but the ore of the Ohio mine, the Belmont, Silver Bill, Grasshopper . Pelican may be milled; and as these mines show up such enormous bodies of ore, mills of large capacity could be kept busily employed without any difficulty whatever. Two shifts of men are now at work on the Ohio, and the output of ore is said to be very large. The pool company have completed a good ore road from the old Washington Camp to the Ohio and Ella mines, and seem to be getting everything in readiness preparatory to the erection of reduction works.

WE are in receipt of a copy of a "memorial to Congress asking the segregation of Northern Arizona and the formation of a new State embracing the southern portion of the Territory and the southern counties of California," introduced in the Territorial Legislative Assembly by Hon. J. F. Knapp, of Yuma. We suggest as a substitute that a memorial be presented to Congress asking that the county of Yavapai be attached to Utah. The idea would be scarcely more ridiculous.

THE Epitaph learns that two men at Bisbee, whose names are not known, on Monday evening engaged in a quarrel, which resulted in one of them being shot through the neck, the wound being fatal. It was reported in Bisbee that the body of a Mexican had just been found. Shooting can be heard at all times of the day and night, and altogether Bisbee is a very "lively" camp.

J. B. GIRARD, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, having reported for duty in his Department, in compliance with paragraph 4, Special Orders No. 14, current series, Headquarters of the Army, has been assigned to duty at Fort Verde, A. T.

What Will Become of Them?

When the Camp Lowell Military Reservation was first laid out it embraced a much less area than is embraced in the present reservation, it having subsequently been extended by an order from the Secretary of War. At the time the reservation was extended there were a number of settlers already in possession of ranches, upon which houses had been built, fields fenced and trees planted. They settled upon this land in good faith when it belonged to the government. Having settled upon this ground prior to the date that the land was set aside as a military reservation, they had supposed—and many of them do yet—that their right being the oldest, is the best; but this is not the case. The government has, for many years past, reserved the right to establish or extend military reservations over any lands the title of which is held by the United States, and where such land has been "squatted upon" by settlers, the government reserves the right to take possession of such land in the name and for the use of the United States, and the only redress such settlers or squatters have is a fair compensation for the improvements put upon the lands, which may be determined by a board of arbitration appointed by the government. This to the settlers no doubt seems a one-sided and arbitrary ruling, but it is so, and they must abide by it. Relief for at least a portion of these settlers may be had by curtailing the limits of the reservation. At least two officers of the army who have had command of Camp Lowell have expressed a willingness to recommend such a change to the War Department, and we have heard that Col. Carr, the officer now in command, has expressed himself in favor of a similar measure.

Much complaint has reached us of late from settlers upon this reservation. They complain of the harsh treatment of the commanding officer, who has, as they say, told them that they must leave the reservation. In one instance one of the oldest settlers upon the land, who is poor and in the habit of visiting Tucson on business, had a few sticks of dry wood in his wagon which he designed to use for camping purposes, was arrested and sent to Tucson under guard as a "wood thief." Such a course on the part of the commanding officer seems arbitrary and uncalled for. It is certainly a very small business for a Colonel of the army to engage in. If these people are to be removed from the reservation it should be done according to law. If the ranches of these poor men are needed for the use of the United States, let the proper officers appoint a board of arbitration and give them a fair valuation for their improvements. They should not be sent adrift, without a dollar in their pockets, and no homes to go to. That would be a great injustice, and we do not believe the Secretary of War would countenance such a course. However, we understand a petition has been forwarded to the proper authorities with a view of reducing the limits of the reservation, and as the territory embraced is larger than is necessary for the use of so small a garrison, we have hopes that it may meet with success.

Territorial News.

Phenix can probably bear away the honor of possessing more societies and organizations than any other town in the Territory. A careful enumeration of such institutions shows as a result: Two Masonic bodies, (with a third—the Eastern Star—in the prospective), two Odd Fellows' Lodges, one Knights of Pythias Lodge, one Good Templar Lodge, a Ladies' Literary Society, a Cosmopolitan Club, a Library Association, an Amateur Minstrel Troupe, a Dramatic Society, a Brass and String Band, a Cemetery Association, a German Glee Blub, an Olla Club, a Bohemia Club and base ball clubs.—[Phenix Gazette.

The first mining location recorded in the records of this county, was recorded September 28, 1871, and from that date up to May 31, 1879, there were 534 locations recorded. During the year ending May 31, 1880, there were recorded 194 locations, and from that date up to March 1, of the present year, there have been 100 recorded; making a total of 818 locations on our county records. The number of mining transfers since May 1879, was 223. In Pinal county, since 1875, there have been 2384 mining locations recorded, and 2521 transfers of mining property have been made.—[Gazette.

News reached us last evening of another fatal affray which occurred yesterday at Bisbee. A man named McDougal, formerly of Bodie, and his antagonist whose name we did not learn, being both being killed by deadly weapons in the hands of each other, both firing fatal shots. The trouble arose from a quarrel in reference to some mining property, but we are without further particulars.—[Tombstone Nugget.

Tombstone district is yielding $250,000 monthly, and the year's product may reach five millions. Next month the 30-stamp mill of the Grand Central mine will be running on rich ore, while works will soon be erected for the Head Center. Thus two additional mines will send forth their products to swell the yield of Tombstone, while other new mines are being opened and new mills are being built.—[Nugget.

[Epitaph.]

BISBEE, February 26.—James Jourdan, a saloon keeper and at present President of the Miners' Union, shot and mortally wounded Ben Hogan, a noted prize fighter. The shooting grew out of a quarrel that occurred in the early part of the evening between Jourdan and a man named O'Brien. Hogan tried to separate the combatants and to make peace, and for this Jourdan became angry and used hot words against Hogan, whereupon both, in the latter part of the evening, became abusive and, drinking heavy, the result was as above. Hogan in all probability may recover.

MARK LEVI.

A SPECIAL dispatch from Willcox states that Wm. Watson has been held to answer for shooting George Collins, and that Charles W. Brown, who was shot by Collins, died at noon to-day. The inquest will be held this afternoon.

Our Weekly Mining Review.

Irregular Stock Market—Dealers More Numerous—Resume of the Week's Market.

Special Correspondence of THE CITIZEN.

NEW YORK, February 19.—The activity in mining stocks, which was noted in last week's letter, has continued throughout the week, and the market has at times been exciting. Although the aggregate sales have been less than last week—amounting at both boards to 987,465 shares—there has been a larger business in the better class of stocks than at any other time in the history of the boards. Prices have been irregular but though some of the stocks which had made the greatest advances have fallen off somewhat in price, the list taken as a whole shows an encouraging improvement. The number of operators in mining stocks is increasing daily, and it is the general opinion that this branch of business, which has been among the last to feel the effect of the great prosperity of the country, has now entered upon a period of activity and advancement.

The bulk of the dealings of the week has been in Leadville stocks, which have been very active and irregular, the only exception in point of activity being Little Pittsburg, which records sales of only 2410 shares for the week, the stock opening at $7.50, selling down to $5, and closing at $5.25.

Little Chief has been very active, and after advancing from $2.40 to $2.60, declining to $1.60 and closing strong at $1.90, on sales for the week of 87,880 shares.

Hibernia has also been very active, and although strong in the early dealings at $1.50 and $1.55, breaking today at $1.20 and closing at $1.25. Sales for the week 116,035 shares.

Amie has been active, selling up from 61c to 64c, declining to 49c and closing at 54c. Total sales, 107,900 shares.

Climax has been fairly active and strong, 40,950 shares selling at 74c to 64c, closing at 74c. This mine is reported to be producing largely, and no doubt the management will make money by the course it has recently pursued with the stockholders. A few weeks ago the officers of the company issued a circular to the stockholders, stating that owing to the absence of ore in the mine, and the reduction of the cash surplus to a small amount, it had been deemed best that to shut down the mine until exploration in adjacent mines had demonstrated the existence of ore bodies at lower depths than those attained in the Climax. Upon this the stock declined to about 45c per share. The first intimation which outside stockholders had that work had been resumed in the mine was the statement published by the newspapers this week that Climax was developing a large ore body at the south end, near the Hibernia; that some wonderfully rich ore had been mined, 20,083 pounds of which had netted $13,504.38, and that the average profits of the mine are said to be from $25,000 to $30,000 a month.

Dunkin has been more than usually active, and is apparently attracting the attention of investors which its yield for the past six months has merited. Opening at $1.55, the stock advanced to $1.90 and closed at $1.80, on sales of 23,588 shares. Dunkin has declared the usual monthly dividend of 7½c per share and an extra dividend of 5c per share, and the stock is apparently destined to sell at a higher range than hitherto.

Chrysolite has been fairly active, the sales for the week amounting to 17,495 shares. The price has fallen off from $6.25 and $6.38 to $5.63. The management has also just "issued a statement" of the company's condition to the stockholders. This announces that as the present month's expenses have been earned, ore extraction has been suspended and the whole force in the mine has been put upon dead work, mostly that of exploration. The cash surplus of the company will be about $200,000 after the February expenses have been paid, and this is to remain in the treasury to await the necessities of development work and the result of the tax suits now pending. The contested tax claims in Leadville amount to $38,000, besides the proper taxes which have been paid.

Leadville has been fairly active, recording sales of 13,755 shares, at 70c, 98c and 75c, and Iron Silver records sales of 7620 sales, at $3.40, $3.50 and $3.45.

Silver Cliff stocks have been fairly active, with the exception of Bassick, which has been dull at $8.50 and $8.75, on sales of only 200 shares.

Bull Domingo records sales of 6120 shares, at from $4 to $3.60, and Silver Cliff 11,085 shares, at from $6 to $5.38, closing at $5.63.

Of other Colorado stocks, Robinson Con. has been fairly active, at from $6.50 to $7.50, closing at $7, on sales of 4300 shares, and Hukill has been weak, at from $1.65 to $1.50, on sales of 6050 shares. Moose has been very active, and has advanced from $1.55 to $2.20, on sales of 42,855 shares, while Moose Silver records sales of 1000, at $2.20 to $2.40.

Bodie stocks have been quiet. Boston records sales of 32,300 shares, at 79c, 98c and 85c.

Bodie records sales of 2295 shares, at from $6.25 to $8, closing at $6.75. Con. Pacific, 3700 shares, at 95c to 80c, closing at 80c. Goodsbaw, 11,570 shares, at 48c, 43c and 50c. Bulwer, 1670 shares, at $2.20 and $2.25. North Standard, 13,200 shares, at 18c to 29c, closing at 26c, and South Bulwer, 1550 shares, at 30c to 40c.

Of other California stocks, Green Mountain records sales of 4200 shares, at $7, $7.38 and $7. Cherokee, 23,300 shares, at $1.90 to $2.25. Gold Stripe, 10,100 shares, at $2.75 to $2.90, and Rising Sun, 6300 shares, at $3.25, $3.35 and $3.30. Mariposa records sales of 2945 shares, at $6 to $2, closing at $4.25, and Mariposa preferred, 1500 shares, at $6.75 to $4, closing at $5. Calaveras has been traded in to the extent of 30,750 shares, at 25c to 24c.

The Comstocks have been inactive and irregular. Con. Virginia records sales of 8040 shares, at $1.60, $1.50 $1.70. California, 5200 shares, at $1, $1.10 and $1.05. Union Consolidated, 1445 shares, at $7.80, $7.13 and $8.13. Mexican, 1030 shares, at $5.50 to $4.90. Ophir, 730 shares, at $4.75 and $5. Sierra Nevada, 800 shares, at $6.75 and $6.63, and Best & Belcher, 500 shares, at $7.75.

Of the better class of outside stocks, 50 shares of Eureka Consolidated sold at $23.50; 200 shares of Northern Belle at $12.50 and $13; 1235 shares of Horn Silver at $12.25, $12.75 and $12, and 4500 shares of Alice at $7 to $8.63, closing at $8.50.

Barbee and Walker records sales of 600 shares, at $3.63 and $3.50; Alta Montana, 4728 shares, at $1.85 and $1.80, and Navajo, 1450 shares, at $2.20 to $1.75.

Of the fancies, Great Eastern records sales of 43,600 shares, at 20c to 9c; Silver Nugget, 28,200 shares, at 11c, 9c and 10c, and Buckeye, 12,400 shares, at 24c and 23c.

OVER THE WIRES.

The Tramps.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The pedestrian score at 2 o'clock was: Sullivan, 272; Panchot, 286; Crohne, 264; Campana, 282; Curvan, 246; Lacouz, 234.

The Coinage for February.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The coinage at the mints, for February, amounts to $9,558,000, of which $2,307,000 was in silver dollars.

Parliament.

LONDON, March 2.—In the House of Lords last night the protection bill was read the third time without discussion.

In the House of Commons the debate on the second reading of the arms bill commenced. McCarthy, Home Ruler, moved its rejection.

Panama Canal.

PARIS, March 2.—De Lesseps says the Panama canal will certainly be finished by 1887, at the estimated cost of 572,000,000 francs. The work will not require more than 8000 to 10,000 workmen in the most busy portion of the work, who will be recruited from the colored population of the West Indies.

The Kalloch Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 3.—In the Kalloch trial to-day Cahlmer was recalled and testified that two police officers, Anthony and Burdick, had threatened him with the penitentiary if he gave the evidence he was expected to give, that Charles De Young fired the first shot.

Reed was recalled, and denied having stated to Abe Gentry at the time of the tragedy that De Young had fired at Kalloch.

Con Mooney was recalled, but nothing further elicited from him.

A Terrible Storm.

CHICAGO, March 3.—The worst storm of the season begun yesterday and still continues throughout Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois, interdicting the traffic of cities and blockading the already almost impassable railroads. Trains on nearly all the roads have been suspended until the storm ceases, of which there is no prospect.

News via New York.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The President has vetoed the funding bill.

The World's City of Mexico special says: The Mormons, who perhaps anticipate difficulties with the new regime about to be inaugurated at home, are here again, endeavoring to procure lands for a large colony of the saints. So far the Mexican Government has taken no action in the matter, but may when Congress assembles.

The pedestrians at 10 o'clock: Panchot scored 364 miles, beating by one mile the best record ever made—that of Rowell in November last.

The Cabinet Fixed.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Cabinet is fixed. Blaine, Secretary of State; Windom, Secretary of the Treasury; Lincoln, Secretary of War; Morton, Secretary of the Navy; Kirkwood, Secretary of the Interior; William H. Hunt, of the Court of Claims from La, Postmaster-General. Allison this evening declined an interview. The only question about his getting the Treasury from the first has been the antagonism of the Grant people to Blaine and Allison getting the two best places.

Garfield told a friend that all winter he had cherished a desire to link the name of Lincoln with his administration.

The new Cabinet represents all the elements warring at the Chicago Convention.

No Cabinet Position for the Pacific Coast.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—Senator-elect Miller, Senator John P. Jones and Representatives Page and Pacheco, called on General Garfield to-day and urged the claims of the Pacific Coast to a representation in the Cabinet. The name of ex Senator Sargent was prominently suggested, but it is understood, that in the course of the conversation, Messrs. Jones, Miller and Pacheco expressed their high regard for Representative Horace Davis, and said in effect that his appointment to a cabinet position would be acceptable if the President-elect from any reason considered him the most eligible. General Garfield made no decision or definite response to the remarks of the members of the committee, but they came away with the impression that the rival claims of the states and sections east of the Rocky mountains will absorb all the cabinet positions and there is very little chance at present for any appointment from the Pacific Coast.

San Francisco Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—Wheat active and higher; No. 1, $1.40@1.42½; No. 2, $1.35@1.37½.

Oats higher; good and choice, $1.40@1.47½; common, $1.32½@1.39½; superior, $1.50@1.60.

A Catholic Protest.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—A dispatch from Victoria, British Columbia says the Catholic Bishops of the Province have petitioned the Legislature protesting against secular education, and asking that the same liberality be pursued toward them in educational matters as is observed toward the Protestant University in Quebec.

Heavy rains have fallen throughout the country, inflicting heavy damages to roads and bridges.

The Inaugural Address.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—President Garfield, in his inaugural, after noting the fact that the centennial of the adoption of the first written Constitution of the United States was three days past, proceeded to review briefly the history of the national progress in material prosperity and the experiment of popular government under the constitution as finally adopted, deducing that the nation was determined to go on developing the great possibilities of the future, preserving what has been gained to liberty and good government, and leaving behind all controversies concerning matters which have been irrevocably settled. The supremacy of the nation, contested for half a century, should be no longer a question for debate, but was forever settled. Referring to the enfranchisement of the black., he enlarged on the benefits to be derived from it. There could be no middle ground between slavery and equalizationship, for there they deserved encouragement in their efforts in self help, and so far the speaker's authority could lawfully extend they should receive full and equal protection of the constitution and laws. The argument against the freedom of the ballot in some sections of the country, that good local government is impossible if a mass of ignorant negroes are allowed to vote, is some palliation of the action of those who deny them suffrage, but such denial is not only an evil but a crime, which, if persisted in, will destroy the government itself. The question of suffrage will never give repose or safety until each State makes and keeps the ballot free and pure by the strong sanction of the law. The forces of the people should be summoned to meet this danger by the saving influence of universal education, and the sections "race and partisanship," should be unknown in this.

The President next referred to the unparalleled prosperity of the country, the cruse of which is due to fruitful seasons, but to which the preservation of public credit and resumption had contributed greatly. Gold and silver is the only safe foundation for a monetary system. Confusion recently arose from variations in their value, but the hope is confidently expressed that arrangements may be made between the leading commercial nations to secure the use of both metals. Congress should provide that the compulsory coinage of silver now required by law may not disturb the monetary system by driving either metal out of circulation. If possible, such adjustment should be made that the purchasing power of every coin be made exactly its debt-paying power. Greenbacks depend for their value upon their convenience in use and prompt redemption—not upon compulsory circulation, grave doubts being entertained as to the costitutional power of Congress to make paper legal tender. The funding of the debt at a lower rate of interest should be accomplished without compelling the withdrawal of national bank notes, thus distributing the business of the country. The President referred to his course in Congress on the financial question, and said that time and experience had strengthened his opinions, and that the finances of the Government should suffer no detriment which his administration could prevent.

Referring to agricultural and manufacturing interests, he said the Government should give the tillers of the soil the benefit of practical science and experience. Facilities of transportation should be promoted by the improvement of harbors and water courses, and by the increase of ocean tonnage.

As to the inter-oceanic canal schemes, none of them were sufficiently matored to warrant extending the Government's pecuniary aid. The subject will immediately engage the attention of the Government, with a view to protect American interests.

On the Mormon question, he said that church offends the morals by sanctioning polygamy and prevents the administration of justice. Congress, while respecting religious scruples, should prohibit all criminal practices, especially those which destroy family relations and secular order, nor can any ecclesiastical organization be permitted to usurp the functions of the national Government.

Of the civil service he announced his intention of asking Congress to fix the tenure of minor executive officers and prescribe the grounds upon which removals may be made.

In closing he said it would be the object of the administration to maintain authority in all places within its jurisdiction and enforce obedience to the laws. The interests of the people demand rigid economy in all expenditures, and require honest and faithful service of all executive officers.

He closed by asking the support of the people, Congress and Administration officers in promoting the welfare of a great people and by invoking the blessing of Almighty God.

The Throng at Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—It rained and snowed at intervals all last night. At 9 a. m. it was snowing rapidly, but at this hour, 10 o'clock, the clouds are working away and the sun is shining.

All Washington was out an early hour, notwithstanding the storm, men, women and children hurrying through the snow and slush from every direction, all intent on reaching Pennsylvania avenue to witness the inaugural procession, or to the Capitol to be present at the ceremonies to take place there. During the entire night trains loaded with military and civilians arrived, and continued throughout the morning to pour their living freight into the streets of this city. The stands erected at various points are capable of seating 25,000 people, and every seat has been sold. It is estimated that 50,000 strangers are in the city.

The Tramps.

NEW YORK, February 4.—At 6:16 last night, Pauchat had finished his 400th mile, the best record in any country. At midnight the score stood: Pauchat, 400; Sullivan, 402, Krohne, 377; Curran, 360; Campana-355; Lacouz, 343½. Hughes in January last, at this time, had just outdone the best previous record by scoring 417 miles.

The British Loss.

LONDON, March 3.—It is now said of the troops engaged on Spitzkopf summit, 350, only 62 returned unhurt.

Fire at Prescott.

PHENIX, March 4.—A fire last night destroyed the residence of J. M. Bryan, in the northwest corner of the town. Loss, $4000. No insurance.

Before the Inaugural.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—The Senate met at five o'clock a. m. After repeated but ineffectual efforts by a majority for an executive session, a sufficient number of Republican Senators declining to answer upon yea and nay votes to enable the point "no quorum" to be made, recess was then taken until 9:30 a. m. Owing to the failure of a quorum to appear at the hour appointed, the recess was substantially prolonged until 10:30, when a joint resolution was offered by Butler for an extra month's pay to the Senate officials and employes. It was briefly debated and passed.

The galleries were thrown open to ticket holders, fully three-fourths of whom were ladies, and their unrestrainable conversation soon caused so much confusion as to practically terminate for a few moments all further attempts at legislation. The Vice-President announced the signing of the enrolled sundry civil bill and the deficiency appropriation bill.

At 10:50, Major-General Hancock, with Colonel Mitchell, of his staff, under the escort of Senator Blaine, entered from the west door of the Senate, and was welcomed with long and continued applause from the galleries and on the floor. The first on the floor to meet him was Senator Conkling. The cordial handshaking initiated by them was repeated by all the Senators present, who pressed eagerly forward for this purpose. Meanwhile the applause of the galleries swelled to a tumult. The distinguished visitor finally took a seat to the left of the chair.

The arrival of Lieutenant-General Sheridan some moments later was the occasion for a renewal of the enthusiasm though the demonstration was devoid of spirit and insignificant to that which preceded.

Later the Chief Justice and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court entered and were seated in the space immediately in front and to the right of the Vice President, the Senate meanwhile confining itself to half of the semi-circle of seats to the left, with the members of the House.

The only incidents of the interim preceding the arrival of the President and Vice President elect, were the appointment of a Committee of Notification to the President of the close of the present Congress; their subsequent report that the President had no further communication to make, except the reading of a message from the President transmitting a call for a Senate executive session and announcing the resignation of Hon. J. G. Harris from the Mississippi River Improvement Committee.

The Presidential procession, headed by President Hayes and President elect Garfield, finally entered under the escort of Senators Pendleton, Bayard and others of the Committee of Arrangements, and two minutes later was followed by Vice President elect Arthur, in charge of a sub-committee, all present in the chamber rising up on each occasion. Vice President-elect Arthur was then introduced to the Senate by Vice President Wheeler.

The hour of 12 m. having arrived, Vice President Wheeler delivered his valedictory, and the Forty-sixth Congress was declared at an end, and the newly inducted Vice President administered the oath of office to the Senators elect. This work of organization being completed, it was announced that the Senators, Supreme Court and invited guests would proceed to the east portico of the capitol to participate in the ceremonies of the inauguration of the President elect. A procession was accordingly formed, and all the late occupants of the floor of the Senate proceeded through the corridors and rotunda to the place indicated. As the procession filed out through the main corridor to the rotunda the crowds pouring down from the galleries caused a blockade, and finally breaking upon the procession merged with it and passed on to the rotunda a confused mass of Senators, Representatives, diplomatic corps and citizens, without much regard to precedence. On reaching the main entrance leading from the rotunda to the platform the pressure was relieved and the Presidential party was enabled to reach the front, and proceeded to the Vice President's room, where they remained till 12 o'clock.

Mrs. Garfield, wife of the President elect, and his venerable mother occupied front seats in the private gallery next to the diplomatic gallery, and Mrs. Hayes sat between them. Misses Mollie Garfield and Fanny Hayes and a few personal friends were of the party. The floor of the Senate began to fill up at quite an early hour with distinguished invited guests. At 12:30 the President reached his place at the front of the platform, and took a seat with Chief Justice Waite upon his right and President Hayes upon his left, with Senators Pendleton, Bayard and Anthony; while immediately behind sat his mother, Mrs. Garfield, Mrs. Hayes and Vice-President Arthur. At 12:30 Senator Pendleton arose and introduced General Garfield who began his inaugural address.

The address was delivered with uncovered head, in a clear and distinct voice and was plainly heard by every one upon the stand. The delivery of the message occupied 45 minutes, and at its conclusion long and continued cheering followed.

Chief Justice Waite then administered the usual oath, to which President Garfield responded with feeling.

Ex-President Hayes immediately pressed forward and congratulated his successor, and after him the President's mother and wife, both of whom he saluted with a kiss. After a general congratulation the party retired from the platform to the President's room, in the rear of the Senate Chamber where the formal reception took place. At 1:30 the party entered their carriages and were driven to their place in the procession, which at 1:40 started for the White House.

Powder Mill Explosion.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—A heavy explosion shook the buildings in the city about five minutes before ten this morning. The Oakland office reports that the Eureka powder mills, about six miles from Oakland, have blown up.

LATER.—The Eureka powder works explosion occurred in the drying and cartridge rooms. The former had 1600 pounds of powder and latter between 2000 and 3000 pounds of cartridges. Twenty men were employed about the works—all Chinamen excepting five. Twelve were making cartridges when the explosion occurred in that room, immediately after the powder house went up. It is not yet known how many were killed. The powder was a new patent, the basis of which is picric acid, invented by Dr. Tschivener, who was superintendent of the works, and is thought to be killed. The works are located at Cedar Station, eight miles from Oakland.

Two Chinamen were killed, five wounded and two white men wounded.

No Apportionment.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The apportionment bill which passed the House late yesterday was not acted upon in the Senate, and therefore failed to become a law.

The Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Secretary of Treasury was formally tendered to Allison, and after taking all night to consider, he declined yesterday because of the ill health of Mrs. Allison, and he feared the severe duties that would be imposed him might be fatal to her. This declination somewhat demolished the Cabinet slate. The President will send the Cabinet to the Senate at three o'clock.

Blaine is certain for the Secretary of State, and at 12:30 the belief is that Windom will be Secretary of the Treasury. He and Blaine waited on the President this morning and the report is that Windom was tendered the Treasury and accepted.

Strong pressure is being brought on behalf of Judge Gresham, of Indiana, for Secretary of the Interior.

Cameron Republicans are continuing a bitter fight against Wayne MacVeagh for Attorney-General.

Rogers, Secretary to Hayes during his term, it is said, will be appointed to Hunt's place on the Court of Claims.

LATER.—The following Cabinet nominations have been sent to the Senate: Secretary of State, Blaine of Maine; Secretary of War, Robt. Lincoln of Illinois; Secretary of the Navy, Judge Gresham of Indiana; Secretary of the Interior, A. Hunt of Louisiana; Attorney-General, Wayne McVeagh of Pennsylvania; Secretary of the Treasury, John Allison of Iowa; Postmaster General, James of New York.

A Lunatic's Crimes.

GALVESTON, March 5.—A Dorson special says: Last night, while the Missouri Pacific passenger train was bound south, a passenger in the emigrant car named Joseph Hayden, from Kentucky, suddenly pulled a pistol and commenced firing among the passengers. Wm. Lewis was shot through the brain and instantly killed; Thos. Haw was shot in the head near the right eye, and Joseph Hamilton was shot in the body before Hayden could be disarmed. He is apparently insane, and was arrested.

The Drop.

ATLANTA, GA., March 4.—Pink Pratt was hanged to-day at Marietta in the presence of 800 people. His crime was a gross assault upon a white child. Pratt went to the scaffold smoking a cigar and chatting freely with the guards. His father and brothers and sisters witnessed the execution.

Earthquake.

NAPLES, March 4.—Half of Casamarcella, Island of Ischini, was destroyed by an earthquake. Many inhabitants were injured.

THE LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Assembly.

PRESCOTT, March 2.—The bill providing for redistricting the Territory for judicial purposes passed.

Robb introduced a bill providing for representation at the Exhibition in New York in 1883.

Brown introduced a bill providing bounties on noxious animals.

The bill concerning lawful fences, etc., passed.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Assembly.

PRESCOTT, March 3.—The bill providing for an appropriation for the Territorial prison passed.

The bill reimbursing Charles A. Luke was lost.

The bill amending Section 11 of the Act providing for constructing and maintaining toll roads, bridges and ferries passed.

A spirited discussion took place on the Maricopa court house bill, which passed.

Council.

The bill amending Sections 2094, 2151 and 2577, Compiled Laws, passed.

Act designating holidays passed.

Act regulating herding sheep passed.

Bill relating to the time of meeting of the Legislature passed.

Memorial relating to lands of the Texas Pacific railroad passed.

Bill assigning Judge Stillwell to the First District, and Judge French to the Third District, passed.

Act exempting irrigating ditches from taxation passed.

Act for the relief of P. C. Shannon, forcing Yavapai to pay the debt, passed.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Assembly.

Special to the CITIZEN.

PRESCOTT, March 4.—Gifford introduced a bill changing the line between Pinal and Pima counties, and defining jurisdiction of courts.

Bill reassigning the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court passed.

Bill providing for the destruction of noxious animals passed.

Bill creating sinking fund for the debt of Maricopa passed.

Bill authorizing the Governor to offer rewards in certain cases passed.

Council.

Council bill regulating fares and freights indefinitely postponed.

Bill amending chapter 33, Compiled Laws, providing revenue; etc. was passed.

The Governor nominated J. T. Butler for Territorial Treasurer and E. P. Clark Territorial Auditor. The Council refused to confirm them by a strict party vote, ten to two.

Bill for the translation of Probate and Justice Courts into Spanish was introduced.

A supplementary bill to the Yuma and Entenburg road bill was introduced.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Assembly.

Special to the CITIZEN.

PRESCOTT, March 5.—Bill providing for a representative at the World's Exposition at New York in 1883 was lost.

Bill making the office of Probate Judge elective passed.

Bolan introduced a bill to punish assault upon females by male persons.

Bill prohibiting gambling with minors passed.

Bill providing for the taking of the census passed.

An Act designating holidays passed.

Council.

Memorial asking the segregation of San Carlos Agency passed.

Bill providing for the repeal of the bullion tax passed, and the President of the Third House is appreciated and happy.

P. R. TULLY, President. B. M. JACOBS Cashier.

PIMA COUNTY BANK,

TUCSON, ARIZONA.

Agency at Tombstone

P. W.