WEEKLY CITIZEN.

SUNDAY, - - - OCT 22, 1882

Local Intelligence.

Tombstone wants a hotel.

The registration books are closed.

Cattle thieving on the line is reduced to a system.

The variety theater at the park meets with a grand success.

The new opera house is roofed and will soon be completed.

Camp Price, by order of General Crook is to be abandoned.

Public Administrator H. B. Smith has returned from his visit to Magdalena, Sonora.

Postmaster Corbett reports that more boxes are rented at present than ever before.

China watermelons are being peddled about. They are hard, green and high-priced.

George L. Beall, formerly a practicing lawyer on Tucson, is now similarly engaged in the town of White Oaks, New Mex.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Second Lieutenant George H. Sands, Sixth Cavalry, with permission to apply to the proper authority for an extension of two months.

Rev. Mr. Messenger has been engaged to teach the public school at Dudleyville and will leave for that place to-day. He taught the same school last year with much success.

The Magdalena stage line will, it is reported, be drawn off the Arizona routes entirely, and placed on the roads between the cities of Alamos and Hermosillo in Sonora.

Mr. Thomas Covey has been appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for northern Arizona with headquarters at Prescott. He will leave for his station in a few days.

The following bullion was shipped from Contention during the two weeks ending Oct. 14th: Tombstone mill, 6 bars; Grand Central mill, 15 bars; Contention mill, 28 bars; Total, 49 bars.

Leave of absence for one month, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted First Lieutenant J. B. Kerr, Adjutant Sixth Cavalry, with permission to leave the limits of this command, and to apply to the proper authority for an extension of two months.

All the expenses occasioned by the death of William J. Russell, Lieut. Col. of Penn. N. G., have been paid by his friends in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, through Mr. John Gardiner, of this city. The note that he left to Mr. Gardiner, requesting interment here, has been complied with.

Mr. S. W. Fisher, the new Collector of Internal Revenue for Arizona, was duly installed in his office by Major Packard last Monday. His chief clerk is Mr. T. L. Bellam, and he retains in the office, Mr. H. B. Fanton. Mr. Packard states that he never saw a Collector's office turned over in better condition than this, and complimented Mr. Cordis the retiring official, very highly.

Mr. G. W. Brown, of the CITIZEN, returned from Denver, Colorado, last Saturday night. He was a delegate from the Tucson Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen, to the formation of a Grand Lodge of that Order, and was honored by his brethren by an election to the office of Past Grand Master Workman, and was unanimously elected a representative to the Supreme Lodge of that Order for two years.

Mr. H. H. Lacy, formerly of E. A. Fish & Co. of this city, but for the past three years post trader at Camp Apache, is at present in Tucson, visiting among his old friends who give him cordial greeting. Mr. Lacy is one of the most popular and best known men in this county and one who by his gentlemanly conduct is well calculated to win friends wherever he goes.

The family of Mr. E. J. Earickson arrived from California a short time since and will hereafter make their permanent home in Tucson. They formerly lived here, but because of sickness had to return to California. On the way, when about Yuma, one of their little ones died. All are now blessed with good health which it is to be hoped they will continue to enjoy.

A few evenings since some petty and villanous sneak thieves visited the house of Mr. George J. Roskruge for the purpose of robbing. Approaching a window with a dark lantern, they threw the light inside with the intention of seeing who was there. Two little boys were in the room in bed, and one chanced to be awake, cried aloud when he saw the light. The robbers fled but returned the following night, and, being attacked by a young dog, threw vitriol in its eyes, blinding one of them entirely. Since then the dog has eaten nothing and will most probably die. So far as known the police have no clue to the rogues. It is a pity that they should go unpunished.

The Connecting Link.

From Mr. J. L. Matherson, who was bookkeeper for the past year for Messrs. Ward & Courtney, contractors on the Arizona and Sonora railroad, it is learned that the grading on the road is entirely completed and that the tracklayers, who are working hard from either end, will meet and drive the last spike on or about the 25th of this month. Most of the contractors are now camped in the neighborhood of Calabasas and making preparations for the removal of their entire stock and goods to the Mexican Central, at the completed line Messrs. Ward & Courtney grubed about twenty-five miles south of it being heavy work. Mike Brown, a sub-contractor under them, is considered as one of the most practical men on the whole line. He writes no money them. At the time of Mr. Matherson's coming here the contract of the road, Mr. Paul Prescott, was engaged in the surveying and laying out of Lime City, or Isamson, as the place is occasionally called and at which point the railroad company are building their principal shops.

Valley of Casa Grande.

The noted valley famed in the history of Aztecs in days gone by, is at present growing into enviable reputation, both as to health and the potentous metal bearing ranges that loom up on all sides of it. Looking north of Casa Grande station on the S. P. R. R. can be seen the peaks of the great producer, the Salomon King mine, close to which is the Mowry, Lee, South King and North King, further to the east comes the Bullion Producer, the Pinal Consolidated, and still further north lies the South Pinal where every report proves it to be a remarkable mineral district. In the midst of the valley is situated the station of Casa Grande, and south of this station is a peninsula of the northern range which, not wholly confining itself to the mines of the Globe heights, stretches itself by the mines of Quartzite and passes the "Hills of Gibraltar," until its misty form is lost on the borders of Sonora that far beyond and back of the peaks of the Santa Rosa. Among the great mines south are the Vekol or Old Grandmother, a mine of silver whose actual product is a living, substantial witness of its merits. One hundred thousand dollars was bid for this mine by one of Arizona's heaviest capitalists and prominent mining superintendent, whose word has great weight in mining circles. The "hills of Gibraltar" contain mining property that to-day yields the pick and shovel miner fifteen hundred dollars per ton, not mere talk but actual facts. The evidence is here to support it. Such a mine is the Jack Rabbit.

HERCULES.

Messrs. Redfiard, Sullivan & Co. made another shipment of ore from the Jack Rabbit mine, Casa Grande district, last week. The ore is high grade and is proving a bonanza to its fortunate owners.

The Red Rover mine, near Phenix, will soon ship a large lot of their rich ore to San Francisco for reduction. It is the intention of the owners to put a large force of men at work on the mine soon.

ANOTHER BIG BLAZE.

Burning of the Crockery House of H. J. Brown. Insured for $8,000—Probable Loss Much Greater.

The fire department since its reorganization had for the first time an opportunity to distinguish itself last night, at the burning of the crockery house of H. J. Brown, on Main street. They were after the sounding of the alarm bell, promptly on hand and by a liberal use of water succeeded in confining the flames to that particular building. For a time it looked as though the whole block must go and despite the exertions of the firemen, such would undoubtedly have been the case but the close proximity of an abundance of water, which luckily was in the recently laid mains of the Tucson Company.

The origin of the fire is not definitely known but it is supposed to have been from the bursting of a lamp which it has been customary to burn the night through. In the rear of the building is the corral which was in joint use of Messrs. Brown and Cuen, the latter having the most extensive and saddlery and harness house in Tucson, and which adjoins the burnt building. The corral was full of hay and straw, such as used for the packing of crockery etc. Whatever may be the beginning of the fire it soon communicated itself to the debris in the corral and so settled the fate of the store. Nothing was saved, it being impossible to enter the building from either side.

As a precautionary measure the goods were removed to the street from Mr. Cuen's store and also from the grocery and commission house of M. G. Roca in the same block and adjoining the burnt store on the south, but fortunately the fire was not permitted to extend either way, so the only loss sustained by them is through damage by water or breakage, who's handling the goods.

The loss sustained by Mr. Brown is not definitely known, but it is generally believed to be several thousand dollars in excess of his insurance, which on stock and fixtures amounts all told to $8,000. The companies by which the policies are held, are, with the exception of $2,500 in the Home Mutual of California, all English and hold the policies about as follows: Imperial, Northern and Queen, $2,000; London, Lancastershire and Manchester, $2,000; Commercial Union, of London, $1,500. Wm. A. Scott Jr. is the resident agent.

The same companies also carry the insurance on the White House stock, which by water, was in silks and satins, damaged to the extent of about $1,000. As it had an intermediate building between it and the fire it suffered but little from the effects of heat, the principal loss being the glass in the front doors, which was broken in order to effect an entrance.

Mr. Cuen was insured for $3,000 in the Phenix company of London, of which R. M. Wilkin is agent. The probable loss to the company will be about $500.

M. G. Roca loses through breakage and water about $100. No insurance. His loss and also that of Mr. Cuen would have been much heavier but for the precautionary measures of Marshal Buttner who posted a cordon of deputies around the goods and prevented their being carried away. Several thefts were detected and the goods taken from the thieves who received instead a dose of boot leather before they were allowed to pass on. The buildings are the property of Leopoldo Carrillo and are uninsured, the loss falling on himself.

Mr. H. J. Brown is at the present time in California, to which place he went about eight days since for the purpose of purchasing an additional supply of goods.

Mr. W. C. Davis opened his store and furnished all the extra buckets needed by the willing workers who formed in line and passed the buckets from hand to hand between the hydrant and the fire.

The White House and with it the store of Mr. Davis probably owe their safety to the stream of water which the pipemen continually played on the roofs and side facing the fire. The firemen did well but without the aid of the Santa Cruz water their efforts would have been unavailing.

Notice to Housekeepers.

A new leaf has been turned over in the mammoth store of L. Zeckendorf & Co. Mr. Albert Steinfeld takes personal charge of the selling departments and in doing so abolishes at once and for all the long and tedious waiting of customers for goods so much complained of, but an immediate delivery of all things bought. In addition to such welcome news there has, in the grocery department, been a general reduction in all things, more especially in the groceries as may be here seen.

The prices given are for Mexican money which in itself is an important item not to be lost sight of. One Mexican dollar will purchase 6½ pounds of cube sugar or 7 pounds of granulated sugar, or 7½ pounds of golden C. A like amount will purchase 6 pounds of fair green coffee or 5 pounds of the same article roasted. For one dollar you can buy the stated amount of any of the following named articles: 3 pounds of black or green tea, 6 cans of Royal yeast powder, the best in the market, 3 cans of table fruit, 4 cans of preserved fruit, 5 cans of tomatoes, 5 cans of string beans, 5 cans green corn, 22 bars of mission soap, 15 pounds of baco beans, 12 pounds of white beans, 8 tins of sardines, 11 pounds of rice, 8 cans of oysters, 5 cans of salmon and everything else in proportionate rates. Groceries were never before known so cheap. Now is your great opportunity to buy and don't you forget it.

Mining Activity.

Mining developments for the past several months have, within a radius of fifty miles of Tucson, been mostly made in the country lying southward. Throughout that section there is and has been a general and constant activity, not only in the opening and showing up the character of the mines, but in the putting up of machinery for the reduction of the ores. All through the northern section of Sonora the same activity prevails. Mr. Mason, of the Arizona lumber yard, who makes a specialty in mining timbers and who supplies the bulk of that demand, is our authority for the above statement. He said that at no time since his establishment here has there been such a demand for the timber in question. The Gunsight, Sombretillo, Plomosa, and other big mining camps have done and do yet draw their supplies from the Arizona yard, which fact gives him a true knowledge of what work is being done. If the needed lumber is in his yard it is furnished on demand. If special sizes not common are required the order is telegraphed to one of their mills in California where it is at once cut and shipped according to directions. His facilities for furnishing timber of any required quality or size gives Mr. Mason a decided advantage over all competitors in the same line.

A Corporation that Means Business.

At a meeting of the incorporators of the Tucson Smelting and Mining Company, Messrs. Toole, Hughes, Stevens, Perry, Leatherwood, Pearson and Drs. Handy and Kane were present. Wm. A. Scott, Jr. acted as secretary pro tem.

On motion of Mr. Toole, the Secretary was authorized to file the papers, pay expenses of same and present vouchers.

The incorporators present were elected as permanent directors of the company, Samuel Hughes, President, Dr. Handy Vice President and W. A. Scott Secretary and Treasurer.

Messrs. H. C. Pearson, Toole and Scott were appointed as a committee to draft constitutions and by-laws.

An assessment was levied on the members present to pay current expenses of the corporation.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

Judge Hereford, however popular he may be with the ladies, received a severe cuning at the hands of one of them a few days since. The cause of the trouble grew out of certain remarks made by him in open court in a certain case wherein his fair caner was interested. The cane is gold headed and quite valuable and has made the Judge correspondingly proud.

GRANVILLE H. OURY,

The Great Incompetent.

How and Why He Accomplished Nothing—The Affecting Story as Told by Himself—An Attraction for Ladies—The Origin of Tramps—A Good Hold on a Calf's Tail.

The last grand war dance of the Tucson Democracy was, as per announcement, held in the Masonic hall Tuesday evening. Judge Ben. Hereford, "an humble individual," who, having known Granville H. Oury but eight years, would not, on so short an acquaintance, have the presumption to introduce him. It had been, he said, charged that Granville H. Oury was a lazy man, but he, "an humble individual," did not believe it, inasmuch as an acquaintance of his, who had known Granville H. Oury for the past thirty years, had seen him "one cold morning with his shirt sleeves rolled up." The announcement of so rash an act was greeted with applause. The judge, finally forgetting himself, did introduce

GRANVILLE H. OURY,

Who evidently did not expect much, as he expressed surprise at so many being present, and modestly thought that the flattering allusions of Judge Hereford were unwarranted and overdrawn. In accordance with a time honored custom of the Democracy, who demanded from its representatives an account of their stewardship, he would proceed with a resume of what he had done, or rather what he had attempted to do, during his two years' Congressional term.

His opponent had circulated the statement that Democrats can have no influence in Congress, which charge he denounced as a stigma upon the Republican Congress whom he regarded as being fair-minded and disposed to do as much for a Democrat as they were for their own political colleagues, and cited the case of Montana with its Democratic representative, "but who, perhaps might be a more intelligent and a more indefatigable man." For himself, his constituency knew him, and judging by his past actions knew best what he could do. He had with him a little memorandum book which (on the fly leaf) contained his Congressional record.

He had, with very hard work, got the right of way for a railroad thorough the Papago reservation, (perhaps Col. Sykes might dispute his title to credit for this.)

An appropriation of $10,000 had been allowed for public surveys, but he had asked for $50,000, but the request had been referred to a committee out of which all his muscle could not drive it.

He had introduced a bill asking that a branch mint be established in Arizona, and had been to the trouble of collecting considerable data in its support, but, (referring to his memoranda) it had not been heard of more. He may, however, be able to do something at the next Congress.

He had asked for $50,000 for the purpose of sinking artesian wells in Arizona, as there was not sufficient enterprise among the citizens to attempt such work unaided by the general Government. He didn't get, but thought perhaps he might do so at the next.

He had asked for $50,000 for public buildings in Tucson, and was much surprised because of not getting it as similar appropriations had been voted to all other State and Territories. (Never mind, Porter will get it.

He had asked Congress to appoint a commission for the purpose of investigating the outrages of the Indians upon the white people of Arizona, but it was referred to a committee and there it hangs.

The bill to admit Arizona as a State, he did not expect to pass, consequently was not disappointed. He made no effort to pass the bill because he did not know the sentiments of the people as to their preference for a State or Territorial Government, but now as he had granted the sentiments of the people and found them almost universally in favor, he would see what he could do at the next Congress.

He had introduced a bill for the curtailing of the San Carlos Reservation but it did not pass. At one time he was hopeful of it and had spoken to the President concerning it. It was referred to Congress and by them to a Committee over which Tiffany, because of being a Republican, had more influence than he as a Democrat had, but now as Tiffany was out of the way he hoped to get the bill passed at the next Congress.

He had asked an appropriation for the building of a Territorial Prison, but not one dollar had been allowed.

He had asked Congress to allow the people of Arizona to elect their own governor and had been refused.

He had asked that Arizona be allowed two delegates instead of one but no attention was paid to his request. He however believed that the next Congress might be induced to grant it.

He had introduced a bill asking that the control of the Indians be transferred from the Interior to the War Department. It did not pass but believed that the next congress he could get it through, as the religious and humane sentiments of the people were being dissapated.

He had asked that the Indians be removed to the Indian Territory, but he had no faith in the bill passing because the Border States opposed it.

He had asked Congress to so amend the revised statutes as to give Arizona some other position than that of a beggar, but his bill did not pass, thought maybe it would be in the next especially if it be Democratic.

All those bills he had introduced and all but one had failed to pass. He did not, however, think that he had cause for complaints. He had been sincere in his efforts to serve the interests of the Territory, but if any one doubted his ability to do so then let them get some one else.

In local matters the Republicans had, by the insertion of the silver coin plank, made their platform almost identical with that of the Democrats, but he did not believe in their sincerity. It was but a ruse on their part for the purpose of stealing Democratic thunder. If there were any Republicans present that would vote for him he would be glad to have them do it, as they would be just so many more fish in his net. If the ladies had votes he believed they would vote for him also.

PARSON (MOYE) WICKS

Was then introduced and by the dry bones of General Jackson, the second father of the Democracy, he complimented the half dozen ladies present for being there. To love the ladies was a Democratic duty and he had been a Democrat from his earliest day. No ladies were present at the Republican meeting, although he himself was, at which he greatly marveled.

He did not come here for the purpose of discussing political issues with the Democrats, their faith being well grounded, but to call sinners to repentance. He felt like saying to the Republicans "Come out of your party it is a den of iniquity." He felt like telling them that had been done in Ohio, in New York and in Virginia where the people were becoming disgusted with God and morality, he wanted no "praise God, barebones" in his.

He believed that the Indians should be removed to a graveyard and that the party believing otherwise was not entitled to support and could not remain in Congress. He had been informed that the city of Washington, the capital of the nation, had, under Republican misrule, become a cess pool of moral filth, but he did not know whether Delegate Oury had noticed it or not. He had, however, been told that the buzzards held their noses while flying over it.

Delegate Oury had been in Washington for two years qualifying himself for the duties of his office, had got a number of bills under way, consequently should be allowed to return and see if he could not get them through the next Congress.

The wealth of the country he acknowledged was in the hands of Republicans, and business men as a rule were of that faith. They had been successful and prosperous, but then he believed "in a fresh shuffle and a new deal."

L. C. HUGHES

As an exponent of Democratic principles was the next speaker and claimed that after the preceding able arguments there was nothing left for him to say. He would, however, relate a little story of Oury and Porter, who, when traveling together down the San Pedro invariably stopped at all the ranches in their way. On alighting from their horses Mr. Oury would, as was his custom when the old man was away, kiss the old woman and her children and so make friends, and in making friends secure votes. "This will never do," soliloquized Porter to himself. "I greatly fear that Oury will get ahead of me." So on approaching the next ranch he cropped up his horse and got there first. When Oury arrived he found the old man away, the old woman and Porter were gone also. After kissing the children he began searching for the missing ones and found them in the back yard, Porter was holding the calf by the tail while the old woman milked the cow. Oury at once acknowledged himself beaten.

The moral, the speaker evidently intended his hearers to draw, was that the people of Arizona required, instead of some one to kiss their children and also their mothers when the fathers were away, a practical man as a representative, one who could and would take hold and help the struggling interests of the Territory along. Not a very good Oury argument, but it was made nevertheless. He next fell to discuss the merits of the "big split" between the Jeffersonian and Hamiltonian principles, the former being the espousal of the Democracy and the latter that of the Republicans. The manufacturers throughout the country were and are adherents of the Republican or Hamiltonian party, and they were and are prosperous because the Government protects them. While the Democrats held office there were no tramps, but as soon as the Republicans gained the ascendancy and Othello's occupation was gone, the country became filled with them. This doubtful compliment to the ex-officeholders of the Democratic regime was appreciated by the Republicans present.

Oury he said ought to be re-elected in preference to Porter because he came to this country on a mule twenty-five years ago. Porter came later and when he came he had a United States commission in his pocket, which little fact should debar him the suffrages of the people. The speaker's concluding remark "that is all I have to say" received from both Democrats and Republicans the heartiest approval and were greeted with tumultuous applause. Selah.

Court Report—Judge W. W. Hoover, Presiding.

MONDAY, October 16.

All regular trial jurors excused till Oct. 17th.

A E Jacobs, for good cause shown, is excused as a juror till Oct. 24th.

Territory of Arizona vs. Pat Mahoney, robbery, motion for continuance denied, and exceptions taken.

Same vs. Moyer and Gibson, murder, motion to set aside the indictment denied, exceptions taken.

It is ordered that F W Gregg be and is hereby appointed Commissioner of this Court for the first Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona.

Territory of Arizona vs. Tim Hurley, murder. This being the day and hour fixed for the passing of sentence upon the defendant, herein, and he being present with his counsel, as was the District Attorney, was informed of the indictment against him and that he had pleaded guilty of the offence of murder in the second degree, and being asked why sentence should not be pronounced upon him said that he had none. The court then rendered its judgment as follows:

"That you, Tim Hurley, are guilty of murder in the second degree and that you be confined and imprisoned in the Territorial penitentiary at Yuma for a period of twenty years." The prisoner was remanded to the custody of the Sheriff.

Angelo de Maria, Antonio Vertrio and Philip Angermo, witnesses in the case of Pat Mahoney, were by the court allowed $1.25 per day, for the time they had been in attendance on court and that the allowance be made weekly and when they are discharged that they be allowed $9 each.

Territory of Arizona vs. D. A. Westover. Trial resumed. On its conclusion the court instructed the jury. The Sheriff was sworn to take charge of same. The jury retired for deliberation.

L. Zeckendorf & Co. vs. F. W. Girard & Co. Motion to amend the attachment heretofore argued and submitted, was denied. Exceptions taken by plaintiffs.

J. M. Wilkins vs. John H. Campbell, and John H. Campbell vs. J. H. Simpson et al. Upon the suggestions of counsel of plaintiffs that these cases had been compromised, and counsel for defendants being present and assenting thereto, it is ordered that these cases be dismissed, each party paying his own costs, and that the compromise herein is a bar to future proceedings.

United States of America vs. Louterio Gracedo, selling whiskey to Indians. Defendant pleaded not guilty of the indictment as charged. Time of trial set for Oct. 17th. Bail was fixed in the sum of $250.

TUESDAY, Oct. 17.

On motion of an application of an alien to become a citizen and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court by oaths of Wm S Oury and E D Wood, citizens of the United States, duly sworn that Paul Migel a native of Russia has resided in the United States for five years last past and has heretofore declared his intention to become a citizen, it is ordered that upon taking the proper oath he be declared a citizen of the United States.

Territory of Arizona vs. Wm Moyer and David Gibson. This being the time fixed for defendant to plead they were brought into Court. Their counsel and District Attorney also being present, a demurrer was interposed, overruled and exceptions taken. Counsel for defendant then renewed their objection to the jurisdiction of this Court to wit, that this is no legal term, objections overruled, exceptions taken. The defendants were asked what was their plea to the indictment and each for himself in person replied "not guilty." Defendants demanded separate trials. The District Attorney elected to try Wm Moyer first, case set for trial Oct. 25 at 10 a. m., with leave granted defendants to make showing for a continuance between now and that time.

In the matter of contempt of one Robert Hughes, who, was ordered arrested by the Court for smoking in the courtroom and ordered to be fined for same to the sum of five dollars or be confined in jail two hours. In default of payment was remanded to the custody of the sheriff.

Territory of Arizona vs. D A Westover. The jury were brought into Court and upon being asked if they had agreed upon a verdict, replied that they had not and that it was impossible for them to agree. The Court then ordered their discharge. Counsel for defendant moved that the District Attorney be directed to enter a nolle pros., motion denied and exceptions taken, defendant held under $2000 bonds, case to be set at the foot of the calender.

United States vs. Louterio Gracedo. Demurrer failed to be argued law day, Oct. 21.

Territory of Arizona vs. Philip Johnson, indictment for grand larceny. The jury drawn and sworn. All witnesses in the case were put under the rule. After statement of the District Attorney, and the usual admonitions to the jury, the court took a recess till two p. m. Upon the roll being called E. D. Wood was found to be absent, and it being ascertained that he was physically unable to be present in court this afternoon, was excused from the panel. A new venire was issued and P. Dumphy was drawn, accepted and sworn to try the case which was in progress this afternoon.

Mr. Gibson living on the San Pedro raised this year, 4000 pounds of as fine tobacco as could be wished. The soil on the San Pedro is said to be peculiarly adapted to the growth of Tobacco. The stalks of that raised by Mr. Gibson were over six feet tall, and the leaves fully three feet long.

A slight difficulty in Franklin's saloon, at Maxey, Saturday night resulted in one party getting a severe beating. The cloth of the billiard table also received a bad cut from a knife. Franklin mourned most over the billiard table.

A Letter from the Mountains.

KANSAS CAMP, A. T., October 14, 1882.—The melancholy days, "when the leaves begin to turn," are here and nature is rapidly doffing her gay emerald habiliments and replacing them with brighter but more sombre robes. The wind sighs in mournful unsion and old Sol has to some extent modified his warmth-giving powers all of which warns us of the nearness of the end of the year 1882. Those of us who live "in the hills," unlike our friends in the city, have no elections and the hurdy-gurdy blare of an exciting political campaign to tell us of the near approach of the idea of November, but instead look upon the fair face of Nature for signs of passing cycles. The wily but smiling candidate does not visit the sylvan shades of the foot-hills nor the rugged rocks of the mountains consequently we rely upon our patriotism alone to remind us of the love and devotion we owe to our country. And it is well.

In my opinion nature reserves Arizona's share of smiles till autumn for this is certainly the most beautiful and enjoyable season of the year here. Clear, bright days, a genial sunshine, beautiful breezes and sunsets that rival in beauty and grandeur the famous Italian article, bring health, joy and happiness to all. The lark and other sweet songsters from the north come here in autumn and assist nature in mingling merry spring-time and lonely autumn in one. What a pleasant place would these beautiful valleys and mountain slopes be for those who have exhausted nature and impaired their health in the dust, excitement, heat and glitter of our modern summer resorts. A month of camp-life "in the hills" in autumn would be worth a dozen summer and would knock dyspepsia and mers at Long Branch or Rye Beach other fashionable ailments higher than Mr. Gildroy could fly a star-spangled kite.

Mining matters are looking up here and I predict that the Kansas camp will before long develop into one of the liveliest and best in this part of the Territory. The Barbocomari and Red Oak and Sonoita Mining Companies have forty excellent claims and assays show them to be very rich both in gold and silver. They have men here now at work and will next week put to work a large force and develop all their interests as rapidly as possible. Until Maj. Simpson and Mr. Futerburgh discovered rich deposits here, no claims had been taken and prospectors rarely came into these hills, but now there is more life here and prospectors and "good chances," hunters and are coming in daily. The mines are easy of access, convenient to the N. M. and A. R. R. and extend from the head of the Sonoita into the foot hills of ranges of mountains east and south. The best veins are in limestone formations and are to be found in low ridges and small buttes. I understand that a number of Tucson and eastern capitalists are endeavoring to secure interests here and that the erection of a mill near the Limestone Chief mine this winter is among the probabilities. The Chief is only two miles from Sonoita Station on the N. M. & A. R. R. and bids fair to form one of the richest that has ever been discovered in this part of the Territory. Rock from the croppings of the ledge assayed $75 in gold $13 in silver and gets better deeper down. In the same group are the Dexter, Summit, Smuggler, North Star, Little Dot, Little Nell and Oswatomie all of which show up rich.

I am informed that some time this next month a large party of eastern capitalists will arrive here with a view of securing some mines and that it is their intention in case they succeed in getting a hold to expend an immense amount of money here. Let them come; there is room for all and in my opinion millions of tons of rich ore here that will not be hard to reach.

The hills hereabouts are alive with all sorts of game and our larder is at all times plentifully stocked with the choicest selections. It would paralyze the average editorial dyspeptic or gouty barrister to gaze upon even an ordinary meal in our pleasant little camp and then such appetites as we have after a ramble over hill and valley cannot be imparted by the more conventional article, "a-little-lemon-and-sugar." Deers are plentiful and fat and their sleek pelts surround me on all sides. In the foot hills around us there are also plenty of cinnamon and black bear, antelope, turkeys, quails, rabbits, mountain or rock squirrels and in fact the choicest game to be found anywhere. In the collection there are also mountain lions, man-eaters, catamounts, panthers and wild cats. But these animals we do not look for; we hav't lost any especially the animal which the Mexicans call the man-eater. That is the only name for him that is known but that is quite sufficient and suggestive for me and I entertain as little desire to give him an American name as I do to meet him. The man-eater is something like the panther and is of the cat species. It has a long body, very short, stubby legs, a yellowish in color, has large and frightfully piercing yellow eyes and is the most muscular wild animal, perhaps, to be found. His claws are as long as a man's fingers and are as sharp as needles. His teeth are very long and, like his claws, very sharp and he springs or leaps upon his victim something after the manner of a panther, but with much more force and deadly effect. To meet one means fight, without any preliminaries and to fight, means, nine times out of ten, a victory for the man-eater. I cherish no desire to meet one. The bears here are also decidedly too belligerant to be desirable companions and members of our party rarely go out alone. When they do they generally get up a little running match (just to amuse the bear, of course!) and not unfrequently come into camp and wait till next day to go back after the gun and what other sporting apparatus that one has no use for in a go-as-you-please, no rule running race. Even the panthers are not the most docile animal to be found here, and I experience no yearning in the catacombs of my bump of domesticity to secure one for a pet. They, too occasionally, "have some fun with the boys" and can change a fellow's gait from the slow and measured tread of the day laborer to the fleetness of the wind about as successfully and as quick as most animals. I know whereof I speak! I met one the other day, I did not recognize him at first and I have since experienced no desire to have the acquaintance ripen into intimacy. I was out in the foot hills looking over some mines; had a small pick, a canteen of water, some samples of rock, several choice and beautiful plants of the cactus family, a dainty little bouquet of wild flowers and a most excellent lunch which I soon intended to devour. I had entered a deep, rocky, narrow canyon, a wild, weird and romantic place—a sort of grand and majestic tomb of the silence of centuries—and was gazing in silent admiration upon the solemn grandeur around me, when I espied far above me, peering intently down from a shelf of rock, that which I thought a deer or cayote or squirrel. I was not positive just which of these animals it was because the natural history branch of my education was abbreviated by the tumult of war between the States. I thought I would relieve the monotony of silence around me, and mechanically reaching back to my caboose pocket drew forth a 22-calibre pistol. There were two loads in it, and I calmly calculated on giving one to the animal and reserving the other for bandits and cliff-dwelling robbers. The distance was too great I knew, but then the report would break the solitude and cheer me up. I fired, but I broke more solitude than I intended to break. There was a scream somewhat similar in symphony to that of the creation of a woman who discovers that she is in bed with a mouse, and the thought that I had called up the wrong passenger, with the unerring reverberations of a southern Illinois chill, crept over me. In vain did I yearn for peace, silence and solitude, or the arms of a swarthy bandit to rush into. I had been the destroyer of my own peace and happiness, and shrunk from a fate of my own creation. My chestnut brown tresses stood on end, and each particular hair felt as though it would weigh a ton. I didn't stop to eat my lunch; I adjourned to camp for dinner, and don't you forget it, I arrived there very shortly after the third scream of the animal died away in the sombre silence of the hills. My companions at the camp didn't believe that such an animal as the Monster of the Mountains, with teeth as long as a pick handle and eyes like balls of fire as large as a wash tub, inhabited this region. They had never before heard of an animal with wings measuring fifteen feet from tip to tip, hair as long as a jute switch, claws three feet long from toe to joint, and a tail as long and shaggy as one of Delegate Oury's letters of apology. The next day every available piece of ordnance in the camp was brought out and inspected, and the entire force, armed to the teeth, set out for the delectable canyon. First they began to pick from the bushes and sharp points of rocks pieces of pantaloons, coat, hat, shirt and boot. Arriving at the canyon, a canteen, a pick, specimens of quartz rock, a pistol with one cartridge in it, and here and there a dainty piece of lunch were found. Sandwiched between these articles was now and then a little faded flower, and the sand in the bed of the waterless brook was disturbed as if by some mighty tumult. Solitude reigned supreme, and the two high walls of rock stood out in the sublime silence in majestic grandeur. On a rocky shelf high up on one side was found a beauteous sunning recluse of a panther as indicated by the hairs lying around. Only this and nothing more.

It is expected that before the first of next month the N. M. & A. R. R. will be completed and then trains will be running through from Benson to Guaymas. The Santa Fe Company will also run a through train from Kansas City to Guaymas. When the road is completed mail service will be put on the trains and then we will probably have much better mail facilities than we now have.

JIM.

AT CASA GRANDE.

Enthusiastic Reception of Judge Porter and J. W. Davis.

Special correspondence of the CITIZEN.

CASA GRANDE, Oct. 14.—Last evening Judge De Forest Porter, the Republican nominee for Congress, presented himself before the people of Casa Grande in a speech full of original eloquence and pregnant with ideas of vital interest to the Territory at large. The gentleman was greeted with a salute of gunpowder, and his speech was received with close attention. J. W. Davis, joint Councilman for Pinal and Pima counties, addressed the audience in a logical manner, discarding all political buncombe and advising his hearers to vote for the best men irrespective of political prejudice. Thomas Tomlinson, of Casa Grande, acted as chairman and referred to the speaker in a deserving and happy strain, saying in conclusion that it was a treat so unexpected by the citizens, that it had not been anticipated that when the day's sun had set behind the hills of Gibraltar that it would have been our pleasure to listen to so eloquent a voice as Judge Porter's and suggested three cheers which were given with a will.

Official Records.

DEEDS.

Prole Silver Mining Comany to Iowa and Arizona Gold and Silver mining Company, the Teresa, Ostrich and Tressal mines, Arivaca district $48,000.

Paul Riecker to Annie W. Riecker his wife, all of block 78 in Tucson, consideration love and affection, and a further consideration of $1.

John B. Allen to Paul Riecker, lot 14 in Block 33, Buells addition $1.

Jose Salazar to A Aimsa, the Dura mine, Sierrita district, $1.

San Katzenstien to Anna Downer, lot of land in Greesterville $500.

Fred C. Bight, Michael Kennedy, Andrew Mehan and John M. Wilson to W. H. Seamans a 1-5 interest in the Emigrant mine, Empire district, $1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

M Gervais vs Eli McDaniels. Notice of lis pendens relative to North Star mine, Bunker Hill district.

Bond of North Star, Silver Glance, Mountain and Gray Eagle mines, Bunker Hill district, by E McDaniels and J S Wood to J B Southard for $1

Articles of incorporation of the Cababi Consolidated Mining Company of Arizona. Capital stock of said company $1,000,000 divided into 200,000 shares at a par value of $5 each. The business commenced with a capital of $100,000 paid in. The incorporators are W. W. Dreyfous, Samuel Sternburger, D. J. Wood, F. H. Treat and John Bigalow, all of Philadelphia, Pa.

Meyers Distsict.

Mr. Tom Richards arrived from the Meyers district last evening. He reports times in the district good, more especially about the Gunsight mine when things are booming, as they are also in the Barro Barro Camp. When Messrs. Campbell and Dowling are working about fifteen men on their different mines. At the Gunsight mine about sixty men are employed, grading for the mill is being done, and a part of the timbers for it have already arrived, with more on the way. Other mines are working out their assessment for the present year and those having that done are given over to busy prospecting for other claims. Mr. Richands has just completed his contract for the sinking of a fifty foot shaft on the Dromedary, a promising claim belonging to Major Simpson. Water on the way was found to be scarce. When near Coyote Springs they met about a dozen Indians drunken and boisterous. They had been to Tucson, purchased their whisky and were then returning to their camps. One Indian had two demijohns full which he carried on his horse. On the road they overtook a man that had foolishly attempted to foot it from the Silver Bell district to the Plomo camp in Sonora. The Indians had found him almost dead on the desert and had taken him into camp and cared for him till he was better. He was brought to town.

About two weeks ago thirty-five head of horses were stolen from the different camps on the A. P. road and taken in the direction of Albuquerque. The owners of the missing stock pursued but at last accounts had not overtaken the thieves. The stolen stock was driven on one stretch of a hundred miles without a drop of water.

Ex-Governor R. C. Powers owns in Peoples Valley a rich gold mine, a quartz mill and a dwelling house. He also has about twenty men in his employ developing a good property near Walnut Grove.

Arabi Pasha persists in declaring that he will defend himself if denied English counsel at his trial.

Eminent Men.

It may be observered that no attempt is made to hunt up out of the way or unknown places to find names to endorse Simmons Liver Regulator:

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens,
John W. Beckwith, Bishop of Ga.,
General Jno. B. Gordon, U. S. Senator,
Hon. Jno. Gill Shorter, ex-Governor of Ala.,
Rev. David Wills, D. D., President Oglethorpe College,
Bishop Pierce, of Georgia.
Judge Jas. Jackson, Supreme Court, Ga,

And did space and time permit we could fill a volume with the highest testimonials.

A Vegetable Product.

Only used in Ayers Ague Cure, has proven itself a never failing and rapid cure for every form of malarial disorder, Fever and Ague, or Chills and Fever. No injury follows its use, and its effects are permanent. It rouses the system to a conditon of vigorous health, cleanses the blood of malarial poison and imparts a feeling of comfort and security most desirable in ague districts. It is an excellent tonic and preventative as well as cure, of all complaints peculiar to malarious, marshy and miasmatic regions. The great superiority of Ayer's Ague Cure over any other compound is that it contains no quinine, arsenic or mineral, consequently it produces no quinism or injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they never had the disease.

The direct action of Ayer's Ague Cure upon the Liver and digestive organs makes it a superior remedy for liver complaints, producing many remarkable cures where other medicines have failed.

For sale by all druggists.

Miscellaneous.

DAILY AND WEEKLY

Arizona Citizen

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