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WEEKLY CITIZEN.

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THE AYERS MILL COMPANY.

The Journal very carelessly quotes an article, most of which appeared in its own columns a few days ago, signed "J. J. G," and gives the CITIZEN credit for it. The CITIZEN simply quoted the passage referred to, and accredited it to the Journal. After quoting the passage the Journal then goes on to analyze its own correspondent's letter, and "respectfully asks the CITIZEN to furnish that office with the report of the timber agent to the commissioner, in which he claims to have found that this company [Ayers & Co.] is devastating government land of timber." The Journal has peculiar ideas as to the power of the CITIZEN to furnish that office with reports of timber agents which are made to the the commissioner of the land office.

No one doubts the right of Ayers & Co to cut timber from land they have contracted from the railroad company. The CITIZEN has never raised that question. But it did call the attention of the commissioner to the fact that government land lying adjacent to land claimed by Ayers & Co. was being stripped of timber. The information upon which that article was based was obtained from John Puterbaugh, timber agent, who made investigation before Mr. Chadwick visited the ground. But that was not all Mr. Puterbaugh told the writer in relation to the work of Ayers & Co. He stated that they looked upon him as one who had no rights there, and instead of assisting him in arriving at the facts, they were disposed to cover up all knowledge of section lines, and prevent an investigation. The Journal may be able to obtain a copy of Mr. Puterbaugh's report by writing to the commissioner of the Land Office.

If Ayers & Co., have been cutting government timber, they should be made to pay for it. If they have not, then they should be exonerated of the charge.

THIRTY years ago there was not a cotton-mill in the United States. The battles of the revolution had been fought, Cornwallis had surrendered, the old articles of the confederation had been superseded by the Constitution of the Union, when, in 1791 the first cotton-mill was erected on American soil, in the State of Rhode Island. During the next succeeding six years eleven additional mills were erected in the same State, two in Massachusetts, and one in Connecticut, making in all fifteen mills, working 8,000 spindles, and making about 300,000 pounds yarn per annum. Substantially with this showing the cotton interests of this country passed from the close of the last century to the opening of the present. The year 1800 made a feeble exhibit, and gave a faint promise of what followed. The American manufacture of cotton in that year amounted to but 500 bales; in 1805, 1,000 bales; in 1810, 10,000 bales and in 1815, 50,000 bales. It will be seen that the American cotton factory was, indeed, once an infant, but it was a robust child of American genius and industry, and it grew rapidly. Now it stands an acknowledge giant of magnificent proportions. Now more than seven hundred and fifty mills, manufacturing annually over one million and a half of bales, are in operation not only in New England and New York, but in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, and Indiana, as well as Alabama, Georgia, the two Carolinas, Mississippi, Virginia, and other southern states. The water power in the southern States is extensive, and the cotton manufactories in that section of our country may be easily doubled or quadrupled. The time is coming when nearly all the raw cotton produced in this country, will be manufactured at home, which will give profitable employment to thousands upon thousands of men, woman and children. Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and other states in the south which abound in fine water power, should become the greatest manufacturing states in the Union.

THE masons have ceased work on the Washington monument for the winter, at a height of 410 feet. It is said to be the highest artificial structure on this continent. It is now almost the exact hight of the cathedral at Antwerp. The highest bell-tower in the world, the Campanile of St. Marks at Venice, is nearly 100 feet lower than the prenseut shaft of the monument. Of the few works of man which can still look down on the unfinished trunk of the monument are the two tall chimneys of manufacturing works of Glasgow, one 450 and the other 460 feet high; the great pyramids of Cheops, now 450 feet high; St. Peter's at Rome, 455, and the Gothic cathedral at Amiens, 422. When completed it will be 550 feet high, and tower above all the created works of man.

IF a man happens to be murdered in Arizona, the head lines of Eastern papers invariably contain "Lawlessness on the Border," supplemented with numerous other strong expressions to call attention to the terrible state of affairs in the far West. But when families of four or five are found murdered in one house, as has been the case during the past month down in New Hampshire and Pennsylvania, the whole community is not supposed to be bad, and are not set down as murderers and thieves. These Eastern christians, like certain other people in the world, act upon the old proverb "that charity begins at home."

THE New York Herald says the emperor of China has privately instructed the Viceroy of Nankin to begin hostilities against the French in the event of an attack on Bac-Ninh, and strictly enjoined him to maintain order at the treaty ports.

IT will be but a short time before the valuable mines of Globe district can be worked to advantage. The building of the narrow gauge road will make a boom in that camp.

THE agriculture and stock business of Arizona will be more than doubled the coming year.

PHENOMENA OF THE WESTERN HORIZON.

For nearly two months the gorgeous and phenomenal sunsets have attracted the attention of the people of Arizona. These phenomena, were noticed during the month of October, and when the bright vermilion glare reflected over the Tucson mountains the first time from the west, most of those who observed it, at once came to the conclusion that the high grass on the plains west of the mountains was on fire. But prospectors and miners who came in from Comobabi and Quijoton mountains reported having observed these same phenomena, one hundred miles miles west of Tucson. They also stated that the plains had not been fired. These peculiar phenomena have continued ever since, though not always of the same fiery red hue. Sometimes all of the colors of the rainbow could be seen soon after sunset; then the western horizon would change to a solid brilliant red light, and then to a dark red light—not of solid colors—but resembling a great conflagration with dark streaks of black mixed with alternate red streaks of fiery light which very much resemble the colors that some of our energetic insurance companies get up, in showing Mount Vesuvius or Mount Ætna in a state of eruption. Last evening, the western horizon was beautifully lighted up with brilliant vermillion which continued long after sunset. These phenomena have been noticed as far east as western Texas and New Mexico, and lately have been observed in California and Nevada. The Alta of the first says: "In relation to the sunset phenomena in this city explanation is baffled, and we have only a choice of hypothesis. The one that attributes the whole thing to a "dry fog" is manifestly inadequate, because the heavenly spectacle has been visible, at one place or another on the coast, for months past, and a fog would not have lasted that length of time. Neither do the explanations, which attribute it to the zodiacal light or the aurora borealis, seem to meet the facts, and the preferable hypothesis remains that which assumes an interfusion of the atmosphere with some unusual substance—perhaps volcanic dust. In Australia, where the same phenomena have been observed, a correspondent of one of the newspapers suggests a practical solution of the puzzle, by examining the snow in the mountains, to see if there has been any unusual dust deposit, and if so, of what nature."

The Virginia City papers speak of an apparent double sunset; the same illusion was observed here over a month ago, but it was different to that described in Virginia City. Here there were two bright spots, observed in the horizon, one in the northwest and the other in the southwest. They made their appearance immediately after sunset, and very much resembled the "sun dogs" observed in the eastern states in cold wintry mornings. But the double sunset at Virginia City occurs after sunset and is described as a "sudden flash of brilliant light from above, and all the hills again appeared bathed in golden sunshine." We shall have to refer the subject to our scientific authorities for a solution. It is, however, more than likely that it is caused by the fine dust that the great volcanic eruptions in Java threw up during the past season, which has been driven east by the trade winds of the Pacific, and Sonora and Arizona being the first lands reached, and the first places the phenomena was observed gives some strength to the theory.

ON the 31st of December, 1877, the bank of France had its branches held 1,163,600,000 f. in gold, and 863,600,000 f. in silver. On the 31st of December in 1880 the amounts were 552,400,000 f. in gold and 1,221,800,000 f. silver, and at this date the gold is still increasing. The loss of gold was 52.52 per cent. in three years, the gain in silver was 29.32 per cent. and the loss of both metals together was 12.48 per cent. The fact that the bank has been losing gold and gaining silver at this rate is certainly one of some significance. It signifies that France is approaching silver monometallism with considerable rapidity. Ever since the great disturbance in the relative value of the two metals began, legal tender silver has succeeded in maintaining the gold standard. The urgency of the French government in forwarding the movement for a bimetallic union was a pretty clear indication that, in the opinion of French financiers, it would not be possible very much longer for France, without the aid of other countries to maintain the gold standard. The fact that the bank was rapidly losing gold and gaining silver is not lost upon the Frenchmen, nor do they regard it a matter of importance. The production of gold bullion over the loss in the wear of gold coin, in the amount used in manufactured goods is so slight, if indeed there is not a loss will not strengthen the "gold standard" men. The nations of the world may fight silver, but they cannot put it down. It is the basis upon which the future financial system of the world must rest, and while it may be cried down for a time, it will come up, and evidently take its place at the head of the list, as a reserve or basis for all financial operations.

LATE dispatches from St. Petersburg confirm the report that Russia is to have a constitutional form of government The charter, it is said, is to contain an organization more adapted with the spirit of the age, wherein, though the principle of aristocracy is maintained, possibility is given to prominent persons, as representatives of the people, to mediate between the latter and the crown as advisors of the government. These reforms are granted in order to do justice to the universal desires of the people. It is to be hoped the constitution will be drafted, and that it may be sufficiently liberal to benefit the lower classes, and raise them out of their present deplorable condition, which is worse than slavery ever was in this country.

IT is announced that the Belgian-African association are dissatisfied with Henry M. Stanley's management of their expedition on the Congo. Stanley is returning to Europe, and the management has been transferred to Belgian officers.

A New South Wales man is trying to raise the wind in an entirely new way. He has written to a Shakespearean society in England, that for £30,000 he will reveal the real author of Shakespeare's plays and sonnets.

ARIZONA'S FUTURE.

The possibility of Arizona seems to be unlimited. It has grown in the last few years to a position among the first of the mineral producing portions of the United States, and seems destined to take rank among the most favored agricultural and stock raising countries. The rich valleys, by the intelligent direction of labor and capital, are capable of producing every home necessity and much for exportation, while the vast grazing lands offer unlimited pastures for the enterprising stock raiser. The mines of the territory are, beyond all doubt, the richest and best in the world, while the opportunities for the husbandman bear a like proportion of advantages. Nowhere has reasonable depth been sounded in Arizona, but plenty of water has recompensed the searcher for it, and but few years will elapse ere our territory will be better known as a land of plenty than a region of desert.

We, of Tucson, look forward to the time when the great Santa Cruz valley, from the line of Sonora to a distance below this city, will become a flourishing agricultural section. It is capable of wonderful and varied production, and needs but the economic management of the eastern farmer to cause it to yield abundant harvests. Our ways have been prodigal, and our hopes only of the immediate present. In the years to come we must expect the establishment of permanent homes, where future generations will follow in the footsteps of their ancestors, and wring from the rich soil prolific crops of fruits and cereals. No better climate exists in the world for the farmer, and his markets are unsurpassed. In most of the valleys it is not unusual to produce two, or even three, crops per year, without the risk attendant upon the single annual crop of the Eastern states.

We are cognizant of vast areas of country in southern Arizona, comprising the most productive soil in the world, that is capable of being provided with plentiful quantities of water for irrigation at comparatively trifling expense, that is yet termed "desert land," and subject to entry as such.

In years to come, say a score, our wonderful mines, rich as they certainly are, will not be our great pride of resources. We have been termed a desert country, but the future will show the desert to have become a blossoming paradise. The vast plains will soon be covered with herds of cattle and horses, and the rich valleys teem with exuberant fruits and vegetation. The mines may reach a point of exhaustion, but the soil endureth for ages.

In point of climatic advantages, we have much to boast. Our winters cannot be surpassed anywhere in the wide world, and are the admiration of all who experience their comforts. In the valleys, a few months of midsummer seem severely warm, but not extremely oppressive. There is scarcely a climate in the world that suits everyone, and while our warmest days are perfection of climate to some, they are oppressive to others.

Yet there is relief for those to whom the summer heat is oppressive, in the pure atmosphere of the numerous small ranges of mountains throughout the Territory. One has to go in no instance more than fifteen to twenty miles to reach a range of cool and inviting mountains, full of health for the invalid, and cool, refreshing breezes for the oppressed. In fact, our Territory, when its great advantages become more fully known, will be considered the Mecca of America and the glorious sanitarium of the world.

THE election of Carlisle to be Speaker of the House, is a victory of the revenue tariff democrats, over the high protective tariff men of the party, and without doubt foreshadows the issue upon which the coming presidential campaign will be fought. While there are many protective tariff democrats in the East and South, the fight for speakership has clearly shown that they are in a minority, though by no means small minority. So strong are the convictions of the two factions of the party, that it is very uncertain whether the leaders will be able to hold them together for voting purposes, even on the national ticket. The Eastern manufacturer whose business has grown up under protective tariff laws is so strongly impressed with their necessity, that in very many cases it is believed he will leave the democratic party rather than vote for a president pledged to reduce the revenue which he regards as an attack upon his business, which must necessarily end in its final destruction. Touch a man's pocket, and you do more to weaken his fealty to his party, than any other means. He may vote for men who do not exactly suit him, because they are on the democratic ticket; there may be many other things in connection with the campaign and its management, that do not meet with his approval, yet he will vote the ticket because he is a democrat, and wants to see his party in power. But when that party takes his bread and butter out of his mouth, and destroys his business that has taken him a life time to build up, he will not prove a very active worker in the cause, but on the contrary he will more than likely vote with the party that promises him protection to his business and a living to his family.

SINCE through connection with eastern markets has been made by rail, many of the merchants of this city have found it advantageous to purchase certain lines of goods in the east. This change has been wrought slowly and is still experimental. The high prices of staple goods in California permit a better profit upon eastern goods, even considering the greater distance of carriage. The creameries of the western states are now called upon for much of the supply of cheese and butter consumed here, and Kansas eggs are daily received. One strange feature of eastern trade is the fact that New Orleans dealers are offering choice California wines, brought by sail around the horn, at rates that will lay down the goods in Tucson cheaper than by direct purchase in California. The eastern merchant is content with a margin of profit that the western dealers would refuse to accept, and their rates are tempting to the provincial retailer. In time, when the natural products of Arizona shall require long trains to transport them to the great centers of commerce, it is but reasonable to expect that they will return laden with such articles as our necessities require us to import, and more intimate commercial relations spring up in that direction than has heretofore existed with the marts of California.

ALFONSO TO FRANCE.

Marshal Serrano, the new minister to France, from Spain, in presenting his credentials a few days ago, said: "King Alfonso desires me to express his sincere wishes for the welfare and prosperity of France and her president. He is convinced, as I am, of the advantages which will accrue to the two countries from a continuation of the good relations which united them for many years, and is satisfied that the more they show their mutual esteem and sympathy the greater will be the development of these friendly relations which are based on so many bonds of union. I will do my utmost," continued Serrano, "to require the confidence of King Alfonso by giving constant proofs of these sentiments, which are those of the king, government, and nation."

President Grevy replied: "I receive with real pleasure the letters in which King Alfonso accredits the illustrious marshal who made for himself so great a military and political name. No one more than myself more sincerely desires the happiness of the king and the prosperity of the Spanish nation. Their community of origin and the identity of their national interests make France and Spain two sister nations which ought always to remain united, with no thought of aggrandizement of one to the detriment of the other. They ought only be rivals in the peaceful arena of production. You will find here all the sympathy you may desire."

This expression from the young King, shows that he has good advisers, who are not disposed to allow Alfonso to be carried away by the flattery of Germany through Prince Frederick, and King William.

A SPRINGFIELD, Mass., tailor, is the father of Countess d'Edla, wife of the ex-king of Portugal. It is a current maxim that the tailor makes the man, but he rarely makes a queen.

KING ALFONSO, of Spain, on his birthday, November 28th, issued a decree abolishing the right of Cuban slaveholders to punish slaves with stocks and fetters.

A DEFAULTING bank cashier has been successfully pursued and captured. There is a ray of hope in this for the future depositor.

OWING to depression in the trade, many iron mills in the east are reducing the wages of employes.

THE "double sunsets" of Nevada are but a mere reflection of the ordinary sunsets of Arizona.

THE Santa Catalinas are to be the Adirondacks of Arizona.

THE OLD McCRACKEN MINE

To be Started Up—An Abundance of Ore Believed to be in Sight—A Steam Wagon, Etc., Etc.

SIGNAL, Mohave County, November 22, 1883.

EDITOR CITIZEN:—After a three year's stand still the McCracken is about to resume active operations. The mill containg twenty stamps is undergoing a complete fixing up. This mill run successfully for two years and was built by White and Allen of San Francisco. The management remained quiet so long, that the restless and unknown persons who frequent first-class camps, were bitter in their allegations, and would be sufficient to ruin the best camp in existence should any import be placed in their sayings. This class is usually composed of camp adventurers who have not a single dollar invested and consequently growl at something they are unable to contribute to. Those who are well acquainted with the McCracken mine, think that it was equally as rich the day it quit running as it was on the day of its discovery, and in confirmation of said assertion a body of ore has been unearthed that fully comes up to if it does not surpass anything before taken out, and this is not the only rock in sight for there is sufficient to run the twenty stamps for one year. The managers are determined to run their works to the best possible advantage and to effect this, men have been put to work on the road for the powerful steam wagon now on its way from San Francisco. This monster affair will carry the rock a distance of nine miles from the mine to the mill, situated on the Sandy river. Preparations have been effected under careful deliberation and good management which promises a bright future for the camp. Superintendent Stronce understands what he is doing and allows no camp lawyers to make suggestions for him, but goes straight ahead on his own hook.

The present appearance of Signal is the same as four years ago; miners are coming in good quantities; quite a number from Calico and other camps in California and your correspondent warns miners from the southern part of the Territory to remain where they are as the recent rich strikes will cause the camp to be over run. Box car transportation from the A. & P. is well represented, but I am afraid they wont work in the McCracken mine, I desire to extend my thanks to McWright, proprietor of the Eureka hotel the oldest and best hotel in camp for his kind information relative to all camp matters.

More anon, IRISH LORD.

Arizona News.

Suit has been brought at Dallas, Texas, to test the right of Texas railroads to charge four cents a mile passenger fare.

Mr. Stinson showed us yesterday a sample of very fair white wine made at Mesa City.—Herald.

Lieutenant Reynolds, whom we noticed in yesterday's issue as being lost in the Bill Williams mountains, was found, after 48 hours of exposure, in an insane condition.—Herald.

Robbins, the man who was wounded on the train about two months ago by the accidental discharge of his pistol, has so far recovered as to be able to return from Williams, where he has been treated, to his home in Ash Fork.—Journal.

Negotiations are on foot for the sale of the ranches belonging to A. T. Jones, C. S. Abbott and ——Brown, in Sulphur Spring valley, to a party of capitalists. An inspection was made of the property yesterday by the parties in company with Mr. Abbott. The ranches embrace an area of about twenty-five by eight miles, and have on them at present about 700 head of cattle. An inexhaustible supply of water from artesian wells is had on the range.—Epitaph.

W. H. Hardy has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Wooster M. Hardy deceased. The estate is valued at about thirty-five hundred dollars.—Miner.

An examination of Jack Ferry on the charge of insanity took place before Judge Peel yesterday, and resulted in his being declared insane. Doctors Goodfellow, McSwegan and Matthews conducted the examination, and unite in the above conclusion. He will be taken in a few days to the asylum at Stockton, from which he was discharged but a few months ago.—Epitaph.

TELEGRAPH

PACIFIC COAST.

PRESCOTT, Dec. 1.—P. McAteer and Chas. W. Beach have been principals in a law suit for a number of years. While their suit was being tried in court today Hon. Clark Churchill called Charles Rush a liar. A general fight ensued. Chas. W. Beach, formerly of the Prescott Miner, was stabbed in the neck and McAteer shot in the left side. Both appear to be dangerously hurt. Uncle Jimmy Moore was badly cut on the arm.

TOMBSTONE, Dec. 1.—A dispatch was received from Sheriff Ward this morning to the effect that Pete Deveaux, sentenced to 10 years in the penitentiary for killing George Everett at Johnson and en route to Yuma, threw himself from the water closet of the train, while in motion between Tucson and Yuma and crushed his skull. The chances are against his recovery.

EL PASO, Dec. 1.—In anticipation of an election for a change of the county seat, on Tuesday next, Mexican citizens are being naturalized by a deputy County Clerk in the council rooms. Over thirty have already obtained naturalization papers, and over a hundred are expected to qualify before night. The merchants of El Paso will all close their stores on election day and work at the polls. It requires a two-third vote to change the county seat, and the change is meeting with strong opposition from the people of Yaleta, where the county seat now is. Should El Paso fail to get the necessary majority the county seat cannot be changed for five years.

James Morgan and John Williamson were arrested here last evening for cheating two New York gentlemen out of $500, with which they went to buck at a bunko game in Paso del Norte. They borrowed the money by playing the confidence game.

GUTHRIE, Dec. 2.—The train en route to Clifton is reported to have been ditched near here last night by train robbers, who wanted to get the treasure in the pay car. The guards stood them off, and they fled.

EL PASO, Dec. 4.—The election for removal of the county seat is in progress and a very large vote is being polled; all the business houses and banks are closed and the merchants are working at the polls. The vote all over the county for and against will be very large but the result is still in doubt, though the probability is that El Paso will win.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—J. B. Lowrey, bookkeeper with J. Y. Wilson & Co. pork packers, was found dead yesterday on the floor in his room with two wounds in his throat, supposed to have been inflicted by himself; cause said to be family troubles. He leaves a wife and child at Clipper Gap, Placer county, California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—The total catch of the Arctic whaling fleet for the season, is 11,250 barrels of oil, 162,244 pounds of bone and 31,120 pounds of ivory. The whole are valued at $860,000.

VALLEJO, Dec. 3.—S. C. Farnham a prominent and wealthy citizen of Vallejo, and proprietor of the evening Chronicle, died suddenly at his residence last evening after a brief illness of twenty four hours.

PORTLAND, Dec. 3.—A one hundred yard foot race between M. K. Kettleman of Michigan, champion of the east, and Fred Harmon, of Victoria, champion of the Pacific coast, for $3,000 a side, came off at View Park this afternoon. Harmon had the advantage of three feet on the start and won by nearly two feet; 9¾ seconds. More than $20,000 changed hands on the result. Kettleman's backers openly charge that the race was a clear sell as he could have won very easily.

SHASTA, California, Dec. 3.—A slight earthquake shock was felt here at seven o'clock this evening. It was of short duration, but distinctly noticeable.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—Ransford J. Wells, journalist, formerly connected with the Alta and Call, of this city, died at Portland, Oregon, on Saturday of inflammation of the bowles. He went to Portland two months ago to assume a reportorial position on the Northwest News. He was twenty-seven years old.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—It is stated that Percy Jacobus, secretary of the Eureka Consolidated Mining Company, who it is reported is $30,000 short in his accounts, will be regularly arrested and charged. His uncle, Judge Heydenfeldt, refuses to do anything to help him. It is believed the private property of Jacobus does not amount to anything considerable. He owned 80 acres of land near Livermore, but conveyed it last month to Walter Mendenhall for the nominal consideration of one dollar.

EASTERN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—In the republican caucus, the members of the house organized this afternoon to support General Keifer and all old officers of the house, with the exception of the postmaster, who is not a candidate. He was renominated, but a division vote stood 44 to 15, against him. Deputy postmaster McMain was nominated for postmaster.

BOSTON, December 1.—An attempt was made Thursday, to wreck the Washington express on the New York and New England road, the train passed through Walpole at a high rate of speed, when the engineer noticed obstructions on the track and applied the brakes, but the train was not stopped until it passed the obstruction of railroad ties laid between the rails and others laid cross wise. The whole was securely wedged in; the locomotive, however, plowed its way through. No clue to miscreants.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.—Wm. Catton, a well known local billiardist, in a practice game of straight three ball billiards to-day, made a run of 719, the highest ever made, exceeding Schaeffer's best by 24 points.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1. — Ex-Speaker Keifer, in reply to a letter to Congressman Wm. Walter Phelps, asking him to withdraw from the candidacy of a second election, refuses to accede to the demand, on the ground that it would be a confession of the truth of the charge made against him. His candidacy will cause a division in the republican ranks.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—A cable dispatch has been received at Harvard College observatory announcing the discovery of a small planet by Baliza, of Vienna.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—9 a. m.—Masonic Temple on Sixth avenue and Twenty-third streets, is on fire.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Senate was called to order by President pro tem Edmunds, and prayer was offered. The President laid before the Senate credentials relative to Beck to succeed himself; Palmer and Ferry, and Pike to succeed Rollins. The oath was administered to Beck, Bowen, Cullum, Dolph and Ferry whose credentials were submitted at the last session. The customary resolutions, notifying the House and President that the Senate was ready for business, was agreed to. A recess of one hour was taken and on reassembling the recess was extended to 4 p. m.

House—At 12 o'clock clerk McPherson rapped the house to order and proceeded to call the roll. Roll call disclosed 316 members. Nominations for speaker being in order, Geddes said: "I nominate for speaker of this house of the 48th congress, Carlisle, a man acknowledged as preeminently qualified to fill the place.

Cameron presented the name of Keifer and Lyman nominated Robinson of Massachusetts.

Morrison, Tucker, Reed and Calkins were appointed tellers.

The clerk proceeded to call the roll which resulted as follows: Carlisle, 191; Keifer, 112; Robinson, 2, (James and Lyman); J. S Wise, 1, (York); Wadsworth, 1, (Ochiltree); Lacy, Mich., 1, (White of Kentucky).

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—A special says: "It is stated that last summer Henry V. Poor, compiler of the Railway Manual, became satisfied that the Northern Pacific railway company was cancelling a large floating indebtedness, and that the stock must suffer a heavy decline. He formed a syndicate and sold stock short to the amount of 40,000 shares. The stock was above 80 and went below 40. The profits were about $2,000,000.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—The Tribune special from New York of December 1st says: The shareholders of the Postal Telegraph Company to-day recorded a sale of their property to the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company. One of the first things to be done will be the election of Mackay as president. Vice President Cummings states to-day that the Postal wires would be in operation as far west as St. Louis by January 1st. Two new Atlantic cables are expected to be laid and ready for use on January 1st

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—A special from New York states that Samuel J. Tilden has for years contemplated donating this large library to the city and he has perfected arrangements for the transfer. Under his will, Gramercy Park House and his splendid library collection will be left in trust to the city for a public library. His books and engravings are worth nearly $100,000 composing the most extensive private library in the country. The property with its contents is worth $1,000,000.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Senator Anthony is slowly improving, no doubt is expressed of his recovery. He will soon be able to leave for Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—After the clerk declared Carlisle elected, Randall and Keifer escorted that gentleman to the chair. Their entrance into the chamber was the signal for loud applause. The oath of office was then administered.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 3.—The case of Frank James, charged with the Blue Cut train robbery in 1881, comes up in the criminal court to-morrow. It is considered likely that the defense will ask that the trial be deferred till early next month. James, to all appearances, is nearly in his usual health.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—The President's message will not be delivered to-day.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—The concluding game between Schaeffer and Vignaux, for the billiard championship, was witnessed by a large crowd; many persons were unable to gain entrance. Before the game Schaeffer announced that whatever the issue, he challenged Vignaux to play a new game, with cushions only; points and stake to be the same as the present match. Vignaux accepted Schaeffer's challenge. Vignaux began to play with a run of 62. Schaeffer began to make up ground lost yesterday; made runs of 164 and 156, reaching a total of 615, Vignaux having made 237. At this point there was an intermission. When the game was resumed Schaeffer made runs of 69, 47, 72 and 81. Vignaux made runs of 110 and 76. Vignaux finally won, leaving Schaeffer 124 behind. Vignaux played 28 times; Schaeffer 27 times. At the conclusion of the match, Vignaux was loudly cheered.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The trial of O'Donnell for the murder of Carey was resumed to-day. The courtroom was crowded. Walter Young, a Point Elizabeth cab driver, was called for the defense, and testified that he frequently drove Carey's family around Point Elizabeth, and they ought to know him. When Mrs. Carey and her son Tom denied knowing him he was panic stricken. He once said to Tom Carey, at Port Elizabeth: "You're a fine fellow. Why didn't you shoot O'Donnell when he shot your father." Tom answered: "I had no revolver. I went to get it, but when I went there it was gone, because my father got it?"

Russell urged the jury in considering the case to dismiss from their minds, all they may have read upon the subject of killing Carey. He compared O'Donnell whom he said was a hard working man, with Carey who was a villain execrated by all people; unpardoned by the Queen, known to be cruel, treacherous and desperate, who forced by a man likely to denounce him, would not scruple to resort to any weapon, overawe or kill, and who in all his murderous conspiracies took care of his own life. It was unreasonable to suppose it O'Donnell had premeditated the murder of Carey, that he would have committed it in the presence of several passengers.

Sir Henry James closed the case and the Judge charged the jury. On the completion of the charge the jury retired.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The convention in relation to the Suez canal concluded between English ship owners and De Lesseps, have come to an understanding. It provides that either the present canal be enlarged or a second canal be constructed. A commission of engineers and shippers, half to be English, will examine the questions. Several directors, English shippers and merchants, will be admitted as members of the board. A consultative committee of English directors will be framed in London. The company in future will bear all expenses resulting for accidents on the canal, excepting collisions, or resulting from damage by the company to property, provided ships are not in fault. From January 1st, 1884, piloting dues will be abolished. From January 1st, 1885, transit dues to be diminished according to the rate dividend.

WEXFORD, Dec. 3.—A mob last evening attacked the theater in which Evangelic service was being held and attempted to burn the building. The mob took possession of the town and broke the windows of the Protestant church and of nearly all the houses occupied by Protestants. The dresses of ladies who attended the services at the church and theatre were torn off and the gentlemen accompanying them stoned. Several were injured severely. The mob paraded the streets for hours singing: "God save Ireland."

PARIS, Dec. 4.—Arrived from Nice, three boxes, one addressed to DeLesseps the others to Couvreaux, the contractor for work on the Panama canal. When Couvreaux opened one of the boxes, a cartridge exploded, but no harm was done. Cauvreaux immediately alarmed DeLesseps, who smilingly said "they treat me like a sovereign."

A Sister's Hospital.

Epitaph: For some time past the Catholic sisters of Tucson have had in contemplation the starting of a hospital in this city. With this object in view our city was visited on Thursday last by the Right Rev. Mother Agatha, of St. Louis, who is the general superintendent of no less than sixty hospitals in the United States, Mother Gonzaga and Sister Immaculate of Tucson. During their visit they have been diligently engaged in the furtherance of the object mentioned, and it is learned, have about concluded to purchase the old school building on Fourth street for that purpose. This building is said to be large enough for present uses, and can be enlarged as occasion requires. The Sisters return to Tucson this morning.

WEEKLY MINING REVIEW.

Hereafter, our article on mines and mining will appear on Tuesday instead of Monday, as heretofore.

FINAL COUNTY.

Christmas Gift.—This property is in Casa Grande district. Like the Vekol, this property showed no ore on the surface, except at the discovery point, and this was simply a pocket containing several tons of fine carbonate ore, running well in silver. After prospecting this pocket to a depth of a few feet the owners, Messrs. Fred Burnham and Richard Chilson, concluded to sink a prospect shaft about ten feet east of the discovery point. They sunk vertically about 30 feet, then drifted south toward the heart of the hill. A few feet brought them into a large body of ore of the same character as that found at the discovery point. They continued to drift on the ore, which has a slight downward inclination, and varies in width from one to six feet. About 50 feet from the face of the drift, on the east side, a very large cavern, containing about 20 tons of ore was encountered. So far the vein, on the ore body, has been continuous from the shaft to the end of the drift, but, as we stated before, varies in size. Toward the end of the level the large ore caverns become more frequent, and we believe some mammoth ore bodies will be opened, when the drift shall have reached the center of the hill. This statement is based, of course, on the indications in the workings of the mine, and the latter may not prove trustworthy, as no rules or indications can be implicitly relied upon in a limestone formation. In the vernacular of the miner "the ore is generally where you find it." The owners of the Christmas Gift have contracted to ship 150 tons of ore to the Benson smelter. They are filling this contract now and have shipped several car loads. So far the ore has netted them a little over $20 per ton which is a good profit on carbonate fluxed ores.

The Reward.—This mine is located on a spur of the Vekol range. This spur forms the southern boundary of the Cojeta valley and is low and irregular. It is limestone, of course, and like its neighbors has been considerably shaken up at some remote period by natural forces. The vein upon which the Reward is located is clearly marked on the surface by an iron capping, the width of the vein, and running along the northwest side of the hill, just below the apex, in a northeasterly course. In prospecting the mine a tunnel was driven in 173 feet, through bunches of ore, calcareous matter, and fragmentary rock. At the breast of the tunnel a station has been cut out and an incline driven down 117 feet, following the dip of the vein, which has an inclination of about 40 degrees. The incline, from the face down to a depth of 75 feet is all in ore and the opening is almost large enough to drive a wagon and team through it. It looks more like a mammoth cave than a shaft. At the end of this seventy-five feet, a large "horse" comes in and cuts out the ore. But from this point a drift has been driven northeast on the vein a distance of about 70 feet and it shows ore all the way. Fifty-five feet from the face of the drift a large cavern or chamber, similar to those found in the Christmas Gift, was encountered. A large amount of fine ore has been stoped out of this chamber, and a large amount was also left standing on the walls. After opening this drift Mr. Chilson resumed the work of sinking the incline through the "horse," following a very narrow seam, which had the same dip as had the vein. He had progressed to a depth of 30 feet when operations at the mine were stopped by order of the eastern owners. He felt confident that in going a few feet further he would pass through the "horse" and strike ore, but could not prevail upon the owners to do more work. However, a few weeks since he received orders to perform the annual assessment work on the mine, and, notwithstanding the order was to sink on the surface, he did the work in the bottom of the incline. The result was he struck ten feet of ore and enhanced the value of the mine fifty per cent. The bottom of the incline is 250 feet below the croppings of the ledge and is ventilated by a 190-foot air shaft. A branch of the same air shaft connects with the tunnel at the face of the incline. A short distance southwest of the tunnel dump a vertical shaft has been sunk to a depth of fifty feet. This shaft taps the ledge and shows 16 feet of ore at the bottom. At the northeast end of the claim, about 800 feet from the tunnel, a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 40 feet, in the vein, and shows a fine body of ore. There are from 700 to 1,000 tons of ore on the main dump, oxides and carbonates of copper, carrying a large per cent. of iron and silicate. Twenty-five tons of ore have been shipped from the mine and reduced. Ten tons of the shipment averaged 58 ounces in silver to the ton and 26 per cent. copper. The remainder of the shipment, it is claimed, averaged still higher in both metals.

Spondoolicks.—There is carbonate property located near the summit of a very high and abrupt limestone mountain, laying between the Reward and Vekol. An incline has been sunk thirty feet on the vein, which dips toward the heart of the mountain at an angle of 45 degrees. The incline shows a beautiful and regular pay streak all the way down. The ore runs very high in both silver and lead and the owners, Messrs. Drew and Chilson, are preparing to ship a car load. It would not surprise us to see this property develop into a very valuable mine. It is, beyond all question, one of the most promising prospects in the camp.

The Topea Group.—Which embraces the Topea, Foote and Mark are strong, well defined ledges,—or rather a well defined ledge, as the three claims are on the same lode or vein,—which shows good ore everywhere on the croppings. The ledge, or vein, is fully six feet in width, with splendid walls, and shows every indication of permanency. The ledge crops for over 3,000 feet and is in a syenite and granite formation. The deepest workings on the ledge are on the Topea mine, the middle claim. On this claim a shaft has been sunk to the depth of sixty feet and shows, at that depth, an average of $82 per ton in silver for the whole length and width of the shaft. The ore is of the same character as that of the South Pioneer. The Foote, east of the Topea, has two shafts thirty feet deep, both of which show the same grade and quantity of ore as does the Topea.

The Olympic.—This mine has one shaft down 30 feet, which shows 18 in. of beautiful high grade ore, and another down 50 feet which shows 12 to 18 inches of ore running from $50 to $2,000 per ton in silver. The ore is free milling and carries chlorides and sulphides.

The Tapia group and the Olympic minks are situated in the Final mountains.

We are indebted to the Enterprise for our report of mines in Pinal county.

COCHISE COUNTY.

The Epitaph, to which journal we are under obligation for the following summary of mining news from Cochise county, says that there has been unusual activity in mining in Tombstone during the past week, and a number of mines that have been lying idle for months have resumed work.

Grand Central.—Most of the ore produced at present is between the 200 and 300-foot levels. The water now stands at a point 30 feet below the 600-foot level.

Contention.—From Prof. James we learn that the pumps will, without fail, start within ten days, until which time we reserve a more extended comment upon this magnificent property.

Luck Sure.—Work of sinking shaft No. 2 to a depth of 200 feet has commenced, and no ore will be taken out until that depth is reached; the shaft is now down 70 feet.

Empire.—The new shaft is now down about 113 feet. Monday a new whim will be put in place, after which sinking will be proceeded with until a depth of 200 feet is reached. At the 125 foot level a drift will be run. Prospecting in the old workings is going on with the usual success.

Fortunate.—While doing assessment work on this little fractional claim, which lies between the Empire, Tranquility and Goodenough, a body of very high grade ore was struck. It is being sacked for immediate shipment to the mill. The new strike demonstrates the fact that there are many ore bodies in that vicinity which have