THE CITIZEN.

SATURDAY OCTOBER 23, 1880.

HARSHAW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our Weekly Mining Review.

Special Correspondence of The Citizen.

NEW YORK, October 12.—More activity has prevailed in the mining stock market during the present week than for many weeks past, although fluctuations have not been wide. The total number of shares sold on both boards during the week was 1,034,984. Business, however, has been confined almost wholly to the brokers themselves, the public still wisely holding aloof. It was at first believed—and under ordinary circumstances the result would have shown the correctness of the reasoning—that the fire which occurred on Monday last in the Crysolite mine, and which necessitated the shutting down temporarily of the Crysolite, Little Pittsburg, Climax, Amie and Little Chief, would have a disastrous effect upon mining stocks, especially upon those immediately involved, but as it was officially stated that the fire was confined to the worked out and abandoned openings of the Crysolite, and as all the mines, with the exception of the latter, were again at work on Thursday, there was no rush to sell and the stocks remained fairly steady. Chrysolite has been largely dealt in, selling down to $3.90 on Monday, up to $5¼ yesterday and closing to-day at $4.60—an advance of sixty cents since last Saturday. The last authentic report concerning the mine placed the ore productions just before the fire at 40 tons per day, and no new developments had been made which would warrant any advance whatever in the stock. As the shafts will remain closed a number of days the amount of damage done by the fire cannot be ascertained, although it is reported that a good deal of ground has caved in and considerable damage must necessarily have been done. Perhaps the real cause of the present rise in the stock under these adverse circumstances, may be found that there is a large short interest in it, and as the stock is almost entirely in the hands of the insiders, they have it in their power to squeeze the shorts. Loans have been called in and the shorts have been made to suffer. In this the manipulators have also been aided by the demand of dealers who have bought for a quick turn. As soon as the shorts have been forced to cover, the stock will no doubt find its level.

While public confidence has been severely shaken in Leadville mines, owing to the causes already mentioned in former letters, mining men still retain a firm faith in the future of that district; and this feeling would seem to be justified by the present bullion production, and by new discoveries which are constantly being made. The total bullion shipment from the smelters for the month of September amounted to $1,502,885, the largest shipment ever made in one month from Leadville; and there is also reported an increase of ore at the smelters. From the recent rich strike made in the Last Rose of Summer it would seem that large ore bodies are yet to be found at a greater depth in the side of Carbonate Hill than has been reached in any of the other mines. It is understood that work will now be resumed in nearly all the properties on the southern side of Carbonate Hill.

While new investments are continually being made by eastern capitalists in Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona mines, large yields in some of the properties and competition in the purchase of properties in these mining districts have stimulated search for valuable mines in various parts of the States and Mexico. Attention has been particularly attracted to Northern Mexico, and many properties which are believed to be of great value have recently passed into the hands of Americans. The success of Ex-Gov. A. S. Shepherd in the Batopilas District, Mexico, has induced a number of mining men to make purchases of mines in the State of Durango. Many mines have been examined by experts and have been reported upon favorably. Dr. R. H. Howard, one of the exploring parties, has returned to New York, having secured possession of five mines at Inde, Durango, 75 miles below Batopilas, and machinery is about to be sent there. Late Dispatches from San Francisco also mention the fact of shipments of mills and machinery to Sonora; and with the influx of energetic American miners who will make use of the best appliances for the working of mnes, it is not unreasonable to believe that before long Northern Mexico will rank as the greatest silver producing region in the world.

So far as the States are concerned there is every reason to believe that Arizona, the nearest neighbor of Mexico, will before many years be known as the richest producer of the precious metals, and the various districts in Arizona are now dividing with Mexico the interest of the wealthiest eastern capitalists. Reports of discoveries of valuable new properties and the increased productions of old mines (like the Silver King, for instance) are considered convincing proof of the enormous mineral wealth of Arizona.

Recent developments made in Nova Scotia reveal the fact that the gold-bearing regions of this province also show immediate productive sections which are now attracting deserved attention. To a Californian the stories told about the finds there would appear chimerical and such as could only exist in the imagination of promoters and speculators; but actual results as exhibited in the reports of workings furnished by government authority go far to prove the actual existence of gold-bearing ore-channels located on the sterile and uninviting hilly ranges embraced in that country. The laws governing the taking up and working of the gold fields of Nova Scotia are of so positive and protective a nature, being wholly under the surviliance of the local government, that workers of claims taken up there are freed from the perpetual annoyances incident to our frontier mining camps, and the cost of labor, supplies, etc. necessary to carry on a business is so slight comparatively that a large margin of profit is apparent over that obtained in other sections where the rates are higher. Ore on exhibition coming from Nova Scotia shows quantities of free gold dispersed throughout the quartz, and well authenticated reports go to prove the existence of this rock in large quantities.

The sails of Nevada stocks at the Mining Boards during the past week were unimportant, the market being weak, in sympathy with that of San Francisco, prices closing lower than those of last Saturday. The sales of Sutro Tunnel stock at the old Stock Exchange have been very large during the week, the stock selling down to $1 on Thursday (on which day 29,600 shares were sold at this board alone) closing to-day at the mining exchanges at $1.15. The activity in this mining stock, and the low prices, were the result of the stoppage of work in the north latteral tunnel on Monday night last, which Mr. C. W. Brush, the President of the Sutro Tunnel Company says is due to a desire on the part of the north-end mines to devote the proceeds of assessments which are collected with some difficulty, owing to the dullness of the stock market in San Francisco, to prospecting and developing the mines. The last monthly official statements of the financial condition of California mines (including the Comstocks), required by law, show that 22 of the most important mines had on hand, in cash and bullion, at the end of September, $694,720, while 8 mines were in debt $99,515; and this poor showing notwithstanding the fact that no dividend was paid by any of the Comstock mines, and that 51 assessments, calling for an aggregate of $1,094,600, became delinquent assessments since the 1st of January, 1880, amounting to $11,179,400. It cannot be said the Comstock is at present very promising.

It is rumored that a consolidation of the American and New York Mining Stock Exchanges is contemplated, but it is impossible to obtain information from the managers in regard to the matter. No doubt it would be to the best interests of both Boards if such consolidation could be effected, as at present the rivalry between them is injurious to both.

DUG UP.

The Excavations for the Grand Central Mill on the San Pedro Brings to Light Some Curious Ruins.

Mr. J. M. Bailey, of Tombstone, informs the CITIZEN that some very interesting ruins have been unearthed in grading the site for the new Grand Central mill, on the east side of the San Pedro river. The bluff on the brow of which the mill is to be erected is an isolated one, an arroyo running in from the river bottoms on either side and almost joining behind, leaving only a neck of high-ground communication, on which latter the ore road is being graded. In excavating for the "terraces" the workmen have been constantly bringing to the surface human skeletons, curious and rude implements of domestic use and other evidences that the bluff was once the home of a partially civilized community. The lower terrace cut out one-half of a building, the walls of which were constructed apparently of a species of adobe-cement, and are yet in a fine state of preservation. Walls enough have been exposed to indicate the existence of several buildings, arranged very regularly, and as these evidences are found all over the bluff where ground has been disturbed, it would seem that a considerable village once existed there. Among the domestic implements found are a number of mortors which are constructed of the same material as the walls. They are two or three feet long and about 18 inches wide, are hollowed out in an oval form, and have pestles which fit the cavities in shape and size. This would indicate that the occupants of the village cultivated grain of some kind in the valley. The skeletons which have been exhumed are incomplete, the bones being badly decayed and falling to pieces rapidly when exposed to the air. Mr. Bailey has preserved a piece of one of the skulls—a portion from just above the ear—and a prenologist would argue from its shape that the original owner of the ossiferous remnant must have been of a highly belligerent and destructive nature. On the other hand Superintendent Gage found a skull from which the cheek-bones had not fallen away, and those features showed a marked absence of the predominance which characterizes our aboriginal races. Althogether the discovery is a very valuable one to the archologist, and it is fortunate that the gentleman in charge of the construction of the mill is preserving as many as possible of the relics, and seems inclined to push the investigation still further.

How Stewart is Estimated by His Political Opponents.

[Prescott Miner.]

We heard a discriminating Democrat, who has known M. W. Stewart for several years, remark yesterday, "Stewart was born and bred a gentleman." By this expression was not meant that he was born in affluence, or independence, financially, for Stewart, like Lincoln and Garfield, and hundreds of others who have achieved honor and position by their own exertions, has been the architect of his own fortune; and while he has been successful in his political and financial aspirations thus far, with every prospect of future success in the coming election, it is pleasant to hear expressions like the above from those who are opposed to him in politics. It shows the character of the man who is to represent us in Congress during the next two years, and inspires both political friends and enemies with confidence in his honesty, fidelity and uncompromising honor. Ever ready to sacrifice his own convenience at the behest of others, yet staunch and firm in the right, no inducement could be offered that would swerve him in his personal manhood or political convictions. Such is the character of the man whom the Republicans of Arizona ask you to vote for as Delegate to represent you in Congress, and of whom even his honest political opponents say, "M. W. Stewart was born and bred a gentleman."

erusalem's Boom.

Jerusalem seems to be growing in favor as a place of residence for foreigners who find their native countries uncomfortable. The foreign Jewish population has, according to Consul Moore, increased considerably of late years. That community is now estimated at 15,000, including native Jews, against 10,000 in 1873. The desire to avoid compulsory military service now enforced in most European countries, and the right of holding real property in Turkey; probably account for the increased immigration. The German colony at Jeruselem now numbers nearly 400 pearsons, that at Jaffa about 300. There is a third German settlement at Caiffa of about equal number with the last mentioned. The settlers are mechanics, artificers, carriers and agriculturalists, and are fairly prosperous.

"MR. C. T. CUTLER arrived in Tombstone yesterday from a visit to his mining property near Oposura, in Montezuma District, Mexico.

Mr. C. T. Cutler arrived in town yesterday direct from the East and en route to his mining property in Montezuma District, Mexico."—[Epitaph, 20th inst.

Now there. Where away?

Governor Fremont Coming.

A telegraph dispatch from Gov. Fremont to Capt. W. H. Seamans, of this city, states that he will arrive in Tucson on Monday next.

TRUTHS.

Clothed in Brilliant Oratory and Adorned with Gems of Thought.

Hon. H. G. Rollins' Great Republican Speech at Levin's Hall.

Brilliant Exposition of the Important Issues in the Present Campaign.

Dignified and Masterly in Style, Clear and Forcible in Effect.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW CITIZENS: If all men thought alike, if the opinions of one man were like those of another, if the convictions of A were like those of B and C, if what one citizen thought of public affairs was acquiesced in by all others, then there would be no occasion for political parties and no need of political organization. But men differ in opinion. What one man wants another does not. It is fortunate that such is the case; for, if it were otherwise, a hundred or a thousand men might want to marry the same girl, or all of them might want to marry blondes and then the brunettes would have a slim show—or *vice versa*. But difference of opinion is the rule, and this diversity of opinion among men leads them to take sides. A number think alike, and they organize and form a party. Opposing forces become consolidated into opposing organizations. Each has opinions which become crystalized, and these crystalized opinions become the doctrine and the tenets of the party. Such being the case it is fortunate for a community, state or nation when the opposing parties are about equally divided as to numbers, and are of about equal strength so far as wealth and influence and all the incidentals of power are concerned. The chances for encroachement upon the rights of minorities are less; majorities are not as domineering, and are more moderate in the exercise of power. The nominations of political parties are more suitable; better material is brought to the front, and better men, as a rule, are found taking part in public affairs. Could the parties be so nicely balanced that only the best men could possibly be elected to public place, and then upon platforms wholly devoid of trick and cant, you would need no other assurance of a good government or its being honestly and economically administered.

Fortunately for the country, fortunately for the prosperity of the Republic, fortunately for this far-western out-post of civilization—this prosperous and promising Territory of Arizona—the two contending political parties are of about equal numbers and of about equal incidental strength.

A GRAND SIGHT.

Two great political organizations, each proud of its history and adhering to its traditions, are struggling for the government of 50,000,000 of human beings. No grander sight was ever witnessed as a *contest* among men. No tented fields mark the spot where contending armies repose. No clash of arms is heard, no noise and din of battle. There is no pomp and pageantry of war, no glittering sabers or burnished bayonets glistening in the sunlight, no sharp crack of the rifle or roar of artillery in the uncertain distance, no groan from wounded and dying men, no wail of widow or tears of orphan, no scenes so distressing and awful that the heart bleeds at their recollection and feign would forget that such things ever occurred among men. The field of this conflict is our common country. The weapons used are peaceful. The press, the great constant and daily educator of the masses, the rostrum where political enunciations are directly made into the ears of the gathered multitude, the organized club with its accompanying helps and adjuncts, and last of all the vote

"Which executes a freeman's will
As lightning executes the will of God—"

These are the implements of this contest. These are the weapons in the hands of freemen—in the hands of sovereigns, and sovereigns who know no will but their own and acknowledge no allegiance to potentate or king.

Beneath this starry canopy there are probably assembled to-night in different States of the Union detachments of these contending armies to the number of half a million of men discussing and listening to discussions and speeches upon the political issues of the day. This is a contest, too, in which all are equal. Every man is in a broad sense officer and soldier, commanding general and private. The ballot of the hod-carrier is as valuable as that of the banker, and the vote of the day laborer is equal to that of the money king.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

Each political party claims that they have put their best men in the field. Admiting this there is far less to be said about the *personnel* of the ticket than there is about the history, traditions, and principles of the parties. Men, as compared with principles, are of little importance. All political parties are made up of good and bad men, saints and sinners. No party is exempt from dishonest membership. There are, morally speaking, good and bad Democrats, and good and bad Republicans. While this is true, political parties always nominate for high offices men who represent the best moral sentiment and highest intelligence of the party; and so when a man tells you that either of the Presidential candidates is a thief or a knave, or that either of the great parties has ever nominated a thief or a knave for President, or that one was ever nominated for President by any party, why just mark that man down as a liar or fool. Good men will always get more votes than bad ones. Democrats understand this as well as Republicans. Let us not try to "josh" each other.

Hancock is a distinguished soldier, and I have no doubt a worthy man. Garfield is a statesman of experience and a man of unquestionable integrity. Each is a fair exponent of his party, and, let us consider for a moment what sort of a party each represents. So far as the past is concerned what are the great historical facts with reference to these parties. What is the record of each?

RECORD AND HISTORY OF THE POLITICAL PARTIES.

As the Democratic party is the oldest, and we all have respect for age, let us first briefly consider what is written of that political organization in the annals of years gone by, annals which shall remain as long as the Republic lasts and politics are discussed. The fifty years of Democratic rule finaly ended in a cival war which, in the number of contending forces and the area of conflict, has no parallel in human history. During the half century what did it do? I purpose to be perfectly fair and to state nothing but historical facts. The Democratic party acquired territory and increased the number of sovereign States. It added to the resources of the country and augmented the force and importance of the Republic, but during all this time it was cringing to the Slave Power and finally under the last Democratic President, that old "public functionary," James Buchanan, it surrendered to that power and gave up—and I hope for all time—the political ghost.

During all this time what did it do for the people? It built up a political organization grand and powerful, but what did it do for individual citizens? Did it furnish the merchant or business man with a banking system safe and strong? Did it give to the farmer land to cultivate? Did it provide the miner with a title to his mine? Was not its principal work the building up of a slave oligarchy which came near crushing out the life of the Republic? On the other hand the old Whig party, as early as 1841, by a law passed by a Whig Congress and during a Whig Administration provided for pre-emptions upon the public domain, thereby furnishing the means by which the tiller of the soil becomes the owner in fee of the land he cultivates. The Homestead Law of 1862 was the work of the Republican party, and has for its approval the official signature of the martyred Lincoln. But during the years of its power the Democratic party did some land business on its own account. We find this great party making donations, in old settled States of fine arable lands—not worthless desert lands—for the buildings of railroads, and these donations were made at a fearful rate. In one year of Franklin Pierce's administration gifts of this kind were made to thirty-five different railroad corporation. On the 15th day of May, 1856, President Pierce approved four of these bills. Two days thereafter he approved six more. On June 3rd, of the same year, he wound up the land business by approving twenty-one more. These roads were not transcontinental, and were of no national importance.

I have said that the Whig party gave the country the pre-emption law, and the Republican party the homestead law. The mining laws also were passed by the Republican party. A banking system, the best known anywhere in the commercial world, is the product of that great party which saved the Union. Nor is this all. Go back with me to that day when that pure-minded, much-beloved, but misguided lover of his State and section, General Robert E. Lee, turned over his army and surrendered his sword to General Grant. What tremendous difficulties then confronted the Republican party! Eleven States of the Union were without organized State governments. One-half of the country was conquered and depressed by poverty and the other half was puffed up by success and cursed by inflation, which was nearly as bad as poverty and defeat. Four millions of human beings brought up in the school of servitude and oppression were to assume the rights of American citizens and be clothed with all the power of sovereigns. Over a million soldiers, subjected for four years to all the demoralization incidental to war, were to be turned into the channels and avenues of civil life. A currency as uncertain as the showers of an April day, and fluctuating with every financial breeze, was the curse of the commerce of the country. An enormous debt was staring us in the face. Unnumbered claims against the Government befogged the financial horizon. Our credit was low in the markets of the world, and at home many were hesitating between a struggle to pay and repudiation. The deep passions of hatred which had been engendered by the war held full sway. The love of successful leaders was intense with the people, and an ambitious and victorious general might perhaps have shaken our republican institutions to their foundation. At this most critical and most dangerous moment in the life of the nation the chosen and beloved leader of the Republican party, the President of the United States, the great, good and pure-minded Lincoln, fell by the hand of an assassin, and the golden gates of Heaven swung wide as the liberator and martyr was ushered into the presence of God Himself. What dark days those were! How the heavens above us seemed brass, and our way beset by difficulties innumerable and insurmountable.

But sixteen times have the revolving seasons added to the calendar of years, and what a change! Our credit is the best in the markets of the world. Our public debt is being liquidated at a rate that is astonishing to the nations of the earth and hardly realized at home. Our promises to pay are at par wherever business is done by civilized man. The Union is established upon the foundations of the fathers, and the nation has won its place in the front rank of civilized powers. This is the history, the record, and the work of the Republican party.

During all this time the Democratic party has been marshalling its forces and has been in constant and uncompromising opposition to all the Republicans have done. Sixteen years ago they declared in their platform that the war for the preservation of the Union was a failure, and placed upon that platform as Presidential candidate an unsuccessful General who has since proved a failure as the Democratic Governor of a third-rate State. They then nominated a man of larger experience in political affairs, but the country was overwhelmingly in favor of that great and good man, Ulysses S. Grant. Then the Democratic party turned a double summersault and nominated as their Presidential candidate a man who had

ABUSED THE PARTY

And the members of it more than any man in America—poor Horace Greeley. So they have gone on making platforms and nominations, and fighting against the progress and prosperity of the country. Sometimes their platforms have patriotic expressions in them, but they are put therein for the same reason that the old maid took to smoking. A maiden lady of some sixty summers all at once commenced smoking cigars. Her friends said to her: "Miss Rachel, why is it that you at your time of life have taken to this vile habit of drawing smoke into your mouth and puffing it out?" The maiden lady replied by saying, "I have lived in this house for fifty years and have seen all who were girls with me courted and married, but no beau has ever crossed the threshold of my father's door, and I have taken to smoking because I am bound this house shall *smell* as though there was a man in it." It is just so with the Democratic platform; the Democrats are bound that it shall smell of patriotism and the *smell* is about all there is of it.

In the East the Democratic orators are discussing the tariff question; but there is such a diversity of opinion among Eastern, Western, Northern and Southern Democrats—the politicians from Pennsylvania, New England and the Sunny South have such different ideas about the tariff—that it reminds one of the story of the Oregon school-master who was being examined as to his qualifications to teach a public school. This question was asked him: "What is the shape of the earth?" He replied: "Some thinks it's round and some thinks it's square, but I teaches it round or square, just as the parent prefers."

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATE AND SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

We of Arizona, having no vote for Presidential candidates, are perhaps more interested in those matters which are more personal to ourselves. We have candidates for Territorial Delegates awaiting the choice of the people. It is a bad habit to speak of men personally unless you know them thoroughly, either by their public record or otherwise. I have the honor of only a very slight personal acquaintance with the Democratic nominee for Delegate to Congress and I have never had the pleasure of meeting the Democratic candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction. I know little of their records and therefore shall not speak of them. But the Republican candidates for these positions I know well. I have known the Republican candidate for Congressional Delegate for a long while, and to know him is to like him.

MADISON W. STEWART

Is a business man by vocation, silent, thoughtful and contemplative. He is not a speaker, but a worker, an apt and living illustration of that old adage that "speech is silver, but silence is golden." He has had a large experience in the affairs of men, has been a member of the Legislature of two Territories and the speaker of the Assembly of each. He is a fine parliamentarian and as good a presiding officer as there is in the Territory. Above all things he is a gentleman, a friend of the miner and an owner of large mining interests. He is popular wherever he is known, and his popularity is only equalled by his personal influence. He is a man of spotless reputation, great energy and personal integrity. He is a tremendous worker, and no better selection for Delegate to Congress could have been made.

Associated with Mr. Stewart on the ticket as candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction is

M. H. SHERMAN,

Who belongs to a family of school teachers, and who is by intuition an instructor. He is a polished, scholarly man. Not perhaps a man of affairs, and certainly not a politician, but a man who is an enthusiastic educator, possessed of good judgment and sound common sense, supplemented by a fine education. He is the very man of all men in the Territory for Superintendent of Public Instruction. These are the candidates whom the Republicans throughout the different counties of the Territory are asked to support, and I tell you, fellow-citizens, they are worthy of the vote of any man.

BULLION TAX.

Aside from these candidates we have a county ticket and have put forth a platform in harmony with the declarations of the National Republican party. One plank in that platform is the cause of some discussion among the voters of the county, and that is the resolution with reference to the tax on bullion. Mining is an old industry upon the face of the earth. There is none older except agriculture. The farmer was first, and "before the heaving bellows had urged the furnace, before the hammer had struck upon an anvil, before the gleaming water had flashed from an oar, before tide had hung up its scales or gauged its measure, the culture of the soil began." But old as mining is—second to agriculture—nowhere on the face of the earth, so far as I can learn, except in the State of Nevada, have the net profits of a mine been subject to a heavy tax like the one now imposed by the laws of Arizona, and in Nevada the tax was one quarter of one per cent. instead of two per cent! In fact, did you ever hear of a tax upon the net proceeds of an iron mine in Missouri, or a coal mine, or an oil well in Pennsylvania, or a lead mine in Illinois or Wisconsin, or a copper mine at Lake Superior? Did you ever hear of a farmer paying a tax upon the net proceeds of the eggs laid by his hens, or upon the butter made from his cows? Supposing a wagon manufactory should be established in this town to-day you would levy a tax upon the real estate, the manufactory, the machinery used in the building of the wagons, the trucks and animals used in the transportation of material; but would you levy a tax of two, four, six or ten dollars upon every wagon sold to the farmers along the San Pedro? It is clear that this kind of a tax, then, is

IN THE NATURE OF AN INCOME TAX,

And should only be resorted to for good reasons. Mines, however, are of uncertain and variable value, and therefore difficult of taxation. The truth is, there seems to be no just way of taxing a mine unless you tax the net proceeds of the bullion product—at least this seems to be the best way. We should not forget while taxing the mining product that not one mine in ten thousand can have a net product to be taxed without the expenditure of from $75,000 to $300,000 in machinery and improvements. These improvements and machinery are all taxed. Every paying mine adds this much to the assessment roll of the county. You can tax the mill, hoisting-works, all the buildings, the machinery, the wagons and mules used in transportation of ore, wood, etc., etc. Most paying mines are incorporated and the stock is taxable. If the stock of a mine pays a tax, and the net proceeds pay a tax, that is double taxation, and is unfair. Some of the advocates of this tax as it stands upon the statute book, say that everything grown in the country or manufactured here is used here, but that the bullion produced here is shipped out of the country. This is true, but it comes back to us in the shape of a circulating medium. In a few years, if this mining interest is not crippled by extorionate taxation or otherwise.

ARIZONA WILL HAVE A MINT.

And the bullion produced here will be coined here. Let us consider for a moment how this tax works. The law is as follows:

SEC. 1. All ores, tailings, and mineral-bearing materials of whatever character, shall be assessed for purposes of taxation for Territorial and county purposes, in the following manner: From the gross yield, return, or value of all ores, tailings, or mineral-bearing material of whatever character, there shall be deducted the actual cost of extracting said ores or minerals from the mines; the actual cost of saving said tailings; the actual cost of transportation of said ores, mineral-bearing material, or tailings, to the place of reduction or sale, and the actual cost of such reduction or sale; and the remainder shall be deemed the 'net proceeds,' and shall be assessed and taxed as provided for in this act. Provided, That in no case whatsoever, shall the whole amount of deductions allowed to be made in this section from the gross yield, return or value of said ore, mineral-bearing material or tailings, exceed the percentage of gross yield, value or return of such minerals, ore or tailings as hereinafter specified. On all ores, tailings, or mineral-bearing material, the gross yield, value, or return of which is over thirty and under sixty dollars per ton, the whole amount of deduction shall not exceed ninety percentum of such gross yield, value of return. On all ores, tailings, or mineral-bearing material, the gross yield, return or value of which is over sixty dollars and less than one hundred dollars per ton, the whole amount of deductions shall not exceed eighty percentum of such gross yield, value or return. On all ores, tailings, or mineral-bearing material, the gross yield, return or value of which is over one hundred dollars, and less than two hundred dollars per ton, the whole amount of deductions shall not exceed sixty percentum of such gross yield value or return. On all ores, tailings, or mineral-bearing material, the gross yield, return or value of which is two hundred dollars per ton or over, the whole amount of deductions shall not exceed forty percentum of such gross yield, return or value. Provided, That an additional exemption of twenty dollars per ton may be allowed on all ores, tailings or minerals, that are roasted before reduction; and provided, that all ores, tailings, or mineral-bearing materials, the gross yeild or value of which is less than thirty dollars per ton shall be exempt from the provisions of this act.

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SEC. 6. There shall be levied and collected for Territorial and county purposes, a tax of two dollars on each one hundred dollars of the net proceeds of mines, as returned or assessed under the provisions of this act.

You see that on ores where the gross yield is over $30 and under $60 per ton the whole amount of deduction cannot exceed ninety per cent of such gross yield, leaving ten per cent of such yield to be taxed. On ores where the gross yield is over $60 and under $100 per ton, the deduction cannot exceed eighty per cent, leaving 20 per cent of such yield to be taxed. On ores where the gross yield is over $100 and under $200 the entire deduction cannot exceed sixty per cent, leaving forty per cent of such yield to be taxed. Where the gross yield is over $200 per ton the whole amount deducted cannot exceed forty per centum, leaving sixty per cent taxable. We will suppose that the gross yield of a ton of ore is $200. In no event can there be a deduction from it of over $80, leaving $120 upon which to pay a tax of two per cent. We will suppose that it costs to mine, transport and reduce this ton of ore, $100. This leaves a profit of $100, but the miner has to pay a tax on $120. We will suppose it is a ton of $30 ore—and there is

MORE $30 ORE THAN THERE IS $200 ORE—

Then the miner must pay a tax on ten per cent. but it cost $30, or one hundred per cent, to mine and work the ton of ore. Where is the miners profit? He would come out just even, if he did not have to pay a tax of two per cent on ten per cent of what he has not. Suppose my friend, Mr. Gird, has made two hundred thousand dollars by his mining operations in the Territory. We will suppose that that money is in a bank in this town. That money is taxable, but it has already paid a tax of two per cent as the net product of the Tough Nut or Good Enough mines. Is not this a clear case of double taxation? I know how difficult it is to so frame a law that there will not be cases of double taxation, but sound legislation will always seek to avoid such taxation. Now should this law be repealed? Would you modify it? Would you let such a foolish enactment encumber the statute book of the Territory? Far be it from me to advocate that any great interest should go free from taxation, but the paramount industry of the country

SHOULD NOT BE UNJUSTLY TAXED.

I would not have the farmer taxed to furnish revenue which of right it belongs to the miner to furnish, for the farmer has always been and is now the steward who furnishes the daily table of mankind. I am in favor of the repeal or modification (I am not stickling about words) of the two per cent. tax on bullion, and of enacting in its place a law imposing a reasonable tax upon the net profits of working mines—say one-half of one per cent. This tax alone will furnish ample revenue for governmental purposes.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

If there is anything which the people of the Territory should foster with tender care it is the public-school system. To a former Governor of this Territory much credit is due for the excellent system of common school with which we are blessed. See to it that this system which gives the poor boy a chance in the race of life is well supported and thoroughly protected from any and all encroachments. See that the bright-eyed boys and rosy-lipped girls of Arizona are educated, and the Territory is safe for all time.

WHAT WE SHOULD REMEMBER.

A few more words and I am through. Fellow-citizens, remember your country with its 50,000,000 of inhabitants, with its untold resources and illimitable possibilities, with its commerce cleaving every wave, with its busy manufactories producing every implement and fabric used by the human race, and with its flag—our glorious Stars and Stripes—loved at home and feared abroad! Remember its history and its men! In the somber shades of Mount Vernon, in the lonely quietude of Monticello, down by the water's edge at Marshfield, beneath the blue grass carpet of Kentucky sleep four men—

AN HONOR TO ANY AGE

And any country—George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Daniel Webster and Henry Clay. Remember the later statesmen; how Lincoln stood by the country for many years with a world's weight of care and trouble upon his shoulders; how Sumner, Seward and Chase fought for the right; how victory perched upon the banner of that patriot and hero, Ulysses S. Grant. Remember how the Republican party saved the Union and emancipated a race; and then place this great Territory of Arizona, with its vast fortunes bonanzaed in the earth, in the line of that grand procession of States which for twenty years has been marching "to the music of the Union" and to victory.

DE man or woman, Christian or sinner, who can't wisit de theatre widout feelin' wicked over it, or widout bein' hurt by it, had better hang upon a pole 'longside o' dried apples. De man who emagines dat de Lawd put him on airth to carry a face like a Dutch cheese, and to shet his son up like an oyster, has no biziness to turn aroun' an' tell odder folks how happy angels am in heaven. As to hoss-rasin', it kin be car'd to extremes same as lots of odder fings, but when I fine a man who turns away from a square, honest hoss-race, whar de best hoss am gwine to win, I sot him down as a chap who sarves de Lawd on Sunday an' beats de grocer an' boocher durin' de balance of de week.—[Detroit Free Press.

ON Monday last Mr. R. M. Dungan and Mr. Cal. Moore started for Arizona. Each had a good four horse team and good wagons, and were splendidly outfitted otherwise for the trip. Their destination is Tombstone. They took as passengers, Mr. B. F. Fricas, Howard Thompson, Nat Berry, —. —. Smith. May success attend them.—[Santa Anna Herald.

There was a small boy had some powder,
And in trying to make it go louder,
He succeeded so well
That his friends couldn't tell
His remains from a dish of clam chowder.

THE TURF.

Bonner Thinks That Rarus Can Beat St. Julien's Time.

Mr. Robert Bonner, of New York, whose pride it is to declare that he owns the fastest trotting horse in the world devoted a few minutes to the pumping of a newspaper man a few days ago, and said: "I do not think that 2:11¼ is the fastest time that can be made on a mile track, for the reason that I have timed Rarus myself in 2:11½ on a three-quarter track, which is better than 2:11¼ on a mile track. I consider Rarus a faster horse than St. Julien, and I think nearly all experienced horsemen will tell you the same thing, although I think very highly of St. Julien. The trotting record will possibly be yet lowered to 2:06, 2:07, or 2:08. Some horsemen think that two minutes will be reached, but I hardly expect that. Rarus, I am confident, can trot a mile on a mile track in 2:10 or better. You see I am limited on my farm to a three-quarter track, as it is difficult among the hills of Winchester county to get a mile track and have it level. When Lady Suffolk trotted in 2:26½, or Flora Temple in 2:19¾, it was thought that the record could not be beaten. There was the same opinion about Dexter's trotting in 2:17¼, and I may say here that there are horsemen who think his equal has never been foaled. Eight years ago however, tracks were not planned as level as billiard tables, toe-weights were unknown, and instead of 48 and 50-pound sulkies, they had sulkies weighing from 75 to 85 pounds. Now, the fastest mile that was made to wagon was that made by Edwin Forrest in 2:15½; and although I paid $16,000 for him, he wouldn't have been worth $500 without toe-weights. To-day I wouldn't take $50,000 for him, as I consider him the greatest wagon horse in the world. Maud S. wouldn't probably have been worth than more $500 without toe-weights, either. When Mr. Vanderbilt bought her he would not use them, but Maud S. couldn't go faster than an ordinary road horse without them, and now she trots with toe-weights. As to the lighter sulkies we have to-day, we are getting the trotting record down so near to running horse time that every pound tells. Take two thoroughbred horses in England worth for speed 10,000 and 2,000 guineas respectively. Put twenty pounds more weight on the former than on the latter, and the 2,000 guinea horse will beat his high-priced rival. We have ten horses to-day that can beat 2:20, for one horse that could beat it before the introduction of toe-weights. I believe we shall have still greater improvements that will materially reduce the record." Mr. Bonner thought a greater infusion of thoroughbred blood was necessary for the better improvement of our trotting stock. He also said: "I intend shortly to let Rarus or Edwin Forrest trot a mile on a mile track, although I cannot to-day give the particulars. I am satisfied that Rarus can beat any horse in the world. I will not let my horses trot in public for money, and unless you go for money the horse receives no record for his performance. As I never trot my horses for money, if Rarus should make 2:10 at the public performance I have spoken of, he would not get this merely technical record, no matter how many thousand spectators witnessed the feat."

HONOR THE BRAVE.

Tucson Presents Her Compliments to Gen. O. B. Wilcox—The Splendid Reception Given by Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Pomroy.

An elegant reception was given Wednesday evening at the residence of E. B. Pomroy, U. S. District Attorney, to General O. B. Willcox, at which the elite of our city were present. It is not saying too much when we state that the music given by the Post Band was the effort of trained artists. Both promenade and dance music was played, and the merry patter of the dancers' feet was mingled with the brilliant conversation of those guests who "were wearing white roses," and whose dancing days were gone. As the CITIZEN reporter looked over the brilliantly-lighted rooms, he could hardly believe he was in Arizona. Officers in full uniform mingled with those who had won fame or fortune in the civic world; the faces and magnificent costumes of the beauties of Tucson made a scene which will not soon be forgotten.

The following are the names of some of the guests present: General Carr, Major Sniffin and wife, Capt. Rafferty, Lieut. Blake, Dr. and Mrs. Lord, Gen. Rollins, W. W. Williams and wife, Chief Justice French, Col. and Mrs. James, Supt. Curtis and wife, J. S. Carr and wife, Theodore Stiles and wife, W. C. Davis and wife, District Attorney Farley and wife, Edward Hudson and wife, Mr. Fish and wife, Mr. Mansfeld and wife, Justice Neugass and wife, Mr. Jacobs and wife, E. W. Risley and wife, Judge Haynes and wife, Captain Seamans, Miss Tenney, Miss Brodigan, Miss Faustina Aldrich, Miss Smith, Miss Bassler, Messrs. W. M. Tiffany, Francis Fitch, Frank Hereford, Richard Rule, Robert Lewis, Major Lewis, H. Buchman, Will Cole, W. Street, Dr. Tanner, Geo. Clum, Mr. Bradley, P. R. Tully, E. Ochoa, Stevie Rickard and a CITIZEN representative.

WE understand the price of potatoes has been materially advanced during the past week in Los Angeles. When connection is made with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, we shall be able to purchase vegetables from Colorado, New Mexico and Western Kansas at lower figures than we are now paying. We shall also then be able to buy Kansas and Missouri apples, which are far ahead of any raised in California or Oregon.

TOMBSTONE wants a new county, and don't you fellows down in Tucson think you are fooling any one. If you ain't mighty careful, you'll all get the grand bounce.—[Epitaph.]

Tell a fellow that "you doubt his honesty" and you license him to do the very thing you accuse him of. The Epitaph is rather too hasty in talking about "the grand bounce."

WHEN old Mrs. Bunsdy had got through reading in the morning paper an account of the late fire she turns up her spectacles from her eyes to the top of her head and remarked: "If the city firemen would wear the genewine hum-nit stockints, such as we make and wear in the country, they wouldn't be bustin' of their hose at every fire."

BORN.

In Tucson, Pima county, Arizona, October 20, to the wife of W. S. Edwards, Esq., a son.

DIED.

At the Hospital of the Sisters of St. Joseph, on the 19th inst., John Burt, a native of Vermont, aged 56 years, and an Arizona Pioneer of 25 years.

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