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FLAGSTAFF, ARIZONA, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1897.

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SECRET SOCIETIES.

A. O. U. W.—FLAGSTAFF LODGE, No. 13.
Meets every Thursday night in G. A. R. hall. Visiting Workmen are cordially invited.
J. C. GRIM, M. W.
LOUIS SPIERS, Recorder.

COURT COCONINO, I. O. F., NO. 886.
Meets every Tuesday evening in G. A. R. hall. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend.
DR. D. J. BRANNEN, C. R.
LOUIS SPIERS, R. S.

FLAGSTAFF LODGE, NO. 7, F. & A. M.—
Regular meetings on the first Saturday night of each calendar month in Masonic Hall, Kilpatrick building. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
W. H. ANDERSON, Master.
J. GUTHRIE SAVAGE, Secretary.

FOREST CAMP, NO. 1, WOODMEN
of the World, meets the first and third Mondays in each month, in the G. A. R. Hall. Visiting Sovereigns cordially welcome.
T. S. BUNCH, Counsel Com.
T. E. PULLIAM, Clerk.

G. A. R.—REGULAR MEETINGS OF
Ransom Post, G. A. R. No. 4, Department of Arizona, will be held in G. A. R. hall on second and last Saturday in each month.
E. H. CRESS, Post Adjutant.

I. O. O. F.—FLAGSTAFF LODGE, NO. 11.
Meets every Friday evening in Masonic hall. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
J. E. JONES, N. G.
J. L. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

MOUNTAIN LODGE, NO. 15, K. O. P.
Meets every Wednesday night in their castle hall in G. A. R. hall. All visiting brothers invited to attend.
W. A. MAYFLOWER, C. C.
C. H. COMBE, K. of R. S.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CATHOLIC CHURCH, REV. F. DILLY,
Pastor. On Sundays: Low Mass at 8 o'clock a. m.; High Mass at 10:30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Evening services at 7:30 p. m. On week days: Mass at 7:30 a. m. On the second Sunday of each month, prayer meeting at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday School at 11:30 a. m. All cordially invited.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH, CORNER OF
Church and Laramie Streets. O. P. Wilson, Pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays; Sunday school at 10 a. m. Oscar Gibson, Superintendent. Class meetings at 12:15 p. m. Epworth League 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Everybody welcome.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
North San Francisco street. H. P. Corser, pastor. Sabbath services: Preaching 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.; Sunday school, 10 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. prayer meeting, 7:15 p. m. Mid-week conference and prayer, Wednesday evening at 8 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

PROFESSIONAL.

D. E. D. J. BRANNEN, PHYSICIAN AND
Surgeon, Flagstaff, Arizona. Will respond promptly to all calls from any point on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad. Office and drug store opposite the depot. Telephone: Store, 19; residence, 22.

W. S. ROBINSON, M. D., FLAGSTAFF,
Arizona. Office and residence in the Presbyterian parsonage. Telephone No. 42. Office hours from 9 to 11 a. m.; 2 to 4 p. m.

E. S. MILLER, M. D., FLAGSTAFF, ARIZONA.
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E. S. CLARK, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office in the Babbitt building, Flagstaff, Arizona. Practice before the Land Department a specialty.

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Will practice in all courts of the fourth judicial district. Office with E. S. Gooney in the Babbitt building.

Dr. J. A. Miller, dental surgeon. Patrons cared for all along the line of the A. & P. Office in the Babbitt block. Those desiring work in his line should call on him.

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OUR MINING OUTLOOK.

A Wide Field of Mineral Bearing Territory.

ITS PROBABILITIES IN REVIEW.

Some Characteristics and the Nature of Formations—The Situation and a Summary of What is Needed.

Whether this part of Arizona is the home of mines which once contributed a goodly share to the wealth that made the old Montezumas a famous line of opulent princes, but which now are lost, except as they are the bright spot in some hazy record or dim tradition, is not of so much concern to our people, as are the probabilities of contributing territory to produce mines of the present, that will be factors in home improvement and revenue. Those most heavily concerned in the progress of community interests, have been so absorbed in establishing a permanent basis for local affairs, and hence so much devoted to the security of inaugurated industries that they have been able to give little notice to needs of the present for the opening up of our mining territory, and much less sustained and consistent effort in that direction. As a consequence, while business sagacity and activity in beaten channels is noticeable, the faculty that derives faith in what cannot be seen by deductions from conditions and experience, is not a distinguishing trait of this vicinity. Nevertheless it cannot be disputed that our people possess the spirit and the keen perception necessary to take proper advantage of proven opportunities to advance and sustain progress in home affairs. The question of chief concern, is to take care that this displayed faculty is so directed that it will be most effective in attaining desired results, and the purpose herein, is, to attract interest to mineral areas that may prove of immense advantage in affecting local development.

As to the alleged mineral areas south of Flagstaff, the writer is not familiar enough with the situation to feel warranted in expressing an opinion, and yet, he has been assured by men, who seemed intelligent, and who certainly were sincere, that all the way to Mormon mountain rich float has been found of both gold and silver, and it is a safe assumption that where good mineral float is found sooner or later rich deposits are bound to be unearthed. There are always those in any community who find fault, who are doubters, and their influence may retard for a time, but their views cannot cover the ore chimney deeper, and in destiny's own good time, where nature has given surface indications to strengthen her promise, the noisy skeptic will be proven a calumniator. That float is found carrying good values should be sufficient stimulus to the hand that is seeking the hidden source, and the faithful prospector needs no better tonic than to find now and then a little piece of the float he is following, elusive though the body may be. The belt below town can be made very beneficial if the facts are as stated, and are carefully gathered and advertised.

As to the mineral sections to the northward, the writer is better acquainted, and feels competent to express a meritorious opinion. Some of the districts adjacent to the Colorado river are now attracting increasing interest, and others as yet virtually unknown, in which surface indications give promise of excellent results from development, and may prove northern Arizona a more valuable mining region than thus far it has been supposed to be. It is the outlook in these sections and the relative influence they may

exert upon Flagstaff's progress that is the particular purpose of this article.

PLACER GROUND.

It is quite possible no one here has supposed there was any placer ground north of here that was of any value whatever, but this is a mistake, for along the entire length of the Colorado from the juncture of the Green and Grand, fine gold is abundant in both the river and upland gravel bars. Of course much of this can never pay for working, but deposits here and there, are now frequently found that with the right kind of appliances will give good returns for handling. This gold is so light and fine that it has been a puzzle in the past how to save it at a profit, but now proper methods are becoming better understood, and this industry is certain to grow in importance. From the granite gorge in the Grand Canyon to some distance above the mouth of the Little Colorado, there are numerous bars of considerable size, the surface ground of which will yield from 50 to 75 cents per yard, and from Lee's ferry north, good discoveries have been made, and a number of men are now working the more convenient bars. Along the San Juan, where the excitement of '92 senselessly raged, some splendid finds have been uncovered since, that are proving of surprising value, and several plants are now successfully operating in the same locality where the Gabel excitement once held sway, and proved so ephemeral. The difference between now and then, is, that experience and knowledge is utilizing what ignorance and greed had once tramped thoughtlessly past.

COPPER ZONE OF LEE'S FERRY.

The mineral territory of the great canyon country may properly be designated as zones, perhaps really a connected belt, but appearing on the surface only in such places where the internal forces of mother nature have been able to force the ore bearing material through the supervening sandstones and limestones. The section east and south-east of Lee's Ferry of great extent and distinguished by massive deposits, is one of these surface occurrences. For some time after the first discoveries were made it was supposed to be too low grade to be profitably handled without the lowest possible transportation facilities, but recent thorough trials have proven the ore to have a much better average value than had been estimated for it before. Utah parties are now giving the section a careful examination with a view to adequate reduction works, and the reports made public of this work indicate that the result is satisfactory.

THE COPPER OF CATARACT.

At the other extreme of the mineral territory that can be made tributary to Flagstaff, on the headwaters of Cataract creek draining out of the Coconino forest, is an occurrence of copper ores that is proving remarkable. Its distinguishing quality is, that the mineral crops in tops to enormous chimneys, the real extent of which is not yet known, and the territory embraced in this peculiar formation is constantly enlarging as prospectors extend the scope of their examinations. The ore as a rule, is low grade, but carrying with it chutes of material wonderfully high grade in copper contents, and all containing some values in gold and silver. Interest in the section is steadily increasing, and it bids fair to be an important auxiliary to the town that can control its growing trade.

CANYON COPPER.

In the deepest part of the Grand Canyon are numberless bodies of copper material, some of it extraordinary for the per cent of copper contained, and with many quite extensive bodies of low grade stuff. This ore zone is more or less united with the granite fissures underneath, though not possessing the peculiar minerals disclosed in the granite veins. The ore tracts are irregular in their positions, some resting directly on the granite, some

appearing in veins in the semi-metamorphosed rocks intervening between the granite and the overlying limes, and some tucked snugly away in rich little chimneys between the blue limestone and the upper sandstones. The area of this ore zone is co-equal with the extent of the granite, being 60 miles long in a direct line up and down the river, and a very irregular diameter of from 5 to 30 miles according to the width of the canyon. The trouble with this mineral belt at present is, its inaccessibility for cheap operation, involving the same objection that retards the development of the lower veins of the gorge, but time and an appreciation of what is needed, will witness the introduction of facilities that will overcome this obstacle in a large degree, and when this is accomplished, our town will realize its value as a revenue producer.

NICKEL, TIN, SILVER GOLD.

But few have supposed there would ever anything important develop in the line of these minerals in the canyon, and especially to nickel has not been considered, but the work of the past year has demonstrated results that promise extraordinary things in the future. Not only have innumerable veins been found containing gold and silver, but the presence of nickel is almost certainly determined by the discovery of green clouded quartz carrying a substance very much resembling crystallized or resin zinc ore, but instead of a brown streak from the scrap of steel, this ore yields a green tint and metallic lustre. Whether this material can be found in useful quantities must be determined by more thorough work, but its value, if abundant, may be estimated when it is understood that there is not a real first-class nickel mine in the United States, while it is a metal coming into important demand by reason of its use in the manufacture of the highest quality of armor plate not only is there nickel, but evidences are not wanting to indicate that the same granites are tin bearing, for, while no tests for this mineral have been made so far as known, some of the pyrites in the canyon strongly resemble tin sulphurets. These minerals are important if they can be developed, in useful quantities, and how valuable they would be to this city's interests, with their gold and silver accompaniments, if rightly utilized, can hardly be realized. Besides these, and in contiguous territory are well known asbestos rocks and schistose belts, containing remarkably transparent mica slabs, and when it is understood that the former in long fibre is worth 12 to 15 cents per pound, and six-inch sheets of the latter \$12 per pound, it may be understood what income producing interests such enterprises may become.

ESSENTIAL PRELIMINARIES.

How these mineral zones may prove important feeders to Flagstaff in the future, and the essential preliminaries to place them in the proper light to attract investigation and development naturally should be the concluding feature of this article. The first important step must be to induce attention and interest, and ultimately associated with this effort, is the need to encourage undertakings looking to the encouraging of operating facilities. In following that thought, I will outline a policy that is accepted by experience as most effectual to the ends sought.

The first step should be to talk of what you have, being pleasantly persistent, and inviting attention and interest. Do not allow any tiring in these efforts, for they are potent in their accomplishments. Then be prepared on every occasion to direct attention to accessibility, modes of conveyance and facilities for transportation, with clear proof of how these may be made better and more economical. This policy carried out, you will do all things necessary to bring into prominence and active life resources that possess considerable

merit. Your confidence will thus be demonstrated, and your interests identified and the enterprise that may be aroused will come to be looked upon as your tributary possession by the association of your faith with its progress.

The course to pursue for the control of such trade must be determined by necessities as they may arise, but good highways to Lee's ferry crossing, and to Cataract creek, a railroad to the canyon, a smelter here, and perhaps in the near future a plan for navigating the Colorado from Lee's ferry nearly to Cataract canyon in Utah—a scheme that is perfectly practicable—to attract the inevitably growing trade of that region to the southern railway channels, would appear feasible as first efforts in acquiring the benefits that may have been suggested in this review of the outlook.

The writer pretends to no infallibility, but does claim some merit as an observer, and he challenges the most exacting critic to stigmatize the ideas illustrated herein as being chimerical or derived from aught but a most substantial basis.

Worthy The Trial.

Agriculture, when important, is the mainstay and insures the sustenance of a nation. Mining, if prosperous, maintains the equilibrium of a nation's prosperity and is the direct ally of the farmer by being the one unfailing consumer of his surplus. Naturally enough history has always shown those people most prosperous, who combined and rendered mutually dependent within the territory controlled by them—the paramount industries of farming and mining. Unfortunately the glamour that hazily envelops all mining enterprises, by reason of certain accompanying results—especially dazzling to the uninitiated, has made it a choice field for speculative operations, but, divested of these speculative features, as farming must be separated from the board of trade and option manipulator to appreciate its merits, mining is as legitimate in every respect as is farming.

Viewing the question as thus outlined, it would certainly be gratifying if a prosperous mining field that would contribute its share towards promoting local development, would be shown up in the vicinity of Flagstaff; and how do we know there is no such a field in the mineral belt south-east of here? No one can say there is not good ore there. All admit there is some gold there. In California ledge ore is being mined, milled and tailings concentrated at a total cost of less than 70 cents per ton, and a profit is made of 25 cents per ton. Of course, it is only a large ore body and economical facilities for handling that make such a record possible, but may there not be big ore lodes in the local belt? Has it ever been given a systematic trial? We fancy not, and yet it would seem no field ever offered more endorsement for a complete and comprehensive test than the locality in question. It is worth the prospector's attention; it is worth examination, and the tenacity of those who pin their faith to it is worth encouragement and approval. It would be a great boon to the progress of Flagstaff, and would stamp with the seal of permanency every local enterprise. Our people must not be guilty of the oversight of such a resource as this, that may prove the most valuable of any we have. It is worthy of interest, and attention and every endorsement.

The vote on the proposition of issuing bonds for the building of a new high school house was taken yesterday afternoon, and 655 votes were cast. Of these 500 were in favor of the issue, while 155 were opposed. Of those opposed, 125 were from the country. The law is such that a two-thirds vote is necessary for the ratification of the proposition.—Phoenix Gazette.