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The Varied Resources of Arizona.

It has taken many years to make people of the States believe that Arizona was good for much. Ten years ago one could not make them believe that in 1891 her farmers would be shipping hay, grain, beaves, etc., to California, but she has already done these things and will do so some more, so to speak.

About 30 years ago the Territory secured a little mineral reputation on account of her Gila City placer mines. A little later, the Santa Rita mines, the Walker mines, the Moss lode in Mohave county, placers and lodes near La Paz, Castle Dome and Yuma gave her prominence. Then came the very rich Weaver diggings and the great Vulture lode, in old Yavapai county. After these came the Big Bug, Eureka, Accidental, Peck, Warrior, Prince, Senator, General Crook and many more rich gold and silver mines in this county of Yavapai.

Next came the splendid Tombstone mines, around which a city of 8,000 people soon showed itself upon a beautiful location. Bisbee, the great copper camp of the south next sprang into prominence. Pinal county gave us the Silver King, Vekol and other noble mines. Gila county produced virgin silver and copper in large quantities. Graham county sent out train loads of copper. "The outside world" began to believe a little in the writings of Pumpelly, J. Ross Browne, Lt. Mowry, Col. Poston and others.

In 1864, when the writer started in to boost the resources of Arizona, there were not 500 whites in the Territory and they were not certain of living in it over night, owing to the great number of Indians who hankered after their property and lives.

But these 400 or 500 whites—soldiers and citizens—composed the vanguard of the great American Republic and had come here to conquer not only the Apaches but the wilderness. They have now succeeded in doing so. Indian smokes and wickies are scarce in the land, but thriving little cities, towns and villages are numerous. Churches, school houses, temple of law, stores, dwellings, smelters, quartz mills, saw mills, rail and wagon roads are many. Here in Yavapai county, the most mountainous part of Arizona, civilization is in possession, thrift is noticeable and we may say, with the poet, "Every prospect pleases."

W. A. Clark, of Montana, has proved that the copper-silver mines of United Verde, a little to the northeast of Prescott, are among the best in the world.

They give employment to hundreds of men and teams and lots of business to several railroads.

Phelps, Dodge & Co., the largest dealers in metals in the world, run three great camps here, namely, Big Bug, Senator and Copper Basin, besides their camps in Cochise and Mohave counties.

The Hillside, Eureka, Castle Creek, Lynx Creek, and other companies give employment to many persons.

Soon, the Walnut Grove Water Storage company will have hundreds of men erecting dams to store water for farming, mining and other purposes.

The Congress mining company have added hundreds of dollars in gold to the country's wealth.

The Crowned King company, of Bradshaw district, have done a similar work.

Copper Mountain is ready to turn out ton upon ton of copper.

The Tiger, the great Mother vein of the Bradshaw Mountains, is, as it were, resurrected. When first found, along about 1870, it was considered a wonderful mine, and it is. Its first shipment of ore, 11 tons, worked nearly \$10,000, silver, in San Francisco. Litigation shut it

down," but it is now open and yielding plenty of ore, not as rich as was found in the famous Moreland shaft, but rich enough for all purposes. The mine is opened, by shaft, etc., a depth of 350 feet. It consists of 1200 feet. In it are two tunnels, one, from the 300 f. level, 800 feet in length; another, from the 200 foot level, 400 feet. The company have a good 10 stamp dry crushing mill and excellent hoisting works. Miners are now sinking and cross cutting at a depth of 300 feet; an uprise will soon be driven through to the 200 foot level. Lately, some of its miners ran upon a 2 foot ledge of good ore 500 feet from the north end of the claim. This ore assays from 54 to 93, ounces, silver, per ton. The vein exists in what has heretofore been considered "barren ground." It is well defined and permanent. The winze spoken of is all in ore, 14 inches of which assays 250 ounces silver to the ton. Besides these veins, there is a much larger one, carrying about 20 ounces to the ton. It is good concentrating ore and can be worked with profit, so that the future of this great mine is brilliant, indeed. Plenty of wood, water and a pleasant climate are rare gifts to the miners of this part of Arizona to aid them in the work of extracting the wealth of mines, of which the Tiger is one of the greatest.—Prescott Courier.

Will Dig for the Money.

The Citizen understands that E. Griego and C.W. Lewis, of this city, have finally succeeded in purchasing from the heirs of Antonio Sandoval a piece of property, about an acre, adjoining the old church at Barcelas—in fact, the old ruins of Antonio Sandoval's house. Mr. Sandoval died in 1861 at a very advanced age. He was peculiar, eccentric, close-fisted, and was recognized as one of the wealthiest Spanish gentlemen in New Mexico. It has long been a mystery what he did with his money, or where he deposited it before the war, for he never did any business with any bank, and when he died no record could be found that would lead to a disclosure of his hidden wealth. Some, however, were under the impression that the old man buried his money on his place, and among the believers was E. Griego. Mr. Sandoval was an immense dealer in cattle, sheep and horses, and old inhabitants state that he would often drive large flocks of sheep to the markets of Mexico and California returning home with bags of gold. For the past ten years Mr. Griego has been endeavoring to purchase the property, and it is authoritatively stated that he has succeeded in company with Mr. Lewis. The gentlemen will investigate the property and will dig after the hidden money, which is thought to amount to several hundred thousand dollars.—Albuquerque Citizen.

The grip of an ant's jaw is retained even after the body has been bitten off and nothing but the head remains. This knowledge is possessed by a certain tribe of Indians in Brazil, who put the ants to a very peculiar use. When an Indian gets a gash cut in his hand, instead of having his hand sewed together, as physicians do in this country, he procures five or six large black ants, and, holding their heads near the gash, they bring their jaws together in biting the flesh, and thus pull the two sides of the gash together. Then the Indian pinches off the bodies of the ants, and leaves their heads clinging to the gash, which is held together until the gash is perfectly healed.—Medical Record.

Two sugar plantations in Louisiana have produced the past season 4,700,000 and 4,463,000 pounds of sugar respectively.

Woman Not the Weaker Vessel.

Among savages the woman is just as healthy as the man. Considered as an animal from a physiological standpoint, a woman is capable of more hard work, of enduring more hardship, deprivation, and disease than a man. A woman will endure where a man will succumb and break down entirely. She is not naturally the weaker vessel, and certainly in some respects a woman is constitutionally the superior. Out of an equal number of male and female infants there will be found at the end of the first year of life a larger number of girls alive than boys, according to statistics. This discrepancy continues up to the age of fifteen or sixteen, when the mortality becomes greatest among the girls. At the age of forty or fifty the death-rate is about equal in both sexes, and, finally, the oldest inhabitant is always a woman, thus showing that her constitutional fund of vitality is naturally greater. It is sometimes argued that a woman is naturally weaker and inferior because the average weight of her brain is from four to six ounces less than that of the average man, and that thus her intellectual quality is less as well as her physical. But when the size of a woman's brain is considered in comparison with the weight of her body, it is evident that a woman has more brain per pound than a man; and if that be a proper standard of comparison, then woman is the superior. There is no physical reason why a woman should be more feeble or diseased than a man. Stanley was furnished with two hundred negro women to carry his stuff into the interior of Africa, and he found them the best porters he had employed, although he felt very doubtful about accepting their services when first proposed. The Mexican Indian woman is able to carry her household goods on her back with two or three babies on top when a change of location is desirable. Meanwhile her husband trudges bravely along carrying his gun. On the continent of Europe most of the heavy work is done by women. In Vienna, women and dogs are frequently hitched together, and sometimes a woman is yoked with a cow to draw a load of produce to the city. Many of these peasant women will carry upon their heads a load of vegetables that few American women could easily lift. These women have the muscles of the waist and trunk thoroughly developed. Despite their hardships, they do not suffer from the back-ache or displacements, or other ailments which the women who dress fashionably are constantly afflicted with.—Phrenological Journal.

The Royal Commission on Tuberculosis has been meeting regularly during the last few months, and much evidence from expert and clinical physicians bearing on the matter referred to has been collected. It has now been decided, we understand, to pursue the inquiry in a different direction by a careful examination into the various systems of meat and milk inspection abroad, by the collection of statistics bearing on the subject, and probably by the initiation of further researches of an experimental nature, to settle some of the doubtful points concerning the degree of infectivity of the products of tuberculous animals.—British Medical Journal.

Nature says that the Russian painter Krilof is painting the portraits of typical representatives of the various races included in the Russian Empire. In carrying out his purpose, he has undertaken many long journeys; and he has now a small gallery which ought to be of considerable value from an anthropological as well as from an artistic point of view.—Science.

Calculated to Breed Anarchism.

Unless the laws are more fairly and promptly enforced than they have been heretofore in a majority of the States, no one need be surprised to see an alarming increase in lynching bees and Whitecap picnics year after year. Not only so. There will be nothing surprising in a continuous and threatening growth of the anarchists themselves. A man without wealth or reputation kills another in a brawl and is hanged—because he has no money to pay his way out. His relatives see others, quite as guilty, acquitted. He and they understand or imagine that various law-perverting or law-subverting agencies have conspired against them and in favor of the acquitted criminal. What respect can they be expected to have for a court in which others are acquitted and in which they or the like of them are punished all the day long? It is certainly quite natural that they should consider such courts their enemies. Seeing the plain statutes of their State openly violated every day and Sunday too, they are apt to lose confidence in the integrity and efficiency of the army of executive and prosecuting officials, and to become disgusted with a public sentiment which approves lawlessness and makes pets of socially or politically influential criminals. Indeed they will surely at heart become anarchists. Unless the laws can be applied to all alike, they prefer no laws at all. The administration of justice in this country has been uncertain and unsatisfactory to an exasperating extreme. The court houses have devoted themselves entirely too much to making farces of tragedies. By lionizing one criminal they have made half a dozen moral anarchists out of others less fortunate. These anarchists sometimes get on juries, and of course they help each other. They all do it. Thus the court houses afford to all a lawful method of violating the laws. The most serious weakness in this country to-day is the failure of the courts to administer equal and exact justice promptly and completely. Out of this weakness comes a largely increased volume of crime; to suppress crime penalties must be certain as well as severe. Out of this weakness comes a largely increased volume of crime; to suppress crime penalties must be certain as well as severe. Out of this weakness comes corrupt politics; out of it come criminal voters; out of it come anarchists and outlaws.—Galveston News.

A German statistician says that there are 3,985 paper mills in the world, and that of the 1,934,000,000 pounds of paper turned out annually, half is used for printing, 600,000,000 pounds being required for newspapers alone, the consumption of which has risen by 200,000,000 pounds in the last decade. He alleges that on an average an Englishman uses annually 11½ pounds of paper, an American 10½, a German 8, a Frenchman 7½, an Italian or an Austrian 3½, a Spaniard 1½, a Russian 1½, and a Mexican 2.—Scientific American.

The electric motor is a formidable rival of the gas engine, the hot-air engine, and the small steam engine; but it has not displaced the large-sized steam engine anywhere. On the contrary, the building of these has been greatly stimulated by the demand for electric light and power stations. Street-car motors of ten or twenty-horse power are common enough, but no one has yet ventured to replace the steam locomotive, generating from a hundred to a thousand-horse power.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Intoxication among Women.

Careful investigation of the subject by Dr. Lucy M. Hall, a prominent temperance worker, has convinced her that intemperance is alarmingly on the increase among the women of this country. This celebrated physician, in a recent lecture at Cooper Union, New York, gave some of the results of her researches upon the subject. The tendency to depend upon stimulants, when once indulged in, is doubtless more marked among women than men. By reason of their more delicate organism, they are subject to a thousand ills that men are not, and upon ascertaining that stimulants will bring the desired relief, there is a steady growth of the appetite that soon reaches a point where the will is subservient to the indulgence of becoctions, and makes them mentally and physically a wreck. Had Dr. Hall pursued the investigation in another channel, doubtless, she would have ascertained that other evils, involving great danger, in most instances precede this alcoholic indulgence. On every side are displayed tonics and sedatives, their alleged virtues portrayed in a manner to attract attention, and induce indulgence to ascertain their effect. Notwithstanding the views expressed by Dr. Hall, specialists assert that the general health of women has improved, and that the gentler sex is deteriorating is not founded upon fact. Education should be in the direction of the avoidance of stimulants, and strict attention to the laws of health. Youngstown Telegram.

The Drag Net Again.

If there ever was a Department of Injustice it is the so-called Department of Justice, with its headquarters in Washington and hind-quarters in Arizona.

The last piece of downright dirty, drivelling devilment was committed during the past week by this bureau. It will be remembered that some time ago Dan Ross and the Copper Queen Company were arrested on information given by one of the special spies of the Government, and the superintendent of the Queen company, with Mr. Ross and about thirty witnesses, were taken to Tucson on a charge of cutting timber on government land. At the same time a suit was commenced by the same pirate against the company and Ross for \$30,000 damages. The criminal suit was tried first, and resulted as everybody knew it would result, in the prompt acquittal of the accused, although the prosecution had scoured the country for evidence to convict them. It was a complete farce, and the flimsy pretext for their arrest was unfavorably commented upon by all good citizens. In any other court in the land the civil suit would have been dismissed after the criminal charge had been ignored, for if the parties were not guilty of breaking the laws of the United States regarding the timber act, the United States could not certainly recover damages for utilizing the timber. It was supposed by the defendants that their acquittal virtually settled the civil suit, and nothing was said or done about the case until a deputy came here on Friday last went to Ross' mill and served papers on him to appear at the March term in Tucson, when the farce will be repeated at a cost to the government of between four and five thousand dollars and an expense to the unjustly accused parties of about the same amount.—Tombstone Prospector.

The weekly review of trade shows that, according to clearing-house figures, business continues in volume larger than in any previous at this season, with a hopeful tone in commercial circles throughout the country, and money comparatively easy at nearly all points.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Truth Told—Exactly.

Many who write for newspapers little think of the lot of the printers who spend hours of toil over their false grammar, bad orthography and poor punctuation. How often are the arguments of lawyers, in high repute as scholars, given to the printers in their own handwriting, many words, and especially technical and foreign terms, abbreviated, words misspelled, and few or no points and those few, if any entirely out of place. The sermons of eminent divines are frequently sent to the press without points or capitals to designate the division of sentences—sermons which, if published with the imperfections of the manuscript, would disgrace the printer's devil if he were the author. Suppose they had been so printed? The printer would have been treated with contempt as an illiterate block head—as a fellow better suited to be a wood sawyer than a printer. Nobody would have believed that such gross and palpable faults were owing to the carelessness of the author. And no one but the practical printer knows how many hours a compositor, and after him a proof-reader, is compelled to spend in reducing to a readable condition manuscript that the writers themselves would be puzzled to read.—Exchange.

A Railroad to Yuma.

Colonel D. D. Dare, the well-known capitalist and banker, passed through Yuma Saturday on his way to San Diego, where he lives and where he fills the responsible position as vice-president of the California National Bank, which has a capital of \$1,000,000.

While here Colonel D. said that he had received a telegram from J. W. Collins, cashier of the same bank, informing him that the Peninsula Railway Company had decided to build the lines simultaneously from San Diego and San Quintin to Yuma, and that they would be built as rapidly as possible. Colonel D. said: "This settles it, and I am satisfied that this work will be begun without delay and finished as soon as practicable." These two lines will form a junction at Valle Trinidad, 160 miles southwest of Yuma, and will use the same track from there to this point. This will give Yuma another line to San Diego, and San Diego, and San Diego a line also to San Quintin. These roads will pass over and open up some of the best lands on the Pacific Coast.—Yuma Sentinel.

The new industry of camphor production gives promise of being permanently established in Florida. It is believed that in ten years' time there will be more camphor trees than orange trees in Florida, and that the camphor industry will be more profitable than that of sugar. It is stated that the camphor obtained from the Florida trees approaches more nearly to that of Japan than to Chinese camphor, since the odor of saffro is distinctly recognizable.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A sharp advance in wheat and a decline in the price of cotton were the principal changes in the commercial world last week. A clearer recognition of the fact that the supply of wheat in the world is very much less than it was at this time last year, and an apprehension about the coming crops were responsible for the rise of four cents a bushel in wheat and a small advance in other grains.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

A patent has been taken out in France for an electric furnace for the rapid incineration of human remains.

There were 836 cremations in the capital of Japan during the month of November.