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By JOHN H. MARION & CO.

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[From Monday's Daily.]

Weather-Mines--The Prospect.

The first of the foregoing topics is just what the people of this entire section of country have, for ever so long, prayed. At this time, last year, the stream beds of this section of the country were all but dry, while, just now, more water is rushing through them than miners and everybody else can use. Last year gave no rain or snow to do any good until late in February. This season, snow and rain put sufficient water in the creeks, about December 6, to enable miners to carry on, profitably, the working of their claims, without intermission, up to date. And, now, we have good reason for rejoicing over one of the grandest rain and snow storms of ancient or modern times, which storm commenced, with rain, early on the morning of the 11th inst., and continued until a late hour last night. The water which fell, last night, came down in the shape of snow, which is now at least six inches in depth upon the ground, while, in the mountains around town, the depth of snow must be much greater. This snow was accompanied by heavy thunder and sharp lightning, unusual visitors for February, and never before heard or seen by us here, in any other winter save that of 1865. To say that the ground is wetter than at any time since 1867-8, is saying but the truth, and the truth, in this case, is sufficient. To further explain to people outside of Arizona, we have but to state that since the early spring of 1869 until a recent date, water, which at that date, was high up in wells in valleys below Prescott, kept receding until, in some cases, it fell a distance of about forty feet. Now, however, the water in said wells is all but running out of their tops, and with our store-houses, the mountains, filled with snow, slash, etc., with the prospect of several more heavy falls of rain and snow before us, this winter, and, as has been the case after wet winters, immense rainfalls during the summer, the people of Arizona may, with certainty, look forward to a prosperous year—a year that will yield good and large crops of corn, wheat, barley, hay, vegetables, gold and silver.

Military Retrenchment.

The following "General Order," dated Headquarters Department of Arizona, Prescott, February 11, 1874, will convince our readers of the tightness of times in the War Department:

The following reductions will be made in the civilian employees of the Quartermaster's Department, February 28th instants.

All civilian employes at Tucson Depot will be discharged, February 28th, 1874. Total, 12 employes.

All the buildings now occupied by the government in the Town of Tucson, except one for the Quartermaster's office and quarters, will be vacated and transferred to the owners February 28th, 1874.

All the government property now at Tucson Depot to be transferred to Camp Lowell, during this month (February) and the depot completely abandoned on February 28th, or sooner if practicable.

At Yuma Depot the following persons will be discharged, February 28th:

1 stockkeeper, 1 blacksmith, 1 assistant blacksmith, 1 carpenter, two wheelwrights to be allowed 3 teamsters, and 4 laborers. Total to be discharged, 11 employes. The additional required teamsters will be furnished by the commanding officer of Fort Yuma, Cal., by extra duty men. The commanding officer of Fort Yuma, Cal., will each day send to report to the depot quartermaster or depot commissary, such working parties as may be required, from the prisoners, under charge of a guard, or from the command, under proper non-commissioned officers to superintend their labor.

At Whipple Depot the following persons will be discharged, February 28th, 1874:

2 clerks, 1 blacksmith, 1 helper, 1 wheelwright, 5 teamsters and two laborers. Total, 12 employes.

The additional teamsters and laborers required, to be detailed men from Fort Whipple, A. T. At Camp Mojave, A. T., all civilian employes will be discharged, except 1 blacksmith, 1 wheelwright and 1 wagonmaster. Total to be discharged, 4 employes.

All civilian employes at the following named posts, will be discharged: Fort Whipple, Fort Yuma and Camp McDowell.

At Camp Grant the following persons will be discharged:

1 blacksmith, 1 superintendent of transportation at Log Camp, 1 guide and interpreter, and 3 packers. Total, 6 employes.

At Camp Apache, the following persons will be discharged:

1 carpenter, (one wheelwright being allowed). The strictest economy in the Quartermaster's Department is enjoined upon all, and no disbursements will be made except for the most pressing authorized wants.

Application for all expenditures of funds or purchases of material must be made to these Headquarters. Monthly estimate of funds (in duplicate) will be forwarded to the office of the Chief Quartermaster of the Department, 4 months in advance of the month in which the funds will be required for disbursement.

The estimates will be endorsed with the amounts and places of deposit, where the funds are required. All Returns, Abstracts, Reports, etc., required to be furnished the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Pacific, from Post and Depot Quartermasters in this Department, will be transmitted through the office of the Chief Quartermaster of the Department, in order that the necessary copies may be made for file in his office.

This stroke of reduction will be felt heaviest, in Tucson. The abandonment of the depot there will cause a loss to the town of about \$10,000 per month, in rents, wages, etc.

We hope that the men whom these orders will turn out of employment will remain in the Territory and try their luck at something else.

The services of all are and will be needed by Government, but, in face of the demagogues' raid on the Army, soldiers will have to do the work, and thus the efficiency of our little Army is now, more than ever before, liable to be impaired, by the actions of Congressmen who, to say the least, are no better, no honest, than they ought to be.

Let us hope that our commander will be able to fight hostile Indians; take care of good ones, and do all other duty, without the services of the soon to be discharged mechanics, who ought to have been favorites at Washington, when Congress would be sure to provide means for their pay and employment.

Although the Territory of Arizona and the counties thereof are not hard up, financially, we take it to be the duty of all good citizens to work for retrenchment, wherever there is a chance to retrench. Heretofore it has been customary for our judges to call in the services of many jurymen, when such services were, really, not needed, and we do hope that a proper regard for economic management of Territorial and county expenses will, in the future, enter into the plans of our judges for carrying on the business of their courts. But for useless trials and unnecessary delays in transacting the business of courts, every county in the Territory would, to-day, stand free from debt and doubt as to whether the law of this land was meant to punish or shield wrong-doers.

ARIZONIAN IN WASHINGTON.—A letter of the 29th informs us that Maj. Wm. B. Hooper and wife, Hiram S. Stevens, Capts A. H. Nickerson and E. D. Baker, U. S. A., George H. Kimball and John S. Carr were in Washington on that day.

THE Galaxy for November is an unusually good number. Those who wish the magazine can be accommodated by calling at the store of Kelly & Stephens.

The San Bernardino Guardian is now in its eighth volume. It is with pleasure we hear testimony to the fact that the paper is now doing magnificent work for its section of California.

In the matter of examining into Gen. Howard's Freedmen's Bureau affairs, all frontier people hope that the commission will "give the devil his due."

A tannery would be a paying business in Arizona, and we would like to see some man or company of men start and run one.

Messrs Coates & Co., American bankers, London, England, have again favored the MINER with a package of British journals.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL.

When the white people of the frontier, from the Mississippi to the Rio Grande, proclaimed with one accord, that the so-called treaties and dealings of the so-called Christian peace commissioners with the wild, reckless and bloodthirsty red inhabitants of the border, would not be lasting, they were cried down by said peace commissioners, their press and followers, as lawless cut-throats, who sought war with the Indians for the sake of scalps, plunder and the pickings of Army contracts, and, as said commissioners happened to be representative men of the eastern churches, rings and cliques, they had every advantage of the far-off frontiersmen, who, living thousands of miles from the seat of Government of the country and its densely populated States, carried on an unequal controversy with the ring-masters and money-getting gluttons who, by tongue and pen, poisoned the mind of the governing class of our country on this Indian question.

When Col Baker, in retaliation for brutal murder of helpless, innocent white men, women and children, chastised the bloody Piegans, he was painted as a vicious monster, that

"To be hated need but to be seen."

By men of the Welsh-Brunot-Colyer stripe, who were interested in keeping the wounds of frontier people open. The same cry was raised against Custer, Sheridan, Crook, Chivington, and all other regular and volunteer officers who, in pursuance of their plain duty, braved dangers and hardships without stint in order to chastise the demon foes of their country and people. These officers and their followers were denounced as blood-thirsty Indian exterminators, when it was and is well known that neither honor, fame nor wealth, to a very great extent, has ever been won in Indian wars, and that those officers who have made for themselves a little fame, in this way, have never yet been anxious to fight our savage foes; but, when ordered to do so, they have simply obeyed orders. Crook did not wish to come to Arizona, and only did so when ordered by the commander-in-chief of the Armies of the United States—General Grant.

In like manner, citizens who have emigrated from the old States and settled in the wilderness, face to face with the scowling red man, did so in obedience to that inexorable, unwritten law, which impels the Anglo-Saxon to scatter out and fill the waste places of the earth. No luxuries; no soft couches; no fine Brussels carpets, and no succulent stomachics did they find spread out, ready for use, in the Great West, which, to use a forcible American expression, has well nigh been "pioneered by hard knocks." But, say the carpet-knights and enfeebled male blondes of Puritanism, Quakerism and all other isms, "Why enroach upon the poor Indian?"

The answer to this impertinent question is already given, but, we deem one or two more: the American Government, which lays claim to all the great west, has organized into States and Territories and invited its citizens to "go West." They have come West, and are determined to stay, and they want all eastern demagogues to understand that, inasmuch as the first settlers of the east fought their way, successfully, against Indians, they, too, intend to make the west their own or perish in the attempt. Thousands of them have already perished, but, as the "blood of the martyr is the seed of the church," the blood of the western pioneers shed by Indians is the seed of this great North American Nation, whose bounds, "No pent-up Utica," thieving churchmen or clanish Indians shall contract.

Sufficient room is there, in the west, for whites and Indians, and, but for the interference of licensed robbers like Howard, Wilkinson and others we might name, both races could and would now be living in harmony. To prove this we need but point out the peace and good will that prevails between whites and Indians, in all places where the latter have been forced (not ejected) to respect the rights of their white brothers.

The commissioners made treaties with the Sioux, the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, Comanches and other Indians, which treaties said commissioners assured the country would be sacredly kept. They have been sacredly kept by the whites but not by the Indians, who, for months past, have committed murder, and robbery after robbery, from the Missouri to the Rio Grande, and are still openly, defiantly, waging horrid war upon American citizens.

In our Territory, where commissioners, with much blasphemy, aver that they made treaties with Indians, by God's help, the very Indians thus treated with are they who have lately broken God's laws and their treaty stipulations; while Indians with whom Gen. Crook has treated, by force, have remained true to their promises and are, to-day, volunteering to put down the rebellious bands of Cochise, Eskinimzin, Del-Ohe and Shecrum.

The rebellious Indians were bribed, by presents and promises, into making short-lived peace, while the true Indians were, by war on the part of Crook and his troops, forced to lay down their arms and beg for peace.

Again, reservations over which Crook has had full control, such as the Verde and White Mountain reservations, are well and kindly governed. He has separated the goats from the sheep, rewarded the latter; while it has been the policy of agents who have drawn their inspiration from the "peace" clan, to reward bad and turbulent Indians and give the cold shoulder to good ones.

The terrible Wickenburg massacre was one

bloody result of Colyer's mission to this country. The murder of hundreds of Mexicans and scores of Americans was one of the results of Howard's praying tour through Arizona. The grand total of all is that, by the acts of these men, another bloody and expensive war with the Hualpais, Pinals, Arivaipas and Chiricahua is now almost imminent.

The Hualpais number about 600 souls, fully 100 of whom are able and do bear arms which they know how to use, and, having joined the Seviches, can, if they choose to do so, seek a lava bed and make indefinite trouble. They were driven into this attitude by acts and threats of appointees of the Indian Ring; not by the citizens or the military. They have a country of their own, and like, Jeff Davis, ask nothing more, nothing less, than to be let alone in it. But, they are wanted to swell the lists of the Colorado River Indian reservation, in order to put money into somebody's pocket, and they swear they will die rather than go there, to be robbed, enervated by the climate and have their women ruined by the example of the Indian women of that demoralizing stream.

To this reservation, the Indian Department would likewise drag about 2,000 Apache-Mohaves and Tontos, mountain Indians who are now happy and content on the Verde reservation, 40 miles east from Prescott, in the county of their birth, where wood, water, grass, game, almost everything needed by them is plenty, and where, under the eyes of Gen Crook and Dr Williams, who, although a "Society" agent, is honest and kind to his wards, they are sure of all that Government appropriates for them.

Forgiving the Hualpais and the Apaches above alluded to for crimes of the past, liking them as we like all good Indians, we pray Government to save them from removal to the Colorado River Reserve, where, if not starved to death, the climate would soon shrivel them into moping mummies, and disease would do the rest. Let them stay in their own countries, give them some tools, seeds, and our word for it, they will soon cease to be a tax on the country.

As regards the attitude of the tribes who have deserted their reservations, it would be criminal for us to say that it is not threatening. The Hualpais know that once they were robbed of their rations, and fear that such will again be the case if they go to the Colorado. The real Apaches, whose who made quasi-peace for presents and who still believe that Howard will return and give them their own way, know that Gen Crook has but few soldiers to pursue them and that in case he does get the upper hand of them, some "peace man" will again come along and give them their own terms, feel that they are not risking much, and so have concluded to once more raise the devil in Arizona. But, Crook is alive to the task before him, a task he has already commenced to perform in a way that will very soon prove to Apaches and their white aiders and abettors, that he means to preserve peace in Arizona.

The Denver Tribune favors the extension of the Arizona military telegraph line from Prescott, by way of Camp Verde and Apache, to Santa Fe, New Mexico, which would complete the circuit in that direction. The MINER first broached this enterprise and is still warmly on its trail. A long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether, representatives and people of Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado, and the thing will be accomplished this year.

The present Mineral Land Law has its defects, but we doubt if a better one can be framed and passed by any of the up-start law makers at Washington. We are, therefore, in favor of letting it alone.

See telegrams for awards of mail contracts. By it we learn that Mr. Van Dusen, an old employe of Mr. James Grant, has got the contract on our main route. So, there is really no change.

California has adopted the no-fence law, and Nevada wants to. Some stock owners in our Territory favor a fence law, but it is yet too early to think of such a thing. Farmers would not stand it.

The number of granges in the United States is given as 12,000 with a membership of 1,000,000.

The Central City (Colorado) Register should be more careful of its statements. In a recent number it tells its readers that the treasurer of Arizona Territory had sloped, with \$1,500 of public money and several thousands of private capital. Its itemizer read our article about the flight of sheriff Thomas, and got matters west and crooked.

FROM SAN JUAN.—New Mexican papers represent the Indians (Utes) of San Juan as hostile to the whites. The country is covered with snow; provisions scarce, so it is now a good place to be in.

The last Citizen received at this office has the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Campbell & Baker vs. Shivers—concerning right to water, for irrigation, which we may reproduce.

Capt. A. H. Nickerson, formerly A. A. G. of this military department, has leave to go beyond the seas.

Citizens of Lincoln county, Nevada, have petitioned Government for the removal of Indian Agent Ingalls.

Captain John V. Furey, U. S. A., late Q. M. at Tucson, is relieved from duty in this Department.

Business & Professional Cards.

COLES BASHFORD, ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW, Tucson, Arizona.

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J. N. McCANDLESS, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, Office, North Side of Plaza, Prescott.

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WM. A. HANCOCK, Notary Public and Conveyancer, Blank Declaratory Statements, And Legal Blanks of all kinds.

E. IRVINE, Attorney at Law, Phoenix, Maricopa County, A. T.

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Legal Blanks, Of every class and kind, always on hand and for sale, at the MINER office.

Never, before, has the prospect for a great yield of placer gold been as good as it is at present, for, never before have placer miners been as well prepared to take advantage of things as they now are. This will be admitted when we tell people that Lovejoy & Co. are now running three pipes, in their hydraulic claims, on lower Lynx creek, while above, on the same creek, Smith & Marcott, several Mexicans, the Bashford Mining Company and a dozen other companies, besides scores of single miners are washing auriferous gravel at a rapid rate, the proceeds of which gravel may be seen at any of our stores.

The same is true of Big Bug, the Hassayampa and other creeks. Then the score or more of arrastras now running; Bill Smith's mill, near Wickenburg, all doing first-rate, strengthen us in the belief that Providence will soon make up to us for former mischaps.

The slight scare caused by the breaking out of the Hualpai and San Carlos Indians does not intimidate us since Gen Crook is still here, to head the savages off and reduce them to proper subjection. Our people must be cheerful, hopeful, saving, industrious, and all will soon be well with them.

Contractors have come to see that unless the masses are well off, they cannot grow rich, and will, we think, so draw up proposals for furnishing government supplies as will not, as heretofore, ruin the producer, the freighter, everybody.

The Press of the Territory can now press the advantages of the Territory, and, thereby aid in bringing here an immigration of families of white people, who will aid in the subjugation of this wilderness, found free schools, churches, and overawe the red savages, whose deeds of blood and plunder have, in the past, caused the country to lag behind most of her sister Territories in the race for improvement.

MAIL ACCOMMODATION.—The shortening of the time it takes to carry letters, papers, etc., from one point to another, in our Territory, being of the utmost importance, in these times of scant mail service, we wish to impress upon the minds of all concerned, that the mails from Yuma arrive at Ehrenberg Tuesday and Friday evenings, at about seven o'clock, while the buckboards from California, carrying mails to Prescott and all other points north of the Gila river, leave Ehrenberg on Mondays and Fridays, at about two o'clock in the afternoon, always too early to make close connection with the mail from Yuma. Now, both routes are operated by one contractor, Mr. James Grant, and it would be a great accommodation to the people of Yuma, Mohave, Maricopa and Yavapai counties if matters could be arranged so as to have the time of arrival of the mails from Yuma changed, so that they could come through, without laying over, on the buckboards for Central Arizona. It may be that both run on departmental schedule time; if so our delegate ought to be able to make the proper officer agree to such a change as would remedy the defect alluded to.

TELEGRAPH—STORM, &c.—The telegraph, to-day, brings no news from Salt River valley, in this Territory, which place is, we fear, again endangered by water. The Gila, it appears, was very high. The line is down between Maricopa Wells and Tucson, but men have been sent out to repair it. The line between San Diego and San Francisco, California, gave way, to-day, owing to the storm, which appears to extend all over the Pacific coast. The mail wagon from California, due this morning, has not arrived, and Wickenburg sends no telegram concerning it, so we are without mail matter from any point.

MILITARY AND INDIAN NEWS.—Capt Geo Price, 5th Cavalry, arrived at San Diego last night. There is nothing new from the Hualpais. A report was received from Maricopa this morning, that a band of Apaches had fled four miles east of that place, going toward Yuma. While passing through the mountain reservation, they improved the occasion by stealing some stock.

A GRANGE.—A recent letter from a friend Salt River Valley, says that a petition for right to establish a Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, had been sent to the land Pumpkin there.

Scarlet fever is active in Los Angeles.

Subscription Rates: One Year, \$7.00; Six Months, \$4.00; Three Months, \$2.00.

Address all orders and letters to JOHN H. MARION & CO., Prescott, Arizona.

Clean the following from the Arizona (non) Citizen of the 7th inst: Private Flannigan and citizen packer named... taking with them four of "Cocle's" horses. A party went after... The post saw-mill, planing and... carried away the saw-mill dam.—Many... drew prizes in the recent lottery.

Mr. Eli M. Jones called on us yesterday, and that himself and another man were in near Coyote Holes on the night of the shooting; went, as fast as possible to get assistance, by procuring... making a... of boards which he tore from an... with hammer and nails which he... procured at Camp Beale Springs.

Mr. W. J. Ross, 21st Infantry, U. S. A., to Gen Crook, started this morning for... command at... confirmatory of the reports... Three rancherias were attacked; one... taken complete, but the occupants of... discovered the approach of our... in time to make their escape with... of six killed. The weather was very in... one snow-storm lasting five days and... serious inconvenience to the... reported that a number of recruits... been ordered by the War Department... for assignment to 5th Cavalry.

the Borderer, of Las Cruces, New Mexico... that Mr. Elkins, the delegate in Con... from that Territory, has in short order... of \$40,000 for surveys, and new postal routes and several other "fa... and had, also, a fair prospect of... an extension of the military tele... line from Tucson, in this Territory, to... of New Mexico. All of which goes... that Elkins is a worker and that it... taken him long to "get acquainted" in... inington.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN MOHAVE.—Phil Hen... late sergeant in Co K, 5th Cavalry, on... discharged took passage with James... for California. At Hardyville he un... took to draw from the wagon a revolver... in the act the hammer caught on the... and was discharged, the ball passing... of the sergeant's body, inflicted a mor... wound. He was taken to Fort Mohave... he died on the 7th.

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