

The Miner

J. H. Morrison, Editor.

There is a common saying, military art, farming or mining, without an Arizona in which the MINER does not contain and report of it, is not to every State and Territory of the Union which, coupled with its size and vastness, make it a very desirable advertising medium.

The Miner will, in justice to farmers, freighters and other poor, hard working citizens of the Territory, again address the men who on Wednesday, March 4th, next, be here in person, or by proxy, bidding for grain, hay, wood and freight contracts, with the hope that the advice and pleadings which have heretofore appeared in its columns, will not be forgotten or lost sight of. In doing so, we speak but the wishes and desires of the working classes, who, in the event of low prices, will have before them another year of unremunerative toil. We have it from good authority that there is not much old grain in the Territory; that the farmers of the great producing valleys have not, this year, planted much barley; that they are, and have been, economizing; and will surely make it warm for all who may contract to furnish barley, etc., at low rates.

And, now, a word for some of the men who will bid for contracts. They last year credited many farmers, have taken pay in grain, which grain they yet hold, and wish to get rid of at almost any price, since, by shrinkage and other losses, they cannot do not expect to get even upon it. But, these men with the farmers, can, if they so desire, combine and rule out persons who have no grain of their own,—middle men, who are sure to put in low bids, and it is such a course we earnestly advise farmers and store-keepers to take. Their interests are, or ought to be, identical, for, when the farmer, freighter, laborer and those with whom they spend a portion of their earnings are well off, merchants certainly sell more goods, and, as they pretend to desire no greater earthly blessing than that won by "quick sales and small profits," they should, most assuredly, if they can, help to bring about such a result.

We have grown tired, waiting for capitalists to come and work our quartz lodes and would hail the organization of a company of hard-fisted miners, backed by home capitalists, who would secure one of the many idle mills here, select a good lode and start work. With George Hogle, Philip Richardson and one or two other men we might name, at the head of such a company, and the right kind of a lode and mill-site, we would have but little fear of the result, and to prove that we are in earnest, we will help such a company with whatever cash we can get hold of. It is really too bad, this talk about hard times, in a country whose every mountain is richly threaded with good lodes of rock, carrying gold and silver in abundance, and which only needs one successful operation of this kind to induce hundreds of moaned men to come here and make of the Territory a second Nevada or Colorado.

MOHAVE COUNTY.

The mail from Hardyville and mining towns in Hualpai District, arrived last night, bringing, among others, the following Mining and Indian News:

CERBAT, February 17, 1874.

To the Editor of the Arizona Miner:—The Stela places thirteen men at work on the Keystone mine to-day; his machinery will be on the ground to-morrow. The Cerbat & S. M. Company are preparing to do extensive work on their claims this spring. E. M. Smith, superintendent, will be here in about two weeks. W. W. Stearns, one of the owners of the Dean mine, near Wallapai Springs, was here a few days since, and let a contract for sinking one hundred feet on this mine. He speaks very favorably of the prospects, and intends bringing one of his mills from Kern county to this district. The miners at Stockton are pounding away, and the most of them doing well and unearthing some fine ore. J. B. Fisher has six men at work on the New London mine, which is looking splendidly. R. Grid and Chas Pletz have erected a small smelting furnace in this town, which they claim will be an entire success when started, which will be within a week. Cory & Potts will make a shipment of ore this week from the Little Chief and New Era mines, which ore goes overland to Los Angeles, at a less figure than can be transported to San Francisco by land and river, at present rates. Chas Gross is working his mine near here, and says he expects to run his arrastra on gold rock. J. W. Munis is cleaning up his arrastra and will, probably, produce a good quantity of gold bullion.

BEALE SPRINGS, Feb. 24, 1874.

John H. Merion, Esq. Sir:—On Saturday last, Messrs. W. A. Grounds and J. Curston went out from Truxton Springs to gather up their cattle, several miles from the ranch, in a rolling country, they observed a Hualpai Indian (well known, and always well treated by Grounds) on horseback, coming in their direction, but not seeing them at the time, on riding up a little closer the Indian saw them and took up his gun and tried to fire, but, for some reason the gun did not go off. Grounds hailed him with the words "don't shoot," but the Indian kept working his gun and aiming at them. Curston seeing that the Indian meant fight, fired at him. After Curston's first shot the Indian had his gun ready, commenced firing and struck Curston in the leg which threw him off the horse. By this time Grounds had got ready, and commenced firing at the Indian, which ended in the killing of the Hualpai, but not before Curston was shot once more and had his arm broke.

The wounded man was brought into Cerbat yesterday, and it is hoped he may recover, but he may lose his arm.

The Indian that was killed had an improved Sharp's rifle and 40 rounds of cartridges. Grounds does not exactly know how many head of cattle he lost; he thinks not less than 300 head, and 6 horses.

Weather is very cold, this morning; thermometer only showing about 18°.

The mail carrier says he found most of the stations and ranches between Cerbat and old Camp Hualpai deserted, in consequence of which he was compelled to drive one team a distance of 70 miles.

MILITARY AND INDIAN AFFAIRS.

It is to be regretted that, whenever certain members of the Federal Congress wish to make a stir in the world by cutting down governmental expenses, they invariably light on the bills for the support of the Army and of Indians on reserves and pass over well-known thieving bills with scarcely a word of debate. The Army appears to them as a fob-ball to be kicked from one position to another. Nor do they ever get the fact through their wool that it is not the Army proper—that is the servicable part of the organization—that deserves overhauling. No, they straightway asseverate on the great cost of maintaining troops in active service, and pay no attention whatever to Army side-shows kept up at the East to carry out, or rather lend force to put in operation their nefarious schemes for keeping in place and power men who usurp State governments. Loo-off, if you please, all useless expenditure of money which goes to pay for fancy soldiering in the Atlantic States, but do not, eternally and everlastingly, raid upon the men in the field and labor to destroy their usefulness. Think well and say at once, how many men the country needs in the service and appropriate sufficient money to defray all their expenses. By so doing you will enable the Department to pay as it goes, whereas, at present and for some time past, it is and has been in debt to contractors and others, who, if once assured that they will be paid, immediately after the performance of any service, would gladly perform said service for less pay than they have been in the habit of doing.

Here in Arizona, where Gen Crook has less than 2,000 men to take care of nearly 20,000 Indians and guard several hundred miles of our country fronting on Mexico, he is continually troubled for want of sufficient means to defray the expenses of even so small a command, since no more is allowed for the expenses of the soldier here than at the East, where everything needed by the soldier and the service is so much cheaper, and, as it had to add to his troubles, as if to bind him hand and foot; to fetter his usefulness and prevent him from doing his duty, he is ordered to discharge all, or nearly all, citizen employes in his department. This when two or more tribes of Indians are in open hostility to the Government, threatening the lives of citizens and soldiers and the destruction of private and public property. Crook must head these fellows off, or be cursed by citizens and growled at by Government. To do this, he wants the assistance of citizen guides and packers, but cannot get this assistance, owing to the fiat of Congress, which has cut down the Army appropriation and made it incumbent on Crook to dispense with the services of men whose places soldiers are not competent to fill, and if they were, they are not to spare for such duties. To this working of soldiers, as laborers, thousands of desertions are traceable, and the sooner Congress quits tinkering with the Army, the better will it be for that institution and the country. If, in your wisdom, Congressmen, you think that 20,000 men are all who are needed to perform the services required, say 20,000 and don't, for God's sake, keep everlastingly threatening the organization with reduction and throttling it with inability to defray its necessary expenses. But, remember, that men who have enlisted to soldier do not take kindly to the service, when, instead of doing soldiers' duty, they have, in addition, to pack mules, dig wells, build roads and do numerous other things.

In dealing with and providing for Indians Congress has been equally unhappy and unconscious of its duty, as will be seen by the following article on the subject, which we copy from a leading Eastern paper:—The Committee on Appropriations in the House has been making a thorough examination of the wants of the Indian department of public service, and find that the testimony of men who are competent to give information on the subject agrees in showing that it has been the custom of Congress each year to appropriate much less than the service required, trusting to the passage of a deficiency bill at the next session. While cutting down on the sums asked for the several Departments, the estimates for the Indian service have been each year equally reduced, so that it is known at the time that they are not sufficient and it seems to have been the established policy that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs must always be in debt to contractors and let contracts on the good faith of the Government's promises and its intention to carry out a settled policy. This fact has forced the department to accept only the bids of such contractors as were known to be able to wait a long time for their money. It has also resulted that bills have been made for supplies with interest added, sufficient to cover losses in waiting for money. Most of these contractors have been obliged to pay heavy interest on sums advanced, in most cases as high as two per cent per month, and now, in view of the present possibility of getting cutting down the appropriations, there is danger that these contractors will refuse to aid the Department any further. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs says that if Congress would appropriate sufficient money to cover the necessary expenses for each fiscal year prior as they can be ascertained with certainty, he could save in his expenditures at least thirty per cent by purchasing for cash or accepting from small bidders. Last winter, notwithstanding the fact that General Crook had been ordered to force the Apaches to go upon reservations, when the Government promised to feed them, Congress made a very small appropriation for supplies, and soon after the department found itself in difficulty, being without money and yet called upon by the people to carry into effect the peace policy of the Administration. At that time certain contractors came forward at the special invitation of the Secretary of the Interior and the solicitation of army officers, who did not want to lose the benefits of a successful Indian war, and took the new contracts at the same prices which had been given before, and thus secured the means of fulfilling the Indian treaties.

It was shown to the Appropriation Committee last week by Gen Vandever, one of the Indian inspectors, that instead of paying extravagantly for the Indians agents are now paying less for beef than the military officers in the same localities. The result is that, being without funds at the date, the Department has a deficiency bill to present of about \$500,000, of which the sum of \$25,000 is for subsisting Agencies in New Mexico and Arizona. It was thought when Congress adjourned last spring that the deficiency would be this year more than \$1,000,000. Testimony before the committee shows that the cost of feeding the Indians is much less than that given them, and it is hoped, after a few years, to make them self-supporting. It is considered certain that they will recommend appropriations sufficient to meet all these necessary expenses, as a measure of reform and economy, and the immediate settlement of all deficiencies, in order to keep up the credit of the Department.

If we can credit the telegraph, Congress has appropriated \$5,000,000 for Indian service during the present fiscal year, which sum is inadequate to pay the "deficiency" and meet the necessary expenses of the year, so that it looks as if gentlemen in Congress had studiously provided for more Indian wars, which, owing to their action, the country is sure to have, since Indians who have been promised food and clothing in return for good behavior cannot now get these things and will, of course, charge Government with having broken "treaties," "break out" and live by murder and robbery, as of yore. So, the very men who talk loudest about the "wrongs of poor Leo," are the first to promote savage warfare and to leave the whites but one course to pursue,—abandonment of their homes, voluntarily or by force, or the extermination of the red men, who, thus trifled with by Congress, will "break out" fiercer than ever before.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieut. C. H. Rockwell, 5th cavalry, A. A. Surgeon Warren E. Day and a small detachment of recruits reached Yuma last night from the San Francisco steamer. Dr. Day is ordered to duty at Camp Verde, as field surgeon. Lieut. Rockwell proceeds by stage to Tucson, where he is to relieve Lieut. Clarke, as Quartermaster. Lieut. Clarke upon being relieved is to join Co. G, at Yuma, to which he has been promoted.

Lieut. McDermott has been ordered to join the company to which he was lately promoted, at Bowie.

Lieut. Broderick, 23d Infantry, is to leave Yuma this week in charge of a detachment of about fifty recruits for companies at Camp Lowell. A. A. Surgeon Thornton is to accompany detachment.

Col. Nelson, Paymaster, expects to start for Camp Verde some time this week.

Mr. Moore, of Whipple depot, started yesterday for Townsend's ranch on the Agua Fria, with supplies for Lieut. Schuyler's command, which was to reach that point last night.

General orders, No. 3, published yesterday at Department Headquarters, contain the following instructions:

In order to carry out the instructions received from the Secretary of War, under date of January 27, 1874, the following reductions and appointments of the force of civilian employes allowed for this Department are published superseding those announced in General Orders No. 1, current series, from these Headquarters.

All civilian employes in this Department, except those belonging to pack trains now in the field, the authorized guides, the two (2) clerks in office of the Chief Quartermaster, and those below authorized at the Depots and Ehrenberg, will be discharged on the 28th instant, or as soon thereafter as this order is received.

At Whipple and Yuma Depots, and at Ehrenberg, the number of authorized employes and their compensation will be as follows, all others to be discharged:

Whipple Depot, A. T.—One superintendent to do duty of corral master, (currency) per month, \$150.00.

One citizen to do the work of an engineer and blacksmith, per month, \$150.00.

Yuma Depot, A. T.—One clerk, per month, \$150.00.

One citizen to do the work of a store-keeper and a superintendent, per month, \$150.00.

One citizen to do the work of an engineer and blacksmith, per month, \$100.00.

Ehrenberg, A. T.—One laborer, per month, \$15.00.

BUY AT HOME.—Arizona wholesale dealers say that they offer every inducement to small dealers to purchase all kinds of supplies, at home, but that, instead of doing so, these dealers, especially those who retail liquors, give their orders to drummers from San Francisco, who light down here, semi-occasionally, stay a short time and again put out for the city, with orders for trade which, by right, belong to such large and fair dealing houses as Wm B. Hooper & Co., of Yuma and Ehrenberg, C. P. Head & Co., and Levi Bashford, of Prescott; J. Goldwater & Bro., of Phoenix; Fish & Co., Florence; Tully, Ochoa & Co., Lord & Williams, and E. N. Fish & Co., of Tucson, which firms employ book-keepers, clerks and others who, unlike the "drummers" heretofore alluded to, spend their money in Arizona. This is, of course, a little selfish, but it is the only true plan to help home folks and home enterprises, which is, or ought to be, the guiding rule of all Arizonans.

BUCKBOARDS, or, as Bill Cole terms them, "sardine boxes on wheels," are about as killing on our people and the country as Indians used to be. Nobody who can help it will ride on them, since they are open to the weather and many other serious objections. But, as they are the vehicles used upon two of the important mail and passenger routes in our Territory, many people are forced to ride on them, a ride a person never forgets, since, owing to their openness; to their lack of proper seats; to an entire want of supports for head and back, a ride upon one of them is torture most fearful.

Added to all these drawbacks and discomforts are very long stretches between stations, and, of course, long drives for teams, which frequently weaken, causing drivers to whip and talk a great deal and passengers to foot it; and it costs about as much to run the things and keep them in repair as it would to run and keep up decent covered vehicles; yet, for some reason the mail men run them, and so keep on bruising passengers, wearing out drivers and scaring people from making the trip to Arizona.

Let us hope that, ere long, mail contractors who use these racking vehicles will employ better means of transportation, more and better stock, or cease offering inducements to people to take passage on the dandered things. Another thing, of which passengers lately arrived from California complain, is the poor fare kept at the stations, especially those on the California side of the Colorado river, where, as one man says, "the cooks are careless, the cook-houses and dining-rooms dirty and the fare not fit for a hog."

SAN CARLOS APACHES.—There is a rumor to the effect that these red devils have gone towards the White Mountains.

An account of their impish deeds at Grant is printed elsewhere.

California is shipping barley to Chicago.

San Bernardino, Cal., is promised two daily newspapers—the Guardian and the Argus. We don't if both can live and pay expenses, still we hope for the best.

The Los Angeles Express reports the failure of the house of A. Portugal & Co., of its city. Liabilities, about \$20,000. Principal creditor, Dinkelspiel & Co., of San Francisco, who had taken possession of the business.

Gov. Safford, of this Territory, has been calling on the San Bernardino Guardian, which paper speaks of him in the highest terms.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, has introduced a bill to authorize the coinage of twenty-cent pieces. We never will get out of the old twelve-and-a-half-cent bit system until we crowd the twenty-five cent coinage out. They stand squarely in the way of the success of our decimal system.

Mrs J. B. McCrum, residing at 58 Parsons street, Kalamazoo, according to the telegraph, during Saturday night, became the mother of a pair of twins so small that they are a marvel of humanity, putting to shame all stories of Lilliputians' ever heard of. One is a boy, the other a girl, and they weigh, together, three pounds and four ounces! They are perfect and seem to be well. Their bed is a paper box lined with cotton, and they and children were doing well at last accounts. These are the smallest living children we ever heard of. They partake of food naturally, and their cries are as diminutive as very young kittens. Quite a number of people have called to see the little wonders. Mrs McCrum is the mother of several children, all of good size, and some of them 16 and 18 years old. Mr McCrum, the father of the twins, is a well known teamster here. Should the tiny beings live, they will produce a sensation of unlimited proportions. Those who have seen them describe them as the "greatest" sight they ever saw. Their hands are about the size of the bowl of a teaspoon, and their bodies less than six inches long. They are not exactly of a size, the boy being a little the largest.

A passenger train was thrown from the track on the North Western Railroad, near Harvard, Illinois, on the night of the 4th inst. About forty persons were injured, five fatally. The accident was caused by a broken rail. The train was thrown down an embankment twenty feet high. The cars took fire from the stoves, and the entire train consisting of two coaches, a sleeping, a baggage and an express car, was burned.

Allentown, Pa., Feb. 16.—A freight train on the Lehigh and Susquehanna railroad between one and two o'clock this morning ran into a slide near the track and eighteen cars were piled upon one another; freight of all descriptions was strewn along the road and buried into the river; not one train hand as far as could be ascertained escaped injury. The body of the engineer, Daniel Spanner, was found under the engine considerably burned; the fireman and brakeman were badly scalded and burned, and three others are reported killed. The stove in the caboose set fire to the freight and nine cars were burned.

An Omaha (Nebraska) dispatch of February 10, is as follows:

On the 4th inst, two hundred Indians attacked the railroad station at Antelope, Nebraska, and forced the railroad employes into their quarters. No one was hurt. A short time afterward they ran off seven horses from Potter Station. General Dudley, commanding at Sydney, sent a squad of soldiers after the Indians. These Indians are supposed to be Cheyennes, and belong to the same party that attacked and wounded King, a trapper on the Platte river, last Friday. Gen Dudley, of Sydney Barracks, reports the above to the department commander, and gives it as his opinion that the Indians are getting more dissatisfied with their treatment and the restraint imposed upon them, and predicts that early in the spring the prairie will be swarming with small parties of the various tribes.

Jo Voshay, a well known prospector, is, according to the San Bernardino Guardian, searching the mountains between Ehrenberg and the Needles, in this Territory, for rich rock, which, from former success, he expects to find in abundance.

A general order from the War department directs that officers serving in the quartermaster's department be instructed that amounts withheld for other departments to cover charges against creditors of the government, or making payments to such creditors, will be disposed of in the same manner as amounts refunded—i. e., placed at once in the nearest United States depository to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States on account of the department for which the charge is made—and the original certificate of deposit will be forwarded to the Quartermaster General, accompanied by a statement of the reasons for making the deduction, the names of any officer thereby relieved of responsibility, and generally, any information required by existing orders. The amount deposited will be drawn from the appropriation from which the account is paid.

Mail stages have, of late, been behind time in Southern California, in consequence of rain storms.

The recent race between the steamships Vasco de Gama and the Japan, from Hongkong to San Francisco, was won by the "Vasco," which made the trip of 5,000 miles in 31 days, beating her rival 12 hours and 21 minutes.

State Senator Edgerton, of California, is denounced for having introduced a bill providing for the payment of \$25,000, for service, to Creed Haymond and other ex-County Commissioners. The Los Angeles Express is severe on the would-be grabbers.

The Enterprise, of Virginia, Nevada, has been purchased by a company of capitalists, headed by Wm. Sharon of the Bank of California, whose object, it is stated, is to wield this newspaper engine as a sort of petard with which to hoist himself into the U. S. Senate.

A NEW PAPER.—The first number of the Del Norte "Prospector" has come for an exchange. It is about the size of the Weekly Miner, and opens well, with articles setting forth the resources of its section—the San Juan country. Nic. N. Larabert is the publisher.

Political.

The call, to "arms," of Judge Rusk to the Democrats of this Territory has awakened a little party feeling, which may culminate in the organization of the Democrats of the Territory under the old banner that has so often spread its folds over and above those whom it has led to victory. True, months intervene before voters will be called to buckle on their armor and engage in open political work, but the heaven is now quietly working, and, as a stitch in time is said to save nine, the Democrats may, in the event of organization, lose nothing by thus early moving in the matter of putting together the various parts of the party edifice, the main purpose of which appears to be a desire to rule out our present Delegate in Congress, and supplant him by some dyed-in-the-wool Democrat and resident citizen of the Territory.

The MISKA has, for several years, published its own canoe, independent of political parties—a course that has pleased more people than did its former course, and one upon which we may never turn. But, it is untrammeled; owes nothing that it cannot pay, and, at the sound of the political tocsin, may go for the man it shall think most capable and acceptable to its commanders—the people of Arizona.

As for organizing parties, we very much doubt if the time has come for that, unless, indeed, a party whose purpose it shall be to aid and assist the men of labor to get full pay for everything they raise and do, is in order, and we think it is.

With questions of State; that is, of the political policy or principles now governing the country, Arizonians have very little to do, they being denied voting participation in our National elections, and no voting representative in Congress, so that the most, the best, we can do in this line is to send a good, earnest, active, intelligent man to Washington; one who will not forget that he is an Arizonian and the servant of the Territory.

At present, it is not known here whether or not Mr McCormick will try for a fourth term in Congress, but should he conclude to do so, he will run on his ancient independent platform, and by so doing claim his old support, which, all know, has been sufficient to elect him, and "knock the spots off his opponent." In this case, Republicans will be unable to organize, and many Democrats will say that it would be unwise to "swap horses" while crossing a dangerous stream. One thing is, however, sure, and that is that, unless Mr McCormick returns fortified by some healthier Congressional work for his constituents than he can now boast of, his way back to Congress will be beset by voters who will leave no stone unturned to trip him up. This section of the Territory wants better mail facilities, and, should he not procure it, voters who formerly supported him will never again cast their ballots in his favor.

PEOPLE COMING.—Our fellow townsman, J. H. Behan received, by a recent mail, a letter from Mr. F. C. Ayers, formerly of this place and now of Pioche, Nevada, in which Mr. A. states that great as is the excitement throughout Nevada, regarding the San Juan country, Arizona stands fairer than that country and will surely get, in the spring, a large immigration from Pioche and vicinity. Our wet winter, Mr. A. says, coupled with the fact of the richness and accessibility of our country, is going to work wonders for us.

Frank had just received a copy of the MINER, with news of the grand fall of water; of the working of placer and quartz claims, all of which made him regret that he had left Arizona. His old friends may expect to see him back sometime next spring, and we know of no man who would receive a more hearty reception.

The recent horrid butchery of men, women and children, by Apaches, near old Camp Grant, in the southern part of this Territory, is another proof of the folly of sending such men as Gen Howard to treat with such hellish scoundrels. It was near this scene of the massacre that, in May, 1872, Gen H. made with these same Indians a "treaty of peace," which he averred would be lasting. We said, at the time, that the Apaches, notwithstanding their promises and oaths on the cross, would very soon forget their obligations, break this treaty and laugh at the fools who pretended to believe them in earnest.

They have done all these things, by words and acts, of which their last act is not the least, and to the account thereof, as published on the first page of the Weekly MINER, we direct, yes, crave, the attention of Eastern readers of the MINER, for proof of the worthlessness of a policy that, instead of compelling Apaches to keep the peace, bribes them to do so.

The Texas Pacific R. R. Co. make what appears to us a very fair offer to Government—to guarantee the interest on a five per cent bond. "Only this and nothing more." Very moderate, indeed, and, apparently very "child-like and bland," if we take into consideration the fact that a U. S. Commissioner is to sell all the land belonging to the company, depositing price in the Treasury to secure payment of interest.

We are again without telegraphic news from California and the East. News from Maricopa county tells of Apache robberies. We hope that Lieut. Schuyler who is in that vicinity with a pretty large force, will be successful in finding and punishing the thieves.

Congress has killed the bill providing for an appropriation to recompense citizens of California and Oregon for loss of property by the Modocs. Congress is very willing that citizens should suffer loss by Indians for whom it does not provide and is too prone to abuse the same citizens whenever they retaliate by killing a few dirty, thieving savages.

MAGNOLIA WATER, FLORIDA Water and the best Wright's Cologne, Fresh and Genuine at DR. KUNDALL'S Pioneer Drug Store

TELEGRAPHIC.

Special Dispatches to the Arizona Miner By Western Union and U. S. Military Lines.

Tucson, Feb. 25.—The mail wagon left Bowie at 1 a. m. yesterday. The driver says the situation in the Chiricahua reservation is still unchanged and all quiet. Thomas Hughes, clerk at Bowie for Fully, Ochoa & Co., writes to his home that he feels confident Cashio intends to remain on the reservation and will use his most power to induce all others to stay. The hostile Indians have been seen east of here and Bowie, but fast improving. The weather, since Saturday, has been clear and cold, ice every morning. Yesterday the ice was one inch thick on still water.

Thos. Ewing left yesterday for Prescott. Miss Packer, of Hayward, engaged to teach public school in Tucson, leaves for Francisco to-morrow.

Wickenburg, Feb. 25.—Weather clear and unusually cold. Last night was the coldest night of the season.

Water still continues to run in the Hualpai ampa.

The California mail wagon arrived last night on time, and left for Prescott with passenger—A. Frank.

The mail from Phoenix has not arrived. Phoenix, Feb. 25.—Weather clear and calm. Maricopa Wells, Feb. 25.—Weather clear and cold.

Maricopa Wells, Feb. 26.—Mr. Barber arrived last night from Phoenix, on route to Tucson. He reports that Salt River is flowing slowly at Whitlow's ferry. Also, that the Apaches had been in that vicinity, one of which had some forty head of stock that were running off.

The Gila is still high, but can be crossed safely at Morgan's Ferry, three miles here. The first mail from beyond the Colorado river for nearly two weeks, will be to-night. The stages from Yuma to Tucson have been on time all the time, except a couple of instances, when they were forced to wait for low water.

Weather clear and pleasant.

Phoenix, Feb. 25.—Mr. C. T. Hayden arrived in town to-day from the Tempe. He reports that numerous Indians are to be seen in that vicinity. A band of seven came over night at the foot of the hills near to town. They have stolen four animals from C. W. Beach's ranch, and nine more reported missing by various parties. A company about six or eight was formed to go out there, but concluded that in view of the number of Indians the attempt would be useless. A new ferryboat has been built at the men's crossing, so that in future the river will cause no delay to passengers' mail.

Mr. Ochoa, from Tucson, left to-day for Prescott, via the new road.

Mr. G. H. Oury has returned from Tucson. Messrs Barnett & Block will start for the coast to-morrow, to bid on contracts.

The team of Mr. Greenup is laden with flour for San Carlos reservation.

Weather clear and cold.

A lodge of Grangers has been organized and the society gives promise of progress in this section.

Wickenburg, Feb. 26.—An extra mail wagon left for Prescott this morning with the following passengers: M. Worsome, J. Bennett, and P. Drachman.

Tucson, February 26.—Clear and pleasant. Nothing of interest to-day.

MOHAVE COUNTY.

WM. CORY. JOHN C. POTTS.

Cory & Potts, SELL CHEAP for CASH EVERYTHING

NEEDED BY EVERYBODY IN ARIZONA.

AT THEIR STORE IN CERBAT, WALLAPAI MINING DISTRICT, MOHAVE COUNTY, ARIZONA TERRITORY.

We keep on hand a large Assortment of DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Call and See Us.

DON'T READ THIS,

Unless you want to find out that you are buying Goods at Reduced Rates.

DAVIS & RANDALL, AT MINERAL PARK

DEALERS IN Groceries and Provisions, CLOTHING AND HARDWARE, TOBACCO AND CIGARS, Drugs and Medicines, LIQUORS, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Who are also prepared to SHIP ORES AND BULLION and make liberal advances on the same.

Wallapai Assay Office,

Cerbat, Mohave County, Arizona.

I beg to inform the miners and public in general that I have opened an Assay Office at Cerbat, Wallapai District, where I am prepared to do any work in the line of business. I have

Reduced Prices to Suit the Times, viz: Single Assays for Lead, Gold and Silver..... Single Assays for Copper..... Single Assays for Tin..... Single Assays for Zinc..... Single Assays for Iron..... Persons sending ore will observe the following: Pulverize the ore, and mix thoroughly; send about ounces of each sample; if more than one sample of the same in plate figures. Results given by return.

PAUL BREON, Camp Mohave, Arizona.

DEALER IN Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Camp Mohave, Arizona, January 7, 1874.

Legal Blanks,

Of every class and kind, always on hand and for sale at the MINER office, or by the publishers, at a just and moderate price or other office can reasonably find fault with.