

Tombstone Epitaph.

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ARIZONA.

ITS VAST NATURAL RESOURCES

Governor Sulick's Address at the Opening of the Territorial Industrial Exposition at Phoenix.

Extracts from Governor Sulick's speech at the opening of the Territorial fair, in Phoenix, October 17:

Arizona is no insignificant part of the United States; in area she is an empire. All of the New England States, with New York and New Jersey combined, only equal her in square miles of territory. Her agricultural and horticultural land exceeds in acreage the entire area of either of the great States of Indiana, Virginia, Kentucky or Ohio. Her citrus fruit belt, stretching from Yuma to the mountain ranges of Pima, a distance of 300 miles in length by 125 miles in width, contains 15,000,000 acres of land upon which will grow by irrigation, the orange, lemon, lime, banana, fig, olive, date, and raisin grape. Every requirement of soil and climate here exists to render it one of the richest citrus and semi-tropical fruit districts in the world.

With a virgin soil enriched by the debris of vegetation of centuries, it possesses all the necessary elements of vegetable nutrition to yield abundant and profitable crops without the aid of artificial fertilization, save the application of water. It needs only to be tilled with a hoe and it will laugh with a harvest. Nowhere on this continent can there be found richer lands with greater producing capacity, than in the valleys of the Colorado, Salt, Gila, San Pedro, Santa Cruz and Verde rivers. To reclaim these now desert lands, and make them yield abundantly in profitable crops, there is needed an elaborate and perfect system of irrigation. Already there have been constructed in Arizona some 400 miles of irrigating canals at a total cost of over \$1,000,000, which should reclaim 25,000 acres of land, yet we have scarcely commenced. We greatly need and richly deserve Federal aid by an appropriation for a hydrographic survey, with a view to obtaining water by storage reservoirs in the mountain sheds, and test the utility of artesian wells for the same purpose in the valleys. The government can fit to no better use part of the unappropriated and surplus revenues which, by an oppressive war tariff, have been taken from the people and hoarded in the United States Treasury vaults, than expend it in the reclamation of desert lands, thus aiding agricultural interests.

As your executive, I have urged it in my annual report, and am not without hope that Congress will look favorably upon this reasonable request.

Nature has not confined Arizona to the sole resources of agriculture; with prodigal hand she has seamed her mountains with precious minerals of every kind known to science. From the northern line at Utah to the southern extreme at Sonora, gold, silver and copper are found hidden in every mountain side; millions of dollars of precious metals are annually produced as Arizona's output and contribution of metalliferous wealth. Mining camps are dotted all over the territory, and the music of hammer and drill keep time with the steady step of the prospector as he unearths the hidden treasures. This great and flourishing industry is still in its infancy; we are practically only prospecting at the "grass roots," while our great ore bodies are yet undisturbed. Like agriculture, it has experienced drawbacks; without facilities for transportation, far removed from smelters of California and Colorado, and with exorbitant freights, high grade ores have only been worked. Now that the freight car is at our door, sampling works erected in our midst, freights reduced to a fair standpoint, a new impetus has been given to mining, and the annual yield will steadily increase and Arizona take the lead as one of the greatest producers of bullion of any of the States or Territories.

Another great and leading industry and source of wealth in Arizona is her stock growing. With pastoral lands equal in area to all of New England, hundreds of thousands of cattle roam over the grassy plains, valleys and hill sides fattening and increasing, free from epidemic diseases and loss from severe climatic changes. While the Texas stockmen have their herds decimated by drouth, and the cattle of Montana and Wyoming have perished by the thousands from the cold and hunger, our herds have improved, and the loss from these causes have been merely nominal. With abundance of nutritious grasses and our equable climate, stock raising ranges the entire year with perfect security, needing no additional food. With sound sanitary laws and an able and honest Board of Live Stock Sanitary Commissioners to see them enforced, this great growing and prosperous industry is fully protected against the introduction of contagious diseases amongst its herds. We have forested and timber tracts covering as many square miles as Connecticut and New Jersey, and Delaware combined, and we have coal mines which

will produce an excellent quality of fuel for domestic and manufacturing purposes.

We have a climate free from the heavy fogs, damp winds and severe cold that in other lands almost render life a burden, and enjoy the luxury of a dry, pure, and bracing atmosphere with plenty of sunshine and clear skies. What more could nature do for any land? She has been lavish in the distribution of her favors. With an abundance of land, fertility, and prolificness of soil, perfect climate, plenty of lumber, fuel and water, untold millions of wealth in her mines, what can retard the progress of Arizona?

Here people are brave, intelligent, generous and progressive, maintaining a complete system of public education, making rapid strides in the development of moral and material interests; they are laying the foundation deep and strong for the building up of a free and sovereign State, which in grandeur, resources and intelligence will prove the equal of any of the Federal Union.

ALASKA MINING.

Owing to a heavy making of moss that covers the ground of Forty Mile creek, and in fact nearly the entire Yukon country, back a few feet from running water the gravel is frozen, and although it is rich in gold, it cannot be worked. During the summer months this moss becomes dry to a depth of several inches, and the miners have taken advantage of this and are trying to burn it off, so as to expose the gravel under the sun's rays. Thus the first burning consumes it down a certain depth, and when it is exposed to the sun and atmosphere for a few weeks, it is again set on fire. By this method it is thought that in a couple of seasons a vast amount of now frozen gravel will be thawed out sufficient for washing. All the gold so far taken out this season was from bars lying along the streams, and they could not be worked further back than four feet, where they encountered frozen ground, and so hard that it could not be picked out, and powder for blasting is a thing that could not be obtained in that country. It is, without the aid of powder, an impossibility to reach the bed-rock on the deeper and richer bars. With so much coarse gold on the surface, one wonders whether or not it cannot be shoveled out when bed-rock is once reached.—Free Press.

TO ENCOURAGE IMMIGRATION.

An exchange says: "The directors of the Southern Pacific are considering a plan to colonize Southern California by establishing a rate of \$15 from Chicago to San Francisco, confining it to emigrants. The present rate of fare is \$47 50, so that the reduction would be about 60 per cent. Between Ogden and San Francisco, the Southern Pacific will be prevailed upon to make a nominal rate, so that from the Missouri river the total expense of passage would be about \$5, not including meals. The statement is made that Senator Stanford feels that while inviting the criticism of that part of the traveling public, which is to receive no benefit from the plan, no real injustice will be done; that those who are able to pay first-class fare would not ride in third class cars, even if they were free, while the majority of the so-called "emigrants" ride in them merely because they can get a cheaper rate, and they are not privileged to complain at free travel under the conditions of which it is granted. Mr. Stanford says: "I had rather that 10,000 people come to this State at a \$15 rate of fare than that 5,000 come at \$60."

The following is the acoustic that was printed in the Chicago Daily News, a prominent Cleveland paper, on the arrival of President Cleveland in that city. The initials read "Hurra for Blaine," which was soon discovered by the public, and Chicago laughed and laughed, and the News blushed, and felt that it had got its foot into it somehow at the moment it meant to make a point on Cleveland. The "guy" was the nearest and most complete that has befallen any paper in the country since the San Francisco Examiner was so mercilessly guyed a couple of years ago. Here is the acoustic:

H-e-r-e in the land of promise,
U-nder the glorious sky,
R-e-aching wide o'er shore and tide,
R-uler and bridg, do thou abide,
A-nd heart of the west, beat high!
F-o-r-getting the dismal rancor
O-f years that should be dead,
R-e-ally we all from cot and hall,
B-l-e-s-s-i-n-g our Nation's head,
L-o-n-g life to you, O ruler,
A-nd to your gentle wife—
I-n prosperous ways God guide your days
N-o-r count them past 'till you at last
E-njoy the endless life!

—Guy Wilson.

Col. Wm. B. Royal, 4th cavalry, has been retired on account of disabilities incident to the service. His retirement creates the following promotions: Lieut. Col. Charles E. Compton to be Colonel 4th cavalry; Maj. James Biddle to be Lieut. Colonel 5th cavalry; Capt. T. C. Tupper to be Major 6th cavalry; First Lieut. Frank West to be Captain 6th cavalry; Second Lieut. George H. Sands to be First Lieut. 6th cavalry; additional Second Lieut. Alonzo Gray to be Second Lieut. 6th cavalry.

THE CHEAPEST YET.

The Lowest Record in Working Gold Ores.

(From the Mining and Scientific Press.)
When gold can be mined in California for 37 1/2 cents a ton, and milled for 23 cents per ton, it is getting the business down to a very fine point, and augurs well for the future of California quartz mining. And this has just been accomplished—not with a small test run of 20 or 30 tons of ore, but with nearly 3000 tons.

It will astonish many persons to learn that ore worth only \$1 16 per ton can be moved and worked without loss, and still more surprise them to know that ore of that value is paying about 56 cents per ton profit.

This record was made last month at the Spanish mine, Washington township, Nevada county. The mine is being worked under lease by F. W. Bradley. It has been in difficulty, and now the lessee must take a monthly statement, under oath, to the different creditors, to whom certain portions of the monthly profits go. The sworn statement for the last month shows the following figures:

MINE.			
Run—22 days work produced 2796 tons of ore.			
Cost of Production.	Labor.	Supplies.	Total.
Extracting ore.....	\$48 59	\$ 85 73	\$134 32
Deid work.....	237 30	43 00	280 30
Delivering ore to mill.....	126 00	10 70	136 70
General expenses.....	58 22	3 30	61 52
Totals.....	\$908 11	\$141 73	\$1049 84
Cost per ton.....	32 4 1/2	51 1/2	37 1/2

MILL.			
Run—20 days work reduced 2796 tons of ore.			
Cost of Reduction.	Labor.	Supplies.	Total.
Mill expenses.....	\$163 45	\$143 10	\$306 55
Water for power.....	152 30	152 30	304 60
Handling ore.....	22 50	2 95	25 45
General expenses.....	58 22	3 30	61 52
Totals.....	\$396 45	\$301 50	\$697 95
Cost per ton.....	12 3 1/2	10 7 1/2	23 1/2
Bullion produced.....	\$268 49		
Total expenses.....	1965 58		
Profit.....	\$908 11	\$1572 91	

These figures speak for themselves. The ore yields a little over \$1.16 per ton. The profit is 56 cents per ton, or about 48 per cent of the total. The milling plant consists of four Huntington mills, three of them five feet and one four feet wide. After crushing the pulp passes over silver-plated amalgamating plates, though most of the gold is saved in the mills themselves. The deposit of ore is large and easily worked. There is no hoisting or pumping done. It is quarried out of the side of the hill and run by means of cars to the mills. The deposit is large and the ore is quartz and slate mixed, the vein being about 100 feet wide. No concentrating is carried on. The facilities for mining are exceptionally good, or no such record could be made. The company have to pay for water power for their mills.

This record is one that will attract great attention among mining men. There are thousands of acres of ground in this State that will yield more than this mine does per ton. In other cases the expense of mining will be greater, owing to circumstances, but with the same class of ore the milling need not be much advanced. It will be noticed that these Huntington mills have shown great capacity and the advocates of stamps must look to their laurels if the roller mills continue to do such work. In 20 days' work they crushed 2796 tons, a mill run of some magnitude, and the results of which are startling. The fact that this work was done for any such figures must greatly encourage many owners of low grade properties. We have been gradually reducing the cost of milling ores in California, but the record at the Spanish mine last month is ahead of anything in that line here or elsewhere.

THE ST. LOUIS MINERAL EXHIBIT.

(From the Journal-Miner.)
Through the courtesy of F. M. Murphy we are enabled to lay before our readers the contract made between the officers of the St. Louis Exposition association and the commissioners from the territory, in regard to the permanent location of the mineral exhibit of the territory, with the additions which will be made from time to time, in the Exposition building at St. Louis. The commissioners succeeded in obtaining very favorable terms, and the permanent location of the exhibit at so central a point as St. Louis will undoubtedly be to the great advantage of this section of Arizona. The following are the terms of the agreement:

St. Louis Mo., Sept. 29, 1887.
To J. H. Johnson, Secretary of the St. Louis Exposition Association.

SIR: The undersigned commissioners from the territory of Arizona beg leave to submit to you the following propositions:

We have here for exhibition our territorial collection of mineral formerly exhibited at the World's Fair, New Orleans, La., together with valuable additions. It is our wish to place the same on permanent exhibition with your association, providing proper arrangements can be made. The exhibit was brought here particularly for exhibition at Army hall of your city during the Grand Army encampment, but recognizing the

advantages of your exposition we have deemed it advisable to propose exhibition with you upon the following terms, viz:

First.—That you furnish sufficient and conspicuous space in which to expose the exhibit.

Second.—That you furnish men to unpack and expose the same, clean, repair cases, etc.

Third.—That all expense of making this exhibit, other than the personal expenses of Arizona's representatives, shall be borne to you.

Fourth.—That two commissioners of Arizona shall have access to the building and exhibit during the progress of the present and future expositions, and shall have the privilege of superintending and adding to the collection.

Fifth.—That you will exercise care and caution in preserving the exhibit from spoilation and loss. Unavoidable accidents excepted.

Sixth.—In consideration of the fulfillment of the above conditions the exhibit shall remain on permanent show at this exposition during the continuance thereof and shall not be removed at any future time without the consent of the exposition management and re-payment to the association of whatever moneys they may have expended in fitting up and placing the same; and should the officials of the territory of Arizona ever demand said exhibit to be shown elsewhere they shall first reimburse the exposition association of St. Louis for whatever expense shall be incurred upon the said association to surrendered the same.

Seventh.—That due diligence shall be observed in putting this collection upon permanent and conspicuous exhibition.

W. F. R. SCHINDLER,
N. O. MURPHY,
Commissioners.
Accepted for St. Louis Exposition.
A. H. JOHNSON,
Secretary.

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HERRING & HERRING,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, Toughnut street, Tombstone, Ariz.

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, Fourth street, Tombstone, A. T.

ALLEN R. ENGLISH,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, up stairs in County Court House, Tombstone, A. T.

JOHN C. EASTON,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, NOTARY Public and Conveyancer. Office in Occidental Hotel, Allen street, Tombstone, A. T.

HENRY G. HOWE,
UNITED STATES DEPUTY MINERAL Surveyor, Tombstone, Arizona. Member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. Attention given to the care of mines for non-resident owners and corporations. The best of references given. Correspondence solicited.

W. D. SHEARER,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, OFFICE on Fourth street, opposite Occidental Hotel, Tombstone, A. T.

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