

# The Weekly Arizona Miner.

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PRESCOTT, ARIZONA, FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 8, 1877.

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**THE ARIZONA MINER.**  
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**CHAS. W. BEACH,**  
Editor and Proprietor.

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**POETRY.**  
**A Mother's Prayer.**  
BY THEODORE TILTON.

With eager arms a mother pressed  
A laughing babe against her breast,  
Then thus to Heaven she cried in prayer:  
"Now, even as his face I see,  
Oh Lord, keep from his soul within  
As free from every spot of sin."  
From Heaven the Lord an answer made:  
"Behold, I have answered thy prayer."  
Within the door the darkness crept,  
And babe and mother gently slept,  
From bedfellows rang the midnight bell,  
The mother awoke and saw it well,  
The mother at the cradle's side  
Awoke to find the babe had died,  
With grief to see a woman wail,  
"The babe is dead, the babe is dead,"  
"Util her heart against his own  
Was broken—broken on a stone,  
"Why hast thou smothered a mother's prayer?"  
Then answered He: "As I have willed,  
Thy prayer, oh woman, is fulfilled;  
If on the earth thy child remain,  
His soul shall gather many a stain;  
At thy behest I stretch my hand  
And take him to the heavenly land."  
The mother heard and bowed her head,  
And hid her cheeks against the bed,  
And cried: "Oh God! I dare not pray,  
Thou answeredst in so strange a way,  
Thou answeredst through all the lonely night,  
But when the morning brought the sun  
She prayed: "Thy will, oh Lord! be done."

Strength for to-day is all that we need,  
As there never will be to-morrow;  
For to-morrow will prove but an after-day,  
With its measure of joy and of sorrow.  
Then why forecast the trials of life  
With such sad and grave persistence,  
And watch and wait for a period of ill  
That as yet has no existence.

**LETTER FROM TYSON'S WELLS.**  
EDITOR MINER:—As a reader of your admirable news medium, I offer for publication a few thoughts on the mining stock market of San Francisco, to an average understanding of which it is all important, first, that we should unearth the causes which led to its descent, and second, how long these causes will continue to exist, or if modified, under what forms may the market be assailed hereafter with the view singly to prevent a recurrence of such disaster to so important a factor of this Coast's prosperity.

It is obvious to all intelligent thinkers that the whole business of mining, viewed in comparison with other industrial enterprises is super-speculative. Mining, pure and simple, is an occupation requiring similar individual training as any other, but in combining mining and smelting, distinct, but correlative adjuncts, with it, we make a business of more than ordinary complexity, and requiring superior talent on the part of those officials who direct its operations: of the value of its products to our social system, no sane man will question.

Mr. Carlyle's remarks, as quoted in the sermon of Rev. T. K. Noble, to the contrary, "that we should cultivate our fields instead of our mines," is being the quintessence of folly to think that gold and silver, if only valued as circulating medium, have not justified the time, labor, and capital used in their production from their discovery here; suffice it that the reflected sense and material prosperity of California and its dependencies are not substantially ignorant of the value of their mines; but in our present inordinate progress rather than to necessary cupidity to possess money (conceivably an idea of success) may we attribute among other a ruling cause for our present distress; but of others, and which brings me to consider my first proposition, it may be remarked, the fraudulent intent of the bonanza kings was made manifest upon the declaration of dividends which, metaphorically, "sent the calf in the cow's belly." Million dollar dividends drove many shrewd heads from the stock market, the very air to them being redolent of dishonesty the moment they were inaugurated; it also crystallized an already cultivated extravagance in everything relating to the management of the Washoe mines, to an extent that such a colossal purpose can be best appreciated by suggesting that had the owners of Crown Point, Belcher, Consolidated Virginia, and California acted with as much conservatism as a good farmer does who preserves a rich farm for his heirs, content with taking one crop per year, they would have held the keys of the money treasure in their own hands, and their command, because they would have established permanent bonanzas which would have been of incalculable benefit to the entire Coast; but, alas! I intend so stupendous rivaling the act of Sampson, who slew more at his death than in his life, would have fallen if anything less than the wholesale mining which now pervades the ranks of those who have filled the vaults of the schemers with jewels of gold, and jewels of silver; the sequel to which is, broken friendships, ruined families, and mines of suspicious values, the capital of a once happy and progressive people usurped by a few men who have diverted the wealth of hundreds better than themselves into the investment of real estate and other solid investments; at which point it may be pertinently asked, if the capital once employed in mining is withdrawn because bonanza mines are not considered safe investments by those who manipulated them, to whom are we to look in the present calamitous state to inaugurate an upward movement in the stock market? Or what assurance have outside stockholders that the tactics of the past will not be again repeated upon what may be thought fortuitous occasion; of course, the lessons of a past are generally freighted with incalculable good, if with intense disgust to those who have been stripped of their wealth; the victims are vanquished, and the entire failing interests of the Coast paralyzed; bulls and bears alike stand appalled at the market running away with them, but it has doubtless left a chance of repairing, to some extent, the evils brought upon their former patrons by a kind forbearance in settling accounts.

That rigid economy consistent with the service of known talent should be adhered to, will be conceded by all, when it is to be hoped that really good and valuable mineral property of the Coast will ultimately bring a restored prosperity.

Respectfully,  
Tyson's Wells, A. T., May 26, 1877.

**THE VOLUME OF NIMROD.**—The amount of water passing over the Niagara falls has been estimated at 100,000,000 tons per hour, and its perpendicular descent may be taken at 150 feet, without considering the rapids, which represent a further fall of 150 feet. The force represented by the principal fall alone amounts to 16,500,000 horse power, amounts which, if it had to be produced by steam, would necessitate the expenditure of not less than 200,000,000 tons of coal per annum, taking the consumption of coal at four pounds per horse-power per hour. In other words, all the coal raised throughout the world would barely suffice to produce the amount of power that annually runs to waste at this wonderful fall.

**LETTER FROM GLOBE CITY.**  
GLOBE CITY, May 27, 1877.

**EDITOR MINER:**—Allow me through your valuable journal, which is the most reliable of all the Territorial papers, to inform the "outside" world what is being done here in the rough hills of Southern Arizona. Where but a few years since the Apache reigned supreme now can be found the mark of civilization and the presence of many hardy white prospectors, whose mission seems to be one of great good in tearing from its dormant sphere the metal that makes the hearts of all joyous. Within the last few days experiments have been made with a new furnace, and after a short run the flux gave out, compelling the closing down of the furnace for a short time, but not until a satisfactory experiment was arrived at, showing \$15,000 in bullion.

Messrs. Kennedy & Beebe have their furnace in full blast, which has proved a perfect success, having worked the ore up to 50 per cent of chemical assays.  
Mr. Kennedy, a gentleman who commands plenty of capital, has a copper and silver furnace on the road, and has made the necessary arrangements whereby it will be immediately put up and into working condition. He is a business man, and anything which he may undertake will be carried out to the letter.

Mr. Ferguson has gone to San Francisco after a twenty-stamp mill, and is expected to be back here with the same in a few weeks.

A five-stamp mill has been erected at McMillen and Harris' camp, which is now turning out about \$1500 per day, the bullion from which finds its way to Florence, where it is exchanged for currency. This city has five stores for supplying the mines, four saloons, one butcher shop, a barber shop and a dairy. Mills come and go regularly, and everything seems to present a prospect of a bright future for this place. When once all the machinery that is now ordered shall have arrived and put in running order, it is a difficult matter to calculate the amount of bullion that will be sent forth from this rich district daily. Yours, H. & S.

**Indians Surrounded.**  
CAMP ROBINSON (Neb.), May 25.—At noon to day the principal warriors at this agency in the number of 600, were passed in review by General Crook. Lieutenant Clark formed the line on a plain east of the buildings. Crook taking a stand in front of the centre. The Indians were broken into columns of eighteen platoons, and executed the march past in good style. Having been again wheeled into line the chiefs rode within a few paces of General Crook, who they dismounted and shook hands with him. Crazy Horse now took the General for the first time, knelt on the ground as he took his hand, and his example was followed by most of the others. Little Big Man conspicuous from his almost complete nudity. General Crook now led the way to the agency, the companies in the line breaking into columns of fours and fives. The principal men having assembled inside the agency stockade, an interval of silence ensued, while the Indians were arranged in the order of precedence in speaking, and the council was then opened by Crazy Horse, who is notably a man of few words. Scating himself on the ground in front of the General, he spoke in a low voice as follows:

"You sent tobacco to my camp to invite me to come in. When the tobacco reached me I started, and kept on moving until I reached here. Ever since my arrival my face has been turned toward the fort, and my heart has been happy in coming this way. I picked out a place where I wish to live hereafter, and I put a stake in the ground to mark the spot. There is plenty of game in that country. All these relatives of mine that are here approve my choice of place, and I would like them all to go back there with me and stay there together." Crazy Horse was followed by Young Man Afraid, Red Cloud, No Water, Iron Hawk, and others, who spoke at greater or less length to the same effect, all expressing a desire to abide by the decision of the authorities in the matter, and to behave themselves in future.

**ARIZONA TRADE.**—We find in the San Francisco Call of May 26th, the following very correct view on the future trade of Arizona which we copy and endorse:

Outside of mining matters there is something else, I might mention, of interest to San Francisco. The Golden Gate seems to be a little apertured regarding the share of the Arizona trade, and if she is not mindful it will be wrested from her by the St. Louis merchants. The Denver and Colorado Railroad will soon have its trains running into the centre of New Mexico, and even to a point not far distant from the Arizona line. From thence a road will be made across the Mogollon Mountains, placing Prescott in direct communication with St. Louis. Eastern prices, and the similarity of currency will be two things in favor of St. Louis. Let San Francisco merchants be alive to this fact; that they must offer special inducements for the retention of the trade with our Territory, or else in the course of a couple of years when commercial relations with Arizona will be worth competing for, they will find themselves distanced by the Missourians.

**PALESTINE.**  
The Yuma Sentinel wants to see the line of the Government Telegraph between Yuma and San Diego torn down and put up between Yuma and Fort Mojave. While he would like to see a line from Yuma connecting with Mojave and thence on to Mineral Park and Prescott, we would not like to see the line from San Diego taken down for the purpose of constructing other lines. It would leave the people of the Territory at the mercy of the A. & P. line and subject them to any tariff the company might see fit to impose; and it is now we have a competing line that will keep the prices down.

**APPOINTMENTS.**—Washington, May 25.—The Cabinet have decided to appoint Mrs. Thompson, daughter of the late Rev. Alex. Campbell, Postmistress at Louisville.

Slaves, the fugitive slave who was captured by Attorney-General Devenus, when the latter was United States Marshal at Boston, during Fillmore's administration, and who under the Fugitive Slave Law was turned over to the authorities at Savannah, Georgia, has been appointed messenger in General Devenus' Department.

A telegram dated May 27 says: The people of Ireland have made up a purse of from \$100,000 to \$125,000 for the Pope. The far greater part of this came in very small subscriptions, although one county (Wicklow) farmer B stated to have subscribed \$5,000. Cardinal Cullen took to Rome \$30,000, collected in the Dublin diocese alone. The total amount of English Catholic presentations is \$70,850.

**WILLIAM BRACKENRIDGE,** a colored man, the murderer of William and Emmett Maxwell at Palo Blanco, Colfax county, was hung in Cimarron on the 5th inst.

**Ex-Governor Safford** is now a private citizen, and at present, we believe, in the field with Captain Buford, hunting for Indians. It is expected that Buford and his Indian scouts will soon return from their fresh fields of laurels and disband amid the praises of a few who have gobbled up \$10,000 of the people's money.

**Famine in China.**  
From the London Times of June 1st.

The famine which our Shanghai correspondent's letter describes this morning is a disaster of woeful magnitude. It extends over a very wide region of the Empire. It is carrying off the population daily by thousands, and there is no near hope that its ravages will soon be over. Through the north and east of the country, city and from the shores of the Yellow Sea, beyond the line of the Great Wall which shuts off China from the Western world outside, the terrible visitation extends. The suffering, we are told, is beyond description. In addition to the multitudes who have already perished under it, there is the larger number of those who are just managing to keep alive, and from whose exhausted ranks fresh victims are continually added to the dismal roll. Anything that will allay hunger is eagerly sought after, no matter how unwholesome or unfit to be used as food. The rotten stench of the houses and dried leaves that serve generally for fuel are not now regarded as nauseous or unpalatable, and many indeed is the man who can get a full supply even of these.

The government is making the semblance of an effort to relieve the widespread misery; but the means it employs are wholly inadequate. An expression of verbal sympathy, a grant of money which allows about a farthing a day for the relief of each case of distress, and some well-meant but mistaken edicts, which have had the effect simply of making matters worse than before, are the measure of assistance which the Chinese rulers can bestow. The famine proceeds in spite of them, and matters are rendered worse by the intense cold which prevailed at the date of our correspondent's letter, and by the snow which is so deep as to prevent the people from picking up any of the wild produce of the soil. As summer advances and as the weeds begin to grow and the trees to be covered with foliage, there may be a change expected for the better. Meanwhile there is no remedy to be found, except in the readiness of the people to do anything and submit to anything that will furnish them with the bare means of preserving life, and in the willing but insufficient relief fund, which is subscribed among the foreigners resident in China and distributed by the Protestant missionaries in the North.

The cause of the famine is the same as that from which India is now suffering. The crops of last summer were, we are told, almost entirely destroyed by drought, and the peasantry have now come to an end of their slender reserves of grain and have nothing left on which they can fall back for support. China is a country which at the best of times the population presses very closely upon the means of existence. There are no waste stores anywhere. Every grain is already turned to account, and when the necessity comes there is little room for any further saving or reduction. Land and water are alike taxed to the uttermost to furnish food and dwelling space for the teeming multitudes which cover them. The Chinese are hard workers, content with slender fare, and able to do their country's work on a general scale of living which would be simply intolerable to Englishmen. Their advantages and habits, which turn to their advantage abroad when they are brought into competition with other races, are a source of danger to them at home.

**West & Paulhemos,** formerly stock raisers at the Chimehene Flat, on the Colorado river, have moved their stock, 1,200 in number, on to the Santa Maria, about 20 miles below or west of the settlements in Thompson Valley about 50 miles west of Prescott. We are informed by Mr. West that he has found and located a most desirable stock ranch, and is surprised at himself to think that he did not move in this matter long since. Mr. West admits that the Colorado is a poor country for stock raising, and thinks that Yavapai can't be excelled. With a start of over one thousand head of cattle and with such a range as Mr. West has secured for himself and partner, it will not be long before they can count their herd, as it ranges back and forth over the grassy hills and plains, by the thousands. This is another acquisition to our country; one that we should all be glad to see come in. They do not seem to be competing field without means, but at once bring property, the taxes on which will help defray the expenses of County and Territory.

**WAR NEWS TURKISH TURKISH SOUVENIRS.**—Constantinople, May 27.—The Circassians in Trans-Caucasia have surrendered their arms to the Russians.

A telegram from Egeroum, states that a Turkish force of 10,000 men from the Van, which had been concentrated at Barquier, is advancing towards Ispahly.

A dispatch says the Levant Herald has been suppressed for a month for disparaging the Minister of War.

Mukhtar Pasha telegraphs that the Russians are making forward movements from various sides. He also reports several small engagements, especially in the neighborhood of Kars, all resulting favorably for the Turks, and he claims that the Russians in taking Ardahan lost 6,000 men.

Constantinople, May 28.—Mukhtar Pasha reports that an additional force will be required to defend the southern roads, as the Russians evidently intend to gain possession of the river Aras or Euphrates.

The Bedouins are becoming troublesome in Palestine, and there is a panic at Jerusalem.

Kars is one of the gates between Turkey and Persia, and opens to the invaders a road to the great route to Tehran on the southeast; toward Ezeroum and the Euphrates on the southwest; and, most important of all, to Trebizond on the East—which could not be long defended by land, and which, once invested by the Russians, could render effective assistance to the czar's Black Sea squadron. Kars is, in fact, the key to Russian success in Asiatic Turkey. Its fortifications cover an area of ten square miles. The town is on a plain nearly 7,000 feet above the level of the sea, and is surrounded on three sides by rugged hills which form natural basins for defence. A little stream of the same name flows by on the southeast. The population is about twelve thousand, chiefly Armenians, who make a scanty living out on rough trade between the east and the west.

Hon. J. J. Gasper, the newly appointed Secretary, was in Tucson when last heard from, and will undoubtedly start for Prescott to-morrow, as that is the day selected by Governor Hunt on which to bid farewell to Tucson friends, for a time, and take up his residence at the Capital of the Territory.

Ex-Governor Safford is now a private citizen, and at present, we believe, in the field with Captain Buford, hunting for Indians. It is expected that Buford and his Indian scouts will soon return from their fresh fields of laurels and disband amid the praises of a few who have gobbled up \$10,000 of the people's money.