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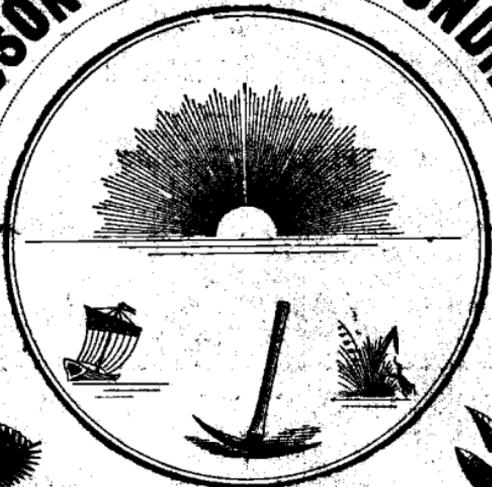
L. V. Briggs



HAND-BOOK

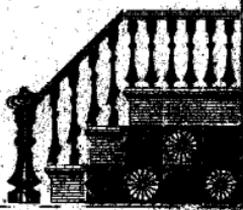
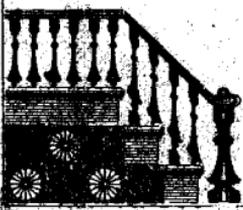
OF

TUCSON AND SURROUNDINGS



→1880←

**EMBRACING STATISTICS OF THE
MINERAL FIELDS OF SOUTHERN ARIZONA.**



T. R. SORIN,
PUBLISHER.

"CITIZEN" PRINT, TUCSON.

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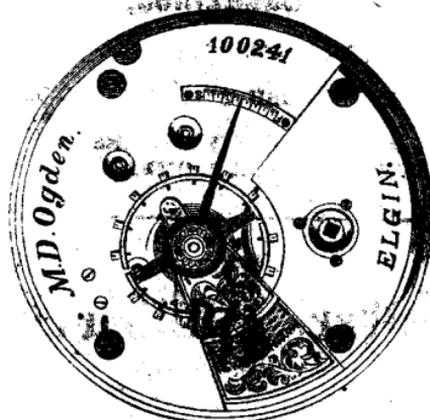
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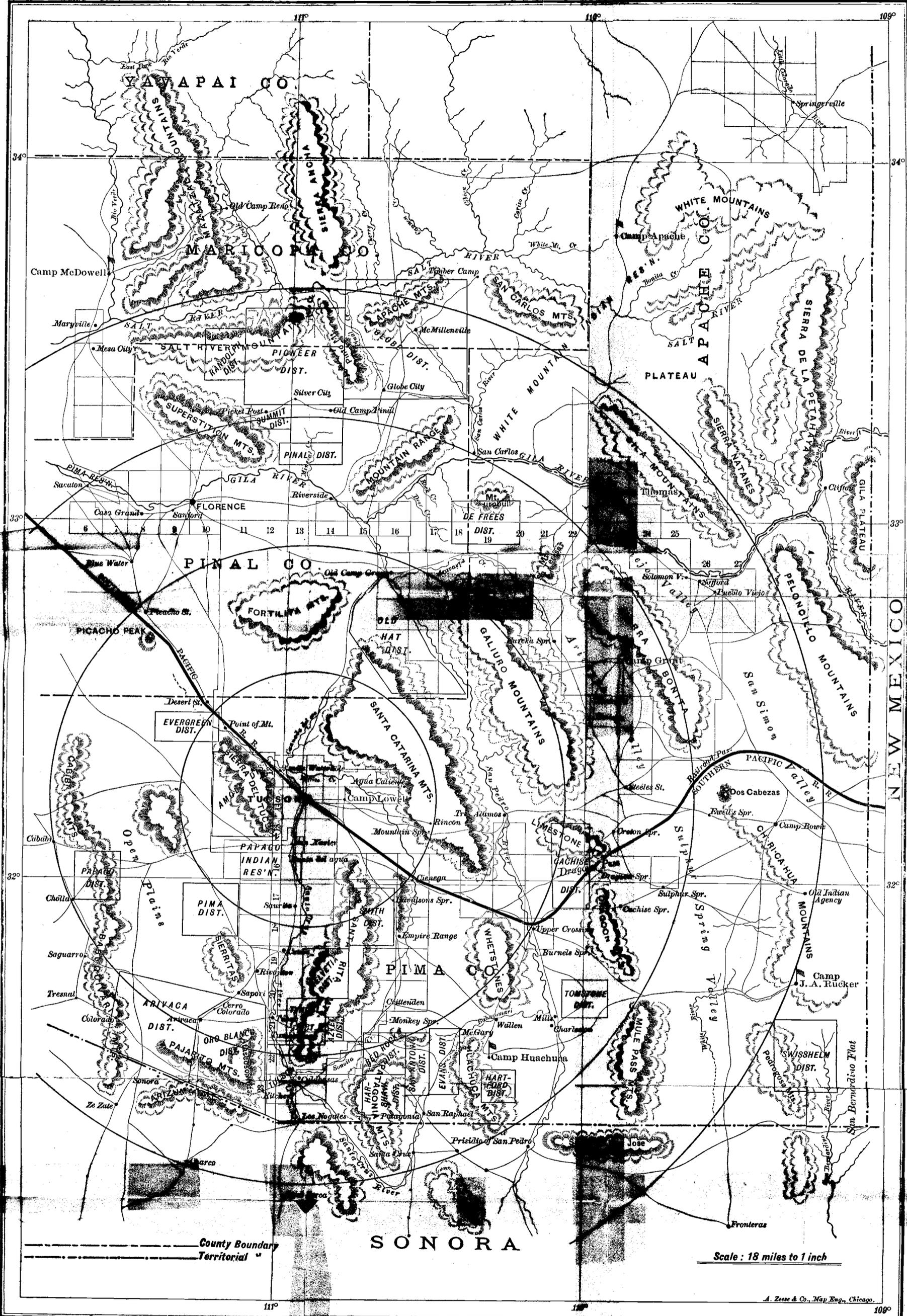
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MAP OF SOUTHEASTERN ARIZONA.

SHOWING ALL MINING DISTRICTS WITHIN 100 MILES OF TUCSON. CIRCULAR LINES REPRESENT 25, 50, 75 AND 100 MILES DISTANCE, AIR LINE.

A. Zeese & Co., Map Engrs., Chicago.

HAND-BOOK

OF

Tucson and Surroundings

EMBRACING STATISTICS OF THE

Mineral Fields of Southern Arizona,

With Accurate Map, Tables of Distance, Rail, Stage and Postal Routes;
District, County and City Official Guide and Directory.

T. R. SORIN, PUBLISHER.

CITIZEN PRINT, TUCSON, A. T., APRIL, 1890.



INTRODUCTORY.

The completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad to Tucson and the rapid approach of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad from the East, together with the development of the remarkably rich mining districts extending from Cobalt on the west to Swissheim on the east; and from Globe on the north to the Mexican boundary line on the south, has created such an interest among mining men in California and the Eastern States as to attract the attention of capitalists. Not less than two million and a half to three million dollars have already been invested in mines and mills within a radius of one hundred miles of Tucson during the past year. The traveler or immigrant, no matter whether he is in search of mines or ranche property, on arriving at Tucson endeavors by inquiry or otherwise to find out all he can about the region of country above referred to, and it is the purpose of the publisher of the **HAND-BOOK** to supply in part such information as will be useful to the immigrant or traveler who may seek homes or investments among us. The map accompanying the **HAND-BOOK** is the most accurate and complete yet issued of Southeastern Arizona and may be implicitly relied upon.

The Apaches—so long the terror of this rich mineral belt—are now quietly “bottled up” on the San Carlos Indian Reservation and are fast acquiring industrious habits; they are satisfied with the treatment of the United States authorities and are anxious to become civilized and self-sustaining.

With our marvelous rich mines, our broad stretches of fine grazing lands and a fair proportion of rich arable land, capable of producing two crops a year, and our congenial climate and railroad facilities, which will soon be second to no other mining region in the country, we may reasonably expect Arizona to take her place among the first silver producing territories of the world.

SKETCH OF TUCSON.

As the City of Tucson is the center from which all interests here radiate and is the point to which miners, ranchmen and investors naturally come, a brief sketch of its position, history, business and prospects will perhaps best furnish an epitome of a description of the entire section under consideration.

Tucson, then, the county seat of Pima County, is situated on a mesa in the Santa Cruz Valley, about midway between the Gila River and the Sonora line, some seventy-five miles from each, and is about two hundred and fifty miles east of the Colorado River, one hundred and sixty miles west of the New Mexican line and about three hundred miles north of the fine harbor of Guaymas, on the Gulf of California and in latitude 32 deg. 20 min. north and longitude 110 deg. 55 min. west from Greenwich. From this advantageous position it can easily have the choice of the markets furnished by the large cities of the East or by San Francisco, or in the near future by Guaymas.

The Santa Cruz River is one of those erratic streams common in the Western country, which run for a distance on the surface, then beneath the ground, again on top, and so on throughout its entire length. In its strange course it so happens that the river comes to the surface about two miles south of Tucson and runs past the mesa on which the town is built, and thus makes some three thousand or more acres of land capable of irrigation and consequently of cultivation. In this rich bottom years ago the old mission church of Tucson was built by the Jesuits, and to protect the cultivators of the adjoining fields a presidio or military camp was established, and for self-protection incoming settlers congregated about this garrison and thus the town grew upon its present site. The time of this settlement is not definitely known. Upon the oldest maps it is represented under the name of Ququelson, and it is ranked with St. Augustine, Florida, and Santa Fe, New Mexico, as one of the three oldest cities in the United States. The growth was slow for a long time and it did not attract any attention until after the Gila Valley afforded a good road for pioneers seeking the California gold fields in '49 and '50. Soon afterwards the town became an important station on the old Butterfield overland stage line, and noted as a rendezvous for such as preferred the security it afforded from the enforcement of the rulings of better established and more thickly settled communities. During the war of the rebellion a body of Texan Confederates occupied the town, and only left at the approach of a column of California volunteers, many of the American residents leaving with the retreating party.

After occupation by the Californians the town grew into quite a disbursing point for military supplies, and many of the column remained after the war was over, several of whom are among the best and most esteemed citizens of the city to-day. Large mercantile establish-

ments grew up in time, furnishing goods to the soldiers and Indians and carrying on an extensive trade with the Mexican States of Sonora and Sinaloa. Within the past year its progress has been marked and rapid and the additions have been largely of people whose presence anywhere would be welcomed.

The Southern Pacific Railroad is now completed to Tucson and will soon be extended East to a point on the San Pedro River. A large and commodious depot and warehouse will soon be completed, such as the importance of Tucson demands. Suitable lands for a round-house and machine shops have been secured by the Railroad Company and substantial and permanent improvements in this direction are to be made at an early day, and thus a new element of prosperity will be added to the city. Here also the officers of the company will live and transact much of their business.

The road south from Tucson along the Santa Cruz River has been for a century or more the great highway between Sonora and Arizona and for years the best traveled road in the Territory. Trains of wagons coming from the South, laden with the productions of Northern Mexico; others from Tucson, filled with the merchandise obtained in return for the corn, sugar, beans, etc., etc., taken north; travelers to the various mining camps, farmers, ranchers and prospectors pass constantly in an unending stream along this road. Leading as it does to the good harbor of Guaymas, it long ago was chosen as a most eligible route for the railroad that some day will open up on the Gulf coast a rival for San Francisco. At Tucson this road will join the great thoroughfares East and West and branch lines to the mining towns, and must necessarily make the old Mexican adobe town a live, bustling, wealthy and important railroad center.

At present Tucson has a population estimated at between seven and eight thousand, the Mexican element largely predominating, but it is fast becoming Americanized. The houses are built of adobe, unburnt brick, are flush with the street and with but few exceptions are but one story high. At first sight their appearance is not prepossessing, and the streets lying bare in the sun but help to increase the unfavorable impression. Upon better acquaintance, however, the adobes lose their unpleasant associations and are found to furnish comfortable habitations, well suited to the summer climate, and are often fitted up inside with a taste and excellence that would do credit to older and more pretentious places. There is a well established public school, a parochial school for boys and a convent for girls, and a Roman Catholic and a Presbyterian Church.

BANKS.

There are two prosperous banking houses, viz.: Safford, Hudson & Co. and the Pima County Bank. No better reflex of the business prosperity of Tucson could be shown than by the increased demand for banking facilities. Previous to January, 1879, Tucson was without a banking house. During that month the Pima County Bank was organized and opened on a basis of \$100,000 capital, \$50,000 of which was paid up. The banking house of Safford, Hudson & Co. was opened for

business in the following April. The business transactions of the Pima County Bank for the year was: Coin movement, \$3,235,000; exchange bought and sold, \$819,812. The business transactions of the banking house of Safford, Hudson & Co. for the seven months they did business up to the time of their report (January 1, 1880) was as follows: Coin movement, \$5,890,000; exchange bought and sold, \$2,793,812; a very creditable showing of the commercial health of the city. The volume of business will be doubled and possibly quadrupled during the present year.

MILLS.

There are two water mills near the city and one steam flouring mill within the city limits, which supply a very large proportion of the flour consumed in this section of the Territory.

BREWERIES.

There are two breweries in successful operation. One situated at the western limits of the town has in connection with the brewery a beautiful park, which is the delight of the people and travelers sojourning among us.

LARGE MERCANTILE HOUSES.

The leading mercantile firms which do a general business, embracing almost every branch of trade, and sell at wholesale and retail, are as follows: Lord & Williams, Tully, Ochoa & Co., Zeckendorf & Staab, L. Zeckendorf & Co., L. Meyer & Co., Theodore Welisch and S. H. Drachman. The business of these eight houses is second to no other similar number of firms in any inland town on the Pacific Coast, and amounts to millions of dollars annually. W. C. Davis, dealer in stoves and tinware, carries a heavy stock and does a large business. Among the miscellaneous houses that attract attention may be mentioned the saddlery establishment of Clark & Patten; A. D. Otis & Co., wholesale and retail lumber and crockery dealer; Leo Goldschmidt, furniture dealer; J. S. Mansfeld and F. A. Earl & Co., books and stationery; A. B. Sampson and J. Goldtree, dealers in tobacco and cigars; A. L. Warren, Pierce & Wood, D. Felix & Co., dealers in fruits and groceries; C. H. Meyer, B. W. Rice and G. Witfeld, drugs and medicines; H. Buehman, photographer; W. B. Hooper & Co. and Henry Horton, wholesale liquor dealers. There are five or six livery stables, besides a large number of Mexican tendajons, general stores, where goods suitable to that portion of our fellow-citizens may be bought.

HOTELS.

Tucson has two hotels—the Palace Hotel, kept by Maish & Driscoll, and the Cosmopolitan Hotel, kept by Paul Maroney. A company of California capitalists have recently purchased an entire block in the eastern part of the town, and will proceed at once to erect a large and commodious hotel, to be first-class in every respect.

NEWSPAPERS.

The daily and weekly Arizona Citizen, the Arizona Star, also daily and weekly, and the Pima County Record, weekly, furnish the Ameri-

can population with the current general and local news; while El Fronteriza fulfills the same good office for the Mexican or Spanish speaking citizens.

UNITED STATES OFFICES.

The Surveyor General's office for Arizona is located in Tucson, also the United States Depository for the District of Arizona and United States Custom House and the Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue.

ICE MACHINES, ETC.

There are two ice machines for the manufacture of ice, a commodity much needed during the summer months. There are also several new business projects talked of, and some already under way. Among the most important is a foundry and machine shop, with a capacity of 100 men. There are several large blacksmithing and wheelwright shops, carriage shops, tailor shops, and, as usual in Western towns, a few saloons and gambling houses; but, as the town grows, many of these will give way to more legitimate and useful occupations. Even now there is no more quiet and orderly town to be found anywhere in the Territories than Tucson.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Public Schools of Tucson are yet in their infancy, though rapid advancements have been made for the better during the past two years. A large and commodious school house has just been built on Congress street, between Stone avenue and Sixth avenue, for the use of the Public School. The school term begins September 4 and ends June 4. A large proportion of the pupils are of Spanish parentage, though a large number of American children have been added during the past year, and we may reasonably expect the latter to be in the majority soon. Both English and Spanish are taught. E. B. Horton, Esq., is principal, and Ignacio Bonillas assistant. Teachers, Miss Nora Smith and Miss Wood.

Number of school children in the district.....634
Average daily attendance—Males, 92; females, 55; total.....147

This would seem a very small attendance in proportion to the number enrolled; but, as will be seen from the subjoined report of the Parochial School and the Academy of St. Joseph (Catholic), a large proportion are drawn to those institutions.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

Number of school children enrolled.....285
Males.....160
Females.....125

ACADEMY OF ST. JOSEPH.

Number of pupils enrolled.....100

This institution is for girls only.

Amount paid teachers in the public schools during the last school year, less a small amount for salaries for 1878, was..... \$8,730
Amount paid for teachers and incidental expenses of the parochial School..... 3,000
Expenses of St. Joseph Academy..... 4,000

Which, added to the cost of the Public Schools, makes a total of \$15,730 paid during the year.

NUMBER OF BUSINESS HOUSES IN TUCSON.

Auctioneers.....	3	Furniture.....	2
Banks.....	2	Harness shops.....	4
Bakeries.....	13	Hotels.....	2
Barber shops.....	10	Hair-dressers.....	2
Books and stationery.....	2	Ice manufactories.....	2
Butcher shops.....	15	Jewelers.....	3
Blacksmith shops.....	13	Livery stables.....	4
Breweries.....	2	Liquor dealers, wholesale.....	3
Carpenter shops.....	15	Liquor dealers, retail.....	25
Commission houses.....	2	Lodging houses.....	6
Confectioneries, American.....	1	Laundries.....	8
Confectioneries, Spanish.....	3	Millinery.....	4
Drug stores.....	3	Painters.....	5
Dry goods, wholesale.....	8	Photographers.....	1
Shops which sell both dry goods and groceries.....	65	Restaurants.....	15
Flouring mills.....	3	Shoemakers.....	7
Feed stables.....	4	Stoves and Tinware.....	2
Foundry.....	1	Tobacco and cigars.....	5
Fruit and produce.....	9	Tailors.....	7

PROFESSIONS.

Assayers.....	5	Physicians.....	8
Dentists.....	2	Preachers.....	3
Lawyers.....	27	Surveyors.....	5

STAGE LINES.

Altar, weekly.....	2	Magdalena, weekly.....	1
Arivaca, daily.....	1	Patagonia, tri-weekly.....	1
Eastern, daily.....	1	Tombstone, daily.....	2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Churches.....	2	Schools, Catholic.....	2
Church organizations.....	4	Schools, Public.....	1
Public Halls.....	1	Schools, private.....	1

SUBURBS OF TUCSON.

The suburbs of Tucson are not at present very interesting, though we have our San Xavier Church, nine miles up the Santa Cruz River, and a beautiful drive of seven miles out to Fort Lowell, on the Rihito creek, at the base of the Santa Catalina Mountains. The Fort has a capacity of one battalion, and we understand will soon become the headquarters of the District of Arizona. The buildings are of adobe, but of a much better character than usually found.

San Xavier Church is one of the relics of Arizona. The mission of San Xavier del Bac was founded in 1654. The present building was commenced in 1768, on the site of one of the same name, which had gone to decay. It was completed in 1798, with the exception of one of the towers, which is yet in an unfinished state. Its dimensions are 70x115 feet. The style of architecture is a rude mingling of the Moorish and Byzantine; the foundation walls are of brick; the building is surmounted by one dome and two minarets; the outside walls are of brick, the whole plastered with a coating of cement. The inside walls are of stone, plastered and stuccoed, and the interior has the form of the Latin cross. A visit to the San Xavier del Bac will well repay one for the time and trouble. Strangers should remember that it is necessary to secure tickets of admission, which can be obtained at the priests' residence in Tucson.

CLIMATE.

During the months of May, June and July the weather becomes very warm, but as soon as the summer rains set in, which usually begin about the first of July, the weather begins to cool. The nights are uniformly cool and pleasant, and, notwithstanding the days are warm (but never sultry), one is so refreshed by a good night's rest that the effect of the warm weather is less felt here than through the Middle States. For the remaining portion of the year there is no place on the American Continent which can compare with Tucson's wonderfully clear, calm and invigorating atmosphere. We have the dry atmosphere of Colorado without its cold, bleak winds; we have the mild, warm weather of California without its fogs and cloudy skies. There is perhaps no place in the country better adapted to those who are suffering from pulmonary affections than Southern Arizona. The air is so pure that persons who come here suffering from throat and lung diseases breathe easier at once, and those who have grown better or have been permanently cured by a residence among us may be counted by scores.

Tucson will doubtless become a sanitarium for those who need a dry and invigorating atmosphere free from sudden changes. The altitude is but 2,537 feet above the level of the sea; the rarity of the air which is so trying and results so disastrously to invalids in the mountains of Colorado is avoided here; and as the Gulf of California is nearly three hundred miles away and there being no large water courses near, fogs are unknown.

AGRICULTURE AND STOCK RAISING.

The Territory of Arizona can never lay claim to a high place among the agricultural States and Territories; her great wealth is in her mines. Yet there is a vast region of country in Southeastern Arizona, comprising millions of acres, which for grazing purposes CAN NOT BE SURPASSED. Owing to the scarcity of water at the right places, but comparatively little of this land as yet has been taken up. Wherever living water is to be had ranches have been located, and for this reason some of the finest grazing lands yet lie idle. Once let it be known that artesian water may be obtained on the boundless mesas or table lands of Southeastern Arizona and they will become very valuable. These lands are found around the base of the Santa Ritas and north to the Santa Catarina Mountains, the east side of the Patagonia Mountains, and the entire country embracing the Whetstone and Mustang Mountains, the upper Santa Cruz, Babocomari and San Pedro Valleys and the eastern slope of the Huachuca Mountains and the vast region of country southwest of Tucson.

Stock-raising is in its infancy, yet there are a number of ranchmen who already have herds of cattle and horses and to spare. Prominent among these in Pima County may be mentioned the ranches of Maish & Driscoll, Canoa ranche, Santa Cruz; Tully & Ochoa's, Santa Cruz, Cienega and Upper San Pedro; Vail & Harvey, Empire ranche; D. Sanford, Cienega ranche; H. C. Hooker, Sierra Bonita ranche, and Sa-

bino Otero's ranche at Tubac. Over seventeen thousand head of cattle, horses and sheep belong to the ranches above named, many of them being blooded stock.

As has already been stated Arizona is not an agricultural Territory, yet there are many fine valleys of land, and wherever a sufficient supply of water can be had to irrigate two good crops a year may be produced. Wheat, barley and other small grain is sown during the fall and winter months, which is harvested during the months of May or June. The land may then be replowed and a crop of corn planted, which matures before the winter frosts interfere with it, thus doubling the value of our land suitable for irrigation.

The productions of our dairies might be greatly augmented if our dairymen would secure ranches on the plateaus and table lands of our high mountains, which up to this time have been wholly neglected. The temperature in the mountains is from fifteen to twenty degrees cooler than in the valleys; the grazing just as good, and as the supply will never equal the demand no business could be opened up with a small capital that would give better promise of handsome returns.

There are some three thousand acres of land in the vicinity of Tucson that is or may be irrigated. This land is all taken up and title can only be had by purchase from private individuals.

On the upper Santa Cruz in the vicinity of Tubac and on south to the Mexican line there is a large amount of good land, and ordinarily a sufficient supply of water to irrigate most of it. But in making selection for ranches the immigrant should be careful and not encroach on the land grants, which here, as in California, are the curse of the country. The Sonoita, which rises in the Santa Rita Mountains and flows from Camp Crittenden southwest into the Santa Cruz, affords an abundant supply of water, if properly managed, to irrigate all the valley land along its course. There are a number of fine ranches in the valley of the Sonoita, and as it is near the mines in Tyndall, Aztec and Patagonia Mining Districts, it will always have a market for every species of farm product produced. We believe there are no land grant claims in this locality. Passing east from the Sonoita about fifteen miles on the old Camp Wallen road we come to the Babocomari creek, which affords water for partially irrigating that valley. Unfortunately the Babocomari land grant, which is twenty miles long by about three miles in width, takes in all of the upper portion of the valley, but we believe there is some land yet to be had between the lower end of the Babocomari grant and the San Pedro River. There are a number of good cattle ranches, however, both on the north and south sides of the Babocomari grant, if a sufficient amount of water can be obtained, and there is little doubt but that an abundant supply of water may be had in any of the large arroyos or ravines leading down from the Whetstone and Huachuca Mountains. A large amount of good land may be found along the San Pedro River and a sufficient amount of water to irrigate a large proportion of it; but it is mostly covered by land grants and those who may desire to settle in this rich valley should be careful in selection.

The Valley of the Gila, though cultivated along most of its course, is not available for semitropical productions in its upper portion account of early frosts. There are many spots in the southeastern portion of Arizona where water may be obtained sufficient to irrigate small tracts of land; but it is more of a grazing than an agricultural country, and we may look for many new cattle ranches to be located in Pima County in the near future. Sheeps and hogs also do well. Owing to the many new mining camps being opened up and the rapid increase of a consuming population, good prices for meats and all kinds of farm products must necessarily follow, and farmers and ranchmen may safely count on a good market for everything they may produce.

MINING,

Mining is perhaps the most attractive industry known to man, and the results of its successful prosecution are probably not equalled by those accruing from any other employment. It is but little over thirty years since the discovery of gold in California excited the whole civilized world and caused thousands of the most energetic, ambitious and progressive men from all parts of the world to leave their homes and seek their fortunes in the "land of gold." These sturdy men endured untold hardships in the early days of California, but they unearthed millions of treasure and founded a great empire on the Western Coast of America, built a great city and changed the traffic of the East, which now passes through the Golden Gate, carrying the productions of India, Australia and the Orient via our great overland railways to the natives of Europe. San Francisco has grown to be one of the great cities of the Union and a recognized money center. Many of her citizens have become wealthy through their mining ventures. Is it, then, any wonder that mining attracts men so strongly and holds them so firmly.

Miners have always held a high place among men. One of the kings of old Spain wisely conferred upon them superior favors and ranked them among the lords of his realm. A good miner must study nature, the book of books, patiently and closely; in his labors he must contend with her mysteries and battle with the elements. The occupation is peculiarly an independent one, as it has not to depend upon the unstable conditions necessarily surrounding most industries and it is not hampered by the jealousies common to business of other kinds. Therefore it is that miners are so desirable a class of citizens. They are as a rule intelligent, upright, ambitious, energetic, brave and patriotic.

MINING DISTRICTS.

TOMBSTONE.

As will be seen by the accompanying map there are some thirty mining districts within a radius of one hundred miles of Tucson. Tombstone, being in a more advanced state of development, and having already three first-class mills in operation is justly entitled to the first place among our mining districts. The principal mines of this district lie about eight miles east of the San Pedro River, in a low cluster of hills called the Tombstone Mountains, which the area of the district takes in and extends west to the San Pedro River.

There are four towns in the Tombstone District, to wit: Tombstone, Richmond, Charleston and Contention City. Tombstone, the principal town, is near the Tough Nut group of mines and bids fair to become a thriving city in the near future. It already contains a population of about one thousand, with numerous stores, hotels, saloons, two newspapers, restaurants, livery stables, barber shops, shoemakers, blacksmiths, carpenters, etc., etc. Richmond, about a mile and a quarter southeast of Tombstone, has three or four business houses. Charleston, on the San Pedro where the Corbin and Tombstone mills are located, is quite a thriving village, with numerous stores and a population of from four to five hundred. Contention City, also on the San Pedro, nine miles below, at the Contention mill, is a thriving village, with stores, a hotel and other conveniences. These towns will all grow as the mines are developed, and it is no rash prediction to estimate the population of Tombstone one year hence at from eight to twelve thousand people.

The region of country embraced in the Tombstone District has long been known to contain mineral. The first discovery of silver in this locality was at the "Old Bronco Mine," six miles southwest of Tombstone town. The exact date of the first location is not known, but the old Bronco mine has been worked in years gone by, and produces some very good ore. There is a dark history connected with this mine. It is said that no less than sixteen men have been killed or murdered there, and not a few of the superstitious and timid refuse to camp within its precincts, though there is a "doby" house on the claim and wood and water close at hand.

But the discovery of the new mines which has given the Tombstone District its present notoriety was left to A. E. Scheffelin and associates, who located nine of the principal mines in February, 1878. The extraordinary richness of these mines was soon noised abroad and prospectors from all parts of Arizona flocked in and several hundred claims have been staked off and more or less work has been done upon

them. In the following fall two strong companies, headed by Ex-Gov. E. P. K. Safford of Arizona, were organized. The first to get to work was the

TOMBSTONE GOLD AND SILVER MILL AND MINING COMPANY, of which Ex-Governor Safford is President, D. C. Fields, Secretary, and Richard Gird, Superintendent. This company own the Tough Nut mine, the West Side, Defeuse, Good Enough and Survey. Owing to the many disadvantages under which this company had to contend in hauling their heavy machinery all the way from Yuma and the delay in getting lumber and timbers for their mill they did not begin to crush ore until June last. On the 13th of March the Corbin Brothers, Hamilton Disston, of Philadelphia, and associates, and Simmons & Squire, of Boston, Mass., purchased the interest of the Scheffelin Brothers in this valuable property on the basis of \$2,000,000 for the whole. Their mill, which is propelled by water power taken from the San Pedro River, has ten stamps; is compactly and well built, and the machinery is first-class in every respect. It was erected at a cost of \$84,000 and has given perfect satisfaction to the company, and with the exception of a short time, when it was changed from dry to wet crushing, has never been shut down. The Tough Nut mine, which thus far has furnished most of the ore for the Tombstone mill, improves as depth is attained, and there is more ore now in sight than when the mill was started up. The company have several shafts and levels run on the Tough Nut, the deepest shaft being about 300 feet. The management claim to have enough ore in sight to keep their mill employed three years; but from every indication it will require many years to work up the ores of the Tough Nut mine—to say nothing of the other four—and the lucky owners of its stock may count on handsome dividends yet for many years to come. The outlying claims of the Tombstone Company have also been developed to a limited extent, showing good results. Two hoisting works are constantly employed on the Tough Nut.

The total shipments of bullion to date given below was kindly furnished by the banking house of Safford, Hudson & Co.:

From June, 1879, to January 1, 1880, 100 bars.....	\$222,008 34
From January 1 to March 15, 48 bars.....	94,116 60
Total valuation (148 bars).....	\$316,124 94

THE CORBIN COMPANY,

With the same officers, except that Frank Corbin is Superintendent, was organized soon after the Tombstone Company. This company own the remainder of the original nine claims located by Gird and the Scheffelins, viz.: The Lucky Cuss mine, the East Side, the Tribute and the Owl's Nest. They lie immediately around the Lucky Cuss and about half a mile south or southeast of the Tough Nut group of mines. Like the Tombstone Company, this company had many obstacles to overcome in the building of their mill, which is also on the San Pedro River, near the Tombstone Company's mill, propelled by steam power, water for their use being obtained from the Tombstone Company's ditch. This mill is well built, is supplied with the best machinery and

in every way is a model structure. The claims owned by this company have been developed to a considerable extent and some fine ore has been extracted. The mill has been in operation about two months and up to the 15th of March had shipped fifteen bars, with a total valuation of \$24,524 97.

THE CONTENTION.

This mine was bought of Scheffelin, Gird & Co. by White and Parsons for the sum of \$10,000, when there had scarcely been a pick struck into it. A company has since been organized in California to operate this mine under the name of "The Western Development Company." The Contention mine is perhaps the best opened up of any mine in this section of Arizona. Mr. White, the Superintendent of the mine, looks after the interests of his company carefully and with unexcelled ability. Hoisting works were put on the Contention mine about the 1st of August last. A depth of over 300 feet has been attained and 900 feet of levels run. There has been comparatively little said abroad about this mine, for the reason that its stock was not for sale; but many competent men who have examined it consider it one of the finest properties yet discovered on the Pacific Coast. The ore body is large, the lode well defined, with beautiful walls, and what is better than all it assays well. From \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 is in sight and the mine has every indication of permanency.

The company have a fine twenty-stamp mill (capacity for forty) now in operation, it having been completed March 5. It is situated at Contention City, twelve miles from the mine and nine miles below the Tombstone and Corbin mills. At the time of this writing shipment of bullion has not commenced, but as they have an abundance of ore that will mill from 200 ounces up, we may safely calculate on a good report at an early day.

OUTLYING CLAIMS.

There are many claims in the Tombstone District besides those above named which have been sufficiently developed to determine their character and warrant the erection of mills for the reduction of their ores. But it requires time and money to do these things. We should not be surprised to see the milling capacity of the district trebled within the year. Not having the data at hand to make anything like a complete list of this character of claims, we shall have to be content with naming a few of the more prominent ones. But in doing so, we do not wish to be understood as putting them above others which are unmentioned for the want of accurate information bearing upon them. Neither shall we attempt to give the grade of the ores: for that can only be determined by actual test. Of one thing we may be sure: there is very little ore in Tombstone District but which will pay a handsome profit over and above the cost of mining and milling. There is no point in the country at which a custom mill might be built and operated with better results—both to the miner and the mill man.

GRAND CENTRAL MINE.

A shaft has been sunk on the Grand Central (of which the Contention is an extension) to a depth of 280 feet and levels run, showing up

a fine body of ore. It is now incorporated by an Eastern company and a mill will be built for the reduction of its ores as speedily as possible, near the Contention mill. This claim lies east of and adjoining the Contention mine, and future developments may show it equally as good as its twin sister—the Contention.

THE NAUMKEAG MINE.

This claim lies to the east and south of the Grand Central; has a shaft down some sixty feet, showing very rich ore. It is owned by San Francisco parties, who paid \$20,000 for it.

THE EMPIRE.

This mine is being systematically opened up. Hoisting works are nearly completed and the mine will soon be in good shape. The management of the Empire give good accounts of it. It is owned by Boston parties, who gave \$40,000 for it.

HEAD CENTER MINE.

This claim also is being developed and shows up well. It was sold for \$30,000.

THE SUNSET MINE.

The Sunset has a shaft down some forty feet and is said to be yielding remarkably rich ore. This may be considered one of the rising properties of the district. It has been sold for \$60,000. A mill is to be erected at Contention City.

THE EMERALD MINE.

This is said to be a fine property. It has recently been bonded for \$100,000.

THE RATTLESNAKE MINE.

The Rattlesnake has been developed to considerable extent, showing up a body of rich ore. It was bonded for \$75,000.

THE GRAND DIPPER MINE

Has been sold for \$25,000. It is a third extension from the Contention and joins the Emerald.

THE EMMA MINE.

This mine is near the Lucky Cross group of mines, and has been sold for \$30,000.

THE CINCINNATI MINE.

This mine has a shaft down forty or fifty feet, showing up handsome ore.

THE PROMPTER MINE.

This mine has a shaft down some fifty feet in a large body of fine ore.

THE ST. LOUIS

Has a shaft down forty-five feet; have a narrow vein of very rich ore.

THE BAKER MINE

Has a shaft down thirty-odd feet; have struck a large body of free-milling ore that assays well.

THE RANDOLPH MINE.

This mine has a shaft down about eighty feet; have struck a vein four feet wide of very rich ore. Eight tons which the owners had

milled netted \$500 to the ton. The Randolph group has recently been bonded to Eastern parties for \$75,000.

THE CARBONATE MINE

Also shows up some very good ore.

THE ANCHOR MINE.

This mine is located on the Lucky Cuss Hill. There has been a shaft sunk and a cut run, showing up some very high grade ore, beautifully flecked with horn silver.

Three miles southeast are another group of promising prospects, among which are the

THREE BROTHERS MINE.

Some developments have been made on this mine and a small quantity of the ore has been shipped, but with what result we have not learned. It was sold over a year ago for \$15,000.

THE TRUE BLUE MINE,

Near the Three Brothers, has been sold for \$25,000. This mine also affords some very rich ore.

THE SAN PEDRO AND MERRIMAC

Have been developed to considerable extent, showing ore. We believe water has been encountered on both of these mines, which is considered a favorable indication.

There are a great many good prospects in this locality; there are also many good prospects in the eastern portion of the district, among which may be mentioned the Hidden Treasure, Alpha, Omaha, Mizzen Top, Wedge, C. O. D. and many others. Indeed, it is useless for us to attempt to mention all of the good prospects in this district. We can only say to those who are in search of mines, go and see for yourselves.

PATAGONIA DISTRICT.

This District, which ranks next to the Tombstone, is situated seventy-five miles southeast of Tucson, on the eastern slope of the Patagonia Mountains. The area embracing the principal mines of this district has never been regularly organized into a mining district, the sentiment of the section having always been strongly opposed to such an organization and preferring the simple laws enacted by Congress for their government. A small portion of the lower end of the district has been organized into a district, but we believe the law governing such organizations has not been very closely followed, and as it is really but a portion of the Patagonia District we shall include it under that head and call it all "Patagonia District."

The Territory usually accepted as embraced in this district extends from the northeastern point of the Patagonia Mountains east about seven miles, thence south about twelve miles down the Santa Cruz River to the Mexican line; thence west to the apex of the Patagonia range, thence in an irregular course along the dividing ridge of the Patagonia Mountains to the place of beginning. This district has long been noted for its large deposits of low grade or smelting ores, which run from \$60 to \$130 per ton, and within the past year a number of high grade mines have been discovered near the old Trench mine mill

sight, where a thriving and prosperous mining camp has sprung up, which in the near future bids fair to become one of the principal mining towns in this region. This district is also noted for its inexhaustible supply of timber for fuel, fine grazing lands and delightful summer climate. The Trench, an old mine in this locality, was worked many years ago. Four miles further south is the "Old Mowry Mine," and the ruins of its old smelter. This mine was formerly owned and successfully worked by Lieut. Sylvester Mowry, of the United States Army, when every pound of machinery and a large portion of all the supplies used in the working of the mine had to be freighted from San Diego, California, a distance of 600 miles, and at a cost of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A POUND! Notwithstanding all the disadvantages under which the mine was worked, it was made to pay. About four miles further south are the old Belmont and San Antonio group of mines, upon which a large amount of money was expended by Bacon & Co., of San Francisco. This company was unfortunate in the selection of its superintendent or business manager. After the mines had been opened up, roads built and everything made ready, a mill was ordered, and in due time arrived, but was stolen by their dishonest agent and carried away to Mexico. About this time the war began; and owing to the unsettled state of the country and the hostile Apaches, both these and the Mowry mine were temporarily abandoned. But we are glad to learn that both are soon to be opened up again. The future prospects of the Patagonia District are very promising. Three towns have started up; the one at Harshaw Camp, above referred to; one at the old Mowry and one at the Washington Camp. We understand that Mr. W. W. Williams, one of the foremost business men of Tucson, together with other substantial business men have taken hold of the new town, which is to be called Washington Camp. With such men to direct its future, there can be little doubt of its success. The locations of all three towns are picturesque, beautiful and centrally located in the midst of the great carbonate region; the altitude is about 7,000 feet above sea level, and as a summer resort for the citizens of Tucson could not be surpassed. Everything seems to point to Patagonia as the "Leadville" of Arizona, a large portion of the mines being low grade, and the deposits are so extensive that it will require a large force of men to extract and reduce the ore, and in the end it will prove the most lasting as well as one of the most remunerative of all our mining districts.

THE BELMONT MINE.

This is one of the older locations of the Patagonia mines. It lies in the extreme southern group of mines and three miles north of the Mexican line. It is 3,000 feet in length by 400 feet in width and was opened up several years ago by Bacon and Page, of San Francisco, but was so far from any source of supply at that early date, and the Apaches were so hostile and the Superintendent of the mine so dishonest that work was suspended. It has a shaft down near the center of the mine 110 feet deep, with a cross-cut at the bottom showing thirty-six feet of ore. There is also a shaft on the east end down some

forty or fifty feet and several cuts or drifts, with a large quantity of ore on the dump. It is said that Eastern parties have taken hold of this mine and that work will be resumed soon. It is no doubt a valuable property. The ore of this and all other mines—so far as known to the writer—on Carbonate Hill and vicinity is smelting ore, carbonate and ferruginous galena predominating. A large force of men have just been set to work on this mine.

THE SAN ANTONIO MINE.

This mine is also one of the old mines and was owned by the same parties who opened up the Belmont. There are three shafts on this mine down to a depth of from forty to sixty feet, besides several surface cuts, all of which show good ore. Both the San Antonio and Belmont have been patented, and as work is resumed on the latter it will probably extend to the San Antonio, as both are under the same management.

THE EMPIRE MINE.

This mine lies east of the Belmont and is also one of the old mines and patented. There are two shafts down on it to a depth of from forty to seventy feet, and a tunnel 100 feet in length. The mine has been badly handled, having been worked under contract, and does not show its best. Yet there is no doubt it is a valuable mine and a little intelligent work would show it up to good advantage.

THE NEW MINES.

The mines known as the new mines are immediately north of the old mines above described. Among these we might mention the Holland, Pelican, Grasshopper, Keystone, Pensacola, Thurmond and others on the south side of Tinker Gulch, and the Washington, Ella, W. C. Davis and others, on the north side.

THE HOLLAND MINE,

Which was recently sold to Eastern parties for \$60,000, has a shaft down about forty feet, besides several cuts on the surface, showing a large deposit of ore. Judge John Woods, Superintendent of the Holland Mine, has a large force on the mine, and reports good ore in the bottom of the shaft, and improving as they go down. A smelter is soon to be erected for the reduction of the Holland ores; a contract has already been entered into for a large amount of charcoal for the use of the Holland Company.

THE THURMOND MINE.

This mine is but 400 feet long; it lies between the Holland and the Belmont side line. There has been but little work done on the Thurmond, but wherever the ledge has been cut it shows up ore. It was recently sold to parties in California for \$10,000 cash.

THE PELICAN MINE.

This mine lies immediately east of the Holland and north of the Empire Mine. There are two shafts started on this mine, showing up large deposits of ore. It is owned by S. A. Manlove, of Tucson, who informs us that he is about to begin developing it, together with other interests he has in that locality. The Pelican is looked upon as

one of the promising mines in the district, as it shows a body of ore sixty feet in width. A good report may be expected from the Pelican Group.

THE CHICO MINE.

This is not a full claim; it lies between the Holland and Belmont Mines, and is somewhat in the shape of a smoothing iron or wedge. It promises to be very valuable, a fine large body of beautiful ore having recently been struck in it.

THE SILVER BILL MINE.

This is another fractional claim, being something like 400 feet in length, but showing up a fine body of ore. It was sold recently to Eastern parties for \$10,000.

THE PENSACOLA.

This mine lies east of the Pelican and north of the San Antonio Mine. But little work has been done on this mine, but so far it looks well. It was sold a few days ago to Eastern parties for \$20,000.

W. C. DAVIS MINE.

This mine lies north of the Pensacola, and, like the latter, has not been developed to any great extent, but shows a large body of ore on the surface. It was sold but a short time since for \$40,000 to Eastern parties.

THE REDOUBTABLE.

This mine lies between the Davis and Pensacola, and is now being worked by the owners, the Allison Brothers, who are well pleased with the prospect.

THE SYNDICATE MINES.

These mines, which were owned by Messrs. Baker, Allen, Donivan, Longbottom and others, have been sold by them for \$300,000. They embrace the Grasshopper, which lies south of Tinker's Gulch, the St. Louis, the Chicago, the Ella, the Cinnamon, the Ohio, Columbus, Alexander, Cincinnati, Chief and Blue Jay, on the north side. They are in the various stages of development, from surface cuts and shafts of a few feet to fifty or sixty feet in depth. Plenty of ore is found in nearly all of them, and they may be reckoned among the most promising in that locality.

THE WASHINGTON MINE.

The Washington mine was one of the first of the new mines sold, and belongs to Hagam & Tevis, of San Francisco, who paid \$10,000 cash for it. There are three shafts down on the Washington, the deepest of which is about eighty feet. The Washington shows a large body of ore, some forty feet in width, and would now bring a sum much larger than the present owners paid for it.

There are several other locations in this locality worthy of mention; indeed, ore is found in every lode discovered, from the Ohio south to the Belmont; and we very much doubt whether any other similar lot of ground can be found in the country which can show such large deposits of ore. The entire region of country embraced in the above description of mines seems to be underlain with carbonates, which at no distant day will be brought forth and made to yield up their great treasure.

LEADING WASHINGTON CAMP MINES OPENED UP AND SOLD.	
Washington pool of mines (eleven in number)—Grasshopper, Chicago, St. Louis, Ella, Leander, Cincinnati, Ohio, Cinnamon, Chief, Blue Jay, Columbus.	\$805,000
Belmont.....	79,000
Holland.....	60,000
Silver Bill.....	10,000
San Antonio.....	36,000
Pensacola North.....	20,000
W. C. Davis.....	40,000
Redoubtable.....	20,000
Washington (sold two years ago).....	10,000
Thurmond (400 feet).....	10,000
Total.....	\$490,000

THE ENTERPRISE MINE.

This is the "Old Mowry Mine," to which reference has already been made; it is situated four miles north of the Belmont. Lieut. Mowry having abandoned it, it was relocated by Messrs. Fish and Silverburg, of Tucson, to whom a patent has been issued by the United States. A large amount of work has been done on this mine. It is said that at one time no less than 500 Mexican laborers and miners were in the employ of Lieut. Mowry, and that those who managed, indirectly, to live off the mine fell little, if any, short of 1,000 men, women and children. The old smelter has little more than the smoke-stack left to indicate its former sight. The buildings have fallen to decay, and the machinery, which up to that time was the best that ever came to Arizona, has long since been carried away to Mexico. The old shaft was down to a depth of some 350 feet; immense chambers of ore have been removed from the mine; the timbering has become decayed and fallen out of place, and some portions of the mine have caved in, thus rendering it dangerous and almost impossible to enter it. We are glad to learn that it is soon to be opened up again. The ore, which is remarkably free, is smelting ore, carrying from 30 to 50 per cent crystallized lead, which, when put to a fire test, runs like water.

There are several other locations in the vicinity of the "Old Mowry" which give promise of permanent value, among which may be mentioned the Guajolote, Silverheels, Paymaster, Dreadnaught, Kentucky, Democrat, Shylock, Cosmopolitan and Mohican. With the exception of the last named claim these are all on the "old Guajolote" lode, which can be traced several miles. The ore is chloride, carrying red oxide of silver, and gives promise of good results.

Following down the ravine to Harshaw Camp, four miles, we come to another group of very fine mines,

THE HERMOSA GROUP.

This group of mines, which has been purchased by a California company, of which D. B. Gillett, Jr., is the Superintendent and Covington Johnson, Assistant, is being thoroughly developed and the company have a large force of men at work making brick, grading the ground, etc., preparatory to the erection of a twenty-stamp mill, a large portion of the machinery of which is already on the ground.

The price paid for the Hermosa group was \$30,000. The Hermosa, upon which the most of the developments have been made, shows up

a strong ledge of remarkably free milling ore, and when the Hermosa mill starts up, which will be about the 1st of June, we shall be much disappointed if it does not make as good a showing in the amount of bullion shipped as that of any other twenty-stamp mill in the Territory. There have been several prospect shafts sunk on the Hermosa, all of which show up well. Two tunnels—one from the east and the other from the west side of the hill, the aggregate length of which will be 750 feet—are now being run. These tunnels are to meet at the ledge, and at a depth of about 260 feet from the surface. An air shaft is also being sunk, thus placing the mine in good working order. The mill site is located but a few hundred feet from the mine, thus doing away with the cost of hauling the ore a long distance, as is often the case in mining regions.

THE TRENCH MINE.

This is one of the old patented mines. It has been worked to a limited extent, with fair profit. There is an incline down on this mine to a depth of about eighty feet, with levels, showing up some very rich ore. The Trench is considered a valuable property. We believe the Trench has a mill site, also patented, at the old Trench (so-called Harshaw) Camp, which carries the water right with it. The mine lies to the south and west of Harshaw Camp.

THE ALTA MINE.

This mine has been worked to a limited extent by Messrs. Harshaw, Fay and others by the lixiviation process, but with indifferent success, owing to the need of proper tanks and a thorough knowledge of the business. The Alta has two shafts down to a depth of from seventy to eighty feet, and some stoping has been done. The ore is said to be high grade. The Alta was recently sold to Eastern parties for \$20,000.

THE BLUE NOSE AND AMERICAN MINES.

These mines were purchased by a Philadelphia party some fourteen months ago for a nominal sum. At that time there was a shaft down on the Blue Nose about forty feet in depth, in good ore; little or no work had then been done on the American, but it has since had a shaft put down fifty feet with most flattering results. The American has the appearance of a true fissure vein, and though not for sale the present owners place a high price upon the property.

THE HARDSELL GROUP.

The Hardshell group of mines, lying immediately south and west of the Hermosa group, owned by Messrs. Stephens and Hughes, of Tucson, show up some fine ore on the surface; but as there has been but little development made on these claims, their true value can not be determined, yet they have every indication of permanency, and will, no doubt, open up well.

THE INDEPENDENT,

near the Hardshell, owned by Mr. King, also shows up well for the amount of work done upon it.

There are many good prospects in this locality deserving favorable mention, but our limited space will not allow us to mention but a few.

Many of these claims, which are now unknown save by a few in the immediate neighborhood, may, upon development, prove among the best.

ORO BLANCO DISTRICT.

This District is situated about sixty-five miles west of south from Tucson, and extends to a point near the Santa Cruz River south to the Sonora line, thence along said line west to Charco trail, thence north to Arivaca, thence in a northeast direction to a point near Saporí and thence east to place of beginning. The District is bountifully supplied with wood and water, and considerable good work has been done, showing up some very fine ore. The District contains many good mines, some of which have been developed to a considerable extent.

THE OLD MINE,

Situated in a deep canyon near the Sonora line, was found and relocated by Messrs. Bartlett and Hewett some three years ago. It was reopened and a deposit of very rich ore found, which was transported over the mountains on pack mules about nine miles to the old Ostrich Mill, and reduced with very satisfactory results. There has been but little work done on this mine of late; but we understand the owners of the mine contemplate further development at an early day.

THE WARSAW GROUP OF MINES.

The Warsaw group, owned by Messrs. Kirkpatrick, Flood and Richmond, have been systematically developed to considerable extent, and we understand, with satisfactory results. The Warsaw shows a large body of ore on the surface, which improves as depth is attained. The Alaska affords some high grade ore. The Montana shows on a large body of low grade smelting ore. There are two other claims that belong to this group of mines, all of which, we understand, are yielding ore. This property has been bonded to Eastern parties for about \$80,000, and part of the purchase money has been paid, besides an expenditure to the extent of about \$25,000 on the mines, under the supervision of Hon. J. M. Kirkpatrick. The purchasing parties have recently visited the mines, and if satisfied with the showing will proceed at once to the erection of the necessary works for reduction of the ore.

THE YELLOW JACKET MINE.

This is a gold mine, situated about two miles southwest of the old Ostrich Mill. It was discovered several years ago, and was successfully worked by the late Thomas Redrick and associates in arrastras. The Ostrich mill was built for the reduction of the Yellow Jacket ore. There is a shaft on the Yellow Jacket down to a depth of about 150 feet, with levels and cross-cuts, showing up a very large body of ore, which, with the proper machinery could be made to pay a handsome profit. It is owned by Messrs. Bartlett, Hewett, Leatherwood and Handy.

THE OSTRICH MINE.

This also is a gold mine, and is an extension on the Yellow Jacket lode. Considerable work has been done on this mine, and it is looked upon as a valuable property. It is owned by Dr. Handy, of Tucson. There are a number of good prospects in this District, among which may be mentioned the Nerman, Ben Franklin, Loniea, Undago, Cleve-

land, Pelican, Peak, Superior, Ohio, Sandusky, North Carolina, Leopard, Canbra, California, Virginia, Prospect, Pemberton, Sonoma and Bullion.

ARIVACA DISTRICT.

This District adjoins Oro Blanco District on the west, and extends west to the Baboquivari Mountains, and north to the north line of Oro Blanco District. Mr. McCafferty is now developing his property which is situated about three miles from Arivaca town, and we understand, is raising some very fine ore of high grade. His main shaft is down about 100 feet, and some fifty feet of level run. The great Sea Serpent lode is in this District. This lode is 19,500 feet long and there are no less than fourteen locations on it. There has been considerable prospecting done on the Sea Serpent lode, and some fine veins, have been struck. It is thought by many that ere long it will become one of the greatest ore producers. There is a lode crossing the Sea Serpent near the west end, upon which several locations have been made, including the Cleopatra, Burt, Hudson and others, which afford good prospects. Northwest of the Sea Serpent lode, about a mile, is the Papago Chief lode, with several locations, among which are the Baltimore, Washington, Sacramento and Elliott, all of which show more or less ore. Southeast of Arivaca town, about three miles, is a group of mines, the best developed of which is the Union mine. A quantity of ore from the Union was worked in the Ostrich mill with fair results. With good mill advantages this ore could be made to pay handsomely. The Jenks, Smith, Brogan and Baldwin mines lie near the Union. Following down the road toward Tucson from the Union group some five miles we come to the old Heintzleman mine, now re-christened the Sierra Colorado mine. This somewhat famous mine in older times has been extensively worked, and it is said a great deal of silver was taken from it, and that large quantities of the ore was carried away into Mexico for reduction. Reports of recent rich strikes in some of the old shafts in this mine have reached us of late. The Vazura, Monumental, Colorado West, Colorado East, Bonanza, Mino del Tajo, Belmont and Ada lie in the neighborhood of the Sierra Colorado. North of the Sierra Colorado within a circle of about two miles may be found the Valorgue, Lilly, Silver Queen, Sky Blue, Good Fortune, Covington, Franklin and Esperanza. A shaft has been sunk on the Esperanza to a depth of about 100 feet during the past year, and levels run showing up some good ore. There are many new prospects in this District which are said to be promising.

THE ARIVACA MILL.

From some cause unknown to the writer this mill has been very slow in starting up. It might have been made ready to crush ore a year or more ago, but it was not. It is a tea-stamp mill, substantially and well built, so we have been informed, and we expect to soon hear of its making a successful run.

Derre and Barkley have a ten stamp mill nearly completed, and the work is being rapidly pushed.

This District is of easy access from Tucson, wood and water in abundance, and will, no doubt, fall in line as one of our bullion producing camps within the present year.

AZTEC DISTRICT.

This district lies almost directly south of the high peaks of the Santa Rita Mountains, which may readily be seen from Tucson, looking south, and distant from the latter place about sixty-five miles. The ore in this district is generally of high grade, and assays from \$100 to \$3,000 to the ton, but thus far not in sufficient quantities to warrant the erection of mills for the reduction of ores. The lodes are distinctly marked, and crop out boldly, and many of them may be traced long distances. This district has been unfortunate in its management. Many of the best claims have been tied up by companies which did little in developing the district, and that little in such a way as to retract rather than advance the real merits of the mines. Lately some of these companies have become bankrupt, or allowed their interest to lapse, or have been sold out by the Sheriff, and the probability is that the management of the district will fall into better hands. We shall not look for the Aztec District to show up its best until depth is attained. The formation of the country is favorable and the lodes seem to be true fissure, with good walls. Among the claims deserving of mention in this district are the Empress of India, near the old Toltec camp; San Ignacio, Rosario, Sombrano, Aztec No. 2, the Old Selaro mine, Las Cruces, Providential, La Salle, Ricard, Sedgwick, Forsyth, Anahuac, Toltec, Jesuit, Coronado, "Plata Plata," Rochester, Henry Clay, St. Louis, Apache, "Janrez," Itebide, Abmonec, Ojero, Missouri, Inca, Seneca, Florence, McCormic, Hidalgo, Knoxville, Webster, Santa Rita and Volasco.

Mr. Campbell, who represents some Eastern parties, we understand has lately struck some fine ore on his mines.

THE TYNDALL DISTRICT.

This district lies immediately north of the Aztec District and should be embodied in the same district, as the formation is the same and is made up of the same group of mines and ore of the same character. Among the most prominent mines in this district may be mentioned the Josephine, Kedive, Grace, Magnolia, Red Oak, Smuggler, Butterfly, Hidalgo, Alcala, Crown Point, Davis, Summit, Letitia, Alice, Lucia, Warslon, Armets, Backs, Miller, Cachise, Pompei, Big Lead, Stony Point, Hard Times, Hamilton, Bushill and Chief.

Both the Tyndall and Aztec Districts are well watered, with plenty of wood for fuel, and by extending a wagon road to the higher range of mountains the best of pine timber for mill and mining purposes can be obtained. Following up the Santa Rita Mountains to the north and west we come to the

HELVETIA DISTRICT,

Which is on the north side of "Old Baldy," the highest mountain in Southern Arizona, said to be over 10,000 feet high. The Santa Rita placer mines are located in this district, from which several hundred thousand dollars have been extracted. They can only be worked dur-

ing the rainy seasons, owing to the lack of sufficient water. With an ample supply of water they could yet be made to pay handsomely. From three hundred to five hundred Mexicans and Americans continue to work them during the rainy seasons; but a large proportion of them do not on the average realize more than from one to three dollars a day. There are some gold lodes in this district, besides a number of silver mines; but as yet there has not been sufficient development in the district to determine the character of the mines.

TUCSON DISTRICT.

This district lies south of the Tyndall and Aztec, near the Sonora line, and embraces the valley of the Upper Santa Cruz, together with the adjacent mountain ranges on either side. There are both gold and silver lodes in this district, and we understand a Chicago company have perfected arrangements by which some of the mines are to be opened up at an early day.

SMITH'S DISTRICT.

This district lies northeast of the Helvetia District, and extends east to Davidson's Springs. A number of good prospects have been discovered in this district within the past year. Being so near the line of the railroad, and otherwise favorably situated, having plenty of wood and water, the ores of this district could be worked very cheaply.

EMPIRE DISTRICT.

This is a new district and adjoins Smith's District on the east. A number of fine prospects have recently been discovered in this district. The lodes are not large but are rich, and with development could be made to pay. Arrangements are now being made, so we have been informed, to open up some of the mines in this district in a systematic and workmanlike manner.

THE SANTA RITA COPPER MINES.

Probably one of the most important enterprises soon to be inaugurated in the near vicinity of Tucson will be the mining and reduction of copper ores from the extensive mines located in the northerly part of the Santa Rita Mountain range and distant about twenty-five miles in a direct line from the city. Over an area of several hundred acres these ores appear in prominent outcroppings, and being of a carbonate variety, silicates, red oxydes and glance, and carrying their own fluxes, they are well adapted for profitable smelting and can also be worked by lixiviation processes. Prof. W. T. Rickard, in a recent article respecting this range of copper mines, says: "During an experience of over thirty years in England, Chili, Germany, Servia and the Pacific States and Territories, I have never met with such an abundance of rich copper mines in so limited an area."

Some twenty mining claims, the central properties of this extensive copper belt, have been secured by Mr. A. F. Abbott, of Waterbury, Connecticut, a city noted for its large use of copper in the manufacture of brass, and are by him now being developed. Already many thousand tons of fine ore have been exposed to view and it is probable that soon a strong Eastern company will be formed for permanent operations on a large scale. Some of the ore bodies uncovered are immense, the

veins or deposits varying from five to fifty or more feet in width, and showing, as per report of Prof. Rickard, who has made nearly one hundred assays from these mines, an average of from twenty to twenty-five per cent. copper. Much ore from some of these properties was several years ago smelted in Tucson and the product shipped at heavy cost to Eastern markets. The recent revival of manufacturing industries at the East, the advance in the price of copper and the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad to a point near these mines, have combined to greatly enhance their value and to insure great profit to their present working. Operated on the scale contemplated, and which is warranted by the large bodies of ore already exposed, a shipment of at least a car load (ten tons) of bar copper per day may be reasonably presumed upon, the production and transportation of which will give employment to a large number of men and form one of the most important industries of Pima County.

DRAGOON DISTRICT.

This district lies nearly north of the Tombstone District. Several rich strikes have recently been made in this district and a number of claims have been bonded for large figures. In the northern end of the district some lodes have been opened up showing beautiful specimens of free gold. The ores of the district also carry silver.

CACHISE DISTRICT.

Cachise District lies east of the northern spur of the Dragoon Mountains, lapping over into the Limestone Mountains. This district so far has been but little prospected, but those who have visited the district speak well of it. The line of the Southern Pacific Railroad passes through the southeast corner of the district, and as there will be a station near the Dragoon Pass, there being a good supply of water in that locality, we may expect rapid developments during the coming year. Cachise District is seventy-five miles east of Tucson.

DE FREES DISTRICT.

This district lies about fourteen miles south of the Gila River, on the southern slope of Mount Turnbull. We have not been able to gather any reliable information as regards this district. The distance from Tucson to De Frees District, via the Old Camp Grant route, is about eighty-five miles.

THE MULE PASS MINES

Are situated in the highest part of the Mule range, about ten miles from the boundary line. Carbonate of lead and copper are the prevailing metals. The former occurs in large stratified deposits, the ore averaging fifty to sixty per cent. lead and \$25 to \$75 per ton in silver. The principal mines of this class are the Atlanta, Hendricks and Legal Tender. The copper ores are green carbonates and red oxides, among the purest of this class of ore found in nature. It smelts easily in the common upright air furnace, without any additional fluxes other than that contained in the ores. They present the appearance of being vast stratified deposits of ore. The principal mines are the Copper King, Copper Queen, Rucker, Neptune, Excelsior, Belle Isle, Mammoth, Tar Heel and Wade Hampton. The first three are on the same ledge and

can be traced along their entire length. The ledges are from three to twenty feet in width, and the ore averages thirty to thirty-three per cent. There are some fine prospects of gold and silver mines about four miles from this camp, known as the Eloff & Fooly group of mines, which as far as developed show strong veins of free milling ore.

OLD HAT DISTRICT.

This district lies on the northeast slope of the Santa Catarina Mountains and about forty miles northeast of Tucson. Beginning at a point near Old Camp Grant, the eastern line follows the course of the San Pedro River for a distance of twenty-five miles, and from thence a due west course to the apex of the Santa Catarina range, following thence a northwesterly course to the Old Camp Grant road, which it follows to the place of beginning. This district is one of the most favorably situated in Southern Arizona, possessing an abundance of timber, water and grass. Development of the mines has hardly begun, but as far as opened up fine bodies of ore have been displayed. Among the most promising mines may be mentioned the Silver Prince, Old Hat, Bandit, Pioneer, Wedge, American Flag, Look Out, Palmetto, Manzana, Momet and Charlotte, all on the Old Hat lode, the latter four being known as the Rea & Co. group; Morning Star, Grand Central, Black Bear, Brillion, Grand Central, Silver Glance, Montezuma, Commercial, Mermaid, Oracle, Box, Pilot, Blaine, Christmas, January and Medley. Messrs. R. N. Leatherwood, A. F. Abbott and D. B. Rea are opening up some very promising properties. Aside from its mineral resources, this district is well worthy of a visit by summer tourists. The altitude of the mountains affords a delightful climate, the scenery presented is unsurpassed and game is abundant.

AMOLE DISTRICT.

This district is about eighteen miles north and south, by about twelve miles east and west, and lies immediately west of Tucson. The Silver Moon Mining Company have a valuable group of mines near the eastern line of the district, which they are developing. In close proximity lies the Homestake and six others, owned by Messrs. Ryan and Frink. At a depth of sixty feet on the Homestake a rich vein was struck which yields ninety-eight cents to the pound.

One of the finest mines in the district is the Cymbeline, owned by Messrs. Gilbert, of Michigan, and Wm. Zeckendorf, of Tucson. The ore is of high grade, assaying from \$350 to \$1,500 to the ton.

Near the southwestern corner of the district three miles out in the mesa lies the Hope mine on an isolated hill. The ore assays \$500 to \$1,000. It is the property of Mr. Samuel Hughes and associates.

NEUGUILLA MINE.

This is the first mine ever patented in Arizona. It belongs to Messrs. Scott and Lee, of Tucson, and by the wagon road it is exactly twenty miles from the latter place. There is an incline down on the Neuguilla ninety feet deep, showing good ore all the way, and at the bottom of the incline there is between four and five feet of pay ore.

There are several other claims in the vicinity of the Neuguilla which have been prospected to a considerable extent, and nearly all of

them produce very rich ore. The metal veins are not large, but increase in size as they go down.

It is said there are a number of other good prospects in the northern portion of this district, on the eastern slope of the Sierra del Tucson Mountains, one of which is very rich in gold. We believe it was discovered by Mr. McKay, of Tucson.

EVERGREEN DISTRICT.

The Evergreen District is situated about twenty-five miles northwest of Tucson on the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Some fine prospects are being opened up by Charles Labaree and associates. The district is very new, but a number of mines have already changed hands at fair prices. The district is favorably situated to work the ore to the best advantage.

BLOODSUCKER DISTRICT.

This mining district is situated about forty-five miles northwest of Tucson, in the low foot-hills of the Bloodsucker Mountains, that sweep around nearly parallel with the Santa Catarinas, and lose themselves in the angle made by the junction of the San Pedro and Gila Rivers, about eight miles at the nearest point from the former, and about fifteen miles from the latter. They lie about half a mile east of the new Tucson and Globe City road. The mines were discovered and the district formed about the 8th of January last, by D. B. Rea, Edward Hudson, Konrad Soyer and W. A. Howard, who located the Favorite, the Grand Turk and the Willow Mines. Several locations have been made by other parties, D. E. Rea having made two very promising locations. The mines of the first named parties are silver and gold combined, the former existing in black sulphurets, chlorides, gray and green carbonates. The latter as yet is the prevailing metal, and exists in the native. Average assays of silver are from \$75 to \$100 per ton, and gold \$128 per ton; ledges from two and one-half to four feet wide, in granite, syenite and slate formation. Water is found in springs on the locations. Plenty of mesquite abounds in the camp for all fuel purposes. The hills abound with the most nutritious of gramma grasses. The California alfalfaree has got set in this section of the country, and the hills at this season of the year are a carpet of green. This species of grass is equal to the red-top clover of the East. From the small developments made on the ledges of this camp, taken in connection with the large size of the ledges and the primitive formation they lie in, they give the most flattering indications that these mines, at a proper depth, will undoubtedly prove to be mines of great merit; and their proximity to the railroad line will also enhance their value.

PIMA DISTRICT.

This District lies southwest of Tucson about thirty miles. It embraces the low hills and table lands of the Sierritas, and gives promise of future good results. Prof. James is operating in this district, having secured some valuable interests. As the camp is new but little development has yet been done outside of the Esperanza mine. On this property the center shaft has now reached a depth of over 100 feet, opening up a fine body of ore. Parallel with the Esperanza in

close proximity are the Southern, Rough and Ready and Knox. From the Rough and Ready mine assays have been had as high as \$670. A cross-cut into the Southern has disclosed a fine strong ledge, eight feet in width. The ore in the district is all free-milling and of good grade, the ledges strong and well defined and the camp easy of access.

PAPAGO DISTRICT.

This District lies to the southwest of Tucson and, though we believe a District has been organized about ten miles square, the Papago District as generally spoken of embraces a much larger area of country, taking in the Baboquivari Mountains, Cabiba Mountains and Comobabara Mountains. Among the principal mines of this district may be mentioned the Pocahontas Mine, near the Indian village; this mine has a shaft down about sixty feet and shows up well. The Emperor has a shaft down fifty feet showing some good ore. Near here are the San Pedro, Cnabrazza, Duchess, El Picacho, El Cantavo and St. Thomas. Two miles southwest are the Amela and Silver Star, owned by Mr. Winslow; the Desert, Fremont and Jesse, owned by George W. Lynde. Mr. Lynde has done considerable work on his group of mines and, judging from the large amount of exceedingly rich ore he has brought into Tucson, he has some valuable property. The Morning Star, Buceh, Antelope, Southside, Silver Bill and Two Brothers, in this locality, are promising prospects. Water is rather scarce in this district though Mr. Lynde and others inform us that plenty of water may be obtained by digging. It is about sixty-five miles from Tucson to the Indian Village and Wells, over a very good wagon road.

RED ROCK DISTRICT.

The Red Rock District lies north of the Patagonia District and south of Monkey Springs. Prospecting parties who have been at work in this district speak well of it.

THE SAN ANTONIO DISTRICT

Lies east of the Red Rock and the Patagonia Districts. But little has been done in this district, though it is in a good country and future developments may prove valuable.

EVANS DISTRICT.

The Evans District adjoins Red Rock on the east, taking in the western slope of the Huachuca Mountains, and extending north to McGary Brothers' ranch on Babacomari Creek. Within this district rises the Santa Cruz River, which runs south some thirty miles into Mexico, hugging the Patagonia Mountains, making a complete half-circle and again entering Arizona at the Stone House, some twenty-five miles west. The Evans District is yet in its infancy and we may look for rapid developments from it before the close of the present year.

HARTFORD DISTRICT.

Following down the Babacomari Creek about eight miles we come to a road leading across to Charleston and on southwest to the Hartford District, situated in the highest region of the Huachuca Mountains. There is an abundance of water and good timber in this district. It

was from here that the Tombstone and Corbin Companies obtained lumber and timber for the construction of their mills, the Tombstone Company having erected a saw mill in these mountains early last season. Some very fine properties are being opened up in the Hartford District, and a number of sales have already been made and others bonded. One claim has recently been bonded for \$75,000 and a portion of the purchase money paid. The Hnachuca Mining and Smelting Company have a fine property on the eastern slope of the mountains in this district, embracing seven mines; the Wisconsin, Morality, Bon Ton, I X L, Undine, Mountain View and I one Star. The ore is copper and carbonate of silver, assaying from fifteen to sixty per cent copper, and fifteen to eighty dollars in silver. This company has organized with a capital of \$100,000, under the direction of Guy Pelton, of New York, President; Wm. Zezkendorf, of Tucson, Manager; and Ben Williams, of the San Francisco firm of Bisbee & Williams, Superintendent. Developments are being rapidly pushed forward, and smelting works are to be established at once. This district is so favored with plenty of good timber, water and fine grazing lands, that it must necessarily advance very rapidly. We look upon it as one of the most promising of our new districts.

SWISSHELM DISTRICT.

This District being so far away we have not been able to obtain any reliable information in relation to its development beyond the fact that the St. Louis Company which purchased the pool of mines in the district last autumn are developing their properties, preparatory to the erection of a mill; but the railroad is now rapidly approaching it from the west, and the time will soon be at hand when it will be easier of access. We are informed that both gold and silver mines abound in the Swisshelm District, and that prospecting to a considerable extent has been done. The district embraces the eastern slope of the Pedrogosa Mountains and the head waters of the San Bernardino River, it lies about ten miles south of Camp J. A. Rucker, and just beyond our 100 mile circle. We may look for a good report from this district during the coming year.

We hear there are several good properties being opened in the Chiricahua Mountains north of Camp J. A. Rucker, but as yet, we believe, there is no district organization in that locality.

PIONEER AND GLOBE DISTRICTS.

Though not in Pima County, Globe and Pioneer Districts as well as Pinal District are within our 100 mile circle, and tributary to Tucson, hence reference to them in this *HAND-BOOK* will not be out of place. These districts lie north of the Gila River partially in Pinal and partially in Maricopa County, and embrace the Pinal and Apache Mountains.

Globe District was organized in 1875, though the older prospectors had discovered mineral in these ranges years before and some work had actually been done on the old Globe claim, located near Pinal Creek, from which claim the district takes its name. As soon as the country

was considered safe from Indian depredations vigorous prospecting began, and resulted in the discovery of a great mineral belt running northeast and southwest about twenty miles by about five miles in breadth, a greater portion of which was upon the San Carlos Indian Reservation, but upon application was immediately segregated therefrom. The floa. and croppings in this belt were universally rich, thus attracting men and capital and bringing the district at once into prominent notice. Among the best mines are the celebrated Stonewall Jackson, Mack Morris, Chromo, McCormick, Centennial, Washington, Silver Nugget, Isabella, Silver Era, Independent and Imperial.

THE STONEWALL JACKSON MINE

Is located on the eastern slope of the Apache Mountains and has been developed by shafts and drifts to a depth of about 400 feet. A stratum in this mine of peculiar native silver ore is without doubt the richest ever discovered in this country and perhaps in the world. The mine was discovered in 1875 by Messrs. McMillen and Harris and sold the following year to California parties for \$60,000. Frequent profitable shipments of ore from the rich stratum have been made ever since. Last year the company erected a five-stamp mill for the purpose of concentrating the lower grades of ore.

THE MACK MORRIS MINE.

One-half interest in the Mack Morris mine in Richmond Basin was sold last summer to Eastern parties for \$100,000. The property is a very valuable one and a mill is now being erected to work its ore.

Morrill & Kitchen's mill (three stamps) at Globe City, Tidwell's mill (three stamps) at McMillenville and the Duryea mill (two stamps with patent steam pressure attachment) were erected in 1876. The latter was rebuilt last year, fitted with five good stamps and other necessary machinery, and is now running with good results. The Miami mill was built in 1877. This was a first-class ten-stamp mill, but unfortunately burned down about a year later. During the last few months it has been rebuilt and is said to be in better condition than ever. The Isabella is a five-stamp mill, and was built about a year ago. It is owned by Eastern capital, is well put up and has already turned out considerable bullion. Mills are also about completed for the Mexican and Nugget mines, and there is now about 500,000 pounds of milling machinery en route from the railroad to Globe District. With these increased facilities for reduction the district is taking a "boom" that will be substantial and lasting. Globe City is the business center of this important district. It is built on Pinal creek and is made up of substantial, commodious buildings and thorough, active men. McMillenville is a small town about eighteen miles north from Globe City, near the Stonewall Jackson mine, which commands a brisk trade from miners and prospectors.

THE SILVER KING MINE,

In Pioneer District, is too well known to require more than a passing reference here. It was located in 1874 by four old and respected pioneers. About two years later it was purchased by Col. James M. Barney, who has conducted it with profit ever since. In 1877 a five-stamp mill was

built at Picket Post to work the ores from this mine. Its operations have been very satisfactory and its capacity increased to ten stamps. The new working shaft on the mine is now down over 400 feet, with numerous drifts and cross-cuts. The Silver King seems a most befitting name for such a mine.

The '76 mill is also located at Picket Post and has a capacity of ten stamps. It was built in 1878 to work ore from the '76 mine, but has been running most of the time on ores from the King mine. This mill has recently been sold to Eastern parties.

The Pinal mill was also a five-stamp one and was completed last year, but burned soon after its erection. It was built on Queen's creek, about three miles from the King mill, where the old machinery still lays in ruins.

Pinal, formerly called Picket Post, was a military station during Indian times, but is now the commercial center of Pioneer District. The King Company has its offices here, which are built of handsome white stone and neatly finished. There are also here a number of large business houses, comfortable dwellings, hotel, restaurants, brewery, etc., with several first-class buildings now in course of construction. Among the

MINES IN PIONEER DISTRICT

may be mentioned the following: Alice Bell, Amador, Arko, Athens, Babe, Baldwin, Baltimore, Banus, Belcher, Beladonna, Ben Franklin, Bilk, Black Cloud, Bon Ton, Bowman, California, Cecelia, Christmas, Coppertop, Crown Point, Democrat, East Union, Empire, Essex, Eureka, Fernandez, Flag Staff, Florence Adams, Gem, Germania, Gift, Glasgow, Goodenough, Grand Turk, Ground Hog, Guanajualo, Hamilton, Hard Cash, Hardesty, Helpmate, Hercules, Hoodoo, Hope, Hide, Idlewild, Imperial, Josephine, Justice & Thompson, Last Chance, Lewis, London, Maverick, Mogul, Monday Morning, Montezuma, Mornig Star, Mountaineer, Nabob, Ne Plus Ultra, New Philadelphia, North King, Oakland, Ohio, Pelican, Pike, Pinal, Promo, Queen Creek, Ranger, Reading, Redeemer, Republican, Rising Sun, Ryan's, Saddle Rock, S. B. Farnham, Scratch, Seventy-Six, Silver Bell, Silver Chief, Silver Cloud, Silver Coin, Silver Cross, Silver King, Silver King North, Silver King South, Silver Queen, Southern Bell, Styles, Summit, Sunrise, Surprise, Upper Crust, Wanawhatta, Washington, Webfoot, Wedge, Wheeler, Wild Apache Wonder, Wyoming and Yankee Boy. We may mention the following

MINES IN GLOBE DISTRICT:

Almaden, Aztec, Barney's, Blue Cap, Brilliant, Buckeye, Burns, Byron, Cadmus, Casket, Centennial, Champion, Chillson's, Chromo, Cook's, Democrat, Dickey & Alvany's, Duryea, Ford's, Friday, Globe, Grand Prize, Hannibal, Helen, Hundred and One, Isabella, Kelley's, Lazy Bob, Little Mack, Little Mary Ann, Meteor, Mexican, Monarch, Mount Morris, Munson, O'Doherty, Rambo, Red Cross, Rescue, Robert Allen, Robert E. Lee, Saint Louis, Saloma, Savage, Scott, Shasta, Silver Star, Susy, Townsend, Treasure Vault, Webb's and Wheatland.

MEYERS DISTRICT.

This District is situated about 120 miles due west from Tucson and forty-five miles south of Gila Bend Station, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. Gold was first found in this section nearly thirty years ago by a Mr. Dorsey, who worked the quartz with arrastras for over a year, but on account of Indian difficulties had to abandon the property. In November, 1878, Messrs. Meyers, Lockhart, Ward and Marshall first discovered the silver mines, which gave the district its after prominence, filled it with prospectors and caused the district formation. Early in April, 1879, a pool of fourteen mines were bonded by these gentlemen for \$175,000 to George Tyng for Eastern parties, but from want of confidence, caused by lack of development, the sale fell through. Within the past two months the Gunsight, one of the original pool, has been sold for \$50,000, and another, the Atlanta, bonded for \$30,000. The ledges are strong and well defined, galena and carbonate predominating as far as developed, but as little work has been done excepting on the Gunsight, the true character is not determined. At a depth of fifteen to twenty feet this mine produced horn silver and black sulphurets, assaying from \$200 to \$5,000, one assay yielding upwards of \$14,000. Wood for fuel can be obtained in abundance, but water is scarce. The principal mines of the district are the Gunsight, Atlanta, Silver Girt, Eastern, Morning Star, Crescent, Western, Monumental and Mineral Bed.

ARIZONA'S RESOURCES.

On account of the hitherto isolated position of Arizona, her resources have been as a hidden enigma to the many thousands who have been annually securing homes and competence in frontiers easier of access. Within the past twelve-month a stream of travel has set in from all parts of the United States, and the Territory is fast filling up with an energetic and prosperous population. Constant inquiries are being made relative to the resources of the Territory at large. Especially do these come from Nevada, Colorado and the Northwest, where the rigor of winter precludes the possibility of constant development, and from the recent report of Surveyor General Wasson to the Department of the Interior, we extract the following valuable information concerning the natural advantages possessed by the Territory:

“According to departmental estimate made some years ago, Arizona contains just about 73,000,000 acres of land, 5,000,000 of which are surveyed. The general character of the topography, soil, proportion of arable land, productions, pasturage, minerals, timber, water, etc., is the same as that of New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Nevada and Idaho. The Territory was created by act of Congress approved in February, 1863. For ten years its progress was slow, because of the constant hostilities of the Indians, its isolation, and lack of speedy and cheap transportation. The United States census of 1870 showed a population of 9,658, exclusive of Indians, but owing to the danger of Indian attacks and the refusal of the military authorities to furnish the Marshal with available assistance, he made no effort to enumerate some settlements. Under authority of Territorial law a census was taken in 1876, showing about 30,000, exclusive of Indians; but the enumeration was made by and under special direction of the several counties, and as legislative representation was based thereon, and the location of the capital depended on the action of the Legislature thus formed, the said census was made to show a much larger population than existed. Conservative estimates place the present population, exclusive of Indians, at from 30,000 to 33,000, with a steady and rapid increase. The population of nearly all the towns is visibly increasing and new towns and mining camps have sprung up during the year.

“There are three marked divisions of surface land in Arizona, viz.: valley, mountain, and mesa, or table, their areas rating in the order named.

FIRST DIVISION.

“The Gila Valley is about 400 miles in length, extending from east to west through the entire Territory, in latitude 33 deg. At nearly all points there is very productive land from a few rods to a few miles in

width—at some places four to six. The river carries water enough in ordinary years of rainfall to raise one crop, and occasionally a spring and fall crop the same year.

“Salt River is about sixty miles in length by from one to twenty in width. It lies north of the Gila and forms a junction with it about 125 miles from the entrance of the Gila into the Colorado. Salt River is a large stream and is replenished by numerous streams having their rise in the eastern part of the Territory and in mountains cut by deep canyons, and covered for the most part with timber. This valley is properly termed the “granary of Arizona,” because of its large production of wheat, barley and corn.

“Little Colorado Valley extends from the east boundary line in a westerly and northwesterly course to the main Colorado. The cultivatable land of it amounts to an average of about five miles wide and 100 in length. The river has its source in timbered and broken mountains, and carries water enough to raise at least one crop a year. For many miles, perhaps near 100, before it unites with the main Colorado, it passes through narrow and rocky canyons.

“The Verde Valley begins north of Prescott and south of the Black Mesa, extends eastward about sixty miles, and thence southward nearly seventy-five, to a junction with Salt River Valley, near the head of the latter. Abrupt canyons hug the stream at many places, yet perhaps one-half the length of the valley has rich land, varying in width from a few rods to a mile or more. The Verde River is not large, but carries water in the driest years, and usually ample for crops and stock.

“The last three named are principal valleys north of the Gila, but there are many small ones, such as Kirkland, Skull, Date Creek, Williamson, Big and Little Chino, Agua Fria, Hassayampa, Big Sandy, Williams’ Fork, &c.

“South of the Gila are San Simon, Sulphur Spring, San Pedro, Sonolita, Babacomori, Santa Cruz, Cienega, Arivaca and Arivaipai. San Simon opens in New Mexico, and extends northward to a junction with the Gila over 100 miles in length, and borders close on New Mexico just east of the Chiricahua and Graham Mountains. San Simon River is trifling, and sinks long before reaching the Gila, yet shallow wells only are needed to find water. It cannot be relied upon for agriculture, but is valuable for stock.

“Sulphur Spring Valley lies west of the Chiricahua and east of the Dragoon ranges, both of which have many springs and some brooks. It has no stream of note, but is long and wide, and covered with rich grass, and one of the choicest cattle ranges in Arizona.

“San Pedro Valley lies west of the Dragoon range and the famous Tombstone Mining District. It extends from Sonora to the Gila, a distance of, say, 150 miles in Arizona, with a width of rich land of at least an average of one mile. It is coursed by a never failing stream, but under any ordinary system of irrigation the water is insufficient to irrigate one-half the land so as to insure good crops. The valley is supposed to be covered largely with private land claims, and hence, so

far, has been mainly used for stock growing, for which the grants were made, though in the northern part, where these claims are considered of doubtful validity, many thrifty farmers have made homes.

"Lying fifty miles to the west, and parallel to the San Pedro, is the Santa Cruz Valley, which extends from Sonora over 100 miles northward, covering the old towns of Tubac and Tucson, and in which there are several old and noted missions that were established more than 100 years ago. The Santa Cruz is a living stream to a point eight miles north of Tucson, where it sinks; but the rich lands extend farther, and shallow wells afford water for many herds of stock. As in most others, the valley land is narrow, but much barley, corn, wheat vegetables and some fruit is produced, and by an economic system of irrigation these products can be quadrupled.

"Stretching along our entire western boundary is the Colorado Valley. The greater part of the rich land of this valley lies west of the river, yet there are some hundreds of thousands of acres on the Arizona side. The most barren of the table lands in the Territory slope towards and in many places hug the river. Some of this table land would produce by irrigation, and by expensive appliances the water of the great Colorado can be made to reclaim millions of acres. Taken as one vast body, the land for many miles on either side of the river is a practical desert. However, there are immensely rich tracts here and there, and just below and above Yuma this is notably true.

SECOND DIVISION.

"The mountain land is generally covered with grass, on which stock fatten the year round. It embraces nearly all the timber of commercial value, and substantially all mines of the precious and common metals. It contains many springs and small streams, with small tracts of rich land. Rocky and precipitous surfaces of comparatively limited extent exist, but, taken as a whole, the mountain land of Arizona is of incalculable value for minerals, timber, water and grass. There are no long and very well defined mountain ranges, although the various broken parts might be treated as ranges, and for local purposes they have distinctive names. The fact is, the surface of Arizona is a succession of buttes and mountains, with extended table land, and narrow, rich valley land between. A stranger to the merits of our mountain land, on first sight, naturally enough regards it as next to worthless. The timber is mostly hidden in deep canyons and beyond sight about the summits, and, without toilsome examination, is as superficially unrecognizable as are the mineral treasures hidden below the surface: and it is a fact that, in most of the mountain land stretching from Mexico to British Columbia in this longitude, the most productive silver mines are found in mountains with the least vegetation and of the most uninviting appearances. Estimated in dollars, our mountain land is of greatest worth, and for centuries, perhaps forever, they will be peopled by many thriving cities, towns and smaller settlements, reaping above the average reward for their industry.

THIRD DIVISION.

"This division is, in my judgment, the largest in area, but least sought for. Its principal value is for stock growing, and its worth for this purpose is much diminished for two important reasons, which Congress can and should remove, viz: For several years past Congress has forbidden its survey out of current appropriations for public surveys, and under existing legislation title can be obtained to only one hundred and sixty acres, in an honest way, directly from the Government, and not to this quantity until after the settler advances money to pay for survey to the extent of all the surveyable land in a township or more, according as township lines may touch his claim; and in some instances this also involves payment for connecting lines with existing surveys. Much of this table land has productive soil, and but very little of it can be called barren, though practically it is for anything but grass and timber for fuel. Its elevation is such that irrigation from the streams is impracticable as a rule. Under proper legislation the development of artesian water would follow. Most of it has no marketable value in small tracts. Many miles of it are treeless and waterless, but if it could be purchased at fair prices in bodies large enough to induce capitalists to develop water by artesian or other wells only a few years would elapse ere it would be largely acquired and turned to practical account by development of water, growing of trees and other vegetation, whose influence for good would extend over the country around and the poor and rich be alike benefited. It is idle to hope that these vast areas of pasturage and mesa land will ever be largely turned to practical account, to say nothing of the best account, by poor men. Under suitable legislation nine-tenths of the land of Arizona would soon be bought and turned to good use, to the benefit of all classes, including Government. Under existing laws not one-half will be made useful to poor or rich or Government in the next two centuries. This waterless and treeless land should be suitably surveyed and sold to actual settlers, or to those who would develop water on and otherwise improve it, at a nominal price, and in bodies from a quarter to a whole township, according to circumstances. The law ought to contain clearly defined but reasonable conditions regarding improvements. It is nonsense to continue to hold this land, as it has been apparently, as "land for the landless" and "homes for the homeless," in the demagogical sense these expressions are commonly used.

TIMBER RESOURCES.

"All of the rich valleys, the larger areas of the mountains and some of the table land bear timber; that of the valleys consisting of palo verde, cottonwood and mesquite; that of the mountains, pine, fir, oak, ash, and other varieties of more or less commercial value; and on the table land, mesquite, juniper, scrub cedar and other inferior varieties. Owing to its great worth for fuel, mesquite is important, and is abundant in all the rich valleys. Tucson is perhaps two centuries old, and mesquite is and has been the fuel used, and at this day it is plentiful within sight north and south of town.

"In nearly all the mountains in the central, southern, eastern and northern sections, pine, fir and oak timber abounds. Commencing in the San Francisco Mountains, to the north and east of Prescott, and covering volcanic plateaux and mountains for 150 miles eastward to and into New Mexico, there are large bodies or belts of fine pine, interspersed with much good fir, oak, ash, etc., and is mostly easy of access, whereas south of the Gila Valley, the timber valuable for lumber and building generally is mostly found in canyons and high in the mountains, and is in larger bodies and of better quality than is understood by many old residents, the new-comers finding and turning it to account. Arizona is quite plentifully supplied with timber, but its distribution is not convenient.

COAL.

"Coal of proven value is known to exist in only one locality, and that at a presently inaccessible place in the White Mountains, and understood to be on the Fort Apache and San Carlos Indian Reservation. This coal body has not been largely developed, but it is undoubtedly large. Discoveries have from time to time been reported in other sections, but it is quite certain they are mere "prospects," and of unproved extent or value. Railway extensions over Arizona will soon solve the coal problem.

PRODUCTIONS GENERALLY.

"Everything produced in the temperate zone, and many things native to the tropics, are successfully grown in Arizona. Wheat, barley and corn are the leading grains; Irish and sweet potatoes flourish; garden vegetables in general; all the fruits of tree and vine; and limited but successful experiments have been made in growing cotton and sugar cane. All the domestic animals and fowls are grown and are healthy. The several businesses of growing cattle, horses, mules and sheep are assuming large proportions, and many blooded animals have been brought from abroad at large cost. Hogs do well. Choice ham and bacon are cured and preferred to the imported articles. The magnitude and permanency of mining in Arizona must always insure large home demands for local products and, therefore, good prices will prevail, and in no other section of our common country will the industries be more varied or better rewarded.

"Our mineral productions embrace about all varieties demanded by the world at large. Gold and silver, lead and copper, are found in every mountain within our borders, and in some of them to an extent that is in the highest degree encouraging, not only to our people but to investors in every leading city of the North and East, and to some extent of Europe. Iron is known to exist but for obvious reasons it has attracted no practical attention. Prospects of tin have been frequently reported. There are no readily available statistics of mineral production. * * * * Prior to 1879 bullion was generally transported by private hands and by mail, and hence the impossibility of procuring even an approximate aggregate of production of the precious metals; and as opinions differ so widely thereon I forego even a con-

jecture, but will say the product is large, and, perhaps, meets the sanguine expectations of producers. Reduction works erected this year are now shipping from \$25,000 to \$50,000 per month, and it is a gratifying fact that developments are gradually and surely disclosing richer and larger mines in every county in the Territory,

CLIMATE, HEALTH, ETC.

"The climate of Arizona is as varied as that of California. From April to October the air is decidedly warm in the valleys, and from cool to freezing as the summits of mountains are approached. Excepting during the cloudy and rainy months of July and August the nights are invariably cool. December is usually a frosty month in the valleys, and light frosts run through three or four months therein. Snow falls and lies in the mountains until June in some places, but rarely falls to any depth in the lowest valleys, and never lies two successive days, except in places protected from the sun's rays. The greatest rainfall occurs in July and August, but considerable is due in November and January, and some years quite heavy falls occur in February.

"A residence of nearly ten years convinces me that this climate (of Arizona at large) is healthy. Of course, there is sickness, and some of it unquestionably is caused by local influences, but compared to most newly developed sections this is healthy. Bronchial, catarrhal and pulmonary ailments are generally relieved and often cured by simply good care, without medicine or medical advice. Great as is the summer heat in the low valleys, sunstroke is unknown, although deaths from excessive use of intoxicating liquors are sometimes published as caused by sunstroke; perhaps only in deference to the memory of the victims and the feelings of their friends.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

"Every settlement with fifteen or more children of school age is provided with a public school. Provision is made by Territorial law for an ample school fund by direct tax levies and from licenses and escheated estates. This efficient system was the result of eight years' steady devotion to the work by Hon. A. P. K. Safford, when Governor. When he entered upon his duties in June, 1869, there was not a public school in Arizona nor a public school of law of any value, and before he retired from the office the present effective system was perfected.

"Society has greatly improved during the past few years, and families need no longer hesitate to come to Arizona in the fear that the essentials of good society and educational facilities are wanting."

POST OFFICES IN ARIZONA,

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY ACCORDING TO NAME AND COUNTY. Money Order Offices—B, British; C, Canadian; G, German; S, Swiss. Second Class Offices—Prescott and Tucson. Third Class—Yuma.

APACHE COUNTY.

Brigham City, Clifton, Fort Apache, Saint Joseph, Springerville, Sunset.

MARICOPA COUNTY.

McDowell, McMillen, Phenix (c. h.) Seymour, Tempe, Wickenburgh.

MOHAVE COUNTY.

Aubrey, Carlos, Cerbat, Hackberry, Hardyville, Mineral Park (c. h.), Mohave City, Signal.

PIMA COUNTY.

Apache Pass, Arivaca, Camp Huachuca, Camp Thomas, Charleston, Crittenden, Dos Cabezas, El Poso, Empire Rancho, Goodwin, Greaterville, Maricopa, Millville, Monnment, Ochoaville, Oro Blanco, Redington, Safford, San Pedro, Solomonsville, Terminus, Tombstone, Tres Alamos, Tubac, Tucson (c. h.), B G S.

PINAL COUNTY.

Florence (c. h.), Fort Grant, Globe, Little Giant, Mesaville, Pinal, Riverside, Silver King.

YAVAPAI COUNTY.

Agua Fria Valley, Alexandria, Antelope Valley, Bed Rock, Big Bug, Bumble Bee, Bradshaw, Camp Verde, Charming Dale, Chino, Cienga, Cottonwood, Date Creek, Gillett, Kirkland Valley, Lee's Ferry, Pine Springs, PRESCOTT (c. h.), B C G; Skull Valley, Verde, Walnut Grove, Williamson's Valley.

YUMA COUNTY.

Castle Dome Landing, Ehrenberg, Parker, Yuma (c. h.).

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Delegate to Congress.....	JOHN G. CAMPBELL.
Governor.....	JOHN C. FREMONT.
Secretary.....	JOHN J. GOSPER.
Auditor.....	E. P. CLARK.
Treasurer.....	T. J. BUTLER.
Surveyor General.....	JOHN WASSON.
Chief Justice Supreme Court.....	C. G. W. FRENCH.
Associate Justices.....	DE F. PORTER, CHAS. SILENT.
Clerk of Supreme Court.....	JOSEPH NEUGASS.
U. S. District Attorney.....	E. B. POMROY.
U. S. Marshal.....	C. P. DAKE.
Collector of Internal Revenue.....	THOS. CORDIS.
Register Land Office, Prescott.....	W. N. KELLY.
Receiver Land Office, Prescott.....	GEO. SOULS.
Register Land Office, Florence.....	C. M. K. PAULISON.
Receiver Land Office, Florence.....	LEVI RUGGLES.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Probate Judge.....	JOHN S. WOOD.
Sheriff.....	CHARLES A. SHIBELL.
Recorder.....	S. W. CARPENTER.
Treasurer.....	R. N. LEATHERWOOD.
Supervisors }	P. R. TULLY.
	W. C. DAVIS.
	PEDRO AGUIRRE.
Clerk of Supervisors.....	W. S. OURY.
School Trustees }	W. S. SCOTT.
	ESTEVAN OCHOA.
	C. T. ETCHELLS.

CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor.....	R. N. LEATHERWOOD.
Councilmen }	CHARLES T. ETCHELLS.
	ALEX. LEVIN.
	CHARLES R. DRAKE.
	M. G. SAMANEIGO.
Recorder.....	CHARLES H. MEYER.
Treasurer.....	P. R. TULLY.
Marshal.....	J. E. BROKAW.
City Attorney.....	BEN. MORGAN.
City Surveyor.....	GEO. J. ROSKRUGE.
Poundmaster.....	HENRY SMITH.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

CHARLES E. PIERCE,
CHARLES B. WOODHEAD.

MELVIN E. WOOD,
LESLIE F. GAY.

PIERCE & WOOD,

General Commission Merchants and Managers of

WOODHEAD & GAY'S CASH STORE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FRESH FRUITS & FAMILY SUPPLIES,

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**Green and Dried Fruits, Canned
Goods, Fresh Roll Butter, Pickled
Roll Butter, Dairy Cheese, Eggs,
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Finest Imported Green and Black Teas.

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anteeing safe delivery and perfect satisfaction. A Complete Line of
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We buy for CASH in the California mar-
kets, through our own purchasing agents,
and can not be undersold.

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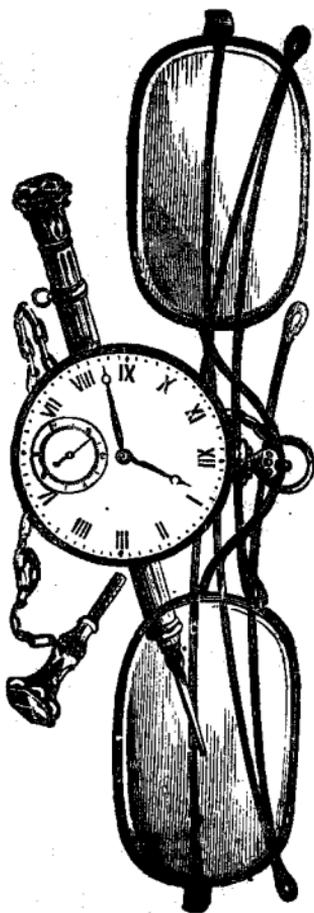
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Frames made to order. Pictures enlarged from the smallest card to life size in India Ink or Color.

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Marshal.....	J. E. BROKAW.
City Attorney.....	BEN. MORGAN.
City Surveyor.....	GEO. J. ROSKRUGE.
Poundmaster.....	HENRY SMITH.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Chief Justice.....C. G. W. FRENCH, ex-officio Judge of First Judicial District Court.

Clerk.....GEO. A. CLUM.

Two sessions a year—First and second Mondays in March, and second Monday in September.

~~TABLES OF DISTANCE~~

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TUCSON TO TOMBSTONE.

Forks of road (left hand).....	9	
Cheraga.....	18	25
Wheeler's.....	5	30
Divide.....	8	38
Onnesorgen's (San Pedro River).....	10	48
Constitution City.....	15	63
Tombstone.....	9	72

Two daily lines of Concord coaches run from Tucson to Tombstone. Ample accommodations along both routes. Time through, 12 hours. Stages leave Tucson at 7 a. m. Returning, leave Tombstone at same hour.

TUCSON TO PATAGONIA.

Forks of road (right hand).....	9	
Davidson's Springs.....	18	27
Barrel Springs (Head of Cañon).....	9	36
Empire Rancho.....	5	41
Camp Crittenden.....	11	52
Hughes' Rancho.....	2	54
Lowell's (Upper) Rancho.....	9	63
Harshaw Camp.....	9	72
Mowry Mill.....	5	77
Belmont Camp.....	4	81

The Tucson and Patagonia Stage Line Coaches leave Tucson daily at 6 a. m. from office on south side Mesilla street, near Church Plaza, arriving at Harshaw at 10 p. m. Returning, leave Harshaw at 6 a. m., arriving at Tucson at 8 p. m. Teams and riding animals can be obtained from the Harshaw livery stable.

H. C. Walker & Co. run daily lines of Concord coaches from Southern Pacific Railroad terminals to Patagonia mining camps; also, daily line between Tombstone and Patagonia.

TUCSON TO OLD HAT DISTRICT.

Buena Vista Rancho.....	5	
Pueblo Viejo.....	13	18
Miner's House.....	10	28
Henicke's Camp (near Old Hat mine).....	7	35

TUCSON TO HARTFORD DISTRICT.

Constitution City.....	68	
Charleston.....	9	72
Smith's Rancho.....	12	84

TUCSON TO ARIVACA AND ORO BLANCO.

San Xavier Church.....	9	
Sahuarito.....	11	20
Maish & Driscoll's Ranch.....	14	34
Forks of road.....	6	40
Saporí Ranch.....	6	46
Cerro Colorado Mines.....	12	58
Arivaca.....	9	67
Oro Blanco.....	7	78

Arivaca Stage Company's Concord coaches leave Tucson daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 a. m. from office on Congress street. Time 14 hours. Returning, leave Arivaca at 7 a. m. Time 10 hours.

TUCSON TO TYNDALL AND AZTEC DISTRICTS.

Forks of road.....	40	
Tabac.....	9	49
Old Hacienda.....	10	59
Toltec Camp.....	5	64

Water and grass in abundance.

TUCSON TO PIONEER AND GLOBE DISTRICTS.

Old Camp Grant.....	60	
Mouth of San Pedro.....	12	72
Disappointment Creek.....	7	79
Pinal Summit.....	18	97
Globe City.....	25	120

From Old Camp Grant, on the San Pedro, the road follows down the river to mouth; then up the Gila seven miles to Disappointment creek, and up creek four miles to old Putnam toll road, now free.

TUCSON TO CAMP BOWIE.

Forks of the road to Camp Goodwin.....	62	
Sulphur Springs.....	15	77
Camp Bowie.....	24	101

TUCSON TO CAMP HUACHUCA.

Empire Ranch.....	43	
Cienega.....	1	44
Divide.....	10	54
Old Camp Wallen.....	6	60
Camp Huachuca.....	10	70

TUCSON TO DRAGON PASS.

Onnesorgen's.....	48	
Dragon Pass.....	18	66

TUCSON TO CAMP GRANT.

Rillito (Camp Lowell).....	8	
Water.....	13	21
Canyon del Oro.....	5	26
Camp Grant.....	21	47

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

LAWYERS.

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E. B. POMROY,
U. S. District Attorney.

T. FITCH.

H. FARLEY,
District Att'y Pima County.

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ors at Law. Office corner Meyers and Pennington streets, Tucson,
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J. HAYNES.

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HEREFORD & ZABRISKIE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. SPECIAL
attention given to the securing of patents for land grants and
mining claims. Spanish, French and English spoken.

LIGHTHIZER, H. B., ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY
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N. D. ANDERSON.

JOSEPH NEUGASS.

NEUGASS & ANDERSON, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS
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STANFORD, EARLL & SMITH, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, TUC-
son, Arizona.

STILES, THEODORE L., ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT
Law and Notary Public, Tucson, Arizona. Office on Pennington
street, nearly opposite Cosmopolitan Hotel.

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SURVEYOR.

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HAVING RECENTLY ENLARGED THE ACCOMMODATIONS of this elegant hotel, the proprietors are now prepared to run it as a

First-class House, in Every Particular.

The services of an accomplished Steward from San Francisco have been secured and the cuisine is second to none on the Coast.

Luxuriously Furnished Rooms, Large Dining Hall and prompt and courteous attention from employes.

The Bar is supplied with the Finest Stock of Liquors and Cigars in Arizona.

STAGES FOR ALL POINTS WILL CALL AT THE HOTEL.

ORIENTAL RESTAURANT & SALOON,

Corner Meyers and Congress Streets, Tucson.

DILL & HOLT, - - Proprietors.

FRESH FISH and OYSTERS. MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

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Ladies' and Children's Furnishing Emporium

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TUCSON AND TOMBSTONE



DAILY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

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This Route is the Smoothest and Most Comfortable and the **ONLY LINE RUNNING**

SIX-HORSE CONCORD COACHES.

Making **ONE HOUR THE FASTEST TIME**. Stages leave Tucson every morning at 7 o'clock. Leave Tombstone every morning at 7 o'clock.

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ALSO, DAILY LINES

From Railroad Terminus and Tombstone

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Sole Agents for Arizona Territory

FOR THE JUSTLY CELEBRATED

MILTON J. HARDY WHISKIES.

Old Reserve, Private Stock,
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Our Choice, Early Dawn,

And **SOLE PROPRIETORS** of the Favor-
ite Brands of Whisky Known as

Old Kentucky Log Cabin and Coronet.

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL LINE OF ALL the best brands of **BOURBON** and **EYE WHISKIES**, **BRANDY**, **GIN**, **RUM**, and imported and domestic **WINES** of all kinds, **MINERAL WATERS** of different brands, and a large stock of imported and domestic **CIGARS**, of all grades. Importing our goods direct, we can offer more favorable inducements to purchasers than any other house in Arizona.

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CAMP STREET, TUCSON, A. T., East of PALACE HOTEL,

MERCHANT TAILOR.**A** LARGE STOCK OF FASHIONABLE GOODS, LATEST PAT-
terns, now on hand.**SUITS MADE TO ORDER,**IN BEST STYLES and VERY CHEAP. Repairing Neatly Done.
Special Attention Given to Scouring.**CITY TAILOR,**

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*J. FERRIN, Merchant Tailor.***GENTS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING** MADE TO ORDER,
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Prices. A Large Lot of Patterns for Business and Dress Suits just
received. Custom made work constantly on hand. Cleaning and re-
pairing neatly done.**"Mineral Fields of Southern Arizona,"**

A POCKET COMPANION FOR THE

Prospector, Investor and Tourist.**THIS IS THE LATEST AND MOST ACCURATE MAP** PUB-
lished of Southern Arizona, and meets with universal commenda-
tion from press and public.**OVER THREE THOUSAND NOW IN USE.**Accurate Locations Presented of the rich mining districts of Tomb-
stone, Patagonia Mountains, Arivaca, Oro Blanco, Papago, Hartford,
Old Hat, Swisshelm, Globe, Pioneer, De Frees, Etc.**MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FOR 50 CENTS,**Neatly bound in Pocket Form. Address T. R. SORIN, Publisher,
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—GENERAL—

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