

Central  
Arizona

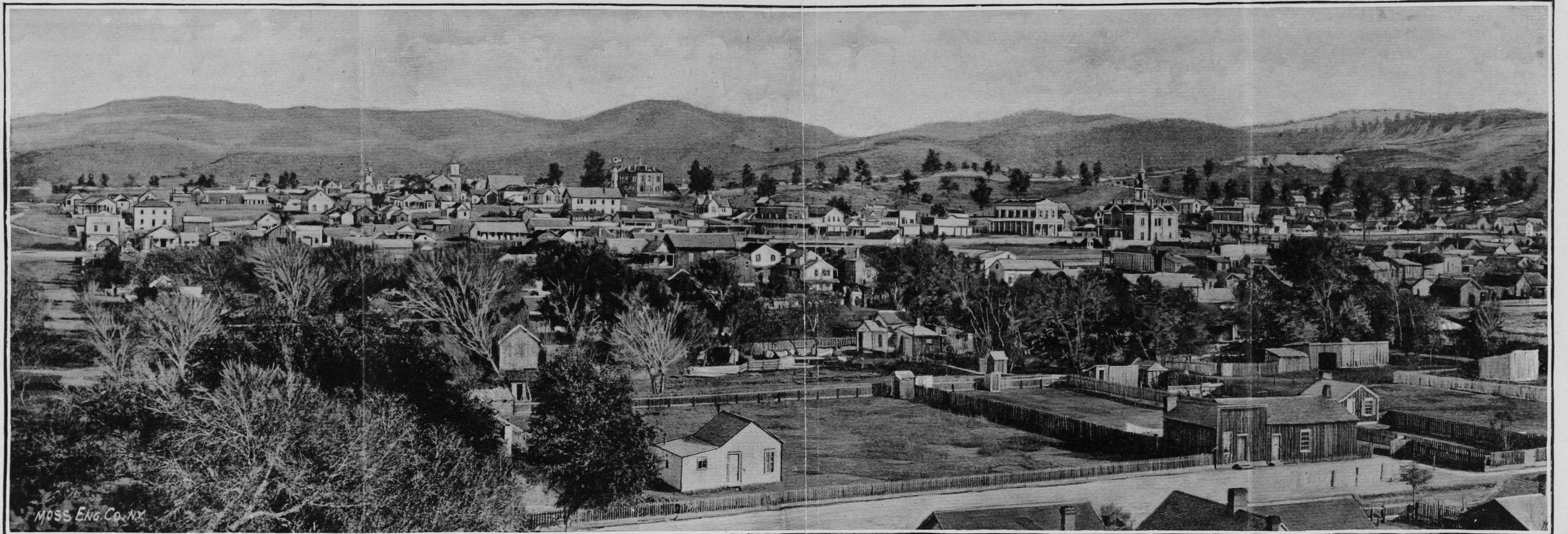
FOR HOMES

FOR HEALTH

FOR WEALTH

By

Wm. C. O'Neill.



MOSS ENG. CO. N.Y.

MOSS TYPE.

View of Prescott, Arizona.

CENTRAL ARIZONA

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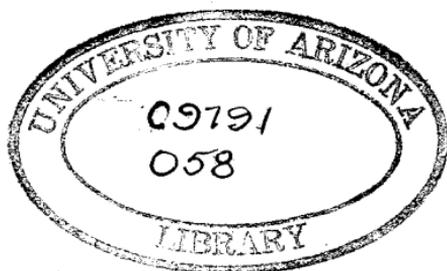
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PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.  
Hoof and Horn Print.  
1887.



## HISTORICAL.

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“ARIZONA,” how little it expresses to the thousands who daily cross its broad expanses, surrounded by all the luxuries the ingenuity and skill of the ease-loving Nineteenth Century have thrown around railroad travel. The air of the railroad coach—that most cosmopolitan of all modern institutions—is distinctly one of exclusiveness; exclusive to this extent, that the traveler drifts unconsciously into speculative fancies as to the past, present and future conditions of his fellow-travelers who compose the little world he is journeying with. Whether that soft and sensuous-eyed maiden, who leans so languishingly against her middle-aged male escort, is but indulging in the legitimate enjoyments of wedded life, or is merely trying the game as it were by brevet, enticed thereto by the expectations of exemplary damages in some future cause celebre, or the combined temptations of opportunity and a longing for some change in the detestable ennui of life. Or, whether the soft spoken clerical subject, a few seats to the front, is a wolf of the confidence kind in sheep’s attire, or merely a minister in search of rest and recreation. Or, whether the diamond-decked individual, who seems to scrutinize everybody and everything, and speaks to nobody, is fast putting space between himself and disconsolate creditors, or is simply a gambler enjoying the full splendor of an extraordinary run of luck; and a thousand fancies of the same kind, too often leave no room for outside observations. For once let the traveler who enters Arizona lay these and the thousand other kindred speculations that relieve the tediousness of an overland trip aside until a less commonplace country is reached, for in Arizona, above all other portions of the Union, is to be found the strange and the wierd, in an age where the rush and the riot of life refuses to give care or credit to ought save that approved by the Utilitarian. Here the new crowds the old, in close marching order. The realism of the railroad age

sweeps along side by side with the romanticism of the age of armored armies, when religion was too often rapine, and cruelty an ecclesiastical virtue. Long before the first settlement had broken the solitudes of savagism on the Atlantic Coast, the Cavalier of Spain had carried the tidings of Castile and Leon to the same people who to-day greet the traveler in the soft words of Zuni and Moqui. Why descend to dates? Who knows not that it is written in the annals of old Spain that that doughty Don Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vaca preceded the New Zealander of to-day by nearly 350 years. Anno Domini 1538 was the year that saw this pioneer of pioneers enter what is now Arizona, to gaze with wonder on the strangeness of this strangest of lands. A score of years had not then elapsed since Sebastian d'Elcano, the stout Lieutenant of Magellan, had won the proudest of all armorial bearings—a globe belted with the inscription: "*Primus circumdedesti me*"—in reward for being the first man to circumnavigate the globe. The art of printing was not yet a century old, and a quarter of a hundred years had yet to elapse before the first newspaper would make its appearance—to tickle its reader's whims with the scandal and follies of the day. "Protestantism" was just beginning to be heard in the land, and Henry the VIII was still struggling to perfect such a system of religious salvation as would not interfere with the pleasures of his harem. Christian England had but enacted that tramps, "whole and mighty in body," the first time caught begging should be whipped at the cart-tail; the second time they were so caught their ears were to be slit, and the third time they were to be put to death. On the Continent, the Turk divided the honors of the day with the Christian, and both divided their time and attention between warring with each other, and getting spiritual as well as earthly gain and glory by bringing trouble and tribulation to the Jew. The times were, indeed, strange in that distant sixteenth Century, and the change for the better was by no means sudden. Its successor, the seventeenth, witnessed a Puritan Parliament decreeing that all pictures in the royal collection containing representations of Jesus or the Virgin Mary should be burned, and Greek statutes were submitted to English stonemasons to be made decent, while Scotch Covenanters were turned over to the public executioners to be tortured by

crushing their legs in iron boots. Witchcraft was still religiously believed in, and was punished almost as vigorously as was the stealing of a sixpence—the way of inflicting death being the only difference. And the eighteenth? Well, hardly as bad, but still ample room for improvement. The stocks were still in vogue, and scolding dames were still taught silence by the ducking-stool, while the privilege of being permitted to pull on the legs of persons undergoing the interesting operation of being hanged was not a favor to be dispised by the sorrowing friends and relatives. Truly, “men were then as God made them, and oftimes a great deal worse.” But why go farther to show how thin skinned civilization really was in the days when Arizona saw the advent of the European? Still, as those old, old times are pleasant to recall, let us free fancy and revisit them in company with the *Conquistadores*. What matters it if the first of these free lances, Cabeza de Vaca, was a fugitive from slavery when he reached what is now the Territory of Arizona? The history of his wanderings, though incomplete in part it may be, is one of such interest as to justify its narration. The treasurer and *alcalde* of one of the best equipped expeditions that had ever left the shores of Spain in search of plunder, or souls to save by subjugating their owners to Spanish rule, he, with his companions, under the command of Panfilo de Narvaez, cast anchor in Tampa Bay, Florida, in 1527, and at once commenced their search for that *ignus fatuus* that lured so many of their kind to ruin—the Fountain of Eternal Youth. To facilitate the search, a land expedition of three hundred and forty men was organized, it being arranged that the fleet should follow the coast, in order to insure a reunion of the forces on land and sea when deemed desirable. This reunion was never effected. After a year, spent in cruising along the coast, and the loss of nearly half its vessels by storm, and many efforts made in vain to learn anything of the land expedition, the fleet cleared for Cuba and reached that island in safety. Meanwhile the missing party, which was commanded by Narvaez in person, pursued its bootless search, and instead of either finding the elixir of youth or gold to award its labor, warfare and disease decimated its ranks to such an extent that within a year the adventurous explorers reduced to but two hundred discouraged and disappointed men, reached the

coast and sought in vain for succor from the fleet. To remain meant death for all, while the broad expanse of the waters of the Gulf gave small encouragement for any attempt to escape by sea. Small as it was, however, and desperate as the chances for preservation it presented, it was determined by the miserable survivors of the once gallant cavalcade to make the venture. Deficient in tools and material, yet fertile in inventive resources, the wanderers, with feverish haste, made the utmost of their opportunities. Everything that would assist in the construction of the means to escape was sacrificed. Armor and blades that had been handed down as heirlooms from generation to generation, that had borne the brunt of battle against Moslem hosts, and were regarded by their possessors with a veneration greater even than that with which they worshipped gold, were wrought into tools and nails until through their agency five boats were at last launched, and in these crafts, frail as they must have been, the survivors set sail for civilization and Cuba. Of all the number not a boat was destined to reach that desired destination, and of them all, that commanded by Alvar Nunez Cabeze de Vaca is the only one of which any record or even tradition remains. It was wrecked on an island in the Gulf, and its crew that survived the dangers of the sea, became slaves to the lash of Indian taskmasters. For six years Cabeza de Vaca bore this servitude, and only escaped it to renew it under another tribe. The change was not, however, without some compensation, as it was the means of bringing him in contact with Andreas Dorante, Alonzo del Maldonado, and Estevan, an Arabian negro, also survivors of the expedition of Narvaez. After many efforts, the captives succeeded in evading the vigilance of their masters and started out on one of the most extraordinary expeditions in the annals of American history. It was no less than a march across the continent to reach the picket posts which civilization had already thrown out in the Northern States of Mexico. The undertaking was a desperate one, yet such as the age had educated men to contemplate and venture. Such *conquistadores* as Don Alvar and his companions were so wont to face and inflict death in every form to fear it much. It is to be regretted that the records of the long march, written by the survivors from memory, are necessarily brief, and it can but be

expected that their interpretation has given rise to some doubts as to the exact route traveled. The best authorities, however, agree that in their wanderings the little band reached and crossed the Mississippi nearly half a score of years before De Soto was destined to find fame by its discovery, and a last resting place within the bosom of its restless waters. From the Mississippi the path of the travelers lead them across the plains of the west in the vicinity of the mouth of the Arkansas River, and strange the coincidence, from that point their road was identical with what was afterwards to become famous as the Santa Fe Trail, one of those few great roadways which nature seems to have prepared for the march of nations, and with which the destinies of the world are so intimately involved. Everywhere the wanderers met with hospitable treatment. The fair skins of the Spaniards exciting the belief that they were of superior origin to the Indian, while the negro Estevan was an enigma that none could satisfactorily solve. Pressing steadily westward, it was not until they reached the Pueblo villages of the southwest that they observed the slightest indications of civilization. Here, for the first time, they found an attempt at architecture, while the people who inhabited the comfortable adobe structures which formed the villages were comfortably clad in cotton cloth and raiment of finely dressed skins. Among the tribes visited were the Zuuis and Moquis, the even tenor or whose ways flow in as unbroken a current now as then. Here, for the first time, the fugitives began to be reached by rumors of their countrymen in Mexico. While neither the Zunis or Moquis had ever seen any other specimen of the fair skinned races, the echoes of the mighty revolution in Mexico had reached them, and in reply to the inquiries of the Spaniards they pointed to the snow-crowned peaks of the San Francisco Mountains of Arizona, that the inquirers might know that there laid their way to the land peopled with those they sought. So encouraged the four pressed southward, passing through the Pima villages of Southern Arizona on their way, and after many months of weary travel at last found succor under the standard of Spain in Culiacan, Sinaloa. The subsequent careers of the adventurous quartette are strange ones and well exemplify the vicissitudes of life in the western hemisphere in that day.

The leader, Cabeza de Vaca, returned to Spain and was again sent to the New World in 1540 as Governor and Captain-General, to subjugate and rule the savage tribes of the Rio de la Plata, in South America, where his cruelty and injustice were so flagrant and outrageous as to result in his return as a prisoner in irons to Spain five years after his appointment, and on his trial on those charges by the Council of the Indies, in 1551, he was condemned to lose all his titles and be banished to a life of servitude in Africa.

Andreas Dorantes and Alonzo del Castillo Maldonado ended their lives in peace, as peace then went in Mexico. The negro Estavan became the personal property of the Viceroy Mendoza, and his tragic end, deserved though it may have been, will serve to "point a moral" as well as adorn our tale some pages farther on. The stories narrated to wondering auditors by these adventurers of their experiences of half a score of years among strange and unknown people, colored as they were by the reckless imagination which seems to have in that day set veracity and all its connections at defiance, were not long in bringing forth fruit, for early in the year following their arrival at Culiacan, 1539, Padre Marco de Niza, who combined the duties of a religieuse with the ambition of an explorer, organized an expedition, under the patronage of the Viceroy Mendoza, and guided by Estavan, the negro who had accompanied Cabeza de Vaca in his escape, set out for the Indian settlements of the north which Cabeza de Vaca and his comrades has vested with the title of the "Seven Cities of Cibola" (Seven Cities of the Bull). Pursuing his course northward, as, to use his own language, "the Holy Ghost led him," Padre Niza, after many months of travel, at last gazed upon Cibola, the promised land, which, like Moses, he was not permitted to enter on account of the escapade of Estavan, the guide, who being sent ahead of the main party entered the cities and lost his life through awakening the jealousy of the natives by his too ardent admiration of their women. The pious Padre contented himself by taking possession of the country as New San Francisco, and then returned to Mexico by the same-route, a trip which he says was made with "more fear than food." In his narrative, Niza describes the Seven Cities of Cibola in such a manner as to leave no room for doubt as to their

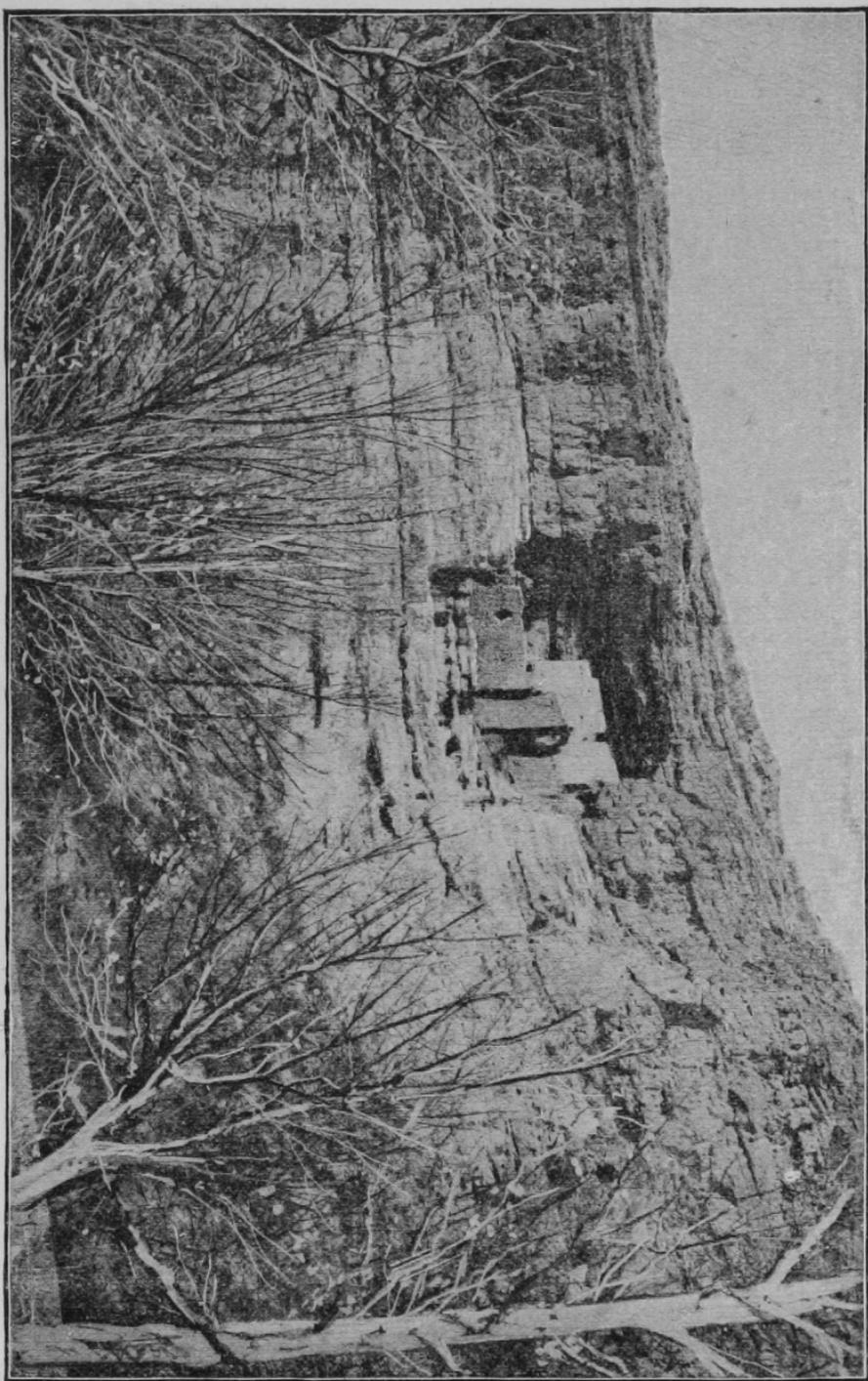
being the Zuni villages of the present day, and from his descriptions of the country traversed one has very little difficulty in recognizing many of the prominent points of interest still existing. His wonder at the populous condition of what is now Central Arizona is only equalled by his amazement at the great number and extent of the ruins, of which even then there existed not the slightest traditions among the natives as to who the builders were, or when they had labored. Chief among the ruins described by Niza are the extensive ones located on Beaver Creek, twenty-five miles from Prescott, the present Capitol of the Territory, a view of which is seen on page 11.

Accustomed and familiar as were the explorers with the science of mediæval warfare, they waxed eloquent over the military sagacity of a people who could create a city so well devised to withstand any siege to which it might be subjected, an opinion in which the sight-seer of the present day will heartily coincide as he gazes on the remains of enormous walls of buildings which are seen midway in the cliffs, occupying cavities which nature and man have jointly created for the purpose, while, above and below, precipitous walls make the danger of being dashed to death by falling sufficient in itself to cause the most valiant to hesitate before making an effort to scale them, even without the addition of a hostile garrison prepared to crush him by rolling down the enormous stones with which the flat roofs of the houses were always covered to be used in case of attack. On his return, the glittering colors in which Padre Niza and the other survivors of the expedition painted the wealth and prosperity of the cities of Cibola, was not long in creating among the numerous adventurers with which Mexico then teemed, an eager desire to see for themselves, and possibly to profit by the richness of the land that Niza had visited.

A second and larger expedition was soon organized, and under command of Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, it reached the Seven Cities in July, 1540. The natives were well disposed at first, but under the outrageous exactions of the Spaniards soon became hostile, and after the loss of many men during a winter spent in war, the Spaniards retired from the country early in the spring of 1541. During their stay, however, exploring expeditions were sent out which discovered the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, in the

northern portion of Central Arizona; a discovery which excelled the power of even the Castilian tongue to describe. Canyon Diablo, on the line of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, was discovered and crossed near the point where that railroad now crosses it, the only trail which could be traveled by cavalry being found then as now within a few miles of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad bridge. The ruins of the Cliff dwellings in the canyon of Cosnino Creek, twelve miles east of Flagstaff, are so graphically described in the records of the expedition as to leave no doubt of their identity, and in the quaint language of the secretario of the expedition, one still feels glowing the amazement of this scribe, long dead, as he reads of tiers of ruins extending for over five miles in length along the face of the precipitous walls of a canyon nearly two thousand feet deep, and ranging from only twenty to three hundred yards in width. Such prominent natural objects as the San Francisco Mountains of course attracted general attention, and with due solemnity the name which these majestic mountains still bear was conferred on them by the explorers.

After many mishaps the expedition at last reached Mexico in a badly demoralized condition, on account of the lack of success from a financial standpoint, that had attended its efforts. For forty years no other effort was made to explore the region which even then was known to the Spaniards as "Arizuma," until in 1582. Antonio de Espejo lead an expedition northward, reaching the region of the Rio Grande and bestowing the name of Nuevo Mejico on the country. He visited many Pueblos, one of which he describes as having a population of twenty thousand souls, and containing eight market-places and houses plastered and painted in diverse colors. The cities of the Zunis and Moquis were also visited by Espejo, who was received most hospitably by both tribes, being presented with baskets of corn and mantles of cotton cloth. Making the Zuni and Moqui villages his base of operations, Espejo and his command sent out several expeditions of exploration, one of which reported the discovery of rich silver ore forty-five leagues southeast of these villages, near two rivers, on a mountain easily ascended, a description which, vague as it is, leaves no doubt but what the Rio Verde was one of the streams referred to. As mining



Cliff Dwellings on Beaver Creek, east of Prescott, Arizona.



was too slow a means of gaining riches by such free-booters, nothing came of this discovery, and it is only important as being the first recorded instance of the finding of precious metals in the native state in the southwest by Europeans. From the Zuni villages, Espejo's force retraced its steps to Mexico by way of the valley of the Rio Grande, reaching that country in 1583. The result of these several expeditions was to forever set at rest all hopes of the discovery of such provinces as had made Cortez, Pizarro and other regal robbers rich, renowned and respected, and for over a hundred years the reported poverty of the natives was sufficient to stifle any desire on the part of the Spaniards to either subjugate them to civilization or save them from spiritual perdition. In 1687, however, Fray Eusebio Francisco Kino and Padre Juan Maria Salvatierra established the Mission of Guevavi some distance south of Tucson, and also the Mission of San Xavier del Bac. For nearly seventy-five years the "Padres" labored alone and unaided in their missionary work with great success. While their efforts availed little with the Apache, in the Pimas they found many converts who, on being brought into the fold, received the name of Papago (baptised).

Agriculture and stock-raising became prominent and profitable pursuits, while so many rich mines were opened and worked as to occasion extraordinary excitement in both the old and new world. Though the facilities for reducing the ores were of the crudest, consisting of the primitive arrastra and rude smelting furnace of sun-dried adobes, the results were remarkable, and it only needed the discovery of the far famed *Planchas de la Plata* (plates of silver) by a Yaqui Indian, in 1736, to carry the excitement to a craze. Greater masses of finer metal were never before, and probably will never again, award the search of the treasure-seeker. Of the many extraordinary "chispas" which were found was one weighing 2,700 pounds—being the largest piece of native silver ever unearthed. Its finding brought no fortune to the finder, however, as Philip V saw fit to exercise his royal prerogative of king by confiscating it as a curiosity—an act which, if tradition be true, resulted in the discoverer becoming insane, and ultimately losing his head for even presuming to indulge in the luxury of insanity merely through having been the means of thus increasing the royal revenue.

In 1751 occurred an outbreak among the Pimas which so nearly swept the missions out of existence that the Vice-Regal Government of Mexico was forced to lend its assistance to ensure their future maintenance, by the establishment for their protection of several presidios. But the blow which more than any other destroyed the usefulness of the missions in "Arizona," was the royal decree of 1765 of expulsion, promulgated from Madrid, against the Jesuits in Spain and all her dependencies. With the forced departure of the followers of Loyola, the decline of Arizona as a Spanish colony began, and notwithstanding the utmost efforts of their successors, the Franciscan friars, matters went from bad to worse until in 1828 all government protection was withdrawn by Mexico, which had in the interim thrown off the yoke of Spain, and the country was virtually abandoned. In 1847 all that portion of the Territory north of the Gila was ceded to the United States by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, at which time there was not a single white inhabitant from the Gila to the Utah line on the north, and between the Colorado of the west and the present western boundary of New Mexico. Seven years later Mr. James Gadsden, then representing the United States as its Minister to Mexico, consummated what has since become famous in history as the Gadsden Purchase, by securing from Mexico, in consideration of ten million dollars, some forty thousand square miles of territory, in which was included all that part of Arizona south of the Gila—the object of the purchase being solely to secure control of the Gulf of California, which was not, however, accomplished. The year following the country was formally turned over by the Mexican Government, and the Stars and Stripes floated to the breeze that, for over three hundred years, had borne the banners of Spain and her descendants.

From the first acquisition of the country the advantages it possessed in natural resources attracted the attention of all those who were then beginning to dream of the possibility of a transcontinental railroad, and in 1854 and 1855 several surveys were made through the Territory with a view to ascertaining the most available route, one of which, made by Lieutenant Beale, and which followed closely the line of the thirty-fifth parallel, from the Rio Grande, at Albuquerque to Fort Tejon, in California, became famous as an overland

road under the name of the "Beale Route." How correct Beale's ideas were of the manifold advantages possessed by this great natural highway over all others, may be inferred from the fact that the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad follows it without a detour of any magnitude from the Rio Grande to the Colorado. The territory acquired by treaty and purchase east of the Colorado, and within the present boundaries of Arizona, was attached to Dona Ana County, New Mexico. From the outset an ardent desire for the formation of a new Territory prevailed, and found official expression as early as 1854, by the introduction of a memorial on the last day of that year in the Legislature of New Mexico, praying for the organization of the Territory into a separate political division. "Pimeria" was the first name adopted, probably suggested by the romances and traditions of adventure and conquest when, as Pimeria Alta, the region affected acknowledged Spanish rule. "Pimeria" was soon superseded, however, by "Arizona," of the derivation of which there exists much doubt. While authorities generally agree on its being a corruption of "Arizuma," a name which appears early in the sixteenth century, the true origin of the word has never been satisfactorily arrived at, although the majority of authorities coincide in the opinion that it is found in the two Pima words, "Ari," a maiden, and "Zon," a valley or country—being a combination born of the traditionary maiden queen, under whose rule the nations of the once mighty Pimas saw their halcyon days. Although the first attempt to secure an independent political existence proved abortive, adventurers and capital began to flock into Arizona, attracted by the tales of its mineral wealth. Military and mining camps began to spring up, and in 1858 the Butterfield stage route was established, giving the Territory the benefits of a tri-weekly mail, and in the following year the pioneer newspaper of the Territory—the *Arizonian*—was established. Eighteen hundred and sixty saw a white population of from 500 to 1,000 persons in the Territory, but the mighty storm of civil war which was to sweep the nation brought with it all the evils of evil days to Arizona. With the breaking out of the war, all military posts in the Territory were abandoned, and the withdrawal of the troops for service in the East left the hostile Indians free to follow the dictates of their savage nature. Settlement after settlement succumbed to

their attacks. Death and destruction everywhere threatened person and property ; never was a reign of terror so thoroughly inaugurated or more vigorously maintained. Tucson was the only "City of Refuge" that of all the settlements remained. Though isolated and remote from civilization, its citizens killed time and found recreation in declaring, with all due solemnity, the secession of the Territory from the Union and its entrance into the Southern Confederacy. A company of Texas troops succeeded in reaching the city, and added another interesting page to the already eventful history of the Territory by raising the stars and bars within its limits, over the oldest city in the Union. The new regime was of short duration. The advance of the California Volunteers caused an early and expeditious retreat on the part of the Confederates to more congenial climes. On February 24th, 1863, President Lincoln approved the bill creating the Territory of Arizona, and on the 29th day of the following December the first civil officers of the new Territory entered upon their official duties at Navajo Springs—near the present site of the old adobe building which is seen from the line of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad—three miles south of Navajo Station.

The reason of the selection of Navajo Springs was merely that it was the first point definitely known to be in the new Territory by the officials. The short twilight of the winter day was fast merging into night when the party arrived at the Springs, and the gloom was intensified by a furious snowstorm, which set in as camp was being made. To enliven the surrounding solitude a great fire was kindled, around which were parked the wagons so as to form, as near as possible, a circle. A large sized wash-tub was called into requisition to serve as a punch bowl, and filled with a seething hot beverage, the fragrance of which rose like incense on the snow-laden storm. The national colors were displayed, and as their silken folds floated on the breeze they seemed to detract from the gloom and darkness of the storm as the light of the camp-fire illumined the brilliant hues of the "Red, White and Blue." A national salute was fired by the cavalry escort accompanying the expedition, and addresses pregnant with truthful prophecy of the great future of the Territory were delivered by members of the party. Song and

toasts succeeded, and wassail held sway until dawn. And such was-sail, the world knows but few of them. Picture it if you can, and then mate it in your imagination with the revels of the past, when, in winter nights, Northman pledged Northman in storm-beaten castle or ocean-tossed barque, and when to pledge one's health meant to defend it with the sword if need be; and when he who drank in cot or castle did so with his next hand man, guarding that none might take advantage of him while thus off his guard. The light of the campfire tinging the faces of the dark-featured Mexican soldiers, as well as those of lighter hue, with a ruddy tint, while wagons and arms and all else cast weird and wavering shadows out into the stormy night, as furious and fast the snow beat down and drifted around the corral of parked wagons, making man and horse unconsciously keep closer companionship.

With the organization of a territorial form of government, Arizona entered on a career of prosperity that has seldom been equaled. This is especially true of that portion of the Territory to which this volume is devoted—Central Arizona; yet, never in the history of the dark and bloody ground of the West, was there more to prevent progress and discourage the most sanguine than the settlers of the Territory experienced during the first ten years of its existence. From 1864 to 1874, the history of the Territory is the story of relentless Indian warfare—a warfare wherein quarters were never asked nor given, and one in which mercy was unknown. It was a war to the knife, and the rule of the survival of the fittest prevailed. The close of hostilities in 1874, brought about through the efforts of General Crook, saw the strength and prominence of the Indian in Central Arizona forever consigned to the things that were and are not, and life and property are to-day more safe in this portion of the Territory from any danger from Indian depredations or other lawlessness, than are the lives and property of the citizens of many of our metropolitan cities from the dangers of anarchial turbulence.

## CENTRAL ARIZONA,

## WHAT AND WHERE IT IS.

AS has been before intimated, the object of this volume is not to deal with matters of a territorial character, but rather those relating to Central Arizona, by which locality is meant that portion of the Territory lying between the thirty-fourth and thirty-sixth parallels of latitude, and the one hundred and eleventh and one hundred and thirteenth degrees of longitude, including an area which, though less than one-eighth of the entire Territory, being but a trifle under sixteen thousand square miles, is yet twice as large as either Massachusetts, New Hampshire or New Jersey; four times as large as the "State of Steady Habits," and from eight to ten times as large as either Delaware or "Little Rhody." From the first settlement of the Territory, Central Arizona, as herein described, by its natural advantages attracted the cream of the capital and enterprise that sought investment or settlement in the southwest. Rich in a greater variety of resources than any other portion of the Territory, possessing a climate free from the extremes of heat and cold, it was but natural that the first north and south railroad possessed by the Territory should be built for the purpose of developing the resources of this favored region. The completion of this road, appropriately named the Prescott and Central Arizona Railway, as far as Prescott within the last few months, removed forever the only obstacle that has ever delayed the development of this rich and extensive section, by placing it in direct railroad communication with the great centers of the nation, and, to the home-seeker, capitalist or tourist, no other portion of the Union can present more varied or numerous attractions.

Before essaying to enumerate at length these attractions, a brief description of the topography of Central Arizona will, in a small degree, show how kind and generous nature has dealt with it. Commencing with the peaks of the San Francisco Mountains, the majes-

tic appearance of which, towering as they do 12,561 feet above sea-level, attracts the eye of the observer hundreds of miles from every direction, the altitude changes to within a couple of thousand feet of sea-level. This descent is a peculiar one, broken as it is by several plateaus and numerous magnificent mountain chains, while the physical aspect of the country in wildness and grandeur cannot be rivaled by any other portion of the globe. Sloping from the San Francisco Mountains on the north lies the mesa or table-land of the Colorado, possessing an elevation of from five thousand to seven thousand feet. South of the Colorado it is, except along the mountain bases, an immense plain, covered with a magnificent growth of grass, and almost totally devoid of timber. In the eastern portion the heavy and magnificent timber which covers the mountain prevails. North of the Rio Colorado the mesa is lost in the "Painted Desert," a weird and uncanny country, the desolation and dreariness of which strike the traveler with awe, and cause him to fully realize and sympathize with the sentiment that caused the Indians of the past and their descendants of to-day to refer to it with bated breath as the "Land of Lost Souls." The change in the appearance of the plateau south of the Colorado and the portion of it north of that stream is, indeed, a striking one. Between flows the turbid waters of the Colorado, as flows no other river on earth. Stand where its waters break as Styx-like silence as ever echoed back the grating of Charon's keel and gaze skyward. On either hand tower such battlements as the legions of Lucifer might have stormed in assaulting the citadels of the celestials. The precipitous heights on each side might be the walls of two worlds just colliding. The mind strives in vain to measure and master the immensity of the scene. As well might one strive to measure and master the impenetrable enigma of infinity, with each failure weird, undefinable dread takes possession of one's self and soul. Personal identity seems swept away, and mental individuality merges into an atomic factor of the intangible and elusive sense of some impending and mighty crisis. One strives fierce and furiously to cast off the feeling of awful helplessness that begins to chill and chain with fear every nerve and fibre of his being, until the tumultuous throbings of the heart seems but to beat in rhythmic cadence with some mighty funeral march wailing out the

lamentations of a world in the throes of dissolution. Do what you will, and still the feeling grows and grows. Gaze on the castellated heights and let the eye rest on their grandeur. Every curve and line that man might name or imagination picture are there, formed into shapes and shadows that lend to them more than the grandeur of mere greatness, while far, far above, spread like a studded belt of blue, is the deep azure of a mid-day sky, glorious in the splendor of a myriad of stars, which the deep shades of the mighty chasm have freed from their thralldom to the sun. Yet each moment the sense of omnipotent and omnipresent oppression becomes more and more unendurable, until around one seems to center all the elements of some mighty conflict filled with strife and agony, secret, yet palpable, until one feels as if his very soul was being swept away in a tempest of demoniacal travail, which, if he would escape, he must at once arise and cast off the atlantean load that weighs him down. The intangible tumult deepens until one, panic stricken, stays no longer his departure from a place where all the elements of an irresistible and more than human conflict seem to be gathered for battle.

To the south spreads away, as far as the eye can reach, a plain covered with verdure, which in the spring, decked as it is with myriads of flowers, presents an appearance akin to that of some rich Oriental rug. Every color and tint known to the eye of man is represented in profusion. To the north, just across the Abysmal Chasms of the Colorado, how great the contrast. Greater even than poet or painter has ever created in the realms of imagination. To the south lies the land of man, awaiting the coming of the day when mind and hand shall cause it to blossom like the rose. To the north lies what might be the waste lands of an Inferno, how well called the "Land of Lost Souls." Far as vision may stretch the horizon is met by a burly barren background of brown devoid of vegetation. With naught to break its silent and oppressive monotony save the red and mammoth masses of sandstone, which time and weather have wrought into every fantastic form imaginable. The very air seems strange and strained, and as one gazes through its glittering clearness there rise up scenes not of this clime or time. And this home of the mirage, then truly becomes



Climbing an Arizona Canyon.



the "Painted Desert" which the map-makers have named it. In these mirages, painted with a clearness of detail and plainness of perspective that nature alone presents, are seen cities teeming with life, until the watcher for the time forgets the real and accepts as true the phantasm. The forms of man and stranger animals fit through the air, while from peunon-decked towers look out, as if waiting the appearance of hostile forces, pacing and armed sentinels. Gradually the scene grows dim, as if the eye and not the phantasm were ailing, and then, presto, it has gone like the dream of youth, leaving naught behind it but the wearying solitude and sameness of a desert way. Subdued and silent, the observer turns away to gaze to the south, and as the eye takes in the beauty of the scene there presented, the feeling of depression disappears and one longs to see more in that direction. Well, then so be it. For nearly one hundred miles south the plateau extends unbroken, and then begins to give way to pine-clad mountains. As if loath, though, to yield its realm it stretches out into numerous small valleys, through which flow mountain streams lending a new charm to the country. The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad is crossed, and the road traveled is that of the pioneer railroad of the Territory, the Prescott and Arizona Central Railway. Glancing from the windows of its luxurious passenger coaches, one sweeps through broad and fertile valleys, bounded on either side by mountain chains in whose breast lie locked—awaiting the sesame of capital to bring it forth—mineral wealth sufficient to liquidate the national debts of the world. Already, on every hand are seen evidences of what the work of man may here accomplish. Fields filled with fruit and grain are already beginning to appear as a promise of what the future will bring. The scenery changes, and as the train glides through the picturesque Point of Rocks, mountains supplant the plains, until the traveler alights at the depot in Prescott, a city nestling amid mountains which seem with fondness and fostering care to crowd close to caress it. From Prescott to the west and south 'are to be seen the giant members of the Sierra Prieta and the Bradshaw (or Silver) Mountains, while the outlines of the Black Hills of Arizona and of the Mogollones and Sierra Anches, towering up on the eastern horizon, speak of a no less rugged country in that direction.

Throughout these surrounding mountain systems can be found in a profusion equalled by no other portion of the American Cordilleras, small and well watered valleys that need but to be "tickled with a straw to laugh back with a harvest." The idea that Arizona is an arid waste is a common one, and is so erroneous as to be worthy to be classed with those exploded myths which the geographers of half a century ago loved to parade before the public under the name of the Great American Desert or some kindred term. A glance at any map of Arizona will show that this portion of the Territory enjoys the possession of a large number of rivers and small streams. Chief among these is the Rio Colorado of the west, a stream whose might and mystery excited the interest of the Spaniard before the turbulent waters of the Mississippi had reflected the phantom features of a white face. To it, all the lesser streams are tributary. To the east of Prescott, enriching by its waters the valleys of Big and Little Chino, Williamson Valley, the Valley of the Agua Frio and other smaller valleys flows the Verde, while to the west watering Kirkland, Skull and People's Valleys, and some of less magnitude, journeys the Santa Maria on its way to the Colorado. The Colorado and the Verde have each numerous tributaries, which possess characteristics peculiar to themselves. During the dry season but tiny streams, these tributaries become, during the prevalence of the winter and summer rains, in themselves rivers of no small magnitude. The altitude diminishes rapidly toward the south, and with its change comes a change in nature's attire. The lofty pines gradually give way and in their stead appear the fluted and fantastic columns of the Sahuara and other no less interesting members of the Cacti family. Instead of the more familiar Pine, Pinon, Oak, Cottonwood, Willow, Juniper and Cedar of the north, is now encountered the Sahuara, the Bisiraga, the Nopal, the Cholla, the Maguey and the Hediondilla, strange to the unfamiliar eye as their names are to the unacquainted ear; while, as if to serve as a connecting link between the two, can everywhere be found the Yucca, or Spanish bayonet, the Amale or Soap weed, the Yerba Sancta, famous for its medicinal properties, and many other plants of less importance.

The geological formations are too numerous and varied to be dis-

cussed in a pamphlet of this description. In close proximity will be found the oldest and the most recent formations known to the geologist. This queer bed-fellowship of the old and the new is particularly noticeable in the walls of the Grand Canyon, the precipitous sides of which present the appearances of a geological kaleidoscope, telling more plainly than words of a day—and a not far distant one either—when this portion of the earth's crust was as perturbed as a troubled sea through the mighty agencies of nature's laboratory. Volcanic craters from which the life has long departed, leaving them like the heart of a mummy from which for three thousand years have departed the burnings and longings it knew in life, still remain to tell of the day when fires not made by man illumined this strange old land. Look at the San Francisco Peaks as they glitter in the mellow light of the moonlit nights of these soft southern skies. How cold and icy they look, wrapped in their snowy robes—robes whiter than ever maid or matron donned. Yet from those mountain heights one day swept down molten rivers that naught on earth could stay until they had spent their force. Cold and chill as the brow of the dead though these peaks may now seem, at one day they rivaled the sulphurous summits of the hills of hell. How the lava, like living streams of rushing water, sweep down those mountain sides, the traveler can still realize as he gazes on it where it has cooled and taken on the adamantine form of volcanic rock. One of these lava streams in particular is remarkable for its size. Commencing at the San Francisco Peak, for nearly one hundred miles it can be easily traced by its dark waves that still remain the shape they bore as they seethed along sweeping down all before them. In places this strange stream is nearly a mile in width, while at times, where it has swept through narrow valleys, it is not one-eighth of that in breadth. What matters it now though, what convulsions of nature the land has passed through, save they be called to serve as the subject of speculative dreamings. It is enough to know that out of some of them came the rich dowry of gold, silver, copper, iron and other metals that the land is endowed with.

## BUSINESS CENTERS AND SETTLEMENTS.

NO other portion of the southwest has secured so large and so desirable an increase in its population during the last few years as has Central Arizona. While there are isolated instances of a few sections having, under the ephemeral excitement of a "boom," attracted, for the time being, more attention, the growth of that portion of Arizona now under discussion has been a steady one, permanent and stable in its character and entirely free from the feverish intoxication of speculation which so often forms the only basis on which new regions of the west are brought into prominence, to be maintained there until the schemes of unscrupulous speculators are consummated and then are allowed by their "boomers" to relapse into their former obscurity. To present, by means of the pen alone, a satisfactory idea of any frontier settlement is a most difficult matter. The causes that have called such settlement into existence may be narrated, while its growth may be explicitly set forth with the utmost conscientious observance of statistical minutiae, and yet the impression so created may be far from being in the slightest degree correct. To state that within less than a quarter of a century more people have found homes within a radius of a hundred miles of Prescott, Arizona, than were planted along the entire Atlantic Coast of North America during the first half of a century following the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, is merely setting forth a threadbare fact that may attract but little attention from the great mass of readers, although it is weighty with meaning to those disposed to read between the lines. To them it tells of privations and hardships; of death brought by sickness and savages, oftentimes without the voice of a single being to break the silence with words of cheer or consolation in the last struggle. But those days are gone forever, so why revert to them. Let us rather view the present and its prosperous homes in this but recently reclaimed wilderness.

PRESCOTT.—The Capital City of the Territory and the County Seat of Yavapai County, the largest county in the Territory and one of the largest in the Union, has the honor of being the pioneer "American" settlement in the entire southwest. While many of the citizens of the United States had years before found their way into Arizona and New Mexico, they had been always satisfied to accept the situation as they found it, and contented themselves with being identified with the interests of the old Spanish settlements. So fixed had this come to be the custom, that the commissions of the first civil appointees to whom was entrusted the management of the public affairs of the new Territory, designated Tucson as the Territorial Capital. Disregarding this, however, the gubernatorial party struck boldly out from Albuquerque to establish the Territorial Capital in Central instead of Southern Arizona. The reasons for doing so were manifold. The advantages in climate, accessibility and resources were all in favor of the new site as against Tucson, while the then recent discovery of rich and extensive placer mines on Lynx Creek may have strengthened the views of the party in this regard, by creating a natural desire to be so located as to be able to reap a share in the general prosperity brought by the newly discovered *bonanzas*. The first and only halt made by the official party and its escorts, was at Chino Valley, twenty miles north of Prescott, from which point reconnoitering parties were sent out to discover the best site for a city, and the ground occupied by the present Capital was, after much searching, finally selected. The wisdom of this selection future years will more forcibly demonstrate than the past has done. Built on a small table of the Sierra Prieta mountain range, the first site of the city is one which commands at once the attention and admiration of the most unobservant. For to the north, through the vista of the Red Buttes through which Granite Creek has cut its channel, is seen the peak of the San Francisco Mountains, looming up like some great and silent sentinel set to watch over the destiny of the land until time itself shall be lost in eternity. To the south, Mount Union towers into the clouds like some warden of old, watching and waiting to see what this restless race which has pierced its mountain sides with shaft and tunnel, shall bring to the land that but a few years ago possessed a solitude

unbroken save by the savage. To the west, like an enormous Sphinx sleepily watching the rush and rustle of the new order of things, is seen Thumb Buttes; while its stern vis-a-vis, Granite Mountain, with its great coffin-shaped outline, seems as if created solely to serve, like the mummy of the Egyptian roysterers, to remind man that "all is vanity," and that to "eat, drink and be merry," gain riches or win fame, means to man after all naught but to die and to be forgotten. To the east of the city, bears away in the dim distance, rolling hills on whose grass-covered sides thousands of cattle graze; while through the center of the town, dividing it into East and West Prescott, flow the placid waters of Granite Creek. The city is distinctively American. Nowhere is there to be found the flat roof, prison-like structures of sun dried adobe, so common elsewhere in the southwest. The buildings—dwelling and business—are all of lumber and brick. The city is built around a public plaza, in the center of which has been erected, at the cost of over a hundred thousand dollars, the County Court House, which is admitted to be the finest public structure in either New Mexico or Arizona. Facing the plaza are the principal business houses, many of which, in size and style, surpass those of older and more pretentious communities. One block east of the Court House stands the City Hall on what is known as "Nob Hill." In it is held the sessions of the Territorial Legislature, which body convenes biennially, and in it are also located the offices of the Governor and other Territorial officials, as well as those of the municipality. The building is of brick, and is two stories in height, together with a basement and an attic. It stands on a spur of one of the surrounding mountains, and from its windows magnificent views of the surrounding country may be had for miles in every direction. To the east of the City Hall, and on the same street, is the public school building, the largest in the Territory, and capable of accommodating nearly 500 pupils. The services of four teachers are required throughout the year, so large is the attendance, while the course of instruction ranges from "A B C" to the ancient languages, higher mathematics, etc. The city is well supplied with water, having a magnificent system of public water works which cost \$100,000, with water mains traversing all the streets, which latter are laid out with as strict regard for the cardinal points of the

compass as are those of the "City of Magnificent Distances" itself. From its long standing as the Territorial Capital, Prescott has gained the distinction of being regarded in Arizona in much the same way as Boston is revered in Massachusetts—as the social and political center of the Territory; while its numerous churches, erected and maintained by the Catholics, Methodists, Episcopalians, Methodist South, Baptists and Congregationalists, speak of a somewhat closer attention to religious affairs than is usually expected on the frontier. Each of the denominations named have a neat edifice to worship in, while Far Cathay has, too, added its quota in the shape of a "Joss-house," glorious in tinsel and Tartar-featured gods, some in effigy and some painted on silk.

In the way of fraternal societies, the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Grand Army of the Republic, the Order of the Eastern Star and the Woman's Relief Corps G. A. R., are all well represented by large sized Lodges. Organizations of a more public character are represented by a well uniformed and equipped Volunteer Fire Department, and two companies of the National Guard of Arizona.

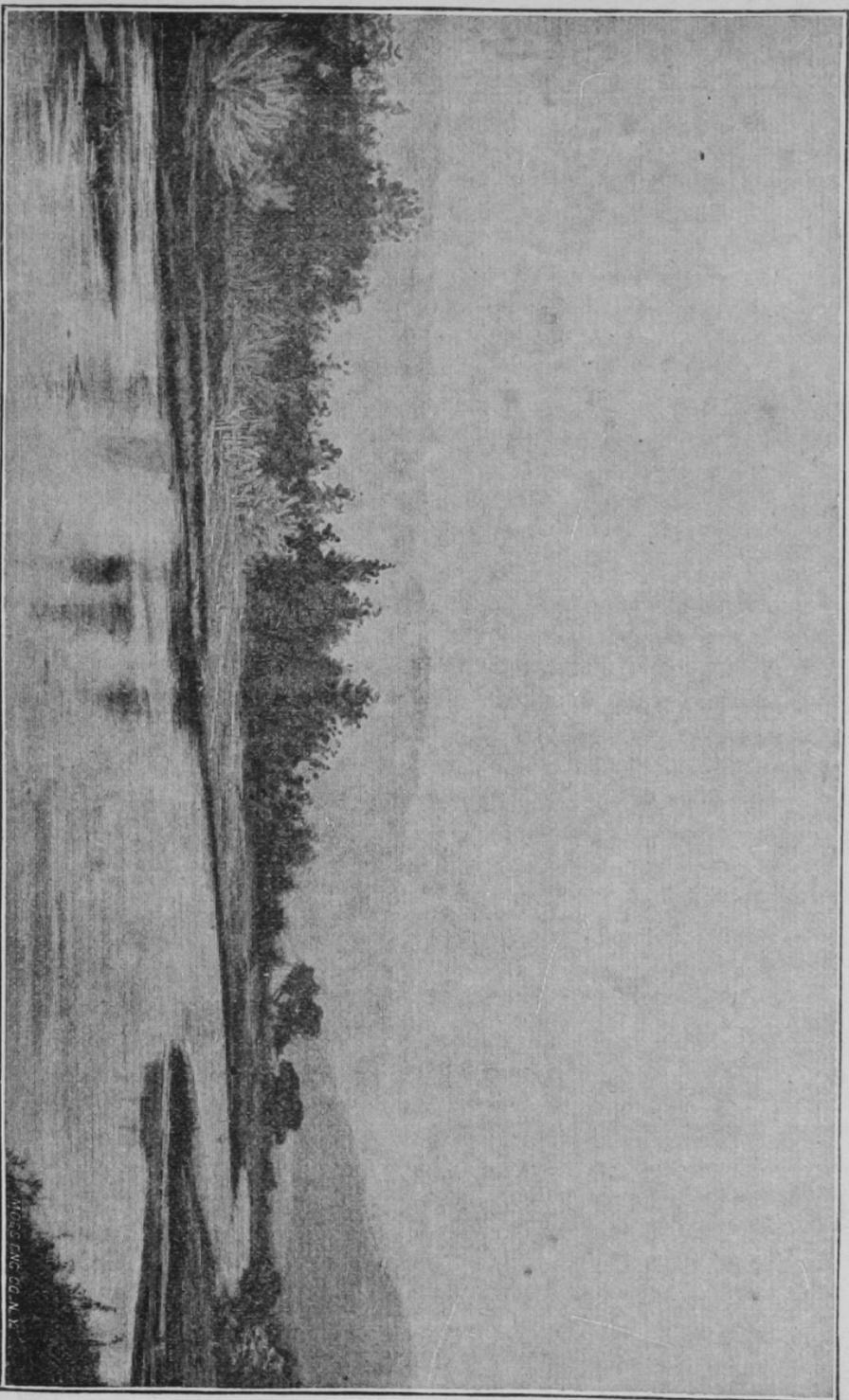
Among its business enterprises, Prescott numbers two daily newspapers—the *Journal Miner*, edited by J. C. Martin, and the *Courier*, by J. H. Marion—each of which possesses a large circulation and are always newsy and interesting. In addition to these, there is also published *Hoof and Horn*, a weekly newspaper, which is the only journal in Arizona devoted exclusively to live stock interests of the Territory. The city has, besides its compliment of business houses usual to any city of twenty-five hundred inhabitants, two hotels, two banks, two breweries, a furniture establishment and sampling works, the latter having been but recently established.

Commercially considered, the city is the base of supplies of an immense tract of rapidly developing country. As all roads led to Rome in the "brave days of old," so here *all* roads lead to Prescott, and the advent of the Prescott and Central Arizona Railway is a sufficient guarantee that its supremacy in this respect will be maintained. The proposed future of this road is one worthy of the enterprise and intelligence that has heretofore been identified with its destinies. From Prescott its extension south, on which work will be

resumed during the approaching summer, lies through many of the richest mining districts in the Union for over a hundred miles, when it then enters the rich agricultural valleys of the Salt and Gila Rivers, to finally find a southern terminus on the Gulf of California; while on the north the present purpose of its builders is to shove it on through Utah into the mining regions of the Northern Territories, making it in effect the great railroad system of the backbone of the continent.

FORT VERDE AND ENVIRONMENTS.—Forty miles east of Prescott lies the Verde Valley, one of the oldest and most prosperous farming communities in the Territory. Commencing at its source in Chino Valley, the Verde, until it loses its identity in the Salt River, passes through rich bottom lands varying from a couple of hundred yards to a mile in width. The soil is a rich sandy loam of great fertility. The altitude is but little over three thousand feet, and severe frosts are unknown. Irrigation necessary to ensure crops, and an abundance of water can always be relied on. Wheat, barley, corn and other small grain do magnificently, while the low altitude of the valley gives it a climate so mild and equable that grapes and all classes of fruit grow with a luxuriance rarely witnessed. The total number of acres under cultivation is hard to state with any degree of definiteness, but does not probably exceed 4,000 acres, although there is no reason why this acreage should not be double. The settlements in the Verde Valley are locally divided into the Upper Verde, Central Verde and Lower Verde, and their combined populations aggregate at present about one thousand souls. In addition to farming, stock-raising forms one of the principal pursuits of the residents of the Verde, the practice being to drive the stock to the mountains during the summer months, and return with them to the valley to spend the winter.

The valley of the Verde is remarkable for the many traces still remaining of a prehistoric race. Everywhere can be found indications of the valley having once supported a large population. Nearly opposite the present fort are to be seen the ruins of what were once extensive stone buildings. They overlook the river, and from the location and care with which the buildings must have been constructed, they might have been intended for garrison purposes. A



W. C. FINE, C. N. Y.

El Rio Verde (Green River.)



few miles above the fort, on Beaver Creek, the cliffs on either side are crowded with cave dwellings in a remarkable state of preservation. The entrance to each is protected by a wall constructed of heavy boulders, while large and carefully cemented cisterns, constructed for the purpose of storing water, still remain. A ladder then, as now, could have furnished the only way of reaching these strange habitations, and the simple operation of drawing the ladder up out of the reach of those below was all that need be done to insure immunity, when desired, from the visits of either friend or foe. Oak Creek, another tributary of the Verde, is remarkable for its ruins of this description. In several places large hills along its banks being literally honey-combed with the habitations of this strange people—so old that even tradition had forgotten them when the Spaniards first viewed with wonder these remains of their labors. Ten miles from Fort Verde, overlooking the far-famed Montezuma Well, are also extensive ruins, no less remarkable to the sight-seerer than the wonderful sheet of water which reflects their outlines. When and how this Aztec divinity became associated with the well is uncertain, as it has borne the title of "Montezuma Well" from a "time when the memory of a man runneth not to the contrary." The well occupies the crater of an extinct volcano, and so far all efforts to ascertain its depth have been unavailing. The water is fresh and clear, and is claimed by some to possess valuable medicinal qualities. The amount of water has never been known to vary in the slightest degree, no matter how dry or wet the season. The gloomy shadows that cling round the crater and its strange waters endowed it with almost supernatural qualities in the minds of the Indians, and it was always regarded by them as "bad medicine," while the aged Mexicans, who still retain the superstitious tendencies of their fathers, refer to it as "El Lugar de Ma la Suerte" (The abode of bad fortune).

To the east of the Rio Verde rises Fossil Creek, a stream which well deserves the name it bears. From its source to where it empties into the Verde, its waters sweep over a bed of unrivaled beauty and rarity—a bedway lined with the most delicate reproductions of vegetable growth in stone. The causes producing this strange phenomenon are easily explained, being simply due to the

fact that the water of the creek is so heavily charged with lime that when it once touches an object, and is permitted to evaporate, a white sediment remains. Leaves, blades of grass, twigs, roots, limbs of trees, and even their trunks, when often treated this way, soon become encrusted with a heavy coating of lime-stone, which in time, by chemical action, eats away the object on which it was deposited, leaving nothing left but an exact reproduction of the original in lime-stone. In this way have been reproduced the most minute outlines of such natural objects as are named above, while among them are occasionally found animal remains which have undergone the same strange transformation.

To the east of Fossil Creek, and divided by it from the Verde Valley, is situated Tonto Basin, a section destined at no distant day to become one of the wealthiest and most populous regions in the southwest. It is ninety miles from Prescott, to which it is connected by a first-class wagon road. Within a very few years Tonto Basin was one of the few places where the Indians still reigned supreme; but that time has passed forever, and each day now sees the Basin, with its immense and varied resources, rapidly advancing to the high position for which nature intended it. The present population of Tonto Basin is about fifteen hundred, divided among the settlements of Strawberry Valley, Pine Creek, Payson, Rim-Rock, Pleasant Valley and Wild Rye. The first two named places are situated in the western portion of the Basin at the foot of the Mongollon Mountains. Each of the two settlements are engaged largely in agriculture and stock-raising. Pine Creek is the larger and more important of the two. It is beautifully located, the farming country surrounding the town of Pine, which is one of the handsomest little mountain towns in the west. Its streets are well laid out, and many of the houses are of very pretty design, being made of lumber manufactured in the settlement by the pioneer saw-mill of the Basin. The settlers are mostly Mormons, and while hospitable and charitable to the extreme, still cling to the spirit of exclusiveness which characterizes this peculiar people in their intercourse with Gentiles. No matter what may otherwise be said of them, their industry, self-denial and law-observing proclivities combine to make them the peers of any class of settlers that the west possesses. Five

miles from the village of Pine, and spanning the creek which bears that name, is one of the greatest natural curiosities on the continent, in the shape of a specimen of Nature's handiwork in the bridge building line. No better pen picture of it can be presented than is contained in the following description from the pen of Mr. Pierrepont Constable Bicknell, written by that versatile gentleman after a visit paid to it some years ago:

"Saddling our horses one lazy afternoon, we soon left several miles of mountain trail behind us and found ourselves on the summit of a cypress-crowned mountain, whose steep eastern slope descended abruptly five hundred feet to a cosy little valley, hemmed in on the opposite side by an abrupt precipice of still greater height. Descending with difficulty, we find ourselves on a large flat, with an area of probably sixty acres, with cultivated fields in which corn and potatoes were already well grown. We stood on the crown of the bridge and did not know it, for this beautiful garden patch is fringed on all sides with shrubbery and graceful trees, and one has to go one hundred yards south and descend into a precipitous canyon before he is aware of the huge tunnel which nature has cut through the solid rock beneath his feet. We ascertained, by the aid of a long fish line, that the crown of the bridge at its southern spring was one hundred and sixty-eight feet, and the span was eighty feet. Its total width up and down the creek is about one hundred and fifty yards; about eight feet from its southern edge, exactly in the center of the arch, is a natural hole cut into the interior, and, by looking down this, a bird's-eye view is obtained of the bed of Pine Creek far below, at a perpendicular depth of one hundred and sixty-eight feet. But a full idea of the grandeur of this arch is not obtained until one stands beneath it and looks aloft. The gigantic limestone walls spring in perfect curves to the great arch above, and the fluted columns, meeting in the semi-obscurity above, remind the beholder of the interior of some vast cathedral.

"The stream which winds among the huge boulders that strew the bottom lies here and there in deep, dark pools of unknown depth, while its precipitous sides are pierced by caves and grottos whose numerous windings and alley-ways lead one far into the bowels of the mountains. Many of these have been explored, and

many more have never been trodden by the foot of the white man, although from arrow-heads, pottery and scraps of matting, mingled with bones and charred wood, we can see that our Indian brother has long been acquainted with these retreats. These grottoes are all hung with beautiful stalactites which take all imaginable forms, and any article, whether of wood or other soft substance, if placed beneath the streams which continually trickle from the roofs of these caverns will, in a short time, become petrified. We gathered several petrified pine cones and branches of trees which were as hard as rock, and as perfect in form and outline as if they had lately fallen from the trees."

Fifteen miles east from Pine Creek, situated in the heart of the beautiful Green Valley, is located the town of Payson, the business center of the Basin. No other town in Arizona has before it a brighter outlook for the future than Payson. Located in a section rich not only in agricultural and mineral resources, but in timber and grazing lands, its location is such as to forever ensure its retaining its position as the leading point in this rapidly developing region. Its present population numbers about five hundred, and is rapidly increasing. It possesses a number of business houses, among them being two general merchandise stores carrying large stocks of goods, several restaurants and lodging houses, two livery stables, a first-class brewery and a number of saloons, with a good school which is well attended. Surrounding Payson, within a radius of a few miles and tributary to it, are the new and growing settlements of Rim-Rock, Pleasant Valley and Wild Rye.

The entire area of Tonto Basin is rich in magnificent timber, on which but little impression has so far been made by the few saw-mills which have already begun the invasion of these primeval forests, while its agricultural resources are at present realized by but few. In the mountains surrounding the Basin, are still to be found many valleys unlocated, on which excellent crops can and will be raised. The Basin has long been noted for its wealth in minerals, and several of its mines have already been opened up and worked with the most satisfactory results. In the past it has proven one of the most valued of Prescott's many dependencies, and with the great increase in wealth and population that the future is

certain to bring it, its importance in this connection will be almost incalculable.

Returning to our original starting point, another section of country similar in resources to Tonto Basin is opened up for inspection in the valley of the Agua Fria. Reaching the first settlements at Spaulding's Station, a distance of about fifteen miles southeast of Prescott, the settlements extend for a distance of nearly thirty miles along the banks of Agua Fria River, which supplies the water used in irrigation. The altitude of this valley is somewhat less than that of Prescott, and diminishes rapidly toward the south, where the valley is finally lost in the mesa of the Gila River, of which stream the Agua Fria is a tributary. There is at present in the neighborhood of three thousand acres of land under cultivation in this valley, but the peculiar advantages afforded by the many narrow canyons through which the Agua Fria flows, leave no doubt but what capital and scientific engineering will some day devise some means of transforming such canyons into reservoirs for storing the surplus water of the wet seasons, and thus reclaim for agriculture some of the many thousand acres of fine land which now lie idle, because, under the present order of things, they cannot be irrigated.

To the west of the valley of the Agua Fria is located Alexandria, a mining camp of about five hundred souls, surrounded by some of the richest mines that have ever been discovered in the west. In the past it has been one of the best producers of bullion known in Arizona, and the recent sale of several large mining properties to Eastern parties, and the renewed activity which has been created by the improvement in transportation facilities on account of the completion of the railroad into Prescott, is causing many of the older mines, which have for several years been lying idle, to be reopened by their owners. The distance from Prescott to Alexandria is in the neighborhood of forty miles, on an excellent county road.

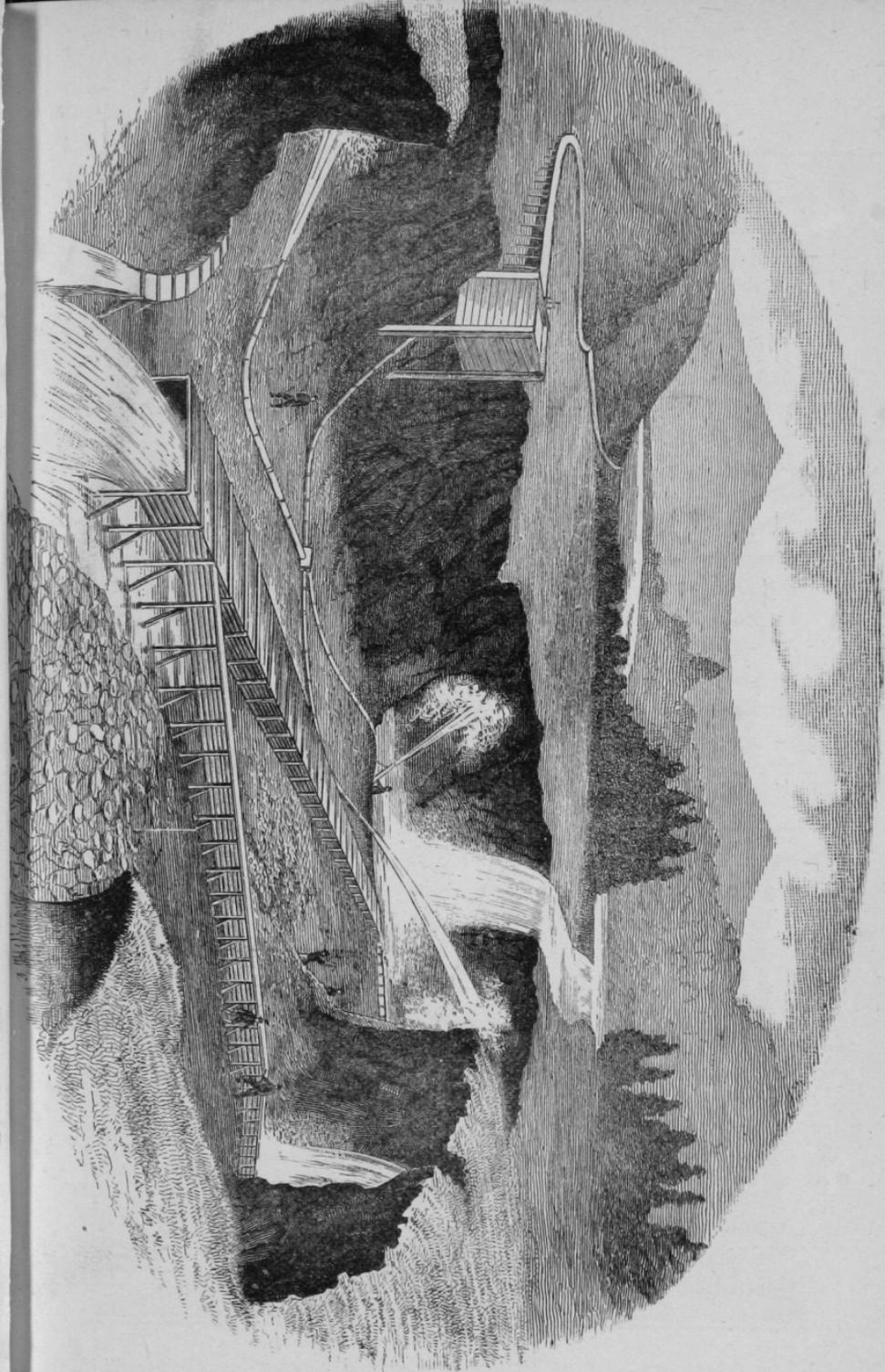
Contiguous to Alexandria is Tip-Top, a town brought into being by the discovery of the famous mine whose name it bears. The many rich strikes which were made subsequently in the district of which it is the center, have insured it a future which each year will see increase in prosperity. It is one of the oldest mining camps in the Territory, and has always been a steady producer of bullion ; its

output to date amounting in value to several million dollars. Its population is between 400 and 500, all of whom are dependent, directly or indirectly, on mining for their maintenance.

The country surrounding both Alexandria and Tip-Top is pronouncedly a mining one, even to the vernacular of every-day life. Ledges, lodes, dips, spurs, angles, etc., bubble over and break out at all times and in all places. Many of the mining districts in the neighborhood are noted ones from which millions of dollars in gold and silver were taken at a time when bacon sold for a dollar a pound, and flour cost fifty cents per pound, and no man allowed to purchase more than fifty pounds at a time. Many of the old mines are still being worked, while the increased transportation facilities given by the railroad into Prescott, and the certainty of its construction south, has sufficed to call the attention of many prominent capitalists, seeking investments in mines, to the rare opportunities offered them in the many mining districts which, since the organization of the Territory, have always been large bullion producers. As a detailed description of these mining districts belongs more properly to another chapter, their discussion will be postponed for the present.

To the west and southwest of Prescott, at a distance of about twenty miles, is found a cluster of small but rich agricultural and stock-raising settlements, in a series of beautiful valleys known as Skull, Kirkland and Peepie's Valleys. Through each flows Kirkland Creek, and from it the water required for irrigation is secured. The valleys named are situated in one of the most extensive and best watered grazing sections in Arizona, and their altitude is sufficiently low to make the climate throughout the entire year unsurpassable in its adaptability to the cattle business.

Just to the south of this parterre of garden spots is located Walnut Grove, one of the most beautiful spots that ever bore that sylvan title. It is quite extensive and can show many fine ranches. The Hassayampa River flows through its entire length and furnishes an abundance of water at all times of the year. While the Grove is at present chiefly devoted to the raising of cereals, still the peculiar advantage it presents for the cultivation of grapes, peaches and similar fruits have been so forcibly demonstrated that general attention is being turned in this direction.





DAM AND LAKE OF THE WALNUT GROVE WATER STORAGE COMPANY, WALNUT GROVE, YAVAPAI CO., ARIZONA.





The Grove is at present the scene of one of the most important enterprises ever essayed in Arizona, being nothing less than the construction of an immense artificial reservoir or lake, the first ever attempted in the southwest. As such its history will well repay reading, as the enterprise will demonstrate a problem on the solution of which the future welfare of the entire arid regions of the west depend more than on any other proposition.

Under date of April 15th, 1886, the Bates Brothers, owners of several of the largest enterprises in Arizona, secured the services of Professor W. P. Blake, of New Haven, to make an examination of some 10,000 acres of traditionally rich "Placer Ground" (situated on the Hassayampa River above Wickenburg, Arizona), and upon the feasibility of constructing a dam to empound water for working the same at a point on said river about twenty miles to the northeast of the gravel deposits. His report was submitted to Messrs. Dillingham and Newbery, of New York City, soon after, and through their exertions the necessary capital was raised by the issue and sale of \$350,000 eight per cent. bonds at par. Professor Blake, with a corps of engineers, commenced the erection of a dam in August, 1886, and proceeded with the preliminary work of construction up to January 16th, 1887, at which time he retired and the completion of the structure was let by contract to Messrs. Nagle and Leonard, of San Francisco, under the general management and superintendency of Wells H. Bates and Col. E. N. Robinson. The Blake dam was intended to be only eighty feet high and was calculated to empound 1,306,801,000 cubic feet of water. The company having decided to carry it up to 110 feet, the original plans were changed to suit the increased height, and the present structure, when completed, will be 110 feet high from bed-rock to the top of the coping, and 400 feet long on the top line of the same. The base line of the dam has a thickness of 135 feet at bed-rock and of ten feet at the top. The front or apron wall being twelve feet at bottom and six feet at the 100-foot line. The back or down stream wall is fifteen feet thick at bottom and nine feet wide at the 100-foot line, both walls being of rough heavy dry stone masonry, the space between the walls being filled in with the smaller stone. The apron or skin is composed of two thicknesses

of 3x8 planks securely fastened longitudinally to heavy juniper butts, the entering wall being eight feet and 8x8 vertical timbers between the same. The first skin being covered with tarred felts, the outer skin being fastened to the inner by six inch galvanized wrought iron spikes, and the entire face of apron painted with No. 3 Paraffine paint. This makes a substantial and water-tight face on the water side. The weight of dam when completed is estimated at 90,000 tons, and the pressure weight of water against the same, when the dam is full, is calculated to be 23,000 tons. There are two flushing or waste gates at the bottom of the dam—one at each end—and the service gate fifteen feet higher, at a point called the "Lake Level." The lower gates are always shut (until required for emptying the dam) and the upper ones always open, being connected by two twenty-inch pipes passing through the dam to two heavy cast iron vertical valve gates below the dam, which gates are intended to control the outlet of water at all times. The area of water that this dam is calculated to empound is about 3,000,000,000 cubic feet, equal to a discharge of 3,000 miner's inches daily for one year, including loss by evaporation.

Following the completion of this great structure will commence the final or location survey for a flume or pipe line of sufficient capacity to carry 3,000 miner's inches of water on to the mesa or placer lands named, for hydraulic mining purposes. At the same time it is expected to use a large amount of water from the reservoir to irrigate a tract of agricultural land, estimated at 1,500,000 acres, laying to the west of the mesa lands. This land is said to be equal to that of Los Angeles, California. Anything that can be produced in California can be raised here. This land, when under cultivation, will be dependant entirely upon the Walnut Grove Water Storage Company for water, and it is claimed that the natural grade allows a flow to every acre.

The introduction of water as proposed will justify a very large settlement at a point about sixty miles-southeast of Prescott, over a good road. A railroad is projected from Prescott to Phoenix, passing near if not over this tract of agricultural land. The railroad and water, combined with the climate and soil, will make this the garden spot of Arizona.

It is expected to have the dam completed during the present summer (1887), there being a large force of men at work on it at the present time. The flume will be four feet wide by three feet deep, and its estimated length fifteen miles. The building of it will require a large force of men, 3,000,000 feet of lumber, and will cost about \$20,000 per mile.

It is proposed to work the lower part of the mesa claims in a limited way. This will be done as soon as sufficient water is em-pounded to justify the work.

The following are extracts from Professor Blake's report concerning this immense enterprise:

"After passing the canyon of the mountains, the river emerges into the great open country or Piedmont region of Arizona, and flows in a nearly even course and rate of descent between high gravelly banks and elevated plains and slopes which flank the mountain range. These sloping mesas are the accumulated debris and fragments of the mountain ranges. The ranges so traversed by the 'Hassayampa' are the chief gold bearing mountain ranges of Arizona, and are ribbed by huge veins of gold-bearing quartz. These mesas extend for many miles west of the Hassayampa."

"The gold appears to be generally diffused in these deposits, so that they can be washed profitably without digging down to bed-rock, where in ordinary deposits of much washed gravel the best pay is usually found. This diffusion of the gold in the mass of gravel is no doubt due to the manner of deposition of the debris, which has been brought down from the mountains in irregularly flowing torrents, rolling before them earth, sand, gravel and boulders, in a tumultuous mixture. In other words, these torrent deposits are laid down one over another without reaching the surface of the foundation rock, and thus the gold is formed throughout the whole mass. The gold belongs to the heavy shot-like variety, and is in the best shape possible for collection.

"As an evidence of the great richness in gold of this part of Arizona, it is interesting to note that the Weaver District has yielded some millions in value of gold. The scarcity, and even absence of water in some parts of the year, alone prevent a large annual production. Nevertheless, many persons are yet supported by mining there during a part of the year only. While I was there a boy picked up a nugget worth \$115, after the rain. Soon after the discovery of the

Rich Hill deposits (where over \$500,000 in gold was taken out of a single acre), one lump worth \$412 was picked up, another worth \$348, one worth \$240, and others from \$100 down."

Speaking of his examination of the placer tract of 10,080 acres owned by this company, and the probable revenue from the same, Professor Blake says :

"Of the total number of tests only fourteen failed to show some gold. The gold obtained averaged per cubic yard by calculation over one dollar and thirty-two cents (\$1.32), a very large average, far exceeding the general average value of the auriferous gravels of California which have been worked by hydraulic process. It is conceded by authorities that under favorable conditions, the total running expenses should not exceed three (3) cents per cubic yard. The absence of pipe clay in the deposits would lead to the conclusion that the quantity which can be washed under favorable conditions may be four (4) cubic yards to the miners' inch, with a uniform grade of 21-12 feet per mile, the flume would discharge daily approximately 2,700 miners' inches in 24 hours.

"This dam will form an immense reservoir or lake in which the water of the rainy seasons will be stored for use in the dry seasons. The quantity of water so stored will depend upon the height of the dam.

"According to the surveys of the engineer, the height of the base of the proposed dam above the upper portion of the placer claims is 400 feet, and 800 feet above the river at the mouth of Fools' Creek. The distance to the upper point is from fourteen to fifteen miles, as measured along the windings of the canyon and the slopes of the mountains. There are no snow falls or freezing weather to contend against, and a flow can be used as stated, etc., during the entire year."

Col. E. N. Robinson, an experienced hydraulic miner of Nevada, writing of the gold deposits which this Company propose working, says:

"Considering my visit was only a flying one, the returns are certainly very remarkable, and I must say that I was very much astonished at my hurried and crude work, and I have prospected a great deal of ground in my day in California, and I have never seen anything to compare with it, being very rich, if my panning is any evidence."

The question of Water Storage in this section of Arizona will no doubt be solved by the energy, capital and faith of the "Walnut Grove Water Storage Company," of New York. What they have already done seems to have stimulated other enterprises of a similar nature throughout the Territory.

North and northwest of Prescott are located the valleys of Big and Little Chino, Williamson Valley, Mint Valley, Ferguson Valley and the settlements of Walnut Creek. Of these Williamson Valley is the largest and most important. Its population is about five hundred, supported by agriculture and stock-raising. There are at present about five thousand acres of rich alluvial soil under cultivation, on which large crops of all kinds of cereals are raised without the assistance of irrigation, water being found in abundance at a depth of from five to ten feet. The valley is about twenty-five miles from Prescott, and about half that distance from the line of the Prescott and Central Arizona Railway. Many of its farms have been cultivated for years, and in the past, as at present, the valley is an important factor in supplying Prescott and the surrounding mining districts with farm produce. Its location is a beautiful one, and with the magnificent climate it enjoys, in common with the rest of Central Arizona, it is one of the most attractive places possessed by the Territory in which to combine the business of the farmer with that of the stock-raiser.

Next to Williamson Valley in size and importance, are the valleys locally known as Big Chino and Little Chino. While both combined do not at present possess as much cultivated land as does Williamson Valley, yet they present, in places, many fine farms, the beautiful appearances and richness of which will compare with farms of the same class in any part of the Union. The limited amount of water which could be utilized without the expenditure of much money for irrigation has been the chief drawback of both these valleys, as each possesses thousands and thousands of acres of magnificent land which are forced to lie idle on this account. Where water has been available, fruits of the southern temperate zone have been grown with a luxuriance rarely witnessed elsewhere, while all classes of cereals and vegetables do excellently. These valleys are traversed through their entire length by the Prescott and

Central Arizona Railroad, and the traveler, while passing through them, can form, in a slight degree, an idea of the immense population their broad acres will some day support, when they are once made productive by being employed for some other purpose than supporting the thousands of head of cattle which now roam over them.

The settlements of Walnut Creek possess a population of about three hundred inhabitants, engaged in stock-raising and farming; the relative importance of each being similar to the order in which they are here named. The heavy alluvial soil is of great fertility, but in the face of the greater advantages here presented for stock-raising, farming has been neglected save to the extent of raising enough for the home market. The grazing facilities cannot be surpassed in extent or quality, and the constant protection against drouth furnished by the perennial flow of the creek, gives to the stock-raisers located along it an advantage which is too seldom enjoyed in the range country of the west.

Along the line of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad another series of settlements is met. Chief of these is the thriving town of Flagstaff, with at present a population of about fifteen hundred, which number is being rapidly increased. Situated at the base of the San Francisco Peaks, the altitude of which is below but few mountains on the western continent, encased in an emerald setting of magnificent pine trees, the town can well lay claim to being one of the handsomest in the southwest. Its resources are many and varied, chief among them being stock-raising, for which the surrounding country for a hundred miles in every direction is splendidly adapted. The immense pine forests which surround it make it the most important lumber center in this portion of the Union, as the supply of lumber here found is the most extensive and available south of the line of the Union Pacific railroad. The Ayers Company sawmill, which forms one of the prominent features of the town, is the largest in the United States, and gives employment the year round to between 200 and 300 men. From these immense pineries was secured all the timber, even to the ties, used in the construction of the Mexican Central Railroad throughout its entire length from El Paso del Norte to the city of Mexico. Many as were

the noble trees that lowered their noble crests that this second invasion of Mexico from the north might be accomplished, yet their vacant places are hardly noticed so comparatively undescrated by the woodman's axe are these woods. The climate of Flagstaff is a delightful one during the summer months, and this fact, combined with the many points of interest surrounding it, has done much already to give it the well deserved reputation of being a pleasant summer resort. The chief attraction in this respect are the extensive ruins of cliff dwellings in its immediate neighborhood to interest the antiquarian and curious, while an abundance of wild game and trout afford sufficient sources of relaxation to satisfy the most enthusiastic sportsman or angler. There is at present being built south from Flagstaff the Mineral Belt Railroad, which, when completed, will be one of the most important lines in Arizona, passing through, as it does, a section of country rich in grazing, mining, agricultural and lumbering resources. Ten miles of the road are already completed, and the work is being pushed forward as rapidly as the unstinted use of money and men can do it. In addition to the Mineral Belt Railroad, a survey has been made and the route selected for a railroad from Flagstaff to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, a distance of some seventy-odd miles.

As a business center, Flagstaff is fast growing in importance, and the prosperity in this respect that it has already enjoyed has been phenomenal. Twice almost swept out of existence by disastrous fires, the energy and enterprise of its citizens have always been sufficient to infuse new life into the ashes, and its "burnt districts" are now covered with fine brick edifices. In addition to several large stores it has two banks, each with strong financial backing, and an excellent weekly newspaper, the *Champion*, edited and published by Colonel George H. Tinker, one of the spiciest and best writers in the Territory.

West of Flagstaff is Williams, in what is known as Pitman Valley. The town is the juncture of the eastern and western divisions of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, and in addition to the prestige gained thereby, has many natural resources to ensure its future welfare. Chief among these is stock-raising, which is steadily growing in importance. It is only during the last few years that the

great extent and valuable character of the cattle ranges surrounding it have become fully known, and an attempt made to "stock" them, yet the large number of cattle already located in the near vicinity will, in a very short time, make it an important shipping point on which Eastern and Western markets will draw heavily for beef. Many fine ranches have also been located in the neighborhood for farming purposes, with the most gratifying results, although but little attention has been paid to anything except the cultivation of vegetables, for which a ready and profitable market can always be found in less favored towns along the railroad.

Between Williams and Seligman, the junction of the Prescott and Central Arizona with the Atlantic and Pacific, are a number of small settlements, of which lack of space forbids mention, and a brief description of the town of Seligman will close this sketch. Called into existence by the building of the Prescott and Central Arizona Railway, Seligman is fast growing in importance as the transfer point of the freight and passenger traffic for the country south of it, while it is also the shipping depot of the rich silver mines now being opened up on Cataract Creek. The Prescott and Central Arizona Railway Company have erected and furnished in the town a hotel, which is first-class in every particular, for the accommodation of the traveling public.

#### POPULATION.

The population of Central Arizona is about fifteen thousand, or a little less than one person to every square mile. The population is so generally distributed that wherever the emigrant may go, he will find, within easy distance, every element of civilization. The hardships and privations of the frontier life of thirty years ago will not be encountered here. Nowhere on the globe is there a more prosperous population than is to be found in this section. The towns and settlements are bustling, growing places of industry and prosperity. The mining population is well paid, and many realize large wealth in a comparatively short time. The stockmen and farmers, beyond all comparison, are in good circumstances; and there is one remarkable feature observable among all classes, and that is that all those who are now so well off, even wealthy, were poor when they

came to the country. It is hardly possible to find a man of wealth who was not a poor emigrant years ago, and many are there who can refer with truth, not unmixed with pride, to the day when they "packed their blankets" into this land, where their industry and thrift have won them wealth. It is so in every branch of business—the natural resources of the country having made every industrious and saving man rich. Yet, there are no overworked people to be found. The fact that there are fifty-two weeks in the year in which to earn a living, with light expenses, as a consequence of the mild climate, makes the people liberal and easy going in their habits and manner of business. There is, however, as much mental and physical enterprise and activity as is displayed anywhere. No better criterion of the high standard of the intelligence of the population can be given than is revealed by the statistics of the postoffice department, which shows that more letters are mailed and periodicals received by it, in proportion to its numbers, than any section east of the Missouri; while local newspapers abound and school houses are to be found everywhere.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

In fact the educational facilities presented by Central Arizona are excellent and far surpass older settlements. In the early days of the Territory the pioneers laid, broad and deep, the foundation of a system of public instruction greater for good than all the teachings of rabbi, priest or preacher. The sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections of all public lands have been set aside for school purposes, which has been still further increased by a Congressional grant of seventy-two sections for the purposes of establishing and maintaining a Territorial University. The schools of the Territory are under the supervision of a Territorial Superintendent of Public Instruction, elected every two years, who is assisted by a Territorial Board of Education, consisting of himself and the Governor and the Territorial Treasurer. This board meets not less than once in each year, and its duties are chiefly to adopt rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the Territory, for the government of the public schools and school libraries; to devise plans for the increase and management of the Territorial school fund; to prescribe and enforce the use of a uniform series of text books in the public

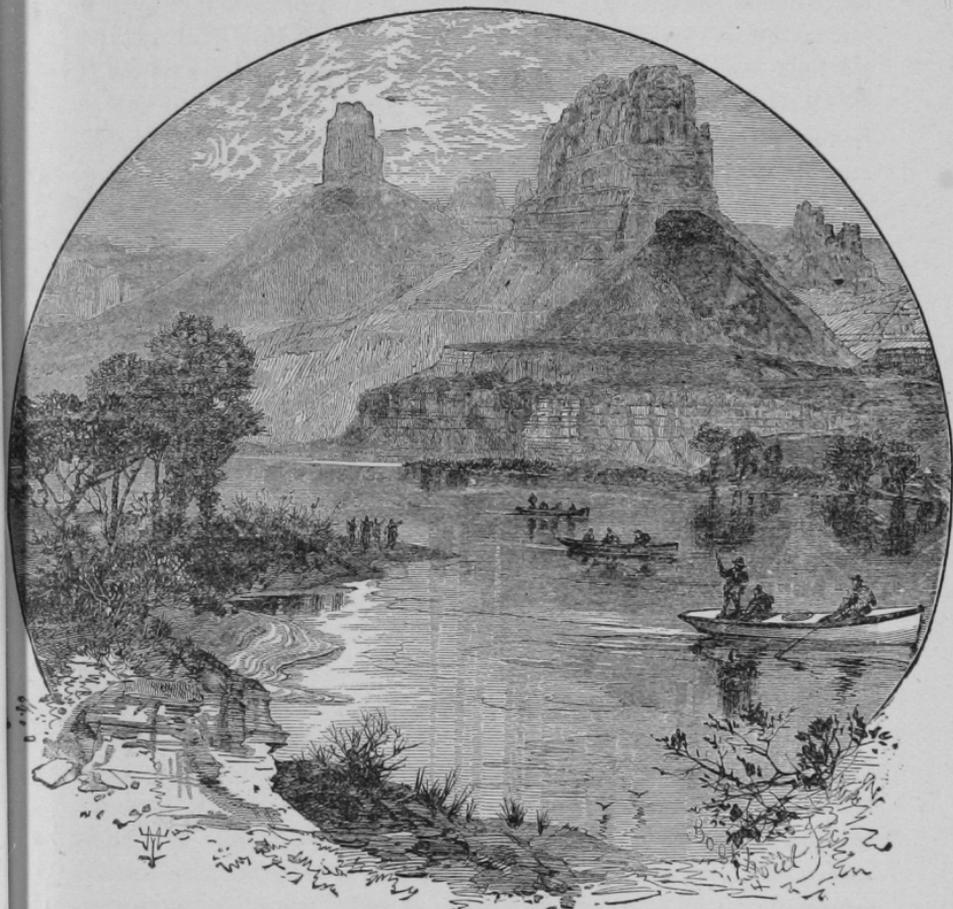
schools ; to adopt a list of books for school libraries, and to grant and revoke Territorial diplomas.

The public schools of each county are under the direction of the Probate Judge, who is ex-officio County Superintendent of public schools for his county. He is required by law to enforce the course of study and the use of text-books prescribed by the Territorial Board of Education. He is also chairman of the County Board of Examiners, consisting, beside himself, of two other competent persons appointed by the Territorial Superintendent of Public Instruction, and before which board any person of good moral character is at liberty to appear quarterly and compete for a school teacher's certificate.

Central Arizona, in common with every other portion of the Territory, is divided into regularly organized school districts, and an annual election for school trustees must be held in each district, to select three persons—who may be either male or female—to manage and control all matters pertaining to the public schools within its limits. At these elections ladies are allowed to vote, and in many districts the entire board of trustees are women, and time and trial have demonstrated that as such officers they take a more active interest in school matters than do the men.

In the formation of school districts the law is most liberal, making the minimum number of children of school age required but ten, which ensures the most isolated sections the same benefits which are enjoyed by more populous communities. A school month is construed at twenty days, and the actual school year is taken to consist of ten months of that many days. All schools are taught in the English language, and in each instruction must be given in reading, writing, orthography, arithmetic, geography, grammar, history of the United States, physiology, book-keeping, industrial drawing, and such other studies as algebra, geometry and such foreign languages as the Territorial Board of Education may prescribe, but no other studies can be pursued to the neglect or exclusion of the studies enumerated, while no books, tracts or papers of a sectarian character are allowed to be introduced into any public schools, nor are any sectarian doctrines permitted to be taught.

In the matter of school statistics, according to the report of the



Boating on the Colorado.



Territorial Superintendent of Public Instruction for 1885, Central Arizona has nearly doubled the number of school districts possessed by any similar section in the Territory, the total number of districts being twenty-eight, with a total average daily attendance of 507 pupils. How well the citizens strove to do their part in the matter of education by the coming generation may be inferred that for teacher's salary alone there was expended during 1886, \$17,311.50, being a fraction over \$34 per annum to each scholar for instruction alone. In this connection it may be well to state that the salaries here paid to teachers are higher than in any other portion of the Union, while the standard of requirements for teaching is also a very high one.

The Territory has a well endowed University and also an excellent Normal School, which ranks in every branch of learning with similar educational institutions in the Eastern States. There is a general interest and pride on the part of the public in educational matters, which is the best guarantee of the future support and excellence of the system of public education.

#### CLIMATE.

The most attractive feature of Central Arizona is its climate—a climate that all the superlatives in the language cannot do justice to. Distinctions of latitude and altitude, isothermal lines, in fact all the stock in trade of the meteorologist affords no methods by which its excellent qualities may be elucidated. What Italy might be from a climatic standpoint if freed from its miasmatic poisons, Central Arizona is. On no other portion of the globe, unless it be the high plateau of the Himalayas or Andes, can such a flawless climate be found. The altitude is just sufficient to give the air a bracing quality without subjecting it to a rarefaction that necessitates any over-taxation of the lungs. The wonderful clearness of the atmosphere is a subject of constant comment from all unacquainted with its peculiarities. Its clearness in the matter of vision is most deceptive. Objects thirty and forty miles distant are seen with a clearness of outline and perspective that a good field-glass could not develop at a distance of less than ten miles on either the Pacific or Atlantic Coast. While other portions of the Territory are subjected to

extreme heat and cold, the climate of Central Arizona in this respect is most equible—its average annual mean temperature, as shown by the records of the United States Signal Service Offices at Whipple Barracks, Date Creek, Wickenburg and Fort Verde, for the last ten years being but a fraction under 58 degrees Farenheit, the climate being in this respect identical with that of Southern California. In order that the reader may more readily recognize this fact, the mean annual temperatures of the most prominent sanitariums in Southern California, taken from official records, are presented, being as follows :

San Diego.....	61°
Los Angeles.....	61
Santa Barbara.....	60
San Luis Obispo.....	57
Paso Robles.....	56
Monterey.....	57
Santa Cruz.....	58
San Jose.....	57
Oakland.....	55

But while the mean annual temperature of Southern California and Central Arizona are so similar, there are other factors which combine to make the climates of the two sections almost diametrically opposite. The atmosphere of Southern California, heavily charged with moisture, is, during times of high temperature, close and oppressive, causing respiration to be laborious, while the entire system seems to be suffering from extreme exhaustion and lassitude after the slightest mental or physical exertion. In the months of lower temperature the superabundant moisture is still more disagreeably felt in the form of fogs, during the prevalence of which an universal influenza seems to rule so supremely as to exclude from consideration all the other "ills that flesh is heir to." In Central Arizona how different are the climatological conditions presented in this respect. A dry, rarefied atmosphere, filled with oxygen and ozone, prevails throughout the year, and endows one with renewed vitality at each inhalation. The waste and refuse tissue is, through its agency, eliminated from the system with a rapidity unknown where the air is more humid, the result being greater mental and

physical vigor and increased ability to sustain longer protracted continuity of thought or more manual efforts.

## RAINFALL.

It will probably be a revelation to the great majority of that portion of our readers who have been educated into accepting Arizona as a dry land, so devoid of water that the fish in its streams carry canteens of water in order to navigate them, to learn that any portion of the Territory has even the audacity to claim an annual rainfall. How much greater will be their astonishment to discover that the rainfall of one portion of the Territory at least—Central Arizona—has an annual rainfall exceeding that of the great garden spot of the Pacific, Southern California. While at first glance this may seem improbable, reflection will show that it is not, for it is in Central Arizona that the great tributaries of the Gila, the Salt River, the Verde, the Hassayampa and the Agua Fria, besides the Santa Maria and others flowing directly into the Rio Colorado, have their raise. To state it plainly, every inch of water that serves to reclaim the lands of the Salt River Valley comes direct from Central Arizona, and if it were not for the large rainfall of this region there would not be an inhabited spot where the rich and prosperous settlements north of the Gila and in its near neighborhood now exist. Phoenix and Tempe, with their thousands of acres reclaimed from the desert, would never have had an existence, and the land which is now selling there for hundreds of dollars an acre would be little better than a section of the great Zahara. The average annual rainfall of the Salt River Valley, as shown by the observations of the United States Signal Service observations during the last ten years is but 7.50 inches, while that of Central Arizona in the vicinity of Prescott during the same period is shown by the records of the same corps of observers to be 15.18 inches. To demonstrate the great advantage possessed by Central Arizona over Southern California in this respect, the following table of the annual average precipitation in that region is published. The data in this instance is taken from the report of the State Engineer of California, and a table of seasonal rainfall prepared by Lieut. W. A. Glassford, Signal Corps of the United States Army, published in the California State

Board of Health Reports for 1886, and can therefore be relied on as authentic :

Locations.	Annual Rainfall in Inches.
San Diego.....	11.01
Anaheim.....	11.01
Riverside.....	9.37
Colton.....	9.84
Spadra.....	12.39
Los Angeles.....	17.64
Monterey.....	14.96
Visalia.....	9.39
Fresno.....	9.57
San Jose.....	12.95
Prescott, Arizona.....	15.18

As will be seen by inspection of all the noted localities mentioned, Los Angeles is the only one possessing a greater rainfall than Prescott, yet among the places named are the most prominent orange and grape growing regions of the Golden State. In connection with the rainfall of Central Arizona, it is noteworthy that the rainfall recorded is from gauges exposed at Government posts, which on account of general convenience have been located at low levels, while higher and cooler altitudes invite and receive more abundant precipitation in the form of rain and snow, and also of dew. In common with other new settled countries, Central Arizona has been subjected to, and is still undergoing climatic changes of a most important character. Each year these changes become more marked, and apparently keep pace with the increase in the attention paid to agricultural pursuits, the breaking and cultivation of new lands and especially the building of new railroad lines. While the reasons for, and the ultimate result of this peculiar phenomena of changing rainfall are so problematical as to be of but little service save for speculative reasoning, this fact remains that Central Arizona is now and has been for years past possessed of a rainfall greater than any other portion of the southwest. Why, it may be asked, have not the great possibilities presented by this exceptionally large rainfall, in connection with the vast extent of public domain lying idle, been taken advantage of to a greater extent than

they have ? The answer is a simple one. During the past the condition of affairs was such as to make agriculture unprofitable except in the immediate vicinity of settlements supported by other resources, and in consequence but little attention was paid to the cultivation of the soil except where military posts or mining and lumbering camps had been called into existence, but this state of affairs has changed since the advent of railroads, and the markets which have been by them opened up for agricultural products will soon remedy the manner in which one of the greatest natural resources of this region has been neglected.

Another feature of the climate of Central Arizona worthy of mentioning is its total freedom from severe storms of every description. Here the terrible devastation so often reported from other portions of the nation as being occasioned by cyclones, tornadoes, hurricanes, blizzards and similar meteorological disturbances is unknown.

#### SANITARY FEATURES.

It may well be doubted whether the climatic advantages possessed by Central Arizona from a sanitary standpoint can be equaled by any of the far famed sanitariums of the world. The clear atmosphere of the Rocky Mountains is here presented in its most engaging form, untainted by the terrible cold of the extreme north or the withering heat of more southern latitudes. If pure air there be, it is here. Soft and balmy as that of fair Italy, it is free from the taint of the decaying cuticle cast off by countless generations which mars that clime. The contamination of death which, in common with all Southern Europe, it has felt since the lisping of human tongue first formed speech, has never blighted these clear, cool skies ; while the virgin earth reeks not with the loathsome and pestilential emanations of the festering flesh of those who have been gathered to their fathers. The long, dark, bleak, depressing winters of northern latitudes, filled with the gloom that crushes gaiety and cheerfulness out of nature, and fills the breast with undefinable longing and unrest are here replaced by a few brief months, just crisp and brisk enough to make one's blood circulate with the effervescence of champagne, and cause the cheek to glow with a more brilliant color than rouge could ever paint. Life then

can be compared to nothing in its blithesomeness save the trill of the nightingale. The step grows elastic, and one feels as though he had drunk deep of the fabulous fountain of eternal youth. And so it is, throughout the year. The feeling of listless lassitude, which elsewhere makes life almost a burden is never felt here, as the pure and unvitiated atmosphere at each respiration gives a supply of oxygen as exhilarating as the wine cup. To none is this so apparent as to the sufferer from pulmonary and kindred complaints, who at once recognize and remark the experience. The balsamic odors of the pine and fir are heavy on the air, and together with the superabundant supply of ozone form healing agencies that soon renew the lung and bronchial tissues wasted and worn away by disease.

To this class of cases a residence in Central Arizona is peculiarly beneficial. Unlike Southern California and Florida which in the past have been the Meccas of consumptives, Central Arizona is entirely free from the heat and humid atmosphere which make those sections objectionable. No one who has ever resided in Southern California in the vicinity of Los Angeles will ever forget the heavy fogs so prevalent along the coast, or the weakening tendencies of the warm months, and in Florida the noxious exhalations from a thousand swamps rotting in the burning glare of a tropical sun present even more objectional features. All these are absent here. Throughout the entire year the mean average temperature is about 60 degrees Fahrenheit, being the same as that of the most favored portions of Southern California, while the number of cloudy days will not exceed a score in number during the entire year. The rainfall is but about seventeen inches per annum, and the presence of swamps and lagoons are unknown. The character of the soil being a light, sandy loam, facilitates drainage to such an extent that after the heaviest rains hardly enough moisture is left on the surface to soil one's shoes. Throughout the entire year the weather is such as to permit life to be spent, if desired, in the open air.

No better proof of the healthfulness of Central Arizona, perhaps, can be adduced than the fact that the statistics of the Medical Department of the United States Army show that Arizona is one of the healthiest regions of the world, and the figures of the United States census for 1880, fully attest their correctness in this respect.

Let the invalid seeking restoration to health before deciding where he shall go to find it, consider this fact well. It would be impossible to detail in this pamphlet the class of invalids which find the climate most beneficial ; but chief among them are the sufferers from malaria, asthma, pulmonary affections, nervous prostration, in fact to all who are so peculiarly constituted as to require a sure asylum in which the climatic conditions are in perfect cadence with the pulsations of systems subjected to the wasting away occasioned by organic diseases of every description.

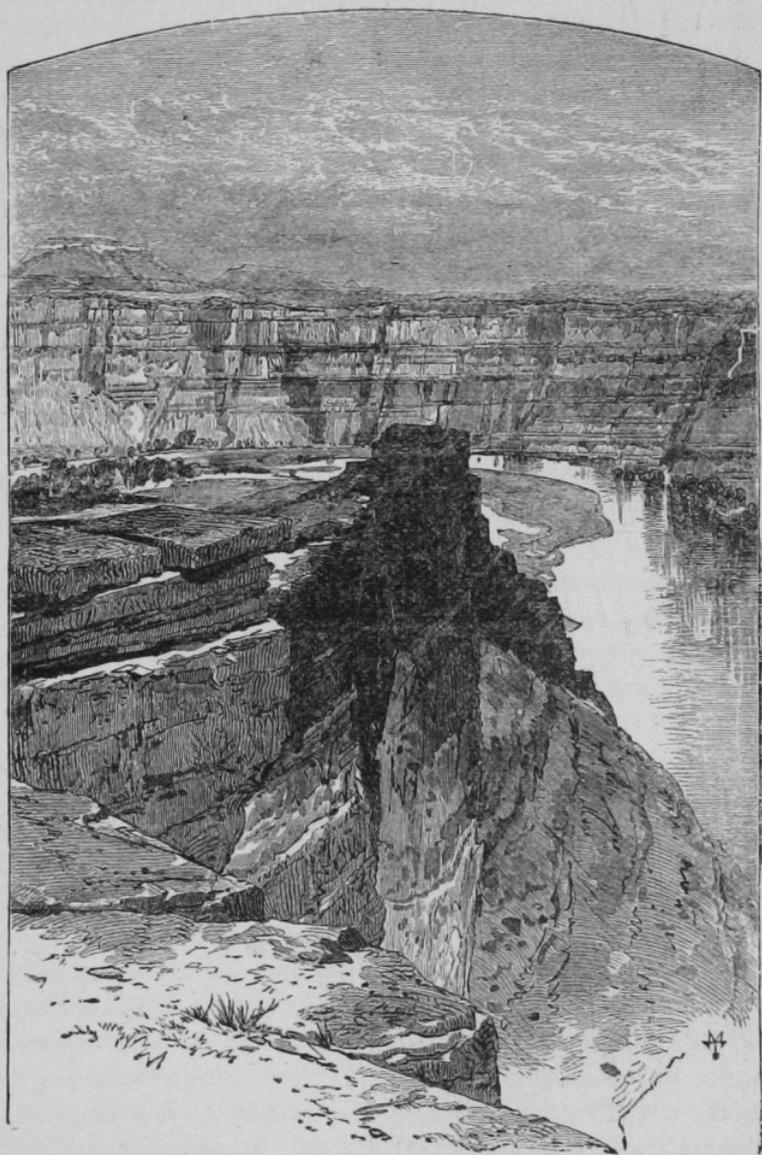
## AGRICULTURE.

One of the most erroneous ideas that has ever gone forth to militate against the welfare of Arizona, is that it is nearly devoid of lands suitable to agricultural purposes. Within the last ten years the same opinion was held in regard to the adaptability of many sections of California to farming pursuits, which to-day are among the most valuable of the cultivated lands of the Golden State. The same agencies which have there occasioned this transformation are to-day at work in Central Arizona as in many other portions of the Territory. For the first time in the history of the southwest territories the practicability of storing water in artificial reservoirs has been demonstrated by the success which has crowned the experiment made by the Walnut Grove Water Storage Company in the southern portion of Yavapai County, allusion to which has been heretofore made, although this method of storing water has been long in vogue in California. There, as in Arizona, the rainfall in the winter is seemingly excessive, yet there are so many days and weeks of bright sunshine all through the rainy months, that the roads often become dusty between the storms, and in addition to this the surface is rolling, affording the best of drainage, and the soil of such a porous nature and gravelly constitution, that the water runs off almost as soon as it falls. During the winter rainy season the heavy rains fill the mountain streams with water, which, if properly "cached," would be sufficient to irrigate thousands of acres of land, while the abundant snows on the mountain summits, melting with the approach of summer, give ample means of replenishing the reservoirs with enough water to ensure the maturing of the crops. Aside

from the storing of the surplus waters of the wet season, there is still much unappropriated water in the country that could be utilized in this manner. The water which here daily runs to waste in the creeks and rivers is a sight to make the irrigationists of the sun-scorched plains of less favored climes turn green with envy. The deep and narrow canyons, which are so numerous everywhere, make the construction of artificial reservoirs a matter of comparatively little cost when the returns secured through them are considered, while the topography of the country is such as to present but few difficulties to the bringing of water to almost every portion of it. What has already been accomplished by such means elsewhere cannot be better told than in the language of Hon. Patrick Hamilton, who in speaking of the subject says :

“Reservoirs for the catchment and storage of water have been in use from the remotest times in all irrigating countries. Massive and costly works of this character are found in Spain, Italy, Central Asia, Persia, India, Northern Africa, Mexico and in South America. Although but of recent origin in the United States, their benefits have already been demonstrated and their number is rapidly increasing. In Colorado, several canal companies are adding a chain of such reservoirs as an adjunct to their water supply. The largest is connected with the Big Thompson Canal, and covers four hundred and fifty acres to a depth of thirty-five feet, twenty-one feet of which is available. This is sufficient to water 12,000 acres. The largest reservoir now in use in the United States is in Bear Valley, California, where a wall of strong masonry, three hundred feet long and sixty feet high, holds 12,000,000 gallons of water. This inland lake will give a continuous stream of one hundred and fifty cubic feet per second for one hundred days, sufficient to supply 50,000 acres. The cost of the work was \$60,000. There is a project now on foot in Colorado for the construction of an immense reservoir in the foothills of the Rockies. It will have a storage capacity sufficient for the supply of 100,000 acres, and will be tapped by a canal eighty miles long and seven feet deep.”

But can crops be profitably raised in Central Arizona without irrigation? Certainly they can where the character of the soil is favorable to the retention of water. The proposition has been so



An Arizona Amphitheater.



often tested that it has ceased to be an experimental problem. In Williamson Valley, one of the oldest farming settlements in Arizona, and which is located about twenty-four miles north of Prescott, agriculture has been the leading industry for the last twenty years without the assistance of irrigation. Among the mountainous regions of this section are many immense tracts of tillable land, on which all cereals and vegetables belonging to the temperate zone can be raised without irrigation. Williams, on the line of the Atlantic and Pacific, is located in a tract of this character, and as specimens of what can be done there, potatoes weighing five and six pounds each are often exhibited, while their quality as to flavor and mealiness leaves nothing to be desired. In many portions of the San Francisco and Mogollon Mountains, magnificent crops of wheat, barley and corn have been so raised, with a yield per acre equal to other portions of the Territory where irrigation must be resorted to in order to insure crops. The physical characteristics of these mountains is peculiar, resembling as they do more a series of extensive plateaus than the precipitous and abrupt heights usually associated with the generic term of mountain. In these plateau centers the moisture of the more elevated heights and the melting of the snow on the surrounding peaks keep up a continued supply of water far into the summer, and until the crops are so far advanced that any drought which may occur does not affect them. Nothing can exceed in beauty many of these mountain-girded parks in the full glory of their luxuriant spring verdure. The surrounding mountains, still glittering in their winter mantles of snow, present a most beautiful contrast with the dark green that the valleys have donned in honor of the debut of another spring. The picture is perfect, and with the sparkle of the mountain rills breaking loose from the thralldom of the ice king's reign, is so beautiful that the mind fails to find a suitable simile to fit it, unless it be a parterre of pearls and emeralds joined with a filament of diamonds.

On the northern slopes of the mountains, where the snow remains late into the spring, the conditions for raising winter wheat and similar crops far surpass any that are presented to the agriculturalist in either Dakota or Michigan, as the intense cold incident to their high altitude is not to be contended against, while the advantage

of later planting and earlier maturity are on the side of Central Arizona.

As elsewhere, the character of the soil of this region depends much upon the bed-rock formation and the topography of the country. Around Prescott and other places where granite comes to the surface, it is of decomposed granite, more or less intermingled with alluvial soil, and though to the superficial observer seemingly sterile, experience has demonstrated that such soil is rich in those chemical elements which are essential to the healthy and thrifty growth of vegetables, vines and trees. Many of the finest vineyards and orchards in Central Arizona—among them the noted Lynx Creek peach orchard and the Clough vineyard in the vicinity of Prescott—are located in this character of soil. Another variety of soil is the dark, loamy mountain-sides, which, in its wild condition, supports an immense growth of large forest trees and chapparal. Such soil is usually very rich, formed as it generally is from the decomposition of vegetable matter, and when cleared from stumps has the advantage of being free from stones and of easy tillage. This soil is particularly adapted to cereals and vegetables, which in it attain a rapid and vigorous growth.

A third variety is a modification of the foregoing, combined with a mixture of volcanic formation, locally termed *malpais*, uninviting in appearance and, until cleared of stones, somewhat annoying to cultivate.

A fourth variety is the rich alluvial soil deposited in ages past along the streams of the county and in the basin of what were once mighty seas. This soil is often of great depth and of incredible richness. On it thrive all description of cereals, vegetables and fruits native to the southern temperate zone. It is this last class of soil at present most cultivated throughout the entire Territory, and on which, in the central portion, are supported the populous and wealthy farming communities of the Verde, Agua Fria and Santa Maria Valleys, together with Walnut Grove and other less prominent localities. Located as it is in the sections above named, in the bottom lands of the most prominent streams, it is generally cultivated by irrigation—with water secured from the natural streams. The area of country so cultivated is very limited when the entire

area found capable of being rendered productive by such means is considered. Under the bill of rights granted the Territory, "all streams, lakes and ponds are public property," and no one has the right to appropriate them to his own exclusive use, while the Territorial statutes declare that all rivers, creeks and streams of running water "are applicable to the purposes of irrigation and mining," and "that all the inhabitants of the Territory who own or possess irrigable lands shall have the right to construct *acequias*, and obtain the necessary water for the same from any convenient river, creek or stream." The law of Arizona in this regard is liberal in the extreme, and presents every inducement to secure the reclamation of arid lands, and there can be no doubt but what, with increase in population and the advent of capital, this liberality of the Territorial laws will result in the reclaiming of thousands of the broad acres now lying idle and unproductive.

The agricultural productions of Central Arizona are very varied. Indian corn is largely produced, being generally planted in the latter part of May and harvested in October, the average yield per acre being from thirty to thirty-five bushels. Canadian and the New England varieties are principally grown, and with the same tillage as on the Atlantic slope it could be made a much more important crop.

Wheat and barley of a fine quality are also grown, each doing equally well on the alluvial soils along the streams as on those of a more composite character. In the past the high prices paid for hay caused barley and wheat both to be raised chiefly for that class of forage, together with that most valuable plant alfalfa, which, on the lower lands, yields from three to four crops of hay and gives as the year's yield from nine to twelve tons of cured hay per acre. It is one of the most nutritious of forage plants—cattle, horses, sheep and hogs live and thrive upon it, and fowls eat it eagerly—both before and after it is cut and cured for hay. While discussing alfalfa, or more correctly lucerne, a few general facts concerning it may be pardoned, as the plant is destined, on account of its valuable qualities, to figure prominently in the agricultural annals of the nation, although it is at present but little known outside of a very few sections of the Union. It was recognized as a valuable fodder plant

in ancient Media five hundred years before the Christian era. From Media it found its way to Greece and thence to the Roman Empire, thence to France and Spain and from Spain to South America. It was introduced into California from Chili and passed under the name of Chili Clover, and thence to Arizona. It does not thrive well in compact clay soil or in any shallow soil having a clay bottom, but requires a sand loam such as abounds in all the valley lands of Central Arizona.

This section has long been noted for the excellence of its vegetables. Potatoes, onions, carrots, parsnips, beets, cabbage, tomatoes, radishes, lettuce, oyster-plants, beans, peas, asparagus, sweet potatoes, etc., are grown with yields that equal those of any other country, and the vegetable farmer has, during the whole American occupation, had a good market for all his produce, and as a consequence he has been prosperous. There is still room for a large increase in the number of vegetable-growers, and there is a good and growing market for what they will grow.

For the cultivation of every kind of fruit that grows in the southern temperate zone, the rich bottom lands along the streams are pre-eminently suitable. Apples, pears, plums, cherries and peaches develop perfectly and are unapproachable in flavor. The same may be said of all the small fruits, such as currants, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries. These all grow to large size and are of the best quality, while the grapevines yield abundantly and their products are of the finest flavor. Flourishing vineyards are to be found bordering the streams in many sections. All kinds of fruit mature here earlier than in the Eastern States, and the cultivators of fruit have been among the most prosperous of the tillers of the soil; although for all the products of the soil there is a sure market. The price of tillable land with or without improvement is at present low, and good locations can be easily obtained. The total acreage under cultivation it is impossible to obtain, although the report of the Territorial Auditor for 1886 states that taxes were paid on 288,605 acres of land during that year. Small as this amount is when compared with the twenty million acres included within what is known as Central Arizona lines, it places this section second to only one other portion of the Territory—Apache County—in the number of acres on which taxes are paid as “improved land.”

So closely identified with farming as to be almost considered a branch of it is "poultry," which, as a business, has always been here profitable under good management. Prices for all kinds of fowls and eggs are more than good. The mildness of the climate makes the feeding cheap and the laying seasons long. The abundance of green food the year round is another advantage of importance. Chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys do equally well when they are properly cared for—their raising being an important item in the returns of every well managed ranch, and many farmers pay a considerable portion of their store bills from eggs, chickens, turkeys and other fowl. Eggs sell from twenty-five to seventy-five cents per dozen, according to the season, while chickens find a ready market at from six to nine dollars per dozen; ducks bring about the same prices as chickens, while turkeys sell at from twenty to twenty-five cents per pound dressed weight.

Dairying has always been a most lucrative pursuit, and although there is every advantage desired, dairying has not grown with the demand for its products, and thousands of dollars are annually sent out of the country for butter and cheese, while there is, and has been for years past, not less than thirty cows in the county to every man woman and child that comprises its population. Cattle raising for beef alone has been so easy, and has given such great results, that it has engrossed the attention of the stock-growing population to the exclusion of the minor branches of the business; and, notwithstanding its great areas of grazing lands, the county has been and still is a large importer of butter and cheese, for the manufacture of which it has unsurpassable facilities.

## GRAZING.

If there be one industry which Central Arizona is pre-eminently adapted to, it is that out of which have been realized such immense fortunes during the last few years, and which, more than any other, has filled with the habitations of civilization what the geographers of a quarter of a century and more ago were wont to designate as the "Great American Desert," viz: live stock growing. In common with the rest of the West, this region has enjoyed the benefits of a large amount of capital which has been invested in cattle-growing

enterprises, and the returns it has never failed to make on the money so invested will be found, on examination, to be far in excess to the profits, enormous though they may have been, which have attended this industrial pursuit in any other portion of the Union. The immunity enjoyed by the stockmen of Central Arizona from the heavy snow-falls and intense cold of the Northern Territories, as well as from the extreme and prolonged droughts to which less favored sections of the south are subject, causes sufficient in themselves to sweep out of existence in an incredible short time thousands on thousands of cattle, is the chief source of the prosperity of the stock interests. To attempt any extensive review of this immense industry is an impossibility in a work of this nature, while to predict its future greatness with any degree of accuracy is alike impossible. The constant and rapid increase in population which the entire country is experiencing by the absorption of land for farming and other purposes, to the exclusion of the live-stock grower, continues to augment the demand for beef, while at the same time limiting more and more the possibility of finding ranges on which to raise it. While the day may be far distant in America that will see beef so scarce that the price placed upon it will restrict its enjoyment by the poor save to gala occasions, a state of affairs with which the major portion of the peasantry of Europe long since became acquainted with, yet each year sees in our own nation the price steadily advancing. How the range country is being diminished is strikingly exemplified by the recent expulsion of nearly a million head of cattle from the ranges of the Indian Territory through the agency of the general government, while the steady march of the "granger" westward in Kansas has transformed into farms thousands of square miles of land which, but a few years ago, was covered with nothing save immense bands of range cattle. The great States of California and Texas have each experienced the same revolution. In California the change has been so complete that in less than two years that State has been forced to enter the markets of the adjacent States and Territories to secure enough cattle to supply its own beef eaters, when prior to that time the situation was just reversed, as each year saw a handsome revenue returning to the State from its beef exportations. In Texas the

change has been nearly as great, and but a few years will elapse before the consummation will have come. and the "Land of Long Horns" will see the sceptre it has so long swayed as the greatest cattle region of the nation pass away from it forever. It is hard to realize such changes, and yet they are but the forerunners of others yet to be. Each year sees immense losses sustained by Texas stockmen from causes which they are pleased to attribute solely to "drought," when, in fact, such losses are the direct result of overstocking ranges which for years have been overtaxed to such an extent that they are "eaten out" and incapable of supporting but a small percentage of the stock placed upon them.

In Montana, Wyoming, and other Territories of the North, the situation is no better, although the disadvantages which the stockman has to there overcome are of a different description—being chiefly the terrible severity of the winter months. What a winter in such Territories means may be imagined from the history of 1886-7. As described by the papers published in and devoted to the live stock interest of the Territories named, it is hard to realize how a single brute could pass through such a season on the open plains and live. When one realizes that the loss occasioned by the winter's severity amounted to seventy-five per cent. of all the stock on those bleak northern ranges, some conception of the suffering and hardship which attended such enormous losses can be formed. The long dreary winter, hunger laden and dark with pitiless storms that drive the wretched and starving stock ever onward in bootless search for shelter, until at last, benumbed and blinded, they stop bewildered to breath for a moment, and then the fast stiffening and wearied limbs refuse longer to obey the impulse to escape and death mercifully glazes the pleading eyes that long haunt one with their dumb, beseeching entreaty, while the storm beats pitilessly on, beating down and burying all before it until spring throws off its cerements of snow and exposes to the eye the revolting sight of plains so crowded with gaunt carcasses as to resemble naught save some vast charnel place. In Arizona such scenes are never witnessed. Here, and especially in Central Arizona, removed as it is from the extreme heat that is the only disadvantage attending stock-raising in the more southern portions of the Territory, the climate is so mild

throughout the entire year that the loss of live stock from climatic causes has never been known to exceed or even reach two per cent. During the whole year the condition of the ranges is such as to make the feeding of stock entirely unnecessary, while the equable temperature obviates all need for any shelter whatever. Combined with these advantages is a perfect freedom from all classes of contagious and infectious cattle diseases. The high altitude of the entire region, and the dry and rarified atmosphere consequent, have been pronounced by many eminent authorities in themselves sufficient to kill the germs of pleuro-pneumonia, splenic fever and kindred diseases. Be this as it may, the stringent quarantine laws against the importation of cattle from districts affected with such diseases, which have been enacted for the stockmen of the Territory, and the rigid enforcement of the same by a Board of Live Stock Sanitary Commissioners, selected from the most prominent and responsible stockmen in the Territory, constitute such a system of defenses against the possibility of the live stock of Arizona becoming infected by diseased cattle from other sections, that the dangers from these causes need occasion no alarm.

If the adage that "nothing succeeds like success" applies as well to pastoral pursuits as to others, no more convincing proof can be given of the stability and prosperity of the live stock industry than the fortunes that have been made by those interested in it. No other business affords such large and sure returns on the money invested as that of stock-growing, and the rapidity with which fortunes have and are being made from humble beginning would make it appear that if there be a royal road to wealth it is in the wake of the "lowing herd." A short resume of the details of the business will explain why this is so. The primary proposition to be considered is the comparatively small amount of capital required to make a commencement. While many have commenced with but a very few hundred dollars and reached affluence, for the sake of convenience in making our calculations we will start on a basis of \$2,500, invested in one hundred cows and the requisite number of high grade bulls, which, under the Territorial law, is estimated to be one bull to every twenty females. A range for the stock will cost the investor anywhere from nothing up into the thousands, as he may

see fit to select. After the first investment the expenses attending the business are nominal, depending entirely on the option of the herd owner, while the increase, placed at the low estimate of sixty per cent. per annum, will, in the short space of five years, result as follows, admitting the natural laws governing the sexes to be as favorable to females as to males, which is generally conceded, and discarding fractions for the sake of convenience:

	Number of the cattle in commencement of year.....	Total increase during year.....	Total increase of the cattle.....	Total increase of the male stock.....	Total number of cattle on range at the year's end.....
First year.....	100	60	30	30	160
Second year.....	130	78	39	39	238
Third year.....	199	119	59	59	357
Fourth year.....	258	154	77	77	511
Fifth year.....	335	201	100	100	712

As will be seen by the result, the investor's capital has increased seven-fold during the five years, That this is not an exaggerated estimate is shown by the records of the county tax assessments of Yavapai County, which is taken simply because it is most convenient, during the last five years, which are as follows:

Total number of cattle in the county at the close of—	
1882.....	34,243
1883.....	49,132
1884.....	64,008
1885.....	89,688
1886.....	116,286

Allowing that one half of the entire number of cattle in the county in 1882 were of the male sex, and that the amount of stock marketed during the five years equaled that which entered the county by importation, although, in fact, it far exceeded it, and the same ratio of increase is maintained as appears in the estimate made on the basis

of the increase from one hundred cows during the same extent of time. Perhaps no better criterion of the superior advantages which Yavapai County, composing as it does the greater portion of Central Arizona, possesses over other sections of the Territory in the matter of stock growing can be given, than the following comparison of the cattle interests of the different counties, as shown by the Territorial Auditor's report of 1886:

Counties.	Number of Head.
Yavapai.....	116,286
Pima.....	66,500
Cochise.....	60,492
Apache.....	38,461
Graham.....	29,217
Pinal.....	28,566
Gila.....	15,970
Mohave.....	15,556
Maricopa.....	9,586
Yuma.....	3,111

The advantages which have given Central Arizona, or Yavapai County, this supremacy over the rest of the Territory still remain, and are easily enumerated. First among them is the immense amount of grazing ground within its limits and the abundance of water supply available at all seasons of the year. Of the nineteen and a quarter million acres of land contained within the limits of Central Arizona, at least ten million can be utilized with profit in stock-growing; and allowing that at the utmost ten acres will be required to support each head of stock, a million head can be provided for.

At present there is but a very small fraction of this grazing ground utilized — the sole reason being that hardly any effort is made to increase this limited area by the introduction of such means as will prevent the loss of the immense quantities of water that are at present permitted to run to waste, and which might be turned to value by means of artificial reservoirs, through which the surplus of the wet seasons could be retained for use during the dry months. The many deep and narrow canyons make this method feasible in every part of the county, and the few instances where it has been



A Sunset Scene in the Grand Canyon of the Colorado north of Prescott, Arizona.



attempted have always been attended with the most gratifying results to those interested in their construction. Aside from the reclamation of many millions of acres of idle ranges by artificial reservoirs, much can and will be done in the same line by the sinking of wells and the bringing of the water to the surface by means of windmills. In many sections an abundant supply of excellent water can always be obtained at a depth of from ten to fifty feet for such purposes, while there is every reason to believe that artesian water can anywhere be found in sufficient quantities to permit of its being used with great advantage in the same direction. The native grasses which grow so luxuriantly all over Arizona, have long been noted for their great variety and nutritious qualities. The most notable of these are the black and white gramma, which grow in every portion of the country. Both varieties possess remarkably excellent qualities as food for all classes of stock, and cattle fed on them grow fat very rapidly and remain so winter and summer, while the beef of such stock is remarkable for its delicate flavor and tenderness. In the mountainous regions, pine, mesquite and bunch-grass grow in great luxuriance, and are equally valuable as the gramma, while on the mesa lands of the south is found gaete, growing in such profusion that its cutting and curing for hay is a profitable industry. Indeed, all the native grasses, when cured for hay, make an article that compares favorably with many of the muchly lauded hay-plants of the East. In addition to these, alfiferea, a plant peculiar to Southern California, has of late years made its appearance and is fast spreading over all Central Arizona. It is a running vine of very rapid growth and great hardiness, and possesses rare fattening qualities. No matter how closely one season may see it eaten off, or how extreme the drought, its reappearance in renewed splendor and luxuriance with the next rain can always be relied on, until one becomes amazed at its great vitality and recuperative qualities.

While there are still doubtless many fine stock ranges in Yavapai County undiscovered and unlocated, the better and cheaper method for strangers desiring to engage in the cattle business is to obtain locations which have already been made. Such locations generally carry with them no more than the control of the water supply, but this in itself is the key to the situation, controlling, as it usually does,

the surrounding country for miles in every direction. Such locations can be obtained at almost any price, their values varying in proportion to the amount of water they control, the amount of arable land attached to them, and the advantages of location they may possess. The cost of stocking a range can be estimated on, with far more certainty, as the value of cattle for such purpose is more uniform. Good stock cattle can now be obtained at from fifteen to twenty dollars per head, the first price being for mixed bands and the last for selected stock, such as she cattle or those possessing peculiar and desirable traits for breeding purposes. The cost of labor incident to the business is very light—the services of one vaquero, at thirty dollars per month and found, being generally deemed sufficient to meet all the requirements of from two hundred to four hundred head of stock, except during the spring and fall rodeos, when an extra hand at the same wages will be required for a month or so. Of course the services of even a single vaquero can be dispensed with by owners of bands not exceeding in numbers those above given if they desire to do the work themselves. Once established in the business, the returns, as has been seen, are rapid and certain, and the only exactions made by it on the investor is to “possess his soul in patience” and await the golden return that is sure to come. While he sleeps his stock “multiply and increase” on the public domain, asking nothing from him save an occasional handful of salt. When his young stock has matured and is ready for the market, he has before him the markets of the East and West to select from, each of which has been made easily accessible by the railroads which traverse the country, and he realizes from twenty to twenty-five dollars per head for beef steers, which has cost him almost nothing to raise, outside of his original investment and his personal time and attention.

The advantages presented by this section in the matter of cattle-growing are of still greater value when applied to the breeding of horses and mules. The high altitude and bracing atmosphere developing the same lung power and bottom that have made the horses of Kentucky famous for their metal and staying qualities, while the vast extent of range permits a freedom of action that from the day the foal is dropped tends not only to the finest physical

development, but also encourages and promotes that spirit of self-reliance, intelligence and courage which ensures the animal self-possession and control under the most trying circumstances. These traits have become so characteristic of the horses of Arizona that the United States Government, during the last few years, have made the most strenuous efforts to secure as many of them as possible for its cavalry service, in which more than in any other sphere intelligence, docility, courage and hardiness is demanded and required in the horse, and in the possession of these attributes old and experienced officers of this branch of the service says the chargers of Arizona surpass all others. In the matter of horse-raising, as well as cattle-growing, Central Arizona takes the lead so far as the Territory is concerned, having more than three times as many horses as any other section of equal area in the southwest.

In wool and sheep-raising Central Arizona has long been prominent. One of the most fruitful causes of comment found by the chroniclers of the earliest Spanish discoverers was the immense number of sheep owned by the native tribes, and the skill with which the wool was manufactured into blankets and other articles in general use, while the wool itself was declared to equal in texture and fineness to the best clippings of Spain. Perhaps no better proof can be given of the excellent quality of the wools of Central Arizona than that marvel of Indian workmanship—the Navajo blanket, manufactured without the slightest artificial assistance except that given by a slender stick placed horizontally and supported at either end by two Y-shaped poles. When finished the blanket is so closely woven that it will for days serve as a vessel in which to carry water without permitting the escape of a single drop by percolation through it; while used as a mantle it sheds the water with nearly the same facility as do the feathers of aquatic birds. This peculiar property is due chiefly to the patient skill of the makers, who often devote as much as a year to completing a single blanket, yet by no means an unimportant factor in the premises is the fact that the wool is treated in such a manner that its natural oiliness is retained years after it has been woven into blankets. When finished the blankets are beautiful studies of aboriginal art, rich and gorgeous in coloring and fanciful in design, and

the finest find ready purchasers at prices varying from \$150 to \$200. The early settlers of Central Arizona were quick to profit by the evidences of prosperity which attended the efforts of the Indians at sheep-raising, and from the first an intelligent attempt was made to improve the grade of sheep, by the introduction of the finest Merino, Southdown and Cotswold rams procurable, and the result is a class of sheep far above the average both as wool producers and for butchering purposes. In no other portion of the west does the wool-clip of each sheep rate so high. The yield per head averages eight pounds per year, while in the adjoining Territory of New Mexico it is not over three and a half pounds. The average price of wool for the last ten years on the shearing ground has been about fifteen cents per pound, making the annual return on each sheep about ninety cents. The present price of sheep is about three dollars per head, while the rate of increase year in and year out does not fall far short of seventy per cent. It needs but a very simple mathematical calculation to show the immense profit which attends the business. While there is, and probably will always be, a spirit of open rivalry between the owners of cattle and sheep feeding on the public domain, and a desire by the cattlemen to restrict as much as possible the sheepmen to narrow limits, yet there are many portions of the country, the broken and precipitous character of which make them valuable only as sheep ranges, and these can be easily secured by persons desiring to engage in wool and mutton-growing.

The handling of sheep throughout all Central Arizona is entirely free from those objectionable features which attend the business elsewhere. The wool is clipped twice a year, in the spring and fall, and this, with the driving of the sheep to the mountain ranges with the opening of spring and the return drive to the southern plains on the approach of winter, is the chief labor incident to the business. The total absence of such loathsome diseases as "scab" and "foot-rot," together with a climate entirely free from either the extreme cold or prolonged droughts which occasion such terrible devastation in flocks in other portions of the Union, frees the business from every element of danger that good judgment and intelligence cannot guard against and avoid.

## LUMBERING.

One of the prominent features that first impresses the stranger in Central Arizona is the vast and seemingly inexhaustible supply of timber suitable for all branches of the lumber business. The appearance presented by these primeval forests, after the long days spent by the traveler in journeying through the monotonous expanses of Eastern prairies, or the still less interesting wastes of Californian deserts, is a most pleasing one, and the beauties of the forest scenes presented grow with acquaintance. Deep glades are seen on either hand, while here and there one gazes through vistas formed by tree-lined avenues as regular as ever man mapped out. And how the whole scene teems with life. Plumed quails charge past in battalions, as martial in bearing as the ranks of crested grenadiers, while the soft cooing of doves and the musical medleys of more ambitious songsters fill the air with melody. Occasional glimpses of deer, antelope, bear, elk and smaller game, lend intenser zest and enjoyment to the natural beauties of the landscape. The timber tract of Central Arizona is the chief, if not the only extensive tree belt in the southwest. It covers an area of nearly 20,000 square miles, and along the San Francisco, Mogollon and Bradshaw mountain chains, immense quantities of lumber have already been culled from it—one contract alone, filled by the Ayer's Lumber Company, of Flagstaff, through its manager, Major D. M. Riordon, being for all the ties, bridge lumber and other timber required in the construction of nearly fifteen hundred miles of Mexican railroads. In addition to this immense quantity, California, notwithstanding its much boasted redwood forests, has been and is a heavy consumer of Arizona lumber, while New Mexico must, per force, purchase its building materials in the lumber marts of this favored region. Notwithstanding this heavy and constantly increasing drain, and the multitude of sawmills in operation, which are sufficient in themselves to support a large population, the "cut-out" country made barren by the rough denuding process of the woodsman is hardly appreciable, so immense is this great forest. The quality of lumber produced is exceptionally fine, as the trees are generally very tall and straight, and usually free from limbs to a height of from seventy-five to one hundred feet from the ground. In size, the pine, which

forms the chief component of the forest, when full grown averages from 100 to 150 feet in height, and from three to six feet in diameter. Of the pine there are two varieties—the white and the yellow—both of which are equally valuable for all classes of lumber and fuel, and both species flourish in abundance at an altitude varying from 7,000 to 10,000 feet above sea level. Next in importance to the pine, and nearest of kin, is the spruce, of which there are also two varieties. It is quite abundant, and grows at an altitude of from 7,000 to 8,000 feet above sea level. It possesses peculiar qualities which preserve it against decay when placed in the earth, and in addition to making fine lumber is highly valued, on account of its durability, for telegraph poles and the timbering of mines, for which last purpose it is used very extensively. Always to be found in close proximity to the spruce are the fir and the pinyon, both alike valuable for lumber and fuel, while the first, in common with spruce, possesses medicinal properties of more or less value. The pinyon is a peculiar nut-bearing tree, which figures very prominently in the economic food problems of the native tribes. Its nut is small but well-flavored, although very oily. It is very nutritious and has been known to maintain whole tribes during famines so severe that without its assistance many of their members must have perished. At an altitude of from 4,500 to 6,000 feet, is found in abundance yellow and red juniper, the last species being of close and beautiful grain, finely colored and susceptible of very high polish. It is magnificently adapted to all descriptions of fancy wood-work, and the effects that can be produced by its use in inlaying, carving and veneering, are hard to surpass. Aside from these qualities it has an additional value in the eyes of some, from the fact that it bears a berry out of which an excellent quality of gin can be manufactured. Closely related to the juniper, and yet so distinct as to be often classed as cypress, is a peculiar tree found growing in the canyons and ravines of the tributaries of the Verde, and also to some extent in Tonto Basin. Its most prominent characteristic is its symmetrical shape, which is so perfectly conical that a gardener's shears could scarce improve its regular outlines. However, the most remarkable of the trees of Central Arizona is that commonly called iron-wood. Hard as the name is, it does not belie the tree that bears it. This tree grows

at an altitude varying from 2,500 to 5,000 feet above sea-level, and possesses qualities that are peculiarly its own. There are two varieties—the black and white—each is susceptible of receiving a very high polish and both species are very handsomely grained. The specific gravity of the wood is such that it will not float in water when seasoned, while its hardness is sufficient to turn the edges of the best steel tools that can be manufactured. This last trait has always prevented any extensive effort to use the wood in furniture making, where it could be used with great advantage, and but little has been done with it outside of the manufacture of canes and similar articles. As fuel it cannot be surpassed, as it produces almost as intense a fire as does charcoal under a blow-pipe. Another peculiar tree is the palo verde (Green stick), which, on first sight, presents the appearance of a skeleton tree, green and growing, yet totally devoid of leaves—which, however, is not the case, the leaves being simply so small as to require the closest investigation to discover them. In addition to those already enumerated are the following :

*Ash*.—Valuable for wagon timber and all other classes of work requiring a wood of great durability and toughness.

*Alder*.—Valuable for fine charcoal, such as is especially desirable in the manufacture of gunpowder.

*Cedar*.—Very good quality—red and yellow varieties. Can be used to advantage where durability is required, as in timbering mines. Remains of cedar rafters have been found in Casa Grande and other prehistoric ruins of unknown antiquity, in a remarkable state of preservation.

*Cottonwood*.—Two varieties. Of very quick growth, making beautiful shade trees. One variety bears violet blossoms, the extract of which, when mixed with tartaric acid, makes a magnificent dye of a dark wine color.

*Manzanita (Little Apple)*—Is one of the most peculiar trees to be found anywhere in the United States. There are two varieties, each of which is characterized by a very red and smooth bark, as thin almost as the skin of the onion. It adheres tenaciously to the wood, and preserves its color undimmed for years after the tree has been cut. This last quality, combined with the great strength and toughness of the manzanita and its well-balanced weight, makes it very

valuable for the manufacture of canes, while its unique and gnarled growth is peculiarly well adapted to the manufacture of the finest kind of rustic furniture and similar fancy cabinet work. It is to be found very widely distributed, growing luxuriantly as it does at every altitude, from 2,500 to 10,000 feet above sea-level.

*Maple.*—Two varieties, confined chiefly to canyons and gulches where permanent water is to be found. Valuable for fancy cabinet work, where its varied colors and fine and curious graining affords an opportunity for the production of the most beautiful combinations. The sap of the tree is also valuable when used in the manufacture of the maple syrup of commerce.

*Mesquit.*—Grows abundantly at an altitude of from 1,500 to 3,000 feet. Bears a bean which is annually gathered with great ceremony by the Indian tribes for food. Beans ripen in August and are stored away in immense quantities. Before using they are parched, after which they are ground into a fine flour by being pressed between two flat stones, and then made into bread. The tree also exudes a gum, which is used by the Indians as a preventive of baldness. It is applied by being crushed into a powder and mixed with mud, with which the head is plastered.

*Oak.*—Several varieties—red, white, and “scrub.” All are evergreens. The first named is very valuable for its tannin properties; bears heavy crops of acorns, which are gathered by the Mexicans and Indians and used as food; makes good lumber and fuel. The white variety is of much tougher fiber and very durable, while the “scrub oak” is one of the most valued browsing plants in the southwest; bears large quantities of acorns, which make excellent mast.

*Quaken Asp.*—Valuable for charcoal and fuel.

*Walnut.*—Valuable for lumber.

*Wild Cherry.*—Grows to considerable size; fruit very fine on some species; wood well adapted to fine cabinet work, while bark and fruit possess very valuable medicinal properties.

#### MINING.

Perhaps no scientific prediction of the last century of equal prominence has been so nearly verified as that of Humboldt, to the effect that the mineral wealth of the world would be found in New Mexico and Arizona. Whatever may have been the reasons that

lead this greatest scientist and traveler of modern times to this conclusion matters not now, when the correctness of his opinions has been demonstrated beyond controversial questioning. The history of mining in the southwest is coeval with occupation of the western continent by the Caucasians. Under the Spanish rule the immense treasure taken from what is now Arizona, in the form of virgin gold and silver, attracted the attention and cupidity of all Europe, and Ecclesiastic and Cavalier found the fortunes to be won by mining so tempting that bold schwartz-ritter as they were they laid aside the surplice and the sword to delve with the ordinary herd. From no portion of the new continent was the flow of riches to royal coffers so great as from the *Planchis de la Plata* and other mining camps of Arizona, when mining instead of plundering became the chief industrial pursuit of the European in the new world. The standing then gained by Arizona, as a region immensely rich in minerals, has always been maintained, although until the last few years mining was carried on under circumstances which would have eternally damned any industry where returns were of less magnitude.

While it is impossible to state with any degree of certainty what was the total value of the precious metals produced by Arizona prior to the advent of the railroad, as no records of shipments were ever kept, the amount must have been immense, and under Spanish and American rule could not possibly have fallen far short of several hundred million dollars. That this is not an exaggerated estimate, is shown by the fact that from 1879 to 1884, inclusive, the five years following the advent of the Southern Pacific Railroad, during which time all bullion shipped from the Territory passed over that route, the total product was \$34,144,325, and large as this sum is it has probably been doubled since 1884. Yet this great production has been by the most simple processes, and in the most unostentatious manner. No effort has been made to make it the basis for "booming" the country for the purpose of disposing of "wild cat" stock in foreign markets, as every mine owner felt that his mine, when legitimately and honestly developed, would sufficiently reward him without his resorting to the chicanery and trickery of stock speculations which have made mining in other sections little better than legalized gambling.

In common with the rest of the Territory, Central Arizona has seen its mining resources steadily developing, until to-day it presents greater inducements to capitalists seeking investments in mines than any other portion of the American Continent. Unlike Nevada, Montana, Colorado and other sections, Central Arizona has not had until the last few years the inestimable benefits of railroad connections. Whatever machinery or supplies were here required by the highest developed mining districts, until the construction of the Prescott and Arizona Central Railway, were carried for hundreds of miles by freight teams, and often by pack trains, making the cost of transportation often double the first price of the article transported. With such a state of affairs prevailing, only the richest mines could be worked, and ore which did not assay more than \$50 to the ton was regarded as practically worthless. Yet, from the very outset, mining flourished and fortunes were made by all who intelligently and persistently pursued it as a profession. In no other region, perhaps, could ore have been found sufficiently rich and abundant to support such a large population under such circumstances as did the mines of Central Arizona during the last quarter of a century. To state that ores ranging from \$10,000 to \$20,000 per ton have been shipped from the vicinity of Prescott, is to make an assertion which, while true, will be believed by but few; while to say that ore varying from \$500 to \$5,000 per ton is so common as to occasion little comment will no doubt be regarded as romancing. Yet that such is the fact can be proved by testimony that none may impeach; still, in the opinion of the highest and most reliable authorities, the richest strata have not been reached, as the work so far done in the way of development has in but very few instances exceeded in depth a couple of hundred feet. With such surface indications, one may well ask what the recognized rule, that mineral veins increase in richness in proportion to their depth, will result in here when the extensive underground working common elsewhere is resorted to to develop such mines. As remarkable as is the richness and varieties of the metalliferous deposits of Central Arizona, their extent and universality excite still greater astonishment. The entire region is one vast mineral park, seamed and veined, and crossed and recrossed in every direction with minerals until the mind can find no fitting



MOSS ENC. CO. N. Y.

Mooney's Falls, north of Prescott, Arizona—250 feet high.



simile for it, unless it be that of some vast and complete collection of mineral specimens intended for exhibition at some Universal Planetary Exposition to acquaint the capitalistic princes of other worlds with the treasures of our own. And where could a more royal display be found than here, where, within the radius of a hundred miles, may be gathered gold, silver, opal, amethyst, topaz, turquoise, ruby, copper, iron, antimony, aluminium, garnet, lead, onyx, alum, mica, kaolin, marble, tin, zinc, nickel, coal, cobalt, bismuth, alabaster, sulphur, salt, fire clay, chancedony, gypsum, asbestos, vanadium, manganese, not with that rarity that makes their appearance subject of comment, but in such profusion that the supply seems almost inexhaustible.

Among the most desirable features surrounding mining in Central Arizona is the abundance of wood and water to be found in every district, while the mildness of the climate never entails the loss of time through inclement weather. To the uninitiated these features may not seem to be of very material advantage, but in them the old and experienced miner will recognize agencies, the absence of which have been the chief drawback of nine-tenths of the mining camps of the world. In many portions of the West to-day, the absence of wood and water in the immediate vicinity of mining districts make the development of the latter attended so heavily by the expense of supplying these two adjuncts—ever of paramount importance in all classes of mining—that the ores, unless very rich, will not bear the outlay; and when mines in such districts are once opened, the increase in the cost of “timbering,” especially, is so rapid in proportion to the depth attained, as to make absolutely impossible deep mining of claims of more than ordinary richness and promise. Here, however, the ever abundant and easily accessible supply of timber make the cost of lumber for mining purposes one of the smallest items connected with the business, as the timber ordinarily included within the limits of every mining claim is more than sufficient to furnish all of that article required.

While outside capital has done but little in Central Arizona towards developing its mineral resources, and while no “boom” has ever placed a fictitious value on its mining properties to dazzle the outside world, the growth of its mining resources has been steady

and most satisfactory. From the first discovery of gold within its boundaries, Central Arizona has been a constant and steady producer of gold and silver, while to these during latter years has been added an immense output of copper. From the first it was recognized that the mine which would not pay for its own development was of but little value to its owner in a new country, and acting on this, all properties were abandoned that did not satisfy this requirement. "To pay from the grass roots," was the standard demanded by the circumstances and surroundings, and how well it was met may be judged from the many mills erected, claims developed and handsome returns made to owners out of the ores extracted. In gold mining this was accomplished through the assistance of the primitive *arastra* of the Mexican, while silver properties were developed by "chloriding"—a style of mining more generally resorted to in Central Arizona, probably, than in any other mining section of equal size in the world. In simplicity it is the nearest approach in silver mining to "gold digging." In neither case does the miner require any capital, save his labor, to make his claim pay. The first step is to secure by lease or location a mine, the ores of which, when extracted, will pay for the labor so expended and their shipment to a mill or smelter for reduction. Mines of low grade cannot be worked in this manner, but the thousands of veins of silver rock being worked at present in Central Arizona support a large force of miners, who are making from \$5 to \$20 per day in this way; and instead of waiting for the glib-tongued expert or the leaden-winged god of capital to transform them into bonanza kings, are rapidly becoming "well fixed" by "chloriding" their own properties. So general has become this practice of extracting ores for reduction at "custom" mills and smelters, that the local reduction works at the present time are totally unequal to the task of reducing a small title of the ores which lie piled up in every district. Recognizing the opening presented for such works in this section, the Arizona Sampling Company in February located a branch at Prescott, and in the first fortnight, and before they had secured a location for their works, they had purchased and shipped to Denver for reduction over fifty thousand dollars worth of ore, and so enormous were their daily receipts that they were forced to decline receiving ore until their

works were completed, and suitable provisions made for the storage and safe keeping of the ore purchased by them. This showing is remarkable, not so much on account of the large amount of ore purchased, but as showing its great richness, which, in addition to bearing the ordinary expenses of mining, is sufficient to stand the drain of a high rate of transportation to localities as distant as Denver to be worked, and after all return a profit to the mine owner. The shipment of such ores is necessitated only by lack of ordinary reduction works, as the ores of Central Arizona are easily reduced, and not of that rebellious character that requires elaborate processes to extract their precious elements. Yet thousands and thousands of tons are annually shipped from this section to Denver, Omaha, San Francisco, Pueblo or New York for reduction, and will continue to be until some enterprising capitalist recognizes the opportunity here presented for making an immense fortune by locating reduction works at Prescott, to work the products of the immense ore bodies being developed in every direction for a radius of a hundred miles. If Central Arizona can produce ore which will pay to ship thousands of miles for reduction, why cannot the products of its mines be worked at home with greater profit, when no transportation tribute need be paid to railroad companies? Here are presented advantages which few sections can offer. Unlike Denver, Pueblo, San Francisco, Chicago, or New York, the ore to be worked is right at hand; and that, too, in almost inexhaustible quantities. No need to rely on mines hundreds of miles distant for material to work upon, nor fear that the exactions or caprice of any railroad company may ruin the business by making it impossible to ship without loss, as may occur in the case of the cities mentioned. Labor and fuel are equally cheap in Prescott as in the cities named, while the cost of desirable locations for buildings, etc., is merely nominal. In addition to these advantages, is the central position occupied by Prescott, on the line of the only North and South Railroad in Arizona, which in itself makes all portions of the Territory, and in fact of the entire southwest easily accessible. These facts, combined with the knowledge that here is a virgin field almost untouched, and whose great possibilities are as yet but dimly dreamed of while such famous portions of the mineral belt of the Union as the Comstock,

Leadville, Bodie and others have been worked out, leave but little room for doubt that within the next few years Central Arizona, in common with the rest of the Territory, will experience the greatest revival of mining that the world has witnessed during the last quarter of a century. Already the completion of the Prescott and Central Arizona Railway has given this industry an impetus that has resulted in sales of mining properties during the following few months aggregating several hundred thousand dollars, and each day witnesses an increasing demand for mining properties in and around Prescott by men whose names have been famous for years in the mining annals of Montana, Idaho, California, Nevada and Colorado, but who are now forced to leave the regions where mining has been played out, except for stock juggling purposes, to seek a section where legitimate mining may still be profitably pursued.

In a publication of this limited size it is impossible to give such a detailed description of the immense mineral resources of this section as will convey any idea at all adequate to their greatness. The great variety of the ores, the formations in which they are found, and the multitudinous mines partially developed, force the writer to treat of mining districts and their histories as briefly as possible without going into details of developments. The number of regularly organized mining districts in Central Arizona is about thirty, all of which are located in the immediate vicinity of Prescott, that city occupying the relative position of the center of this great mineral park, and so close do the metalliferous formations encroach upon the city limits, that many prospects may be seen from the windows of the Capitol buildings. With a view of conveying as correct an idea as possible of the topography of a few of the leading mining districts, they will be described in the order of their nearness to Prescott.

**LYNX CREEK.**—This is one of the oldest and most noted mining districts in the southwest. Discovered in 1863, it became famous for the richness of its gold placers, and attracted and supported so large a population of placer miners during the first years of its discovery as to form the chief inducement for the establishment of the capital in the northern portion of the Territory. For years it maintained its supremacy as one of the greatest gold producing sections of the West, and out of the gravel beds of the creek several

millions of dollars in gold have been taken. Several of the rich veins which are supposed to have supplied a portion of this placer gold have been discovered and are being developed with the most flattering success. Chief among these is the Fourth of July mine, owned by Kuehne and Hartman, and which is the nearest highest grade gold and silver mine to the Capital of Arizona. The mine is easily reached by a good wagon road and will amply repay the trouble of a visit by those interested in such matters. Considerable ore has been taken from the mine, some of which assayed as high as \$500 per ton, while the average assays have been from \$100 to \$150. The ore body is well defined, ranging in width from one to three feet, and besides silver it carries lead and copper. A near neighbor to it is the Shelton, showing a vein four feet wide, assaying as high as \$600 per ton, the ore being a carbonate of lead with iron pyrites, carrying gold and silver. The Accidental is very similar in character with the Shelton, carrying very high grade ore, and has so far yielded about \$75,000 to its fortunate owners. The *Pine Mountain*, *Kitty*, *Belle*, *Gray Eagle*, *Mountain Lion*, *Orion*, *Hirschel*, *American Flag*, *Real del Monte*, *Mark Twain*, *Eureka*, *Champion* and *Hidden Treasure* are the leading prospects so far as development is concerned. All are rich with strongly defined veins carrying gold and silver, and though none have had the benefit of thorough and scientific working, all have so far paid good returns for the labor and capital expended upon them. The district, in addition to its closeness to railroad connections, possesses the advantages of an inexhaustible supply of fine timber and excellent water. Competent experts estimate that there is at present not less than five million of dollars of ore on the dumps of the different mines in the district, while the ore in sight will exceed double that amount. Much ore has and is being shipped from the district, and the erection of a smelter with suitable adjuncts is all that is required to make it one of the heaviest bullion producing sections in the West.

GROOM CREEK.—This district has been noted for years as producing some of the richest gold rock ever found in Arizona. It is situated six miles south of Prescott, in a heavy timber belt, with an abundance of water. The formation is granite, carrying gold and

silver. Several of the claims in the district are noted ones, having yielded large amounts of bullion in the past by *arrastrating*, while the erection of a number of mills have proven the district capable of a great future under intelligent and proper management. So far the greatest depth reached in the district has not exceeded two hundred feet, and at that distance the ledges give every promise of permanency and value. The principal claims in the district are the *Chicago, Iron Clad, Ida, Afghan, Illinois, Bloomington, Oakdale, Lone Star, Dauphin, Nevada, Minetata, Golden Chariot, Mountain, Mobile, What Cheer, Surprise* and *Heathen Chine*, from most of which large quantities of ore are at present being taken and shipped to Denver, Pueblo and elsewhere for reduction.

**HASSAYAMPA DISTRICT.**—Adjacent to the Walker and Lynx Creek Districts, which latter it adjoins on the south, is the Hassayampa mining district, which, excepting the Weaver District, is the oldest organized mining district in Arizona. It covers an area of ground nearly twenty five miles square, in which is some of the highest mineral land in Arizona. It is in the center of the great mineral belt which extends from Phoenix, in the Salt River Valley, in a northeasterly direction to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. Ten miles south of Prescott the Prescott and Bradshaw wagon road enters the district, and brings the traveler into close connection with mining claims on every point of the compass. The general trend of the mineral bearing vein is northeast to southwest. Here, within a radius of two miles are the Silver Trail, an argentiferous and cueriferous galena vein, and the Chase Gold Vein, along the east bank of Hassayampa Creek. All these claims have yielded considerable amounts of gold from the surface ores. The Silver Trail is a specially promising claim, and Murphy Brothers & Co., its owners, are arranging to run a tunnel thirteen hundred feet in length across the formation in an easterly direction to cut the Trail, Senator and other veins at a depth of from 700 to 800 feet. On Maple Gulch several strong mineral veins are found, on which various mining claims are located, some of which we will mention. Among them is the Union Pacific (U. P.), owned by Pace and La Berteu, situated on the Hassayampa divide. It has three veins running through the entire length of the claim. The size of the veins being respectively one, two

and three feet each ; the quality of ore in each varying apparently in proportion to the size of the different veins. Twenty-four tons of ore from this mine worked by mill process paid \$2,200 gross. The claim has been considerably developed. The original discovery vein having a shaft of 110 feet deep, showing a full two-foot vein at that depth, the vein on the surface being about one foot in width. The second vein has a shaft sunk fifty feet, and drifted some thirty feet, showing the entire length a two-foot vein, while the third vein is tapped at the extreme east end of the claim by a tunnel, which shows a strong three-foot vein of low grade ore. In addition to the Union Pacific is the Senator, the McCloud, the Ten Spots, the Cherry, the Cash, the Annie, the West Point, the Snoozer, and the Porphyry—all large and well defined veins. On Jersey Gulch, which empties into Maple Gulch, are the Pawpaw, the Palmetto, the Ross, the Grosvenor, the Tremont, the Delaware and other claims ; while southwest from Maple Gulch, on Slate Creek and its branches, are the Davis, the Dunkirk, the Ruby, the Esmeralda, the Poverty, the Dardanelles, the Wren, the New Era, the Blue Silver, the "77," the Blue Dick, the Mark Twain, the Buzzard, the Raven, and the Dosories, the property of Craigue & Cox. The last mentioned is one of the most noted mines in the district, and has produced ore worth \$1,000 a ton in large quantities, while the value of its total output is over half a million dollars. From these different claims, some of which have been worked by arastra and mill processes for twenty years past, large amounts of gold and silver bullion have been extracted, and yet the surface of the ground only seems to have been scratched. The production has been made under all the difficulties of pioneer prospecting, the owners being men of limited means, only able to develop their claims by the yield of metal therefrom. Yet during the last seventeen years there has been sent, in addition to what has been worked in the district, from the mines mentioned to the smelters of San Francisco, Denver and Pueblo, \$500,000 in ore, and they are still being worked, a fact which shows that all that is here required is capital to assist legitimate mining in making this district one of the greatest bullion producers of the West.

**TURKEY CREEK.**—Twenty miles from Prescott, in a southeasterly

direction, beautifully situated on the eastern slopes of the Sierra Prieta range, in the midst of an abundant supply of wood and water, is this district, which first became famous by the discovery within its boundaries of wonderful deposits of almost pure silver. Never since the discovery of the Planchas de la Plata was such ore found in the southwest as when, in 1883, a pioneer prospector named Billy Gavin discovered here the Pine Spring Mine, and in a few days from a small shaft, less than twenty feet in depth, took out \$50,000, the ore extracted assaying as rich as \$25,000 a ton. The discovery was made by "tracing," the lead being a blind one, and showing on the surface no indication of its wealth save the pieces of "float" which had become detached from the ledge and in time found their way down the hill side to where the prospector discovered them. This was his first clue, and the knowledge that the ledge from which they came could not be far distant led to the search that uncovered this great treasure trove of nature, and in a moment transformed the finder from a "grubstaked" prospector to a man of no little fame and fortune.

In common with all the mining districts of Central Arizona, the lay of the ore bodies here is from the northeast to the southwest. The geological formation in the immediate vicinity of the veins is slate and porphyry. The oldest location in the district is the Goodwin, on which ledge is located the Holmes, Hatz and Collier claims. The ledge on which are the three claims will average three feet in width, the ore carrying antimonial silver with copper ranging as high as \$1,800 per ton. The Imperial, the Juanita, the Superior and the Buttercup are mines that have all been developed to a limited extent, and have all produced large quantities of gold and silver under the operation of the Hidden Treasure Mining Company of New York. Previous to their purchase by this company, nearly all the mines mentioned had been worked by their original owners by the primitive *arastra* process, and crude as the method was the returns yielded were always large. In addition to the claims mentioned, the Wonder, the Big Chief, the Trinity, the Compton, the McLeod, the Nevada, the Yankee Boy, the Peerless, the Blue Bell and the Red Bird, are all claims that have been developed sufficiently to demonstrate their value, and with the many promising

prospects to be found all over the district there is no reason why, with additional shipping and reduction facilities afforded by railroad connections, this section should not add largely to the several million dollars of gold product credited to it.

PECK DISTRICT.—The ledge from which this district takes its name, through its accidental discovery, illustrates one of those chance occurrences to which so many famous mines owe their finding. In June, 1875, E. G. Peck, while encamped in the vicinity with a party of prospectors, left the camp in search of a deer, and while hunting stopped to rest and quench his thirst at a spring gushing out below the mense croppings of the mine, and while so engaged he picked up several pieces of float which first attracted his attention by their remarkable heaviness. Returning with some of these to camp they were submitted to a blow-pipe test which resulted in satisfying Peck and his companions that they had discovered a truly big bonanza. The mine was at once located and work commenced. The first ten tons of ore extracted were sold in Prescott for \$1,300 per ton. A mill was put up and the mine worked successfully until 1879, during which short period it is credited with a silver output of \$2,000,000, but through a disagreement between the parties interested the property became involved in litigation and all work was suspended. As the difficulty has been now adjusted, the owners of the mine have taken steps to resume operations, and in the near future the property will again take its place as one of the largest individual bullion producers in the west. The mineral ledge on which the Peck is located can be traced for several miles, and has been located throughout its entire length, and several of the locations are almost equal in richness with the mother mine. Chief among these are the Alta and the Evening Star, both of which have been developed to a considerable extent. The ore is similar to that in the Peck Mine, and assays in each as high as \$5,000 per ton. To the east of the Peck are the Silver Prince and the Black Warrior, claims which though as yet only prospected, have produced in the neighborhood of a half a million dollars in silver bullion. The Doyle, the Juniper and a score of other claims whose value has been demonstrated by the large amount of rich ores taken from them and worked at the local mills are to be found in the near vicinity.

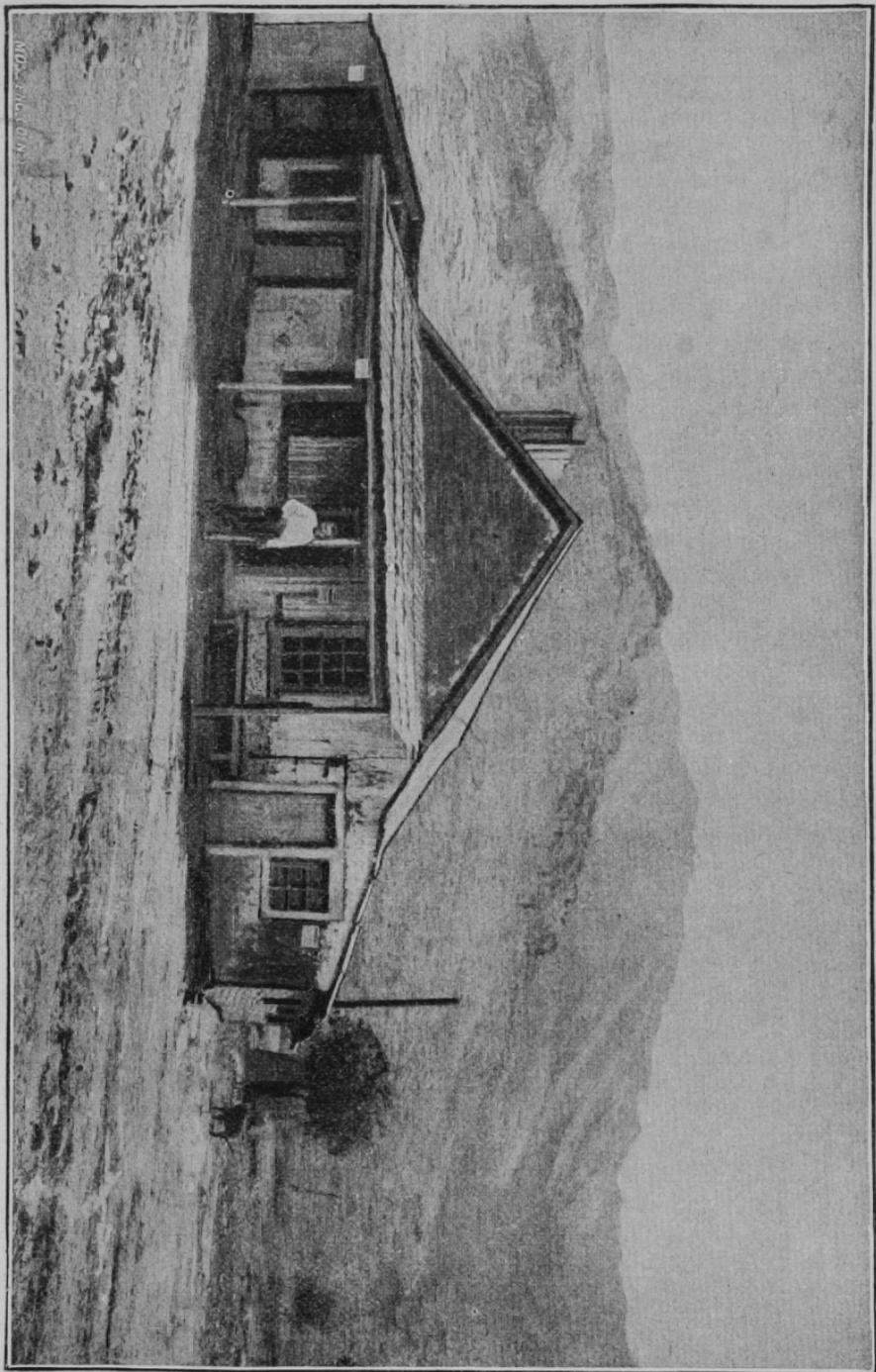
**TIGER DISTRICT.**—Thirty-five miles southeast of Prescott, in the heavy timber of the Bradshaw range, is located this district. It takes its name from the Tiger Mine, one of the largest and richest mineral veins ever discovered in Arizona. The mine has been opened to a depth of 400 feet and has yielded in the neighborhood of a half million of dollars. The ore is a sulphuret, carrying considerable native silver, and assays as high as \$1,200 per ton. The ledge is a very pronounced one, being large and regular throughout its croppings, which extend and have been located for several miles—of which locations the Riggs and the Hammond on the south, and the Lime on the north are the most prominent; yet all the claims on the ledge carry high grade ore in large bodies and have been developed to some extent. To the east of the Tiger is the Gray Eagle—a large sulphuret vein carrying gold and silver and assaying from \$20 to \$200 per ton, while the Eclipse, the Congar and the Lorena, in the same vicinity, are large veins of chloride and sulphuret ore, carrying gold and horn silver and assaying as high as \$250 per ton. North of the Tiger, in a heavily timbered belt, is located what is locally designated as “the Basin,” in which is situated the Union, the Buckeye and several other very promising claims considerably developed, while still further north are many fine properties, some of which have been largely developed. Chief among them are the War Eagle and the Del Pasco, owned by Lester Jackson. The last property is of free-milling gold, the vein being four feet wide, of ore assaying from \$50 to \$200 per ton. The mine is one of the most extensively developed in the district, having a tunnel of 300 feet long, tapped by a 78-foot shaft on the north end, out of which ore has been taken and worked, which, in the aggregate, yielded a quarter of a million of dollars—as high as \$11,000 being taken out at one clean-up after a month’s run with an arastra. One mile west from the Del Pasco and belonging to the same party, is the War Eagle, a gold and silver ledge four feet wide of free-milling ore, averaging about \$20 to the ton. Its developments consist of a discovery-shaft 100 feet deep and a second shaft of about 70 feet in depth, besides a 100-foot tunnel and other workings aggregating several hundred feet. As will be seen, the mine has been considerably worked and has a yield of over \$100,000 in bullion to its credit, with thousands of tons of ore in

sight. Contiguous to the foregoing and belonging and being developed by Joseph Reynolds, the well known St. Louis millionaire, are the Wild Pigeon, an extensively developed four-foot vein of free-milling gold ore, assaying as high as \$250 per ton; the Bradshaw, a large vein of decomposed gold ore extensively explored by several shafts and tunnels, with ore assaying from \$35 to \$50 per ton; the Henley, an extension of the Del Pasco, a vein of free-milling gold ore, a foot in width, assaying from \$30 to \$100 per ton; the Syky, a free-milling gold vein, ranging in width from a foot to a foot and a half, with ore assaying from \$20 to \$50 per ton. Besides, Mr. Reynolds has several other valuable properties which, under his vigorous management, are being at present worked for all they are worth.

HUMBUG DISTRICT.—This district is about forty-five miles south-east of Prescott in the Bradshaw Range, and has produced more bullion than any other camp in Arizona. The formation is a micaceous granite, and the veins, though small, are well defined and permanent. The ores are chiefly chlorides, carbonates, sulphides and sulphurets, and run "away up," which fact has made it one of the best poorman's camps in the West. Lack of capital for development has, however, retarded its progress, and there are many good mines that can be bought for a nominal sum, and besides many good mines can be had for the locating. The Tip-Top Mine, the principal location in the district, was discovered in 1875, and after being worked for seven years by the original company, during which period it produced over \$2,000,000 in silver, it passed into the hands of the St. Louis-Yavapai Milling and Mining Company. The present owners, since March, 1886, have erected a ten-stamp concentrating and chloridising mill, and for the last six months have been working on the old dumps of the mine, which average about twenty ounces in silver to the ton, the accumulated water in the mine being used to supply the mill. At this time the mine is nearly dry, and the company is preparing to commence extracting ore from the mine which has laid idle for the last four years. During the four months ending May 1st, 1887, the company has shipped \$44,000 worth of silver bullion taken entirely from the old waste dumps. The Tip-Top is one of the few mines in Arizona that has been run on a

strictly business basis, with the benefits of a really first-class mechanical equipment, and serves as a fair example of what can be done on hundreds of similar claims under the same circumstances. In addition to the Tip-Top the same company is extensively developing the Merwin, with excellent results, as it promises to be one of the largest mines ever opened up in the Territory. In addition to these are the Pearl, the Seventy-Six, the Silver Museum, the El Dorado, the Camp Cole and the Argus, all of which are veins of rich chloride ore, and are being worked profitably by their owners, although all the ores taken from them are shipped to works outside of the Territory for reduction. At Coleson's Basin are several fine prospects which are being developed in the same way, while at the head of Tule Creek the Smithline and many other mines have been sufficiently opened up to ensure their owner a steady income, while on the celebrated "crosscut" ledge following down the Tule Creek for a number of miles on the west side, every foot is located and every claim is being worked. It is an immense ledge ore, with good "cross-cutting" the formation, with many very rich spurs diverging from it. The most notable, and as far as known the richest of which is the Bender, owned by Hon. A. W. Callan (Old Grizzly), and John Whitman, which runs into the "crosscut" ledge on the Callan claim, being at the Big Bend of Tule Creek, where there will undoubtedly in time be a mining town with mills and reduction works. Humbug Creek, south and west from Tule Creek, has also many good mines on it which are being profitably worked.

**WEAVER DISTRICT.**—Fifty miles southwest of Prescott is located this district. It is the oldest mining camp in the Territory north of the Gila River, and is famous for one of the richest finds of virgin gold known in the history of the world. The find in question was made on Rich Hill, by a Mexican who was crossing over the mountain. Here, in a slight depression on the extreme summit of the mountain, four thousand feet above sea-level, lying on the bare bed-rock were heaped up gold nuggets to the value of half a million of dollars, some of the loose pieces being worth as much as \$5,000 each, while here and there through the bed-rock ran seams of gold so large that the bowie knives of the discoverers were called into requisition to chisel out the metal. How the gold was deposited in



APRIL 1907

### Stanton's Station, south of Prescott, Arizona

(Showing in the distance Kiah Hill, on the summit of which half a million dollars in placer gold was found.)



such a place has never been satisfactorily solved, as thorough prospecting has been unable to discover the slightest indication of any mineral vein in the immediate vicinity, yet the gulches running down from the mountain and the surrounding country are very rich in placer gold, and the discovery of nuggets varying from \$50 to \$500 in value are not uncommon. Several rich and extensive gold-bearing ledges have been discovered in the district, some of them having been developed to a considerable extent. Chief of these is the Leviathan, an enormous ledge of gold-bearing quartz, yielding ore assaying from \$10 to \$100 per ton. It is opened by a tunnel and has been sufficiently prospected to show its great value. In addition to this is the Marcus, another claim on which much work has been done and from which several hundred thousand dollars in ore has been taken. The Metallic Candle, the Sexton, the Buckeye and the Emerald, are the most prominent of the many promising claims in the district. In the past this section has been one of the largest producers of gold in the southwest, and the best authorities estimate its output at not less than a million and a half of dollars.

AGUA FRIA DISTRICT.—This district is located sixteen miles east of Prescott on the banks of the stream from which it takes its name. The formation is slate and granite, the prevailing ore being silver of a very high grade. A number of the mines have been extensively worked, chief among them being the Silver Belt, which is credited with a yield of a quarter of a million dollars, the ore of which is a carbonate, carrying larger quantities of chloride, and assaying as high as \$250 per ton. In addition to the Silver Belt, the Rich Carson, the Silver Flake, the Agua Fria and the Raible and Hatz are all mines that have been demonstrated to possess very rich ore in extensive bodies. The district has the advantages of an abundant water supply, and ample timber resources for lumber and fuel. South of the Agua Fria is located the Clarence and Ruby mine, formerly known as the Holmes, which is now being opened up under the direction of N. Ellis, in the interest of a California company bearing the name of the mine. The mine is a very rich one and has been extensively explored, having had shafts and tunnels aggregating over a thousand feet in on the ore body before a mill was started. The ore is free milling gold ore, carrying from two to two and a half

per cent. concentrating elements, such as carbonate of lead and sulphurets, both being very rich in gold, and it is reported that the concentrates will average from \$1,100 to \$1,300 per ton in the last named metal, while the ore body is a very large one.

**BLACK HILLS.**—This district is about thirty miles northeast of Prescott, in the mountain range from which it takes its name, in a finely timbered and abundantly watered region. The formation is a metamorphic slate on the east, and on the west diorite and quartz, the summit of the range being topped with lime. Ex-Governor Tittle, formerly one of the leading miners on the noted Comstock ledge, was the first person to bring the district into prominence by the development of its claims, through the organization of the United Verde Copper Company. The most prominent properties in the district are : The Eureka, which is a large vein averaging from twenty to eighty feet of copper ore, assaying twenty-five per cent. copper and thirty ounces of silver per ton. The Wade Hampton is the first north extension of the Eureka, and shows an ore body averaging fifty feet in width, assaying twenty per cent. in copper, eight dollars in silver and five dollars in gold per ton. Adjoining the Eureka on the east is the Chrome South, which shows a vein four feet in width of oxide, carbonate and sulphuret ore, assaying twenty per cent. in copper with some silver. A peculiar fact connected with this mine is the traces of old workings of some pre-historic day, while the large number of stone hammers and other tools of the same material that have been unearthed leave but little room for doubting that the number of such mines must have been unusually large. In addition to the claims mentioned and owned by the same company are the Chrome North, the Azures, North and South, the Hermit, the Gift and the Ventures, North and South, all of which claims are very promising properties. Some idea of the value of this group of mines can be gathered from the fact that during the 230 days that the thirty-ton furnace of the company was in operation the product was 2,000 tons of copper and 250,000 ounces in silver. The decline in the price of copper, combined with the expense attending the transportation of supplies, etc., has caused the company to close down for the present until a branch railroad is built from the line of the Prescott and Central Arizona to the mines, a distance of twenty-five miles.

CHERRY CREEK.—This district is located twenty-five miles east of Prescott in the southern end of the Black Hills, in a country abundantly supplied with wood and water. The district is one of the most promising gold-bearing sections in Arizona, and rapidly attracting the attention of capitalists seeking such properties. The leading mine of the district is the Etta, a large vein of rich free-milling gold ore. It has been extensively developed, having in the aggregate nearly a thousand feet of shafts and similar workings upon it. Has just been sold to a party of St. Louis capitalists for \$40,000, who are preparing to place a ten-stamp mill upon it. Among the other claims worthy of mention are the Clipper, the property of Wm. Powell and J. C. Allen. It is a six-foot vein with free-milling gold ore arastraing \$35 to the ton. It has an eighty-foot shaft, showing ore all the way down, with a vein increasing in width. A mile north of the Clipper is the Joe Wheatley, owned by James and J. G. Allen, a four-foot vein of free-milling ore assaying \$45 to the ton. The ores from both properties have been worked by arastraing for years with very gratifying results. Contiguous to the foregoing is what is known as the Mocking Bird group of mines, the property of Judge Richard de Kuhn, consisting of the following properties: The Mocking Bird, a free-milling gold ledge four feet in width, assaying \$40 to the ton, developed by two shafts, one forty and the other twenty-eight feet deep. The Dandy, first north extension of the Mocking Bird, free-milling gold ledge ranging from eighteen inches to five feet in width, the ore assaying \$32 to the ton. Parallel with the foregoing and included within the same lines is the St. Nicholas, of the same character of ore, the vein being two and a half feet in width, with ore assaying \$27 per ton. It is estimated by competent experts that there are \$8,000 worth of ore in sight in this mine that can be mined at a cost of fifty cents per ton. The owner of these properties has realized handsomely over the cost of developing them by working the ores by the arastra process. In addition to the mines here enumerated are the Sylvia, the Othenau, and many other prospects of rare promise. Ten miles east of the mines above mentioend, and just south of the mail road to Camp Verde, is the Wire-Gold mine, so called from the wire-gold specimens which it affords. The workings are in one of the slopes of Bushy Basin

and are about a quarter of a mile above the Gienea, which furnishes water for the mine and from which Gienea Creek takes its rise. A tunnel and incline has been driven the whole distance through ore on the ledge, and at 142 feet from the mouth stops in ore. There are four drifts from this tunnel of twenty, thirty, fifteen and twelve feet respectively, each of which is also in ore. Lower down the slope an adit tunnel strikes ore at ninety feet and running therein for thirty-six feet, taps the incline. There is a tunnel of forty-five feet between the two which is in ore. The average pay streak of the exposures is sixteen inches. The ore is mostly a decomposed quartz, carrying free-gold with some silver, is free-milling and will reach an average of nearly \$30 per ton. The adjacent country is a granite formation. Work has been going on constantly for a year past, and the mine has now reached a stage of development where the owners are justified in placing it on the market or erecting a mill on the premises and operating it.

**TONTO BASIN.**—This district, although probably the least prospected section in Arizona, has given rare promise of great mineral wealth. It is delightfully situated between the Mogollon and Mazatzal mountain ranges, and in addition to being heavily wooded has an abundant and never failing water supply. The formation is granite and porphyry, the ledges being large and well defined, carrying gold and silver. In addition to good wagon roads leading to the city of Prescott, Globe and Phoenix, which the basin at present enjoys, there is now being constructed the Mineral Belt Railroad, which, when completed, will give such facilities for working the mines of the entire section as will greatly enhance their values. The upper part of Tonto Basin is pleasantly diversified by alternating mesas, inferior mountain ranges and small valleys, their altitude ranging from 4,000 to 6,000 feet, while the climate is so mild and equable as to be entirely free from either extreme heat or cold throughout the entire year. In the immediate vicinity of the town of Payson, the metropolis of the basin, is situated the "85" mine, which, on account of its wealth, has also been given the title of Golden Wonder. It is about three miles southwest of Payson and is the best developed property in the immediate section, having on it over six hundred feet of openings, consisting of an incline drift of 228 feet with an intersecting

shaft seventy-eight feet in depth, with numerous levels and slopes. The property is a very desirable one, the vein being of the unusual average width of three feet, with an average assay of \$45 per ton, the ore being of free-milling character, while an abundance of water and wood adds an additional element of wealth to it. It is the property of J. C. Robbins, L. P. Cole and N. B. Chilson. Southwest of the Golden Wonder is situated the Bullion, or Osceola, the property of Messrs. Bacon, Callahan and Snow. The mine shows well under the developments so far made, the chief of which is a 180-foot shaft all the way in a fine body of free-milling ore, four feet in width, assaying on an average \$25 per ton. The Golden Rule, situated southwest of the former, and owned by Messrs. Bacon and Bissig, is a good property, showing a strong vein three feet in breadth, assaying from \$30 to \$35 to the ton, with a shaft seventy feet in depth all in ore. To the north of Payson, on what is known as Webber Creek, is located the Grand Prize, the property of Messrs. Gray, Watts and Richards. It is a fine property, showing an unusually large and rich body of ore, the ledge at water-level being nearly three feet in width and assaying as high as \$500 in gold per ton.

**MAZATZAL DISTRICT.**—This district, one of the finest in the Territory, is situated within four miles of the northwest extremity of Tonto Basin, and includes the easterly half of the mountain range from which it takes its name. It is heavily wooded and well watered, and its vast mineral wealth, although heretofore remote and inaccessible, has always attracted the attention of the leading mining men of the Territory. Its discovery dates back to the summer of 1876, when John O'Dougherty, an old prospector, found the Tonto Mine, while his brother, Edward J. O'Dougherty, at the same time found a small piece of float galena about a mile north of the location. The region was then almost unknown and extremely isolated. Though a large and remarkably continuous and regular ledge, the Tonto was not found rich enough at the place prospected to detain the party from other explorations or even to induce them to locate any claims upon it. In the summer following Edward J. O'Dougherty again visited the section for the purpose of tracing the rich float discovered during the previous year. This he succeeded, after much labor, in doing, discovering the origin of the float to be a small

quartz vein but two to three inches thick and considerably broken. Sinking and opening upon this it rapidly enlarged and solidified, developing into a vein of large size, the quartz of which was divided centrally by the country rock. To this location was given the name of the Hornet, the vein averaging two and one half feet in width on an incline shaft sunk to a depth of over one hundred feet, and the ore assaying \$260 per ton. The same vein and character of ore, identical in size and quality with the original location, was traced north and south and located in claims known as the "Laderick" and "South Hornet" respectively. In addition to these properties, and belonging to the Mazatzal Mining Company, are the Silver Zone claims, both of which are wide, rich and well defined veins for a distance jointly of over three thousand feet. Considerable work has been done on these claims, and large amounts of ore extracted of an average assay value of \$220 per ton. The Tonto and Tonto South are remarkable claims, being unusually large and regular, while the extent of croppings is extraordinary. On the general line of the Hornet in a southerly direction are the Galloid and Galloid South, showing both quartz veins two feet in thickness, carrying galena and other lead ores in connection with silver, while due south of the Galloids is the Parnell, a rich vein of nearly three feet in width, which completes the extended and almost unbroken system of a well defined ore body running from the northern end of the Hornet to the southern extremity of the last named claim.

CATARACT DISTRICT.—This remarkable mining region is located 125 miles north of Prescott. The creek from which it takes its name is peculiar, from the fact that it cuts the formation clear down to its juncture with the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, traveling in its course a canyon ranging in depth from 100 to 3,000 feet below the mesas of the surrounding country, a means by which nature has developed the great mineral resources of the region by cutting the one immense horizontal vein which traverses the district in such a manner that it can be plainly traced for a distance of eight miles, showing one of the most immense ore bodies ever exposed to human view. The ore is of a carbonate character, giving, under actual smelting tests, fifty per cent. in lead and from \$20 to \$50 in gold and silver per ton, and from its exposed condition is very easily mined.

The principal location in the district, as well as the oldest, is the Coconino, lying near the mouth of Carbon Canyon at its junction with Cataract Creek. The mine has been opened by a 140-foot tunnel and is being systematically developed, and from the ore already extracted and shipped to Denver for reduction some \$30,000 have been realized. The property is owned by John Reese and D. H. Dillion. Next in importance is the Syndicate, which has been opened up by a 120-foot tunnel, while between the Syndicate and Ocaynia, on the line of demarcation is a second tunnel which is in seventy feet. In addition to these claims, but less developed, are the Joplin, the Chloride, the Cleveland, the Joe W. or "Baldy" Wilson, the Mooney Falls, the Hayden, the Humboldt and several other prominent claims, from all of which considerable quantities of ore are being taken and shipped to reduction works outside of the Territory for working. In addition to its mineral wealth, the district possesses the greatest water power probably west of the Missouri in the shape of the Bridal Veil, the Chrystal, the Beaver and the Mooney Falls, the highest of which, the Mooney Falls, are over two hundred feet high. A railroad company has been organized, through the efforts of John S. Jones, to open this district, which will doubtless bring its vast resources more prominently before the public.

#### PLACERS.

In the foregoing pages the subject of "ledge" mining has been principally treated, and in order to make this brief article as reasonably comprehensive as possible, it is necessary that a brief resume be given of placer mining in Central Arizona since the organization of the Territory. While the placers of this section are of unusual richness and extent, lack of adequate means to make hydraulic mining successful has greatly retarded the working of this character of mines, yet Central Arizona, during the last quarter of a century, has been and is now the greatest gold-producing region of New Mexico, Texas, Colorado, Utah and Arizona, although in all the other sections mentioned rich and extensive auriferous deposits exist. No better criterion of the wealth of the gold placers of this region can be had than the fact that since the organization of the Territory not less than \$20,000,000 in placer gold has been obtained under the most

embarrassing and discouraging circumstances, the gold in question being obtained either by washing in the ordinary way during the rainy seasons, when water could be had without artificial storage for a few weeks, or by the still less satisfactory process of "dry-washing," which simply meant the blowing away of the lighter particles of sand so that only the heavier atoms of gold remained. While in nearly every portion of Central Arizona gold is found, the placers whereon mining has been most extensively carried on are those of Weaver Creek, Hassayampa Creek, Lynx Creek, Granite Creek, Groom Creek, Turkey Creek, Castle Creek, Big Bug Creek, Humbug Creek, the Agua Fria, Black Canyon and Copper Basin, all of which have been large gold producers, and need but the assistance of capital to introduce improved hydraulic mining machinery to startle the world with their golden wealth. Wherever this has been essayed the most satisfactory results have followed, notably in the case of the Lower Lynx Creek placers, owned by Ex-Governor F. A. Tritle and the Murphy Brothers, about eight miles from Prescott, where some crude hydraulic appliances have been in operation for many years, and every year the production of gold has been astonishing considering the meager appliances used. The vast gravel beds are barely scratched, although these diggings have produced over a quarter of a million of dollars, while from the entire creek the product has been authentically estimated at over a million and a half, produced principally by "shoveling in" and "rocker" process. Some of the gravel carries several dollars to the cubic yard, but the immense fields of gravel on Lower Lynx Creek average about thirty cents to the cubic yard, and the deposit could not be exhausted in a hundred years even with improved appliances. The creek in the vicinity of the "diggings" has advantages for water storage on a large scale, and an enterprise has now been projected to accomplish this, and when such a system of water catchment is practically effected, the product and profits from the "gold diggings" and the development of the large tracts of agricultural and grazing land in the near neighborhood will be marvelous. Another notable instance of the success which here attends this description of mine is the hydraulic works established some years ago by Old Grizzly Callan, who constructed a rock-water line cemented dam on the Hassayampa

River, and built fluming for a mile or so, of a capacity to carry about 1,000 inches of water to a reservoir from which iron pipes carried it with about a 100-foot fall and pressure to the gravel bars, and thus inaugurated a system which is now being operated by the Oro Fino Mining Company, who are running the business in a practical manner with very profitable returns. The Hassayampa has long been noted for its richness as an auriferous stream, yielding gold as it does throughout its entire length of nearly ninety miles.

While these two, and the works of the Walnut Grove Water storage Company, are the only efforts that have so far been made in Central Arizona to introduce hydraulic appliances for mining purposes, there can be but little doubt that the near future will see the country teeming with such enterprises, as it needs but one practical illustration of the value of the deposits for such purposes and the feasibility of securing water by artificial storage to work them, to attract the vast amount of capital interested in such enterprises which can find no richer nor more extensive field of operation.

#### OPENINGS FOR CAPITAL.

The opportunities presented in Central Arizona for the investment of capital are so varied in nature and desirable in character as to make it hard to enumerate them in detail. The value of money here as elsewhere can only be estimated by its power of reproduction, and to arrive at a correct idea of that power in any country one must be almost absolutely governed in his calculations by the premium which men are willing to pay in the shape of interest for the privilege of handling some one else's coin. Where money has but little power to increase its own value, as in old and crowded settlements, the rate of interest is necessarily low, but where money is all that is required to enable man to take hold and develop great wealth out of the natural resources of a country, the interest paid on money will be proportionally high. In the past as in the present, absence of capital has been the chief drawback to the development of Central Arizona. The enormous wealth locked in the breasts of its mountains, or glittering in the bottom of its streams in the shape of glistening gold, were valueless until the talismanic touch of capital opened these treasure hoards of nature, while its vast

acres laid idle and unproductive until the magic touch of gold should command them to bear and bring forth harvest. Can it be wondered then that men, eager to grasp the wealth that nature here everywhere presented, were willing and satisfied to pay two per cent. per month for money loaned them? Think of it! *Twenty-four per cent. per annum* is to-day the ruling rate of interest in Central Arizona on gilt-edged security. To realize fully what this enormous rate of interest means to the borrower as well as to the lender, requires some effort. In no other portion of the world, probably, is the rate of legalized interest at present so large, and but few countries, indeed, are so rich in natural resources as to permit the payment of such returns on the capital invested in its industrial enterprises. Here twenty-four per cent. is paid as a matter of fact, the borrower recognizing that rate to be equivalent to a fair return to the lender for the use of his funds. Yet, even at this rate, money is hard to obtain as the possessors of it find it more profitable to invest it on their own account in some of the many opportunities to be always found which will insure even larger returns in the way of profit than twenty-four per cent. The sixty per cent. per annum accruing to investments in cattle; the rapidly acquired fortunes to be made in mining, and hundreds of others equally enticing, are too attractive to permit of those acquainted with the resources of the country to be contented with the twenty-four per cent. per annum of the money lender. Here, then, is the long-looked for opening desired by the possessors of the many millions of dollars in the East drawing three or four per cent. per annum, or worse still, lying idle. Every dollar of such money can here find investments which will double it in a very few years, and with which no risk of loss is connected. A few of these opportunities at present presented we will name with a view to illustrating this subject:

First among such enterprises is to be enumerated the construction of abattoirs for the killing and refrigeration of cattle for the great beef markets of the East and West. The yearly shipments of beef cattle from the Territory is not less than one hundred thousand head, and the number is rapidly growing. The present method of shipping these cattle results in the loss of thousands of dollars annually in freight paid on dead and refuse matter, and in the



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shrinkage of each animal occasioned by the hardships of the journey, while the exactions of commission men are most oppressive. These facts are fully recognized throughout the entire range of cattle country of the west, and have already led to the establishment of abattoirs and beef refrigerators in several of the Territories which have been attended with the most flattering success. Central Arizona, with its magnificent transportation facilities, its cool climate and central location, is magnificently adapted to, and will at no distant day, become the great center for the slaughtering of beef and the refrigerating and canning of the same in Arizona.

Equal almost in importance with the foregoing is the opening presented for woolen mills. Central Arizona and the country tributary to it annually produces in the neighborhood of ten million pounds of wool, which is shipped three thousand miles before being placed in the hands of the manufacturer, and after leaving the manufactory is returned three thousand miles to supply the wants of the quarter of a million population in the southwest. Why not manufacture it where it is produced, and where it is consumed? The conditions essential to doing so are as favorable here as anywhere in the Union, while the market presented cannot be surpassed. Not alone is the southwest to be supplied, but also the young and awakening Republic of Mexico.

The construction of artificial reservoirs we have already referred to. Millions of acres here lie idle to be reclaimed through such agency and the sinking of artesian wells. By either process, success means the wealth of Croesus, and a repetition of that era of fortune-making the wild delirium of which has made California famous. The conditions are as favorable as ever that State presented, and money and intelligence will here some day cause history to repeat itself in the same style.

These are but a few of the many. To enumerate all would be impossible. There is not to-day in Central Arizona, nor in the entire Territory a tannery, although the Territory has close on to a million head of cattle, and a hundred thousand dry hides are shipped annually to other portions of the Union to be manufactured into leather. There is not a papermill, although thousands of tons of the *Yucca* plant is yearly gathered in the Territory to be shipped

to London where it is manufactured into printing paper. Neither is there an establishment where ores can be reduced, although there annually leaves Central Arizona thousands of tons of ore so rich as to yield handsome returns after being subjected to a tax of from four to six cents per pound for freight while in transit to the smelting works of Colorado or California mining, in the richest mineral portion of the Union—a section which Humboldt described as being the natural treasure-box of the world; lumbering, amidst forests covering twenty thousand square miles as yet unmarred by the axe of the woodman; stock-growing, where losses from cold, drought or disease are unknown; farming, where the seasons blend together like the colors of the old masters are here presented to pay regal tribute to the capital of coin and the capital of brain and muscle.

#### MARKETS.

For all the products of Central Arizona there is a sure market. Its precious metals and those of a baser kind are ever needed to strengthen the bonds between the commercial marts of man, and add new vigor and life to the circulating mediums of trade. Its cattle, horses and sheep are sought for both in the East and West, and the supply is now, as it ever will be with the enormous increase in population throughout the entire country, insufficient to satisfy the demand. Its wool finds ready sale and is sought after by purchasers instead of seeking its own buyers. Its supply of vegetables and cereals has never been more than sufficient to meet the requirements of home consumption, while thousands of dollars are annually spent by its citizens for butter and eggs alone. Great as its lumber resources are, and the long years that will be required to convert them into a merchantable shape, they will grow more valuable each year, not alone for the increased demand for lumber incident to home development, but also for the great drain that the new era in Mexico will create for building materials.



Native Belles and Beaux.



## TO THE CURIOUS.

IN THIS day when the circumnavigation of the globe is so ordinary an occurrence as to entitle one to no more reverence at the hand of the "ordinary herd" than is conveyed by the title of "globe-trotter," it is an agreeable change to have presented to the curious a land weird and strange, yet possessing the bloom of novelty, unmarred by the stereotype descriptive terms of the "Tourists' Guide." How stale and hackneyed have become the thoughts that once clustered around the old lands of song and story, since the possession of a paltry thousand has made it possible for any spindle-shanked sentimentalist to tear passion to tatters in rehashing old ideas. "Beautiful Venice," "Eternal Rome," with their greasy lazzaroni and "dim-lit cathedrals;" Egypt, with its "solemn, silent Sphynx," "perpetual pyramids" and "sore-eyed, backsheesh-demanding Bedouins," and the thousand and one similar subjects that attract the time and attention of the "mechanical" tourists, have become so ancient in flavor and wearisome to the flesh as to constitute almost sufficient grounds for a verdict of justifiable homicide when an appeal to such an extreme measure will only save one from the infliction of their prosy presence. Bad as it is with the average European tourist, it is still worse with the ordinary sight-seer, who has taken advantage of cheap rates to "do" the wonders of our own land. Who has not met the man who wept at Mount Vernon, or wore himself out in an arduous effort to hold his own with Niagara and its hackmen, and who has not felt, when he did meet him, or some crank of the same calibre, like consigning him to a place where all the waters that ever rolled over Niagara would have failed to have made any appreciable impression as a fire-extinguishing agency. To the sight-seer who has become satiated with treading in the footsteps of the multitude, Arizona presents a most tempting invitation to come and realize the pleasures of opening up a wonderland, the greatness of which has as yet been realized by but few.

Here for the naturalist, the geologist, the man who loves nature in its wildest moods, to the artist seeking scenery that might grace an *Inferno* of royal Dante's creation, stretch out scenes that no tongue may describe, no paint portray. Chasms so precipitous that the blood runs cold when the eye looks into their dizzy depths; mountain peaks, snow covered, raising their majestic crests into the clouds; volcanic craters that have long since ceased to feel the fury of nature's fiercest fires; lakes and streams glistening and bright, and lakes and streams cold and frozen, of dark brown lava that still retains the billowy shape of the day when all things living went down before its fiery flow. To the antiquarian and the student of ethnology, Arizona, more than any other portion of North America, presents peculiarly interesting subjects for study and investigation. The extensive and almost innumerable ruins of pre-historic races, evidences that "all that tread the globe are but a handful to the tribes that slumber in its bosom," are to be found everywhere, and as their immensity begins to be realized one cannot but wonder of what people these builders were, and what were the causes that swept them away so completely that even tradition fails to remember aught of them. Was it pestilence? Was it war? Or was it some mighty migration that left these ruined cities tenantless, and caused the land to be given over to solitude, unbroken save by the gruesome snarlings of the coyote and its kind. Strange and impenetrable is the mystery that obscures the history of the older Indian tribes of Arizona; yet the many aboriginal clans still having an abiding place within the Territory form a group equally as fascinating to the lover of what is strange in mankind as were their pre-historic predecessors.

From the advent of the European, none of the Indian races have preserved their customs and traditions so well and uncorrupted as the Moquis, Zunis, Yava-Supais and other tribes of this section. The Zunis still preserve the strange custom which astonished the Spaniard invaders of three hundred years ago, of recognizing in their women qualities so superior to those possessed by the male members of the tribe as to accord to them not only the privileges of being the one to do the "proposing" for the marital partnership by reversing the rule and permitting their women to do the courting,

but also by giving them the absolute power of divorce, all the ceremony required in this connection being that the wife shall tell the husband to "go home to his mamma." The women alone inherit property, and as may be imagined have great influence in all public and private affairs, participating in the tribal council with the same powers as the highest chieftains. Among this tribe, as among the Moquis and Yava-Supais, are families of Albinos of the most perfect Scandinavian cast of countenance and complexion, while the long flaxen locks of these "freaks" might adorn the head of any Caucasian blonde.

All the tribes mentioned have fixed habitations, and entertain, for savages, advanced ideas of architecture. Many of their buildings are five and six stories in height and have the appearance of having been erected centuries ago. Much attention is paid by them to intricate religious ceremonies, wherein different costumes and different dances are introduced with great theatrical effect, which is still further heightened among the Moquis by the use of the largest and most venomous species of rattlesnakes that can be obtained—a custom which, strange to say, never results in death, although the serpents are not incapacitated by drugs or other means from using their fangs. Many of the participants in this repulsive dance are bitten, but have a secret remedy that turns the venom of the serpents into "innocuous desuetude." In common with the Apaches, all the tribes practice person painting and tattooing, and take as much pride in the distinguishing tribal designs as the Scotch Highlander of a hundred years ago took in the plaid peculiar to the clan. Some of the customs of the Indians, such as cutting off the noses of fair and frail ones guilty of adultery, can be traced back to similar customs founded on laws in force among the Egyptians of three thousand years ago, while in their folk lore and traditions are to be found many identical with the mythology of the same epoch.

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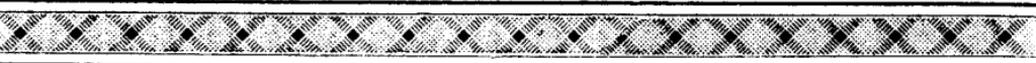
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