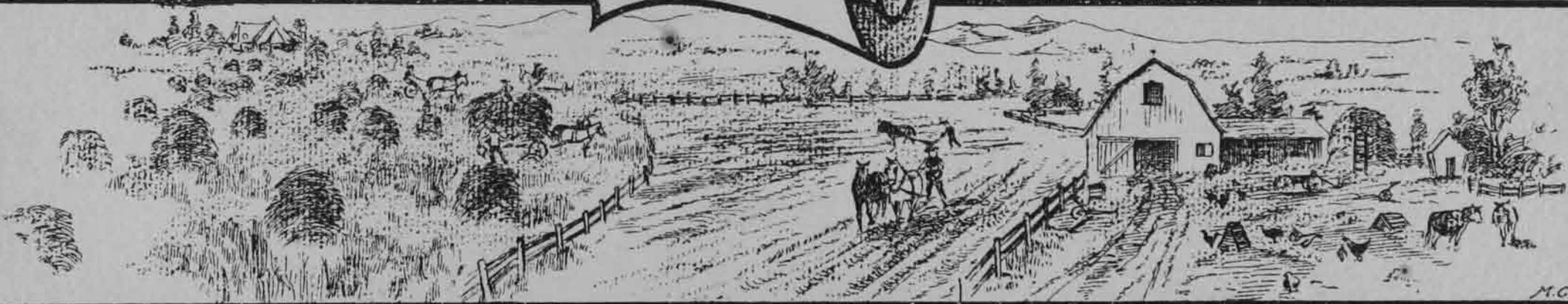


ARIZONA BULLETIN

SUPPLEMENT

SOLOMONVILLE, ARIZ. JAN. 12TH, 1900

SPECIAL
ILLUSTRATED
EDITION



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NEEDED BY FARMER, RANCHER.	WE SELL FOR CASH ONLY, HENCE
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AND GUARANTEE.....	IALTY OF MINERS' SUPPLIES.....
TO SAVE.....	POWDER, CAPS, FUSE, STEEL.
YOU MONEY.....	CANDLES, Etc.....

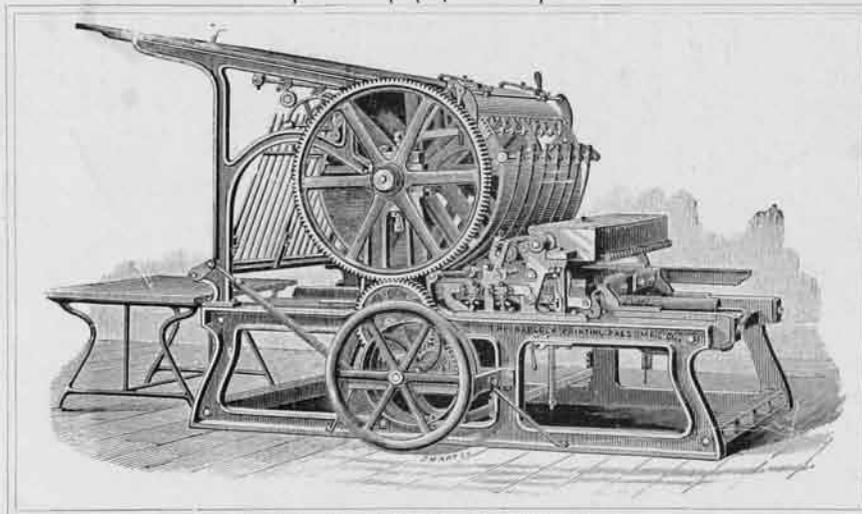
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Publishers' Note

... **T**HE publication of this edition of the ARIZONA BULLETIN is for the purpose of supplying an urgent demand for information concerning the County of Graham, in a convenient form to be easily mailed to those who are continually making inquiries about the Territory of Arizona and in particular of the resources and advantages of Graham County. This paper is the pioneer in this class of work in this Territory and in August, 1897, issued an edition which attracted favorable comment from all readers and resulted in making Graham County better known to the outside world than ever before. A newspaper from week to week publishes a vast amount of information concerning the advantages and progress of its section of the country but special editions in which this knowledge is systematized is the best form of publicity to catch the eye of the stranger. Graham County has during the past two years made a rapid growth, unequaled by any other section of Arizona. The County possesses untold wealth in the several mineral districts and the mining industry was never more active. The Gila Valley is unequalled in the arid region as an agricultural section and the conditions here are most favorable to the farmer—wonderfully fertile land, an abundant supply of water for irrigation, and a home market unequalled in the southwest. We shall avoid any exaggeration in the preparation of statistical and descriptive matter in this edition. Facts will be plainly stated and comparisons shall not be overdrawn. Rich in productive lands, rich in mines, rich in timber, in grazing pasture, in purest air and perpetual sunshine, Graham County has much to attract the home-seekers and capitalists. Industry, accompanied by frugal habits, is a guarantee of success here.



... **BULLETIN PUBLISHING COMPANY.**

THE TERRITORY OF ARIZONA

THIRTY-SIX years ago the territorial government of Arizona was formed at Navajo Springs, in what is now Navajo County. It was on Tuesday the 29th day of December, 1863, in the afternoon that Secretary McCormick in the presence of other officials, their military escort and certain citizens, who accompanied the officers into the territory, made the following brief but appropriate remarks:

"Gentlemen: As the proper qualified officer, it becomes my duty to inaugurate the proceedings of the day. After a long and trying journey, we have arrived within the limits of the Territory of Arizona. These broad plains and hills, form a part of the district, over which, as the representatives of the United States, we are to form a civil government. Happily, although claimed by those now in hostility to the Federal arms, we take possession of the Territory without resort to military force. The flag which I hoist in token of military authority is no new and untried banner. For nearly a century it has been recognized, the honored, the loved emblem of law and liberty. From Canada to Mexico, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, millions of strong arms are raised in its defense, and above the efforts of all foreign or domestic foes, it is destined to live untarnished and transcendent."

The flag was raised, cheers given, prayer by Rev. Read. Secretary McCormick then administered the oath of office to Chief Justice Turner and Associate Justices Allyn and Howell and Governor John N. Goodwin took the official oath before the Chief Justice and caused to be read a proclamation in English and Spanish. The weather was cold and the last rays of a December sun lingered upon the peaks of San Francisco mountain, when for the first time, the stars and stripes floated in the air of Arizona Territory by virtue of civil authority. In the military escort on that memorable occasion was Sergeant William R. McCormick, who was an early pioneer into the Clifton mineral district, and whose widow and children now reside there, one of his daughters being the wife of Alexander McLean, Mining Superintendent at Metcalf. He said there was enough good whisky in the camp which had been brought from Missouri River, to make the occasion peculiarly enjoyable.

The party proceeded to Fort Whipple, which had shortly before been established. In June following (1864) the town of Prescott, a mile east of the Fort was laid out and became the Capital of Arizona, where the first legislature convened on the 26th day of September, 1864, in accordance with the proclamation of the Governor. Ex-Governor Coles Bashford, of Wisconsin was elected president of the Council, and W. Claude Jones of Alabama, was chosen speaker of the House. Hon. Edward D. Tuttle, now of Safford, this county, was a member of that legislature, representing Yuma County. The legislature adopted a code of laws, prepared by Associate Justice W. T. Howell, formerly of Michigan, commonly known as the Howell Code. The legislature divided the immense Territory into four counties—Yuma, Pima, Mojave and Yavapai. Since then the counties of Maricopa, Pinal, Apache, Gila, Graham,

Cochise, Coconino, Navajo and Santa Cruz have been created, each of which embrace more territory and possesses more natural resources than some of the eastern states.

Hon. Chas. D. Poston, who had been in the territory long before the arrival of civil government, was the first man elected as delegate to congress, and he has been succeeded by John N. Goodwin, Coles Bashford, Richard McCormick, Hiram Stevens, John G. Campbell, G. H. Oury, C. C. Bean, Mark Smith, N. O. Murphy and J. F. Wilson.

The officers who organized the Territory, left Leavenworth on the 25th of September and were accompanied by three companies of soldiers to Fort Union, New Mexico, and from that post to Santa Fe a company of Missouri cavalry was the escort. At Fort Wiugate a detachment of California Infantry under Sergeant W. R. McCormick joined them, all under the command of Lieut. Col. J. Francisco Chavez, who conducted the party safely to Fort Whipple, where they arrived on the 16th day of January, 1864, having been four months in making the journey which can now be accomplished in three days.

So much for a brief history of the inauguration of civil government in Arizona, yet a territory it is true, but destined to become one of the grandest commonwealths in the Union.

Arizona at the present time has an estimated population of at least 100,000 souls, and the estimate is probably not exaggerated as there has been a large influx of wealth and population during the past few years and it is questionable whether any section in the Union has made greater strides in material prosperity in recent years than has this Territory. It has witnessed the opening and development of new mines, rich in gold, silver and copper the opening of extensive quarries of onyx, marble, granite and brownstone, the building of large mills in the lumber districts, the wide extension of the stock and sheep interests, the reclamation of large areas of land, the construction of miles of irrigating ditches, the establishment of thousands of acres of new farms and orchards, and the building of railroads in all directions. All these enterprises have brought population here and all has served as an inducement to further increase in this direction. While a conservative estimate places the population at 100,000, one need not be a prophet to predict that this figure will be doubled in the next five years. It is questionable whether there is a more prosperous section in the whole United States or one that offers greater inducements to a settler, whether he work with his hand or brain, whether his capital consists of his daily toil or of bankstocks, or of railroad shares, than does the Territory of Arizona. These facts are rapidly becoming known, and Arizona stands today on the threshold of a new life, and the land where the oldest civilization has lain dormant and forgotten for uncounted ages is fast awakening to life and energy beneath the vigorous impulse of the new era.

For the miner she has unlimited mineral wealth of every class, from building stone to the precious metals quietly awaiting the magic touch of capital and the "open Sesame" of labor; for the stockman a limitless range and good pasture; for the

agriculturist the most fertile land on earth: for the seeker after health the most salubrious climate and for the tourist all that is attractive and novel.

Today there is more activity in the mineral industry than ever before. Capital is more eager for investment and our producing mines are returning greater profits to their owners. Constantly new and rich mineral discoveries are being reported and mining deeds and working bonds are being placed on record daily throughout the Territory. More men are being worked in the mines and reduction works of Arizona now than ever before and are receiving better wages for their labor since the advance in copper.

The stock industry is a source of great profit in the Territory. Our ranges are unexcelled and the climate just right for breeding and raising stock. Cattle and horses are raised without any other care than providing of water. The Hereford stock is the favorite with cattlemen and in some portions of the Territory, especially in Graham County, almost the entire product are "white faces." However the ranges are pretty well covered and the opportunities for new comers are not so inviting in the cattle business as in others lines of industry.

The agricultural resources of Arizona will be its great source of wealth for the future, notwithstanding the fabulous wealth which will be taken from our mines. With water storage which will come to Arizona within the near future the possibilities of the agricultural industry in Arizona have never been hardly dreamed of. The soil of the mesas and valleys are as fertile as the great valley of the Nile, while the higher altitudes are unexcelled for fruit culture.

Arizona has splendid educational advantages, the University, at Tucson is rapidly becoming one of the very best educational institutions in the southwest. It is beautifully located with a superb view of the city of Tucson, the Santa Cruz Valley and the mountains surrounding. Here unexcelled facilities for teaching mineralogy have been provided, with a complete plant for reducing and testing of ores, giving the student opportunity for gaining a practical knowledge of the mining industry, a most inviting field for young men. All studies are taught in the University by able professors, who are paid by the government, thus bringing the expense to students to a basis of cost of board and lodging which is brought to a minimum by a well conducted dormitory.

Besides the University, Arizona has two Normal schools, one at Tempe, Maricopa County and one at Flagstaff, Coconino County.

The Territorial insane assylum is a modern institution and is located near Phoenix, while the Territorial Penitentiary is located at Yuma on the banks of the Colorado River.

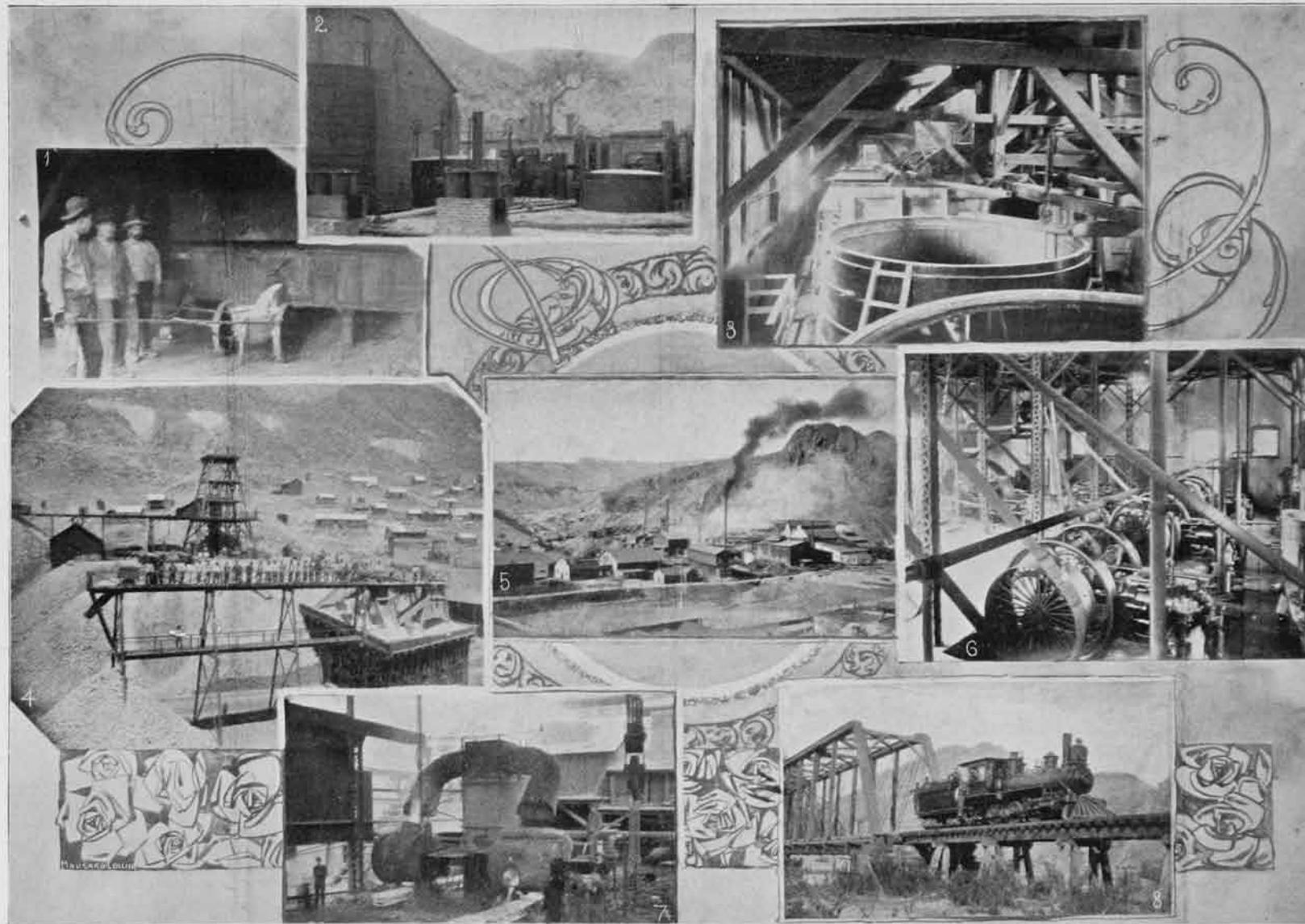
Statehood for Arizona is badly needed, and sincerely desired by the people of Arizona, regardless of politics or every other consideration. There is now building in the city of

Phoenix a magnificent state house and when completed it is hoped that Congress will allow the people of the Territory to set up housekeeping within the walls of the new and handsome edifice as a sovereign state.

The future of Arizona is now radiant with near approaching glory and pregnant with promise. prejudices of by-

gone years have given place to unrestricted confidence; and our resources and capabilities have become world-famed, and our unqualified fitness for statehood is not disputed by any except politicians. Nature we are told, is always impartial and it is a well known fact that when a region is especially rich in one of nature's gifts, it is usually less rich in others, but how-

ever general the application of this rule may be, it utterly loses force in Arizona. Here nature has violated all her lessons of impartiality; here locked within the embraces of our mountain sleep the united treasurers of a dozen states—the silver of Idaho, the coal of Pennsylvania, the iron of Missouri, the lead of Colorado, the marble of Vermont and the Onyx of Mexico. Into the caverns and hills nature has poured more wealth than ever Ophir had with which to burden the fleets of King Solomon. The mining industry of Arizona is yet young, comparatively but a few years having elapsed since the first blast was set and the first blast of powder was exploded, yet within this brief period the mines of Arizona have added millions and millions of dollars to the world's wealth. We have some of the greatest copper mines in the world, while others equally as promising remain yet undeveloped. During recent years increased activity has been notable in gold mining and the gold output has been rapidly increasing with the discovery and working of new mines. Notwithstanding the low price of silver, much silver is yet being extracted from the mines of Arizona, the ore in places being rich enough to yield a good profit to chloriders. With the advance in the price of copper last year the output of all copper camps in the territory was increased and during this year new machinery has been added and other preparations have been made to still further increase the output of copper. More mining sales have been consummated during the past year than in any previous year in the history of the territory and prospecting was never more industriously pursued. Capital is at hand now for the purchase or development of good prospects and the indications are that 1900 will be the greatest mining year ever known in this section. Graham county has many mining enterprises just getting fairly started with good prospects of success. Outside of the Clifton country this county is yet undeveloped, so far as the mines are concerned, notwithstanding the fact that rich mineral veins have been encountered in almost every section. But the original discoverers of mines seldom have means to open them up, hence many claims known to be rich have remained dormant for years. Capital can here find many opportunities for profitable investment in mining development



ARIZONA COPPER COMPANY'S WORKS AT CLIFTON, GRAHAM COUNTY.

- 1.—TAPPING COPPER MATTE FROM SMELTERS. 2.—VIEW OF GAS PLANT AND POWER HOUSE. 3.—VIEW OF LEACHING PLANT. 4.—HUMBOLDT MINE. 5.—METALLURGICAL PLANT AT CLIFTON. 6.—VIEW OF GAS ENGINE POWER HOUSE. 7.—POURING COPPER, BESSEMER PLANT. 8.—CROSSING THE SAN FRANCISCO RIVER.

ARIZONA'S CLIMATE.

Arizona climate or the climate of the arid regions of the southwest has been so fertile a subject for the pen of the climatologist, and it has been so thoroughly treated in all its phases that it is a difficult matter to write except on lines already discussed. It has certain marked characteristics that distinguish it from the climate of any other portion of the United States, and chief among these is what may be called constant or regular conditions, and this has no reference whatever to equability or an equable climate. "Not being within the storm frequency, the sequence of weather is more uniform than in more northern latitudes, or on the same parallel farther east. The rainfall is deficient; there is an absence of clouds; insolation by day and radiation by night are both strong; the range of temperature from day to night is large, from 25 to 35 degrees, depending upon the elevation and character of the surface of the ground; the winds are generally light and the evaporation is high." Given a particular condition, that condition prevails for a period, and is succeeded by another condition of almost regular periodicity. Days of cloudless skies are succeeded by days of the brightest sunshine, and the contrary only exists where an irregular change occurs. The transition of the seasons is slow and gradual, and marked changes in daily temperature, such as the passing over of a wave, is unknown in the southern portion of the Territory, as far as the records of the Weather Bureau stations relate. The range of daily temperature, the difference between the temperature of the day and night, is great, in consequence of the dryness of the air, and the clearness of the sky. The wind is light and regular in its movement, and high winds in the southern division of the Territory are of infrequent occurrence. The climatic elements that have received a great amount of consideration are the low existing relative humidity. Arizona is indisputably within the area of the lowest relative humidity of the United States, and the record of possible sunshine is very much higher than that of any other locality for which records of sunshine are taken. In the matter of relative humidity, the average for the Territory for the year 1898, deduced from the records of two Weather Bureau stations, was about 28 per cent, and during favored and protracted periods, a record of from 5 to 10 per cent has been made at an observation taken at Phoenix at 3 p. m. local time. Absolutely cloudless skies have

been observed for a period extending over a time of ten days or more.

Without attempting to discuss the requirements of medical climatology, or the specific climatic conditions necessary for certain classes of disease, the statement may be safely advanced that where the requirements are dry air and constant sunshine, that condition exists to an eminent degree within the borders of Arizona.

That these conditions are not localized is evidenced from the annual summary of 1898, Climate and crops, Arizona section, where the average number of clear days recorded for the whole Territory was 229; partly cloudy days, 39; cloudy



days, 47. Precipitation to the amount of 0.01 inch or more (rainy days) fell on forty days. The average rainfall for the year was 12.61 inches.

The popular idea of the prevalence of excessive heat in Arizona, is to a great degree a misconception of existing conditions, when the Territory is considered in its entirety, and even a comparison of the hottest portion of the extreme western and southwestern divisions with the temperature of other places in the same latitude, except for the months of June, July, August and September, is a most favorable one. High maximum temperatures obtain, during the period mentioned, but the degree of heat is scarcely comparable with like temperatures of higher relative humidity in other sections. A study of

the normal surface temperature for the different months of the year, as shown in the report of the Chief of the Weather Bureau, 1897-98, will disabuse the mind of this popular fallacy.

Arizona presents physical features obtained in no other subdivision of the United States. With an extreme breadth from east to west of 336 miles, and an extreme length from north to south of nearly 400 miles, and an area of 113,000 square miles, with snow-capped mountains of great elevation, extending to sandy deserts at sea level; with an absolute annual range in temperature of 143 degrees; with its heavily timbered mountains, its grassy plateaus, and its arid deserts, it presents varied meteorological features and climatic conditions.

Beginning in the extreme southwest in the region of the hottest temperature, for the summer months, we travel towards the north and northeast and encounter all the gradations of temperature of the temperate zone.

For the purpose of exemplifying the geographical features of Arizona climate, broad lines of demarcation have been drawn, and the Territory divided into three divisions. The western division is characterized by extreme aridity and excessive heat during the summer months; the southern division by hot summers, deficient rainfall and mild winters; the northern division by warm and pleasant days, during the summer, with cool nights, and rigorous weather during the winter. In the southern division of the territory, from October to about May, there is an enchantment in the climate that is not soon forgotten by the visitor, and Prof. Willis L. Moore, chief of the United States Weather Bureau, has said: "It is by no means difficult to find a counterpart of the far-famed Egyptian climate in the great southwest."—

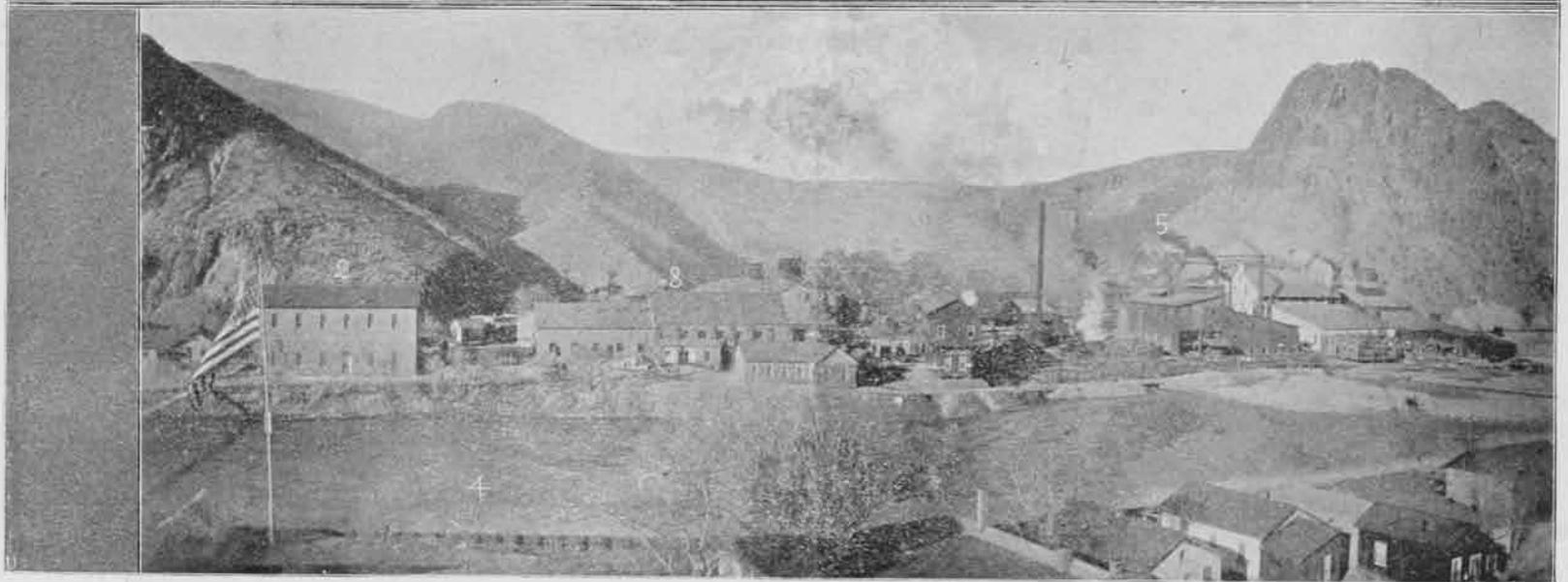
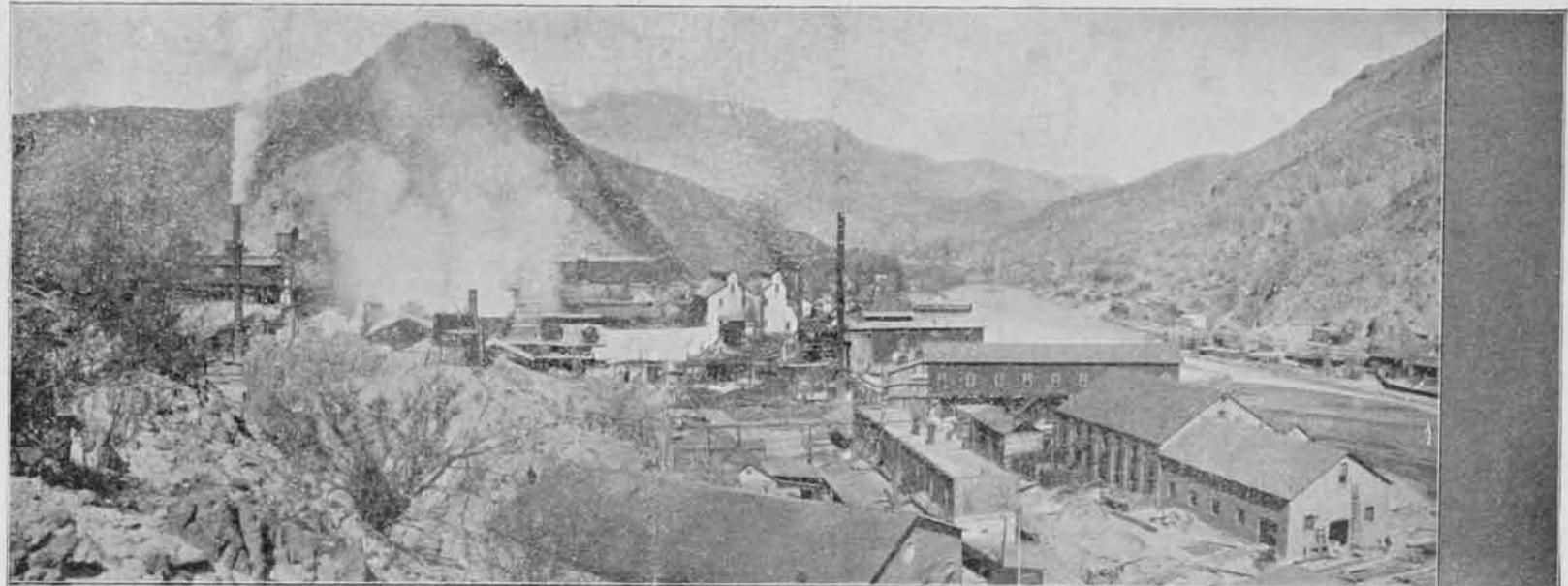
By Wm. G. Burns, Section Director U. S. Weather Bureau. Graham County is fortunate in being within the most desirable climate to be found in the Territory. The altitude of the Gila Valley is from 3000 to 3500 feet above sea level. The summers are not hot when compared with the lower valleys. The thermometer seldom reaches more than 100 degrees and the extreme limit may be said to be 105 degrees. The winters are mild, with occasional storms and ice, and sometimes a snowfalls in the valley, but this is rare. Many delightful summer resorts are to be found in the Graham mountains, within fifteen to eighteen miles of the valley. Many people go to the mountains in summer where they find pleasure and comfort within sight of their homes. Trips to these mountain resorts are inexpensive.

AGRICULTURE IN ARIZONA.

"Agriculture in Arizona." If treated in its fulness, is a subject that would embrace discussion of every condition of husbandry twixt the poles and the equator. From the summits of the San Francisco mountains, with their meager mossing of Arctic lichens, to the bottom of Grand canyon, with its fernery of sub-tropic vegetation, is a matter of a day's travel. To the average American, however, to whom are unknown the various climates and altitudes of her hundred-thousand-square-mile area, Arizona's agriculture is understood to mean alfalfa and oranges and little beside. To a degree this idea is correct, for fully nine-tenths of the cultivated acreage lies in the valleys of the Salt and Gila Rivers, in what should be termed south-central Arizona. In these valleys, with rainfall not exceeding twelve inches per annum and with average elevation of about 1,200 feet, are to be found all the conditions best adapted for the growth of semi-tropic flora. The very aridity is, in a way, of advantage. Had southern Arizona the rainfall of New England, then here would be but a miasmatic jungle. Today the farmer directs the water to supply only the plot of ground he has planted, and fears not, as in other lands, that Providence will either drown or parch his crop.

In northern and north-central Arizona condition prevails slightly different from those known in such localities as southern Wisconsin. The elevations range from 3,500 to 12,000 feet. The summers are damp and delightfully pleasant; the winters are cold and often snowy. The pine and juniper are in place of the southern cactus and mesquite. Apples, potatoes and the hardier vegetables generally thrive in rich humus-laden soil of the mountain valleys, and by the sides of the streams are to be found the wild cherry, the walnut and the grape. On the upper Verde are grown peaches that would have graced the Hesperian gardens, and the river's course is fringed with elderberry bushes, there grown to trees of no mean size.

But in the southern territory is the coming agricultural empire of the continent. Palmyra of old, Egypt in the days of the greater Rameses and the greater India must be brought to mind before the infinite possibilities of this region can even be dimly comprehended. Along a single Arizonan river is a greater arable area than in all the lately-acquired Hawaiian isles. In the single valley of the Salt, where 200,000 acres, partially cultivated, maintain a population of 30,000, are yet untouched a million acres, susceptible of irrigation and as well fitted by nature for agricultural production as are the acres



ARIZONA COPPER COMPANY'S WORKS AT CLIFTON, GRAHAM COUNTY

1.—General View of Works. 2.—Workman's Reading Room and Masonic Hall. 3.—Power Houses. 4.—San Francisco River. 5.—Smelting, Concentrating, Leaching and Bessemer Plants.

already sown. This development to the extent of the arable land will come with the conservation of the flood waters of the Salt, as a similar and no less phenomenal change will come through the same means to the upper and lower valleys of the Gila river.

The soil of the great undeveloped plains or "deserts" is almost uniform. Near the stream channels are to be found strips of clay-like black "adobe," with occasional streaks of alkali, containing varying proportions of obnoxious mineral salts.

The upper lying land is lighter, though is not to be classed as less rich. It abounds in lime, particular in lime sulphate (gypsum). It is lacking in two elements, vegetable humus and iron. Both are readily secured by cropping for several years to alfalfa. Thus prepared, through the planting and plowing under of alfalfa, the land is at its best.

Alfalfa is king in the southland. Of this there can be no dispute. Around about Phoenix 60,000 acres are planted to it, and rich is the owner of a farm thereof. The past season was

a mortgage-lifter with the alfalfa raisers of Salt River valley. Crops were good; those of California were poor. The local granger, till rain came to the Golden state, loftily declined tenders of less than \$12 a ton for his baled hay, delivered on the cars. It cost him \$1 a ton to cut and stack and a little more than that to bale. This condition however was rough on the Arizona cattlemen who annually drive their feeders to Phoenix. Fewer cattle, by far, were brought to the valley, for pasturage rates rose and cut alfalfa is rather dear fattening material at a dozen dollars a ton.

Of course, a farmer would be a fool to expect to pick up dollars in this style every year. Such a man would demand the earth. But he can and does clear from \$10 to \$25 an acre from his easily attended alfalfa field. Better than that few farmers do anywhere. The new comer will hear tales of single cuttings of five tons of alfalfa to the acre and again, of five cuttings per annum. The tales are true though such cases are as rare as lottery prizes. But a common crop is six tons to the acre, secured in three cuttings. Compute this at \$5 a ton in the stack and you have a fine income for a man with a 160-acre ranch. The labor bill is a light one. The farmer and one hired hand, with a couple of extra men and a hayrake boy in the summer, do all the business. If he wants more income and more work he buys a hundred head of lean mountain cattle and feeds them to fatness. As a rule the farmer who does this doubles his investment, marketing his crop on its own feet, instead of by weary wagon haul.

All over the Salt River valley is to be found the prosperous man who owes his plenty to alfalfa. South of Tempe there lives a Dane who, fifteen years ago worked for \$26 a month when he was fortunate enough to get work. Today Mons Ellingsen, in lands, water shares and town property, is worth far more than \$100,000. Every dollar was made out of Chilean clover, planted on two quarter sections of good land. A dozen similar instances might be cited. And the same can be done today and tomorrow. The demand for alfalfa must last as long as humanity eats beef.

If ever there was a lazy man's crop it is alfalfa. In summer it pushes the granger hard, but the rest of the year he needs do little save attend to his fences, watch the waxing of his kine and market the butter his good wife makes. He will irrigate about as often as the zanjero will let him or as he can steal a head of water, for his crop is like some eastern railway stocks—mostly water.

Yet there are farmers in Arizona's southern valleys who get along with only enough alfalfa to properly keep two horses, cow and a few chickens. Wheat and barley are usually profitable and, when properly planted and intelligently irrigated, produce 1,500 to 2,800 pounds to the acre. Both of the cereals, to secure the best results should be planted before the Arizona winter sets in, and return the heaviest yield when sown in ground that has first been irrigated and then plowed. The plowing is advisable in all cases, even when the land is new and as light as an ash heap. If irrigated after planting, the silt of the water and the lime of the soil form a crust through which the shoots find difficult egress. Barley is raised in the southwest for horse feed, taking the place of oats. Oats, save



Birds Eye View of Globe.—1898.

under exceptional circumstances and with northern grown seed, fail to mature their grain, though the wild oat grows luxuriantly and is esteemed for hay.

Corn, of whatever variety, does best when planted in the middle of summer, after the grain crop is off. In the Salt River valley raising corn is rarely a complete success, but in the Gila valley in Graham county immense corn crops are regularly produced, yielding anywhere from forty to seventy bushels to the acre.

Almost to infinity is the list of special field crops that may be raised in the irrigated valleys. Perhaps, in days to come, sugar beets will occupy in acreage next below alfalfa. Thus far, it is believed the best methods of sugar beet cultivation have not been discovered, though one variety of beet, the Klein Wanzlebenner, has been fixed upon by the Arizona agricultural experiment stations as best adapted to local conditions. In saccharine strength and purity the best Arizona beets have thus far come from localities with altitudes above 2000 feet. Sugar cane thrives in all luxuriance, as does sorghum. Both have been utilized in the manufacture of molasses. Sorghum is one of the most profitable crops when grown for fattening cattle. The feeder secures the quickest and most economical results who combines sorghum with alfalfa hay.

Canaigre is another plant of high worth. It is nothing more than wild rhubarb, its long, red and green acid-sweet stalk giving it its name, "canaigre," which is good Spanish for "sour cane." The root is used, sliced by machinery into

a semblance of Saratoga chips, dried and sacked. It is valuable to a far greater degree than hemlock bark or gambier for percentage and quality of tannic acid and its market is world-wide. The demand is yearly increasing, as tanners discover its worth and the economy attending its use. Near Phoenix an Anglo-American company cultivates over 1,000 acres to the astringent tuber. It is also to be gathered in quantity along the banks of any of the Arizona streams that debouch upon the desert.

Tobacco and cotton flourish as they do in Dixie land, and the farmer may have plenty of "garden stuff;" and berries have of late years, become a staple article of export and are uniformly of highest quality.

The subject of irrigation has not been dwelt upon in this article, for it demands a chapter to itself. Also separately should be placed the topic of fruit and vine growing and that of rearing of horses and cattle. It is enough to reiterate that here in the borderland, the man who lives by the plow can readily win himself a competence.—Written for the Arizona Republican by Jas. H. McClintock.



The territory of Arizona is Democratic in politics and the majority runs from 800 to 2000. However there is a strong independent spirit prevailing in the various counties, consequently in what is considered Democratic strongholds, Republicans are often found holding local offices, and vice versa.

THE COUNTY OF GRAHAM.

THIS edition of the BULLETIN was not designed for the purpose of indulging in picturesque exaggeration of the present conditions in Graham county or portraying its future in flowery eloquence, but to give those unacquainted with Arizona, who may receive a copy, the plain and unvarnished facts concerning one of the very best counties in the coming great state. Graham county was organized by the legislature in the spring of 1881, a corps of officers being appointed by the then governor, who held their positions until the fall election in 1882. The first officers elected were: P. J. Bolan, member of the council; Adolph Solomon, legislature; Geo. H. Stevens, sheriff; I. E. Solomon, treasurer; Pablo Salcido, recorder; A. M. Franklin, S. W. Pomeroy and Isaac Stevens, supervisors; Geo. H. Hyatt, probate judge; A. M. Patterson, district attorney, D. L. Sayers, public administrator; J. D. Halladay, surveyor. Of the above offices there yet remains four in the county. I. E. Solomon, Isaac Stevens, Geo. H. Hyatt and John D. Halladay. When the legislature located Graham county, the territory taken into it belonged to Pima and Apache counties, all north of the Gila river, belonging to Apache and all south of that stream belonging to Pima county. With the exception of the mining settlement of Clifton, that portion of Graham county taken from Apache county was uninhabited, except by Indians and a few Americans engaged in the sheep business, who had gained the favor of the Apaches. Tucson was then the seat of government for the Gila valley which had only a few scattering settlements, with one Justice of the Peace, D. W. Wickersham, (now of Bowie station) located at Safford. There was a military post at Goodwin which later was moved to Fort Thomas. The first land cultivated in the Gila



MONTEZUMA CANAL GILA VALLEY

valley was near Solomonville, then known as "Pueblo Viejo," being irrigated from the Montezuma canal, the first ditch taken from the Gila river. This ditch was dug by parties from Tucson, who raised the first crops in this valley. This was in 1871. In November 1873 Chas. M. Shannon then at Clifton and yet there, joined a party headed by Dr. Stallo, of Albuquerque, New Mexico, (now a resident of Globe) and traversed the Gila valley from Pueblo Viejo to Goodwin, camping six days at the former place (now Solomonville). Then there were seven ranchers in this locality, and in the aggregate 300 acres in cultivation, two-thirds of which was in corn. This party found two or three families where Safford now is and three families in tents in the vicinity of where Fort Thomas now is—the Clanton family and two others. In all there were not to exceed a dozen families in the entire Gila valley in 1873. Now for a distance of forty miles or more, from seven miles above Solomonville to the line of the San Carlos Indian reservation, is almost a continuous succession of adjoining farms.

Graham county is bounded by Apache county on the north, New Mexico on the east, Coconino county on the south and by Pima and Gila counties on the west. Exclusive of Indian and military reservations there are about

3,000,000 acres of land three-fourths yet unsurveyed. It is one of the best agricultural counties in Arizona, being excelled in the amount of cultivated land by Maricopa county only. It includes the greater portion of the rich and fertile Gila valley. The Gila Valley, Globe and Northern railway penetrates the heart of this valley, running from Bowie on the Southern Pacific railway to Solomonville, county seat of Graham county, thence through Safford, Thatcher, Central, Pima, Fort Thomas, Geronimo and continuing to Globe, county seat of Gila county, and center of a rich mineral district.

Graham is essentially a mountain country, being situated on the plateau of the Rocky mountains. In elevation it ranges from 3,000 feet in the lower valleys to 4,000 feet in the elevated lands. The Graham range which is well timbered with pine, spruce, juniper and fir, besides several hard woods, crosses the country from northwest to southeast with peaks rising to 10,318 feet above sea level.

Practically no land in the country can be successfully cultivated without irrigation, but the Gila river provides an abundance of water for that purpose. On what is known as the "Upper Gila" is the first agricultural section in Graham county, including the settlements of Duncan and Franklin, near the New Mexico line. Here are probably 2,000 acres in cultivation and considerable



HAYING IN GRAHAM COUNTY



SAFFORD SCHOOL HOUSE GRAHAM COUNTY

more than this could be cultivated below on the river. Ten or twelve miles below Duncan the Gila river enters a mountainous region through which it traverses for perhaps

these staples will exceed any land in the states depending on nature for moisture. Wheat and barley here will give from 25 to 50 bushels to the acre. Corn will average about the same, but there have been instances of 100 bushels of corn to the acre being gathered, this of course being the result of extra care on the choicest lands.

Wheat this year, all of it, was purchased by the flouring mills of Safford, for \$1.35 per hundred, or 81 cents per bushel; barley was worth nearly as much. The price of wheat was on a basis of free sacks to the farmers. Corn was sold this year for \$1 per hundred and has sold for no less for several years.

Alfalfa is now worth \$10 per ton loaded on board the cars in this valley. Alfalfa land will produce from three to four crops of hay each year, and occasionally five crops are reported; an acre will yield from one to two tons at a cutting. But for estimating the value of the hay crops put the yield at the lowest estimate of one ton of hay to a cutting and the number of crops at three and a half and we have a crop worth \$31.50 per acre, which would give a

total return of \$1260.00 on a forty-acre alfalfa field in this valley. Instances are known which far exceeded these figures. W. A. Gillespie sold last year from sixty acres, a mile below Solomonville, more than \$1700 worth of hay and grain, over and above the consumption on the ranch for the year. Bob Peel purchased last year, forty acres of the Pursely ranch near Safford, for \$2000 and he paid the price with the receipts for one year's hay crop. Now when these marvelous results are taken in connection with the fact that the average cost for water for irrigation in this valley will not exceed 75 cents per acre, it can be seen what a magnificent agricultural country we have here in the valley.

All of the irrigating canals in Graham county are owned



VIEW ON THE GILA RIVER.

and controlled by the farmers who cultivate the soil under them. This is a condition which makes the Gila valley the most desirable locality for farmers, to be found in the southwest where there is any amount of water for irrigation. The canals, nearly all of them, are controlled by incorporated companies, but the stock of these companies is owned by the farmers in proportion to the number of acres they own and irrigate. It is rare to find any person holding more canal shares than he requires for his own land. The expense of keeping our canals in repair and clean is met by a system of assessments on the stock, usually made twice a year, a certain per cent. made payable in cash and a certain per cent. in labor. Where a man has more shares than he requires he usually rents the use of the water represented by these shares to someone who is short. This water renting is the only chance for any profit on canal stock in this valley. Here, the only water tax is the expense of maintaining the canals and as stated above this is mostly labor. There is no such a thing as one of our canals being in debt; no interest to pay and no office expense. The secretary usually receives a nominal sum and on the larger canals a watermaster is employed.

For the greater part of the year the supply of water is abundant; sometimes there is a shortage between May 15th and July 1st, but this is always after the wheat and barley crops have been matured. There is no more public land here that may be watered from the present canals, but with more canals or by the consolidation of some of the old ones, considerable fertile land may be reclaimed.

Under this system the cost of water for irrigation in the Gila valley is anywhere from 50 cents to \$1 per acre, some canals being more expensive than others. Of the total expense from 75 to 90 per cent. may be paid in

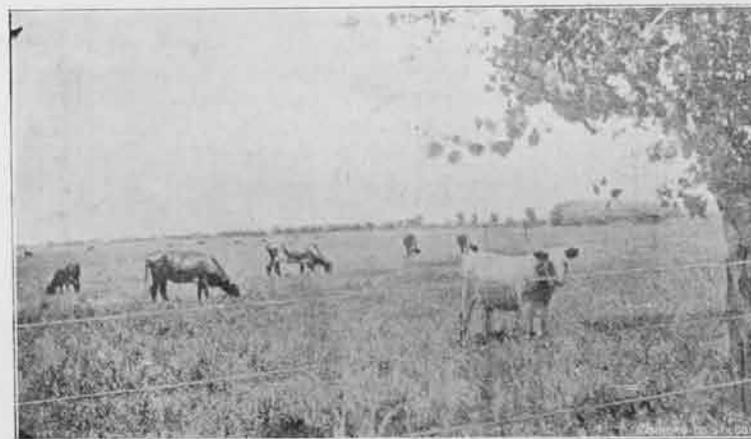


GRAHAM COUNTY COURT HOUSE, SOLOMONVILLE.

thirty-five miles when it emerges at the head of the main Gila valley, nine miles above Solomonville. From this point to San Carlos, a distance of eighty miles, the river passes through the main Gila valley, with the greater portion of the land available for cultivation on the south side.

On seeing the magnificent valley in its present state, it is hard to believe that only twenty-five years ago it was practically a desert, yet such is a fact; and another fact which causes eyes to open wide in wonder is the statement that the people, who have wrought this wonderful transformation, came here poor and with their own labor have taken out the canals, cleared the mesquite from the land, built the fences and houses, planted trees and vines, surrounding themselves with plenty. We believe there is not ten men in the Gila valley who brought with them as much as one thousand dollars when they came. The land is now richer than when it was first cultivated and it will grow richer as time rolls on.

The principal crops are alfalfa (lucerne), wheat, barley and corn. With proper care almost every variety of vegetables can be raised. Early fruits cannot be relied on here, because of danger of late frost. Apples grow large and of excellent flavor; pears and plums give excellent results. Grapes grow to perfection and some of the finest varieties may be found in our vineyards. But this valley gives greater promise to the farmer who will depend on the substantial—wheat, alfalfa, corn and barley. A crop of barley or wheat and also a crop of corn may be raised in one year; barley or wheat may be planted in November or December; this is harvested the latter part of May or early in June. Then the ground is irrigated and if a corn crop is planted by July 1st, its maturity is assured for harvest in October. The yield of



ALFALFA PASTURAGE, GILA VALLEY.

labor on the canal with team and scraper or shovel. The advantages of such a system need not be described a mere statement is sufficient to demonstrate the desirability of such a plan over the system found in many places and controlled by corporations who have no other interest in the land irrigated, than standing the farmer up in the cashier's office and collecting water rentals every year amounting to from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per annum per acre.

Feeding cattle on alfalfa, thus providing a supply of fat beef for the mining camps and markets tributary to this valley is proving to be a most profitable business, and this industry it is believed promises the surest and best market for hay, as the surrounding cattle ranges furnish plenty of feeders, which can always be had on reasonable terms.

Hog raising is a rapidly growing and a very lucrative industry. The only thing required for their thrift is to turn them into the pasture, the alfalfa "does the rest." Hogs will thrive the year around on alfalfa, eating it dry through the winter, the same as cattle or horses. On the alfalfa pastures they keep in excellent condition and at any season a small amount of corn will fatten them for market. The amount of hogs raised here will not supply the demand which is constantly increasing.

All kinds of vegetables grow to perfection with excellent markets found near by. Vegetable gardening has been neglected in the past and the opportunity here is most inviting to the "truck" farmer. Lettuce, onions and radishes can be grown practically the year around; potatoes two crops. Tomatoes and green corn ripen for seven months in the year.

There is excellent profit in raising poultry. Chickens sell at from \$5 to \$7.50 per dozen; turkey from \$1 to \$2 apiece; eggs from 20 to 30 cents a dozen. Poultry is hauled many miles to mining towns where it is always in demand. The Fort Grant military post is also a splendid

market for the products of the poultry yards, also the military post at San Carlos. During the past summer the demand for poultry was more pressing than ever before. Dealers from Globe begged the farmers' wives for their hens and eagerly purchased young chickens at 35 cents each at the barnyard gate.



There is no section of the southwest that offers more advantages and inducements to young men just starting to seek their fortune than Graham county. Work is plentiful here and commands good wages, the avocations being varied—on the farm, on the range, in the mines. Farm labor is worth from \$20 to \$30 per month and board; on the cattle ranges men receive from \$30 per month up, and furnished. Wages in the mines and mills are from \$2 to \$5 per day. Any man, old or young, who is energetic and reliable can do well here in most any vocation he chooses. None of the mechanical trades are overdone. Every section of the county is growing and there is a constant demand for labor of most every kind.



The special committee of the United States Senate. Report 928, part 1. May 5 1890, page 60, says:

"Within our border cannot be found a soil so fertile and so capable of varied production, under irrigation, as that of Gila, Salt and Santa Cruz rivers, in southern and central Arizona. Analysis of this soil shows its fertile qualities superior to that of the Nile earth."

The soil of the Gila river bottom lands is as nearly inexhaustible as any known to the world. The Maricopa Indians have raised wheat upon some of these lands continually since the advent of the early mission in the seventeenth century.

All valleys of Arizona require irrigation, the rainfall not being sufficient to produce crops of any kind. For grain and alfalfa water, is applied by flooding the entire surface of the land between borders. For fruit it is run in furrows near the trees and vines. To clear, level and prepare land for irrigation will cost from \$2 to \$10 per acre. As stated above, the system of irrigation in this valley is the most perfect of any known in the arid west. The canals are owned by the farmer actually cultivating the soil lying under them, each holding stock covering the amount of water required, in an incorporated company. The average cost of water to the consumer is not over one-third what it costs in Salt River valley or any other cultivated section, being an average of not more than seventy-five cents per acre per year and about four-fifth of this amount is payable in labor.

Nowhere in Arizona is the farmer so sure of his crops as in the upper Gila valley, that portion of it lying between Franklin, above Duncan, to Fort Thomas on the extreme western boundary



STAR ROLLER FLOUR MILLS, SAFFORD

of this county. The water for irrigation purposes is plentiful and "what a man soweth so shall he reap." After the harvest comes the ready sale of everything he can raise at prices that are unequalled in the world.



NATURAL ATTRACTIONS.

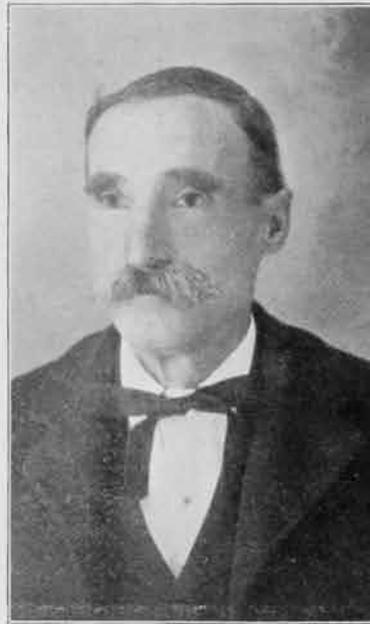
In the southern part of Graham county the most prominent feature of the landscape is the Graham mountain chain. Starting from the brown plain the peaks rise, every gradation being marked on their sides from that of almost the tropics to that of the North Temperate zone. On the lower level is the mesquite, the palo verde, then comes the iron wood, then the cedar and oak, and then the lofty pine. Within these pine forests near the summit is in summer a very haven of delight, many citizens spending several months of the warm weather with their families in the natural parks. The pine is of superior quality, and is utilized by means of several saw-mills. The roads to these saw-mills make the summer resorts easily accessible to all who desire to visit them. Oak, walnut, alder and mountain ash are also abundant, and will yet be utilized for manufacturing purposes. The mesquite too, is a very valuable wood, being the best vegetable fuel known, and has great possibilities as a cabinet wood, owing to its close grain and capability of fine polish. In the northern part of the county are also vast forests of excellent timber, and yet untouched by the axe. Transportation to them is as yet difficult, but they will remain a heritage of value to the country. Here is also a veritable huntsman's paradise, rendered additionally attractive by the fact that but few white men have explored its wildernesses. Game of some distinction—the bear, mountain lion and deer—is easy to find, while in the crystal brooks are to be found trout that never escape to the larger streams below.



SAN CARLOS INDIAN SCHOOL.



Frank Billingsley, Duncan.
MERCHANT



Hon. Geo. W. Wells, Clifton.
CATTLEMAN



Jas. Colpuhoun, Clifton.
SUPT. A. C. CO.



George Hormeyer, Clifton.
BANKER AND BROKER



Jas. P. Gillespie, Clifton.
BUTCHER

CRAHAM COUNTY'S TAXABLE WEALTH.

The following statistics from the public records shows the taxable wealth of Graham county. All classes of property is valued at a very low figure for taxation, and for this reason the tax rate seems high to those not acquainted with existing conditions in this respect. The abstract of the assessment roll for 1899 follows:

Cultivated land,	\$156,839.24.
Uncultivated land,	526,652.32.
Patented mines, 74,	214,990.00.
Improvements on patented mines,	349,016.00.
Improvements on unpatented mines,	2,625.00.
Town and City lots,	156,660.00.
Horses, range, 499,	7,131.00.
Horses, work, 1275,	42,058.28.
Horses, saddle, 1924,	340,517.50.
Mules, 112,	2,872.27.
Cattle, range and stock, 56,325,	563,250.00.
All other cattle, 750,	15,013.00.
Sheep, 1231,	2,462.00.
Goats, 3888,	1,766.00.
Swine, 579,	1,309.00.
A. & N. M. Railroad, 41 miles,	128,246.80.
All other property,	275,162.72.

Total,

The total assessed valuation of property for 1898, was \$2,198,067.00, showing an increase for one year of \$297,167. This is a greater percentage of increase than is shown in any other county in the Territory.



B. E. Norton, Cedar Springs.
CATTLEMAN.

B. E. NORTON.

We publish in this edition the portrait of Mr. B. E. Norton, of Cedar Springs, this county, and a picture of his beautiful residence in Los Angeles, California. Mr. Norton came to Arizona in 1876. He is a native of Boston, and was in the navy during the rebellion, with Admiral Faragut, on the battleship Portsmouth and other vessels. At Cedar Springs ranch, Mr. Norton with his brother, John H. Norton, now of Los Angeles, but long a prominent citizen of this county, has been in the cattle business since 1884, owning the well known NN brand of cattle. Mr. Norton built a home for Mrs. Norton and their daughter, Barnetta, three years ago in Los Angeles, to give Miss Barnetta the opportunity to attend the excellent schools of that city. The Norton, or NN cattle, are of excellent grade and occupy a good range country. Mr. Norton is one of the largest property owners in Graham county. He is a democrat and has been prominent in the councils of that party, both in the county and territory for many years, but has never sought any office.

MILES L. WOOD.

A prominent citizen of the western portion of Graham county, is Miles L. Wood, of Bonita. Mr. Wood came to Arizona thirty years ago. He was for two years and a half at old Camp Grant, on the San Pedro river, which was abandoned with the establishment of the present Fort Grant Military post. Leaving the post on the San Pedro Mr. Wood went to old Fort Bowie where he



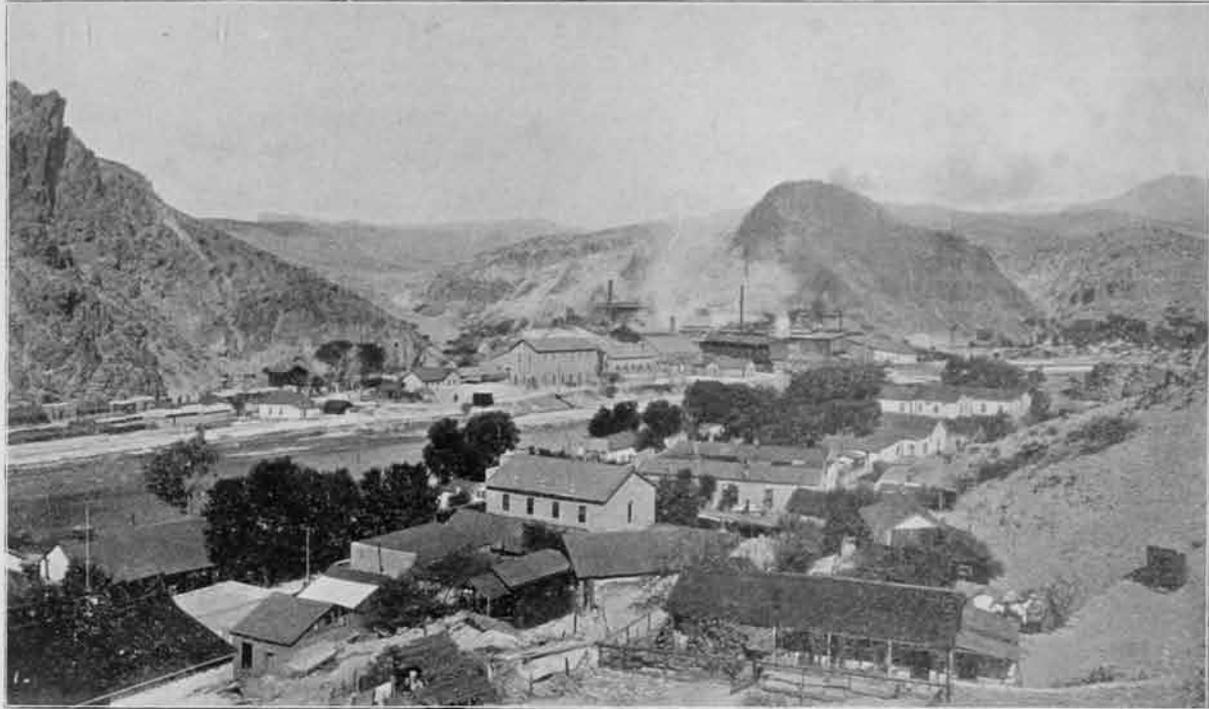
Miles L. Wood, Bonita.
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

remained six years. From there he went to his present home. Since coming to Arizona he has done a great deal of business with the government as contractor and this year has supplied one and a quarter million pounds of hay at the Fort Grant military post. Mr. Wood has improved a splendid ranch of 240 acres, including a large orchard of many varieties of fruit, and has a comfortable home. He is now the Justice of the Peace of Fort Grant precinct, a position he has held several times during his residence there.



GEORGE HORMEYER.

Among the many Missourians, who are a credit to that state, who have become citizens of Arizona, is George Hormeyer, of Clifton. He came there eleven years ago, from Clinton, Missouri, to look after some mining interests which



Birds Eye View of Clifton, Graham County.



Coronado Railroad, Near Clifton.

he had acquired. Mr. Hormeyer was not long in acquiring prominence as a citizen, holding the office of justice of the peace for four years, and always foremost in every movement for the improvement of Clifton. He is the owner of much valuable property, his principal holding being the Central Hotel. This property he has been renting, but now it is to be thoroughly overhauled and newly furnished, when Mrs. Hormeyer will assume personal management of it, on the European plan. A commodious restaurant is to be erected on the opposite side of the street. For several years Mr. Hormeyer has been doing a money-lending and brokerage business in Clifton and now he proposes to open a regular bank, having already ordered a large time-lock safe and other necessary furniture and paraphernalia. Mr. Hormeyer owns some valuable mining property in the vicinity of Clifton, to which he devotes a share of his attention.



HON. GEO. W. WELLS.

The subject of this sketch is a prominent citizen of the vicinity of Clifton and is well known and highly respected throughout the county. He lives on a ranch on the banks of the San Francisco river, three miles above Clifton, where he has an extensive orchard which never fails to produce a good crop of excellent fruit. In 1890 Mr. Wells was elected as a member of the board of supervisors, serving for four years as chairman of the board, making a record as a con-

scientious, efficient and unselfish public official. Mr. Wells arrived at Clifton in 1882, in charge of the Clifton Hydraulic Company's property, just prior to the suspension of work by that company. During his residence in Arizona Mr. Wells has given much of his attention to the cattle business and has met with success; his cattle cover a good range on Blue river above Clifton. Mr. Wells has great faith in the future of the mineral country surrounding Clifton and thinks it is richer than any other mineral section of Arizona.



Clifton Reading Room.

THE UPPER GILA VALLEY.

To the Editor of the Bulletin.

I have had occasion to visit several times of late and examine the agricultural possibilities of the section of country in which you have the good fortune to reside, and I write to express to you and through your live periodical to your many readers, my surprise at finding such an attractive valley in this corner of our wonderful Arizona, and my pleasure on observing the rapid and substantial improvements being introduced in the development of this already and most promising section.

From above Solomonville to below Thomas, the valley spreads out between Gila range of mountains on the north and the imposing Graham mountains on the south, a magnificent stretch of fertile soil, watered by an abundance of living waters.

It was a matter of surprise to me to find such large crops grown in this valley. The usual yield is from 30 to 50 bushels of wheat per acre in ordinary seasons, and I found one measured tract of but 1.25 acres from which 96 1-2 bushels of wheat were harvested by actual weight. I find barley fields yielding from 60 to 65 bushels and corn 50 to 75 bushels per acre, with alfalfa in abundance for fattening cattle and a surplus for shipping to other less favored sections, fruits of all kinds, and best of all, perhaps, a favorable outlook for the beet industry. The upper Gila valley is one of the garden spots of Arizona.

All this has been brought about in a few years. 'Tis but a few years since the valley was without a name save that of "Pueblo Viejo" (Old Town) as the ancient Mexican settlement was designated. Now the valley presents a succession, almost unbroken, of grain, alfalfa and corn

fields, with gardens and fruit orchards scattered here and there about the villages—and the villages! "Pueblo Viejo" has grown to, or rather been superseded by a long list of villages and towns—San Jose, Solomonville, Layton, Safford, Thatcher, Central, Pima, Matthews ville, Curtis, Thomas and Geronimo, with others yet to follow. Do you—can anyone—wonder that I, in

common with others who visit and enquire its condition and possibilities are pleased with your valley?—Wm. S. DevoI, of the Territorial University, 1897.

The greatest progress, comparatively, of the Gila valley has been made since Mr. DevoI penned the article above, two years ago. Should the writer visit the valley now he would be even more surprised at the substantial improvements in every neighborhood. Towns have grown to be cities, new ranches have been opened up, splendid homes have

ed to appropriate money to put the remaining 6000 acres of land under irrigation. This will give each Indian family ten acres, enough to maintain itself without the aid of the government; in fact, to make them self-sustaining. It is to be deplored that the education of the Indian, as now conducted, is in nearly all cases, lost to them, as they are unable to make use of what they have learned when returned to the reservation. They should have a common school education only. The boys should have thorough instruction in farming, and the girls in cooking, washing and general housework.

With that knowledge, they can find steady employment or take care of themselves upon their return to the reservation. When he has learned to conduct and take care of his own homestead the Indian problem for this and future generations

is solved. After having thus become independent and self-supporting he will gladly send his children to be educated in the same manner, and in some cases will give them a higher education.

These Indians, once ferocious and the deadly foe of the white man, and who struggled desperately for the mastery in

Arizona under leadership of Cochise and Geronimo, are now peaceable and are constantly growing more industrious (naturally they are lazy). The building of the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern railroad through the reservation has been a stimulant to Indian industry by offering him increased opportunities for employment. A few of the Indians are quite thrifty and own considerable property.



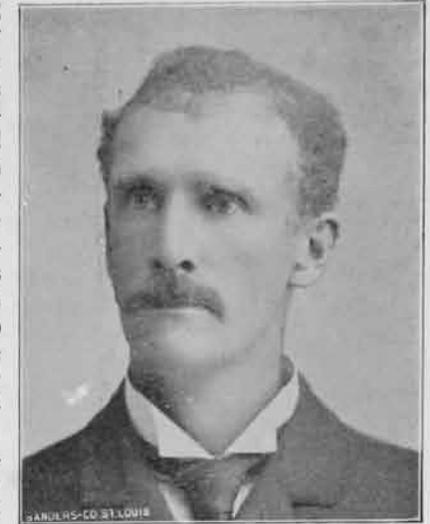
Residence of John T. West, near Safford.

been built where before there was none. New school houses and new churches have been erected; all the towns in the valley are connected by an excellent telephone system; and yet the Gila valley has only taken the first step on the progressive road it is destined to travel.



SAN CARLOS RESERVATION.

The San Carlos Indian reservation is occupied by about 2000 Apache and Mohave Indians and covers a portion of Graham county. There are about 8000 acres of land, which could, with small expense, be brought under cultivation by irrigating from the Gila Rivers. About 2000 acres are thus cultivated now by the Indians, who raise wheat, barley and alfalfa, the proceeds of which with the sale of wood and hay by them to the agency, and the military post, and the issue of one-fifth of a ration of flour, sugar and coffee and meat, keeps them in a comfortable condition. The Indian office at Washington has at last, upon the urgent recommendation of the agent, consent-



B. B. Adams, Solomonville,
COUNTY TREASURER.



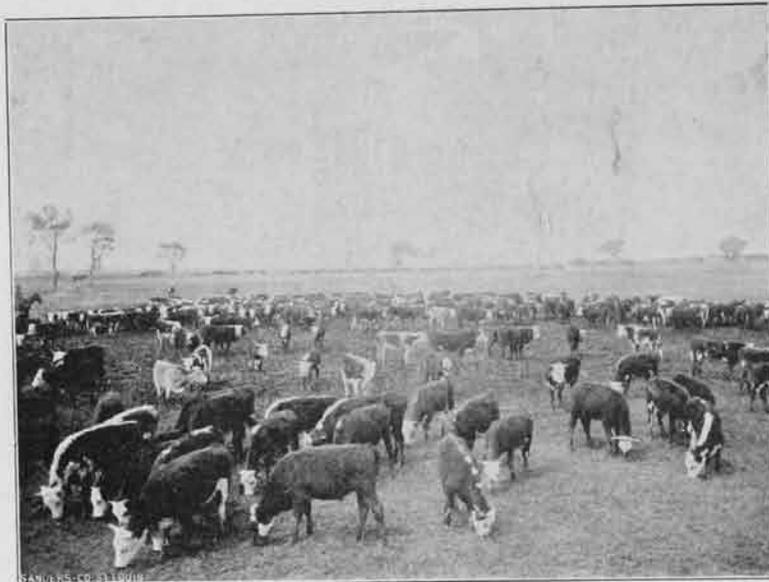
Pedro Michelena, Solomonville,
COUNTY RECORDER.



Residence of Ike Williamson, Solomonville.

THE STOCK INDUSTRY.

ONE of the principal industries of Graham county is stock-raising. Those engaged in this industry throughout the Territory include many of our most substantial and prosperous citizens. No other industry has been more successful in this county and owners of herds on the range have generally gathered handsome profits without much hard toil. True, during times of drouth some cattlemen have become discour-



A Hereford Yearling Herd, Sierra Bonita Ranch.

aged and sold out, but those who have remained with the cattle business steadfastly have invariably come out with a balance on the right side of their bank accounts. For the growing of horses and cattle the facilities afforded by nature in this county are equal to those of any section of the United States. The ranges afford a great variety of grasses, both seed and root, browse and cacti. The hot weather of summer has proven to be especially beneficial for cattle, and during this time they thrive well. The mildness of the winter and warm weather of the other months are exceedingly well adapted to the growth and development of all kinds of stock. No frequent snow storms or blizzards visit this section to make the stock industry one of anxiety and probable loss.

The stock industry of Graham county rivals that of any other Arizona county. Two years ago Graham led all others in the number of cattle returned for assessment.

The cattle of this county are of excellent grade. They have been obtained by breeding up of Mexican stock by the intermixture of thoroughbred blood. The Mexican cow is a long-haired animal, good neither for beef nor for milking purposes, and only noted for its great hardiness. This breed will withstand long drouths, and will travel long distances for food and water. On the other hand, thoroughbred cattle possess all the qualities that adapt them to our ranges, except the remark-

able hardiness of Mexican stock. A cross of these two bloods has been found to grow an animal both hardy and good. Some of the best herds of cattle have been bred up from Mexican cows by using high-grade Hereford bulls. A uniformly colored herd of beef cattle sell better everywhere for better prices than a herd of motley colored cattle. The red is the favorite color. The Hereford breed has become exceedingly popular because they are preparent to reproduce their own color and markings. The Herefords are essentially a grass cattle, and no breed thrives better on grass alone, which makes them peculiarly valuable as a range cattle. In order that any cattle may thrive it is necessary that they have large tracts of unoccupied land upon which to graze. There is, however, no necessity for uncomfortable crowding in Graham county, with an area of about 10,000 square miles. The topography is exceedingly advantageous for all kinds of breeding. With its mountains of rolling hills on one hand and its forests and grassy plains on the other, it stands unrivaled as a breeding country. The range grasses in this region are very valuable and of great variety. Many of them are annuals, which, after the rainy season, cover the mesa lands with a luxuriant growth of forage. Although short-lived, coming up, maturing and ripening their seeds in six weeks, they are splendid food for cattle long after they have dried. There are also many species of strong-rooted perennial grasses which remain green the greater portion of the year. Black and white "gramma" carry a very high percentage of nourishment and this species covers all the plains. It cures on the ground and forms the staple food for every kind of stock until new grasses come the following spring.

The value of browse, as a feed for stock cannot be overestimated. The trees which furnish the browse are the mesquite, palo verde, principally, though there are other bushes upon which stock feed. Cacti is plentiful and of many varieties. The great variety of feed and the fact that these are constantly succeeding each other throughout the year, in their seasons of maturity, are the chief advantages which Graham county ranges offer for the raising of stock.

This region has always been remarkably free from contagious diseases among all kind of stock. This is due to the delightful climate and the stringency of the sanitary law. Even the most common forms of disease prevalent in older regions are almost unknown, and as the climate is so dry, few disease germs can exist for any length of time.

Among the prominent Graham county cattlemen may be mentioned Hon. Geo. A. Olney, W. A. Gillespie and Ike Williamson, of Solomonville; J. H. Hampson, resident of the City of Mexico, owner of the "Double Circle" ranch on Eagle creek; Chiricahua Cattle Co., with herds on Bonita and Eagle creeks; the Turtle Cattle Co., the Coronado Cattle Co., Jas. V. Parks and H. C. Day in the eastern portion of the county; H. C. Hooker, Norton & Norton; Eureka Cattle Co., and E. A. Jones, in the western portion of the county. All the cattle from the ranges west of the Graham mountains are shipped from Willcox. Solomonville, Safford and Geronimo are ship-

ping stations in the Gila valley; all the cattle from the ranges around Duncan are shipped from Lordsburg, New Mexico.

THE SIERRA BONITA RANCH.

The largest and most complete stock ranch in Graham county, or in Arizona, or even in the southwest, is the Sierra Bonita Ranch, owned by Mr. H. C. Hooker and located at the head of the Sulphur Spring valley, twenty-two miles north of Willcox, the nearest railroad station. Mr. Hooker located this ranch in 1872, bringing to it 11,000 head of Texas cattle to supply the military posts of Arizona, he having been previously awarded extensive beef contracts. The entire Sierra Bonita range is covered with a fine gramma grass and an underground river furnishes an inexhaustible supply of water. The water rises nearly to the surface. Its altitude is about four thousand feet, and the climate is exceptionally fine.

The Sierra Bonita ranch is located on a natural cienega of moist land which has been considerably enlarged by artificial means at great expense, but is worth all that the improvements have cost. Mr. Hooker has acquired by location and purchase title to several thousand acres of land, all of which is under fence and much of it highly cultivated. It consists of a strip of land one mile wide and ten miles long, which is not only valuable because of its fertility but has an additional value by being the key to an immense open range which it controls. Good grazing is found all over the valley and far up into the adjacent mountains which supports numerous herds of horses and cattle.

Since he has demonstrated the advantages of fenced pastures in connection with open range, others have followed his example, and fenced pastures are now found on every ranch, where a few years ago no kind of fence existed.

The original herd of the Sierra Bonita ranch consisted of native scrub stock from the ranges of Texas and Sonora, which were replaced at the earliest opportunity by graded and thoroughbred Durham cattle. This change greatly improved the quality of the herd, but even they were not good enough, and were replaced later on by Herefords, which proved to be entirely satisfactory, and in recent years only "whitefaces" have been on the ranch.

Mr. Hooker has a strong personality, holds decided opinions and believes in progress and improvement. He has expended much time and money in experimental work, and



H. C. Hooker.

has demonstrated the wisdom of his enterprise; just such men are needed in every new country to develop its resources and prove its worth. He saw that the primitive methods of ranching then in vogue must be improved, and began to prepare for the change which he saw imminent in the range cattle business. As he predicted so it has come to pass, and the days of large herds on the open range are numbered. Already many of the large herds have been sold or closed out, and it is only a ques-



Post Office at Safford.

tion of a short time when the rest will meet the same fate. There may be no fewer cattle but they will be bunched in smaller herds, and better graded and guarded. Scrubs are not even desirable as a gift, since quality has been found to be more desirable than quantity.

Under the new regime inaugurated by Mr. Hooker the cattle are carefully looked after and fed and watered, if need be, and by good management the losses which are incidental to ranching are reduced to a minimum. Such care not only gives the cattle humane treatment, but saves money to the owner. His men are instructed to bring every sick or weak animal found on the range, and put into pasture where it is nursed back to life. If an orphan calf is found which is in danger of starving it is brought home and fed. On the average ranch foundlings and weaklings receive no attention whatever, but are left in their distress to pine away and perish through neglect. The profit of taking care of the weak and sick animals on the Sierra Bonita ranch amounts to a large sum every year, which the owner thinks is worth saving.

Another peculiarity of ranch life is that there are hundreds or perhaps thousands of cows in a herd, not a single cow is ever milked or a cup of milk or a pound of butter is ever found upon the ranch table. It is entirely different at Hooker's ranch. There is always a separate herd of milk cows in charge of a man whose duty it is to keep the house supplied with plenty of fresh milk and butter. None of the milk ever goes to waste and when there is a surplus it is fed to the calves pigs and poultry.

During the branding season the work is all done in cor-

als instead, as formerly, out on the open range. The calves, after they are branded, are put into a pasture by themselves and weaned. It prevents the thin weak cows from being dragged to death by a big sucking calf, as is sometimes done, and on the other hand saves the pampered calf from dying of black leg, by a timely change of diet.

Instead of cutting and classing cattle on the open range as is the usual custom, by an original system of corrals, gates and chutes the cattle at the Sierra Bonita ranch are handled and classed easily and quickly without abusing either man or beast. Cutting out cattle at the round up by the old method requires a small army of horses and men and is very severe on men, horses and cattle, because of the hard running and riding which is necessary in doing the work.

Besides the large herds of cattle there are horses galore, enough to do the work of the ranch and for pleasure riding and driving. Mr. Hooker has a kennel of fine grey-hounds which are his particular pride. His cattle, horses and dogs are all of the best, and he believes in thoroughbreds, and has no use whatever for scrubs, either of the brute or human kind.

The ranch home is a one-story adobe structure built in the Spanish style of a rectangle, with all the rooms opening on a central court. It is large and commodious, is elegantly furnished and supplied with every modern convenience. It affords every needed comfort for a family. Back of the house are the wagon houses, horse barns and cattle corrals, which are substantially built and kept in perfect order.

It can truly be said of H. C. Hooker, if it is true of any man, that he lives an ideal life. He has everything that he



Unloading Ore Into Clifton's Reduction Works.

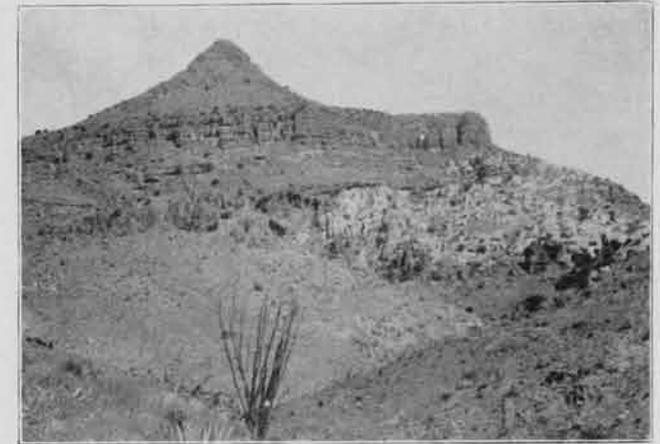
wants and is contented and happy.—Condensed from an article written by Dr. J. A. Monk for the Range-News.



THE "DOUBLE CIRCLE" RANCH.

One of the largest herds of cattle owned in Graham county belongs to Mr. J. H. Hampson, the prominent railroad

builder, who now makes his home in the City of Mexico. The cattle are located on what is known as the "Double Circle" ranch on Eagle creek, sixty miles north of Solomonville. This range was secured by Mr. Hampson about sixteen years ago, when he was engaged in constructing the Arizona and New Mexico railroad from Lordsburg, New Mexico, to Clifton, Arizona. He purchased with the ranch a small bunch of cattle of the ordinary grade in the country at that time, and the



Ash Peak, Graham County.

work of building up these cattle to the highest grade began at once, the Hereford stock being chosen as the best for that purpose and locality. Large numbers of high-bred bulls were purchased and shipped to the ranch from time to time, until now, the "whiteface" is the distinctive mark of the "Double Circle" cattle on every hill and plain.

The "Double Circle" range is on Eagle creek, extending north to Black river and east to Blue river, and, as many of the cattle graze on the White Mountain Apache Indian reservation, an annual rental is paid to the Indians for this privilege, through their agent at San Carlos. Mr. Hampson also pays a larger individual tax than any other citizen of Graham county.

So successful have been the efforts on this ranch to produce a superior grade of cattle, that today cattle buyers envy the man who is so fortunate as to make a purchase of young steers or feeders from this herd.

Mr. Hampson also owns a large feeding farm in the state of Kansas, and when the market prices for the product of the range are not satisfactory, the cattle are shipped to the Kansas farm and fattened for the northern markets. This branch of the business is managed by his brother, Mr. John Hampson, of Kansas City.

At the "Double Circle" ranch about one hundred acres of fertile land are cultivated, on which a large amount of hay and grain is raised every year, affording an abundance of feed for saddle horses and other stock in use at the ranch.

Mr. E. A. VonArmin is general manager for Mr. Hampson, and he is ably assisted by Mr. Joe Terrel, as range foreman.

PIMA.

This may be called the center town of the Gila valley—15 miles below Solomonville and fifteen miles above Fort Thomas. It was first settled by the Mormons in 1879. Here was where the first representatives of the Mormon church pitched their tents, or stretched their wagon sheets. This pioneer



Marshall House, Pima.

band included but twenty-eight souls—seven men and the balance women and children. The present site of Pima was marked out and named Smithville in honor of a popular Latter Day Saint. Land was cleared, water was taken from the river in ditches and very soon the surrounding desert began to bloom and yield abundant crops of grain, hay and vegetables. The town had a rapid growth and when a postoffice was established its name was changed to Pima. The townsite of 320 acres was taken from the government and surveyed into large blocks with wide streets. Pima today can show many beautiful homes—large brick residences—surrounded by luxurious shade trees, orchards and flower gardens. The largest church in the county was built by the Latter Day Saints in 1892. Five schools are maintained with a large attendance and good results.

Pima was incorporated several years ago and Dr. L. E. Wightman is now Mayor of the town. The population which now would probably reach 800 is almost wholly of the Mormon or Latter Day Saint faith. The town is surrounded on three sides by a densely populated agricultural section, the citizens of which are industrious and practical farmers. Several mining camps have been started recently which are tributary to Pima, which has materially added to the business of the place. The city authorities last year erected a handsome little city hall and jail. Among the substantial improvements of the past two years has been the large store and opera house built by W. T. Webb, and the elegant two story hotel built by Sheriff Marshall, and a new drug store built by H. P. Weightman. W. T. Webb, John Taylor, H. Weech, S. J. Sims, Dave Weech, G. W. Williams, John Nuttal and many other citizens have handsome brick residences. Thos. McEniry, the well known min-

ing man makes Pima his headquarters and is directing from here the development of several groups of mines. John Taylor, a worthy and respected citizen, is bishop of the church ward. Phil C. Merrill is Justice of the Peace and Ed Allen is constable of the precinct. On the north side of the Gila river from Pima is the Bryce settlement, containing many good citizens, prominent among whom is E. B. and G. A. Bryce, Geo. O. Peck and Freeman Hubbard. Farther down the river on the North side is Eden settlement. This place was formerly known as Curtis. Here A. B. Kempton is Justice of the Peace and Mr. Colvin is constable. This section of the country is well supplied with water and the land in productiveness is all that could be desired. Here are good opportunities for new comers to secure prosperous homes.

Across the river from Eden and four miles below Pima is Matthews ville, another large settlement. A roller mill is owned here by Zundel, Tyler & Blair. The power is furnished by water from a canal which waters the surrounding land. David Matthews, one of the members of the county board of supervisors, was the pioneer citizen here. There is a postoffice with John Waddill as postmaster. Mr. W. T. Barney has a general store and Charley Matthews is Justice of the Peace. Just below Matthews ville there is considerable land yet in its native state, which could be successfully reclaimed and cultivated.

Above Pima two miles and a half is Central. This settlement supports two small stores and has a post-office. Joseph Cluff has one of the finest orchards in the valley on his farm at Central. This is a most prosperous settlement and during the past few years many substantial improvements have been made.



R. L. RODGERS, PIMA.

At Pima is located the principal agency in the Gila Valley for the John Deere machinery—binders, rakes, plows, and almost every kind of machine and tool used on a farm. Mr. Rodgers established this agency two years ago, and the well known excellence of the John Deere machines has brought to him a splendid trade, and the energy and exertion of Mr. Rodgers is a guarantee that this business will continue to increase. In connection with his machinery business Mr. Rodgers also conducts a first-class blacksmith shop, being a practical mechanic himself. He manufactures all kinds of wagons and buggies and guarantees satisfaction to his customers in all instances. Mr. Rodgers is a prominent citizen of the valley and his business success is well deserved.



THE MARSHALL HOUSE.

This hotel is located at Pima and was completed in 1898. It is a two story brick, surrounded by beautiful grounds and the building has wide porches and verandas on the east front and south side. Every room is faultlessly furnished and guests receive every attention. The dining room is first-class. S. S. Marshall, the owner and builder of this hotel is one of the pioneer citizens of the Gila valley and he took a homestead from the government across the river north of Pima when he first

came to the county and improved a valuable farm which he still owns. In addition to his hotel Mr. Marshall also owns a saloon, blacksmith shop and corral. He is well known as one of the prominent citizens of Pima, and is every ready to push his town to the front whenever opportunity offers.



W. T. WEBB.

The little city of Pima owes much of its progress during the last few years to W. T. Webb who in 1898 completed the large two-story brick store which he now occupies, a picture of which will be found in this issue. The building is 90x33 feet with a cellar of same dimensions, which is used as a warehouse. The upper room is fitted up handsomely as an opera house and ball room. Mr. Webb began the mercantile business five years ago, and has been successful from the beginning, now carrying one of the largest stocks of general merchandise to be found in



W. T. Webb's Store, Pima.

the valley, with a large and increasing patronage. Mr. Webb extends every accommodation to his customers consistent with sound business. He was elected Mayor of the city several years ago and did much to further the interests of his home town. He owns one of the prettiest residences in the valley, which is near his place of business.

A PROMINENT PIONEER OF ARIZONA.

There are few men in Arizona better known than Capt. J. H. Tevis, proprietor of the Depot Hotel at Bowie Station, and also proprietor of the San Xavier hotel in Tucson. He is a man of jovial disposition, but of a most determined character, and a truer friend never lived in this or any other country. Charity is his only religion. He was born in Virginia in 1835. His father was a window glass manufacturer and owned steam-



Capt. J. H. Tevis.

boats on the Ohio river; he fought in the revolutionary war and his last battle was at Lundy's Lane, after which he spent a quiet life, but was ever inculcating the love of war in the rising generation, including his son, the subject of this sketch. The last year of the Mexican war young Tevis ran away from home and joined a company at Pittsburg, enroute to Mexico. The Senior Tevis overtook the young warrior and the only battle to record in the Captain's first experience in war was won by a hoop-pole in the hands of Father Tevis, the Junior Tevis surrendering gracefully to the enemy.

Several years later while engaged on one of his father's boats, the young man met one Dr. Turner, who was raising a company at Louisville to join Lopez's expedition to Cuba. On the boat was an Indian named Ned Buntline, to whom young Tevis was greatly attached, and when this Indian joined Dr. Turner's expedition young Tevis followed. But the Senior Tevis again overtook the young warrior and carried him back home, and history records the fact that this was a fortunate thing for the Junior, as the ship carrying the expedition was wrecked off Cape Antonio and all was captured and killed. A few years later Tevis got mixed up in the Kansas proslavery war, but his arrival on the firing line was just too late for the last battle. But, the young man had war on the brain, and returning to St. Louis he, with a party numbering 270, struck out to join Walker's filibustering expedition to South America. They succeeded in reaching Grey Town where they were landed in a fight. Tevis served there nearly a year and fought and starved every day. Each day's ration was eaten for breakfast. Tevis was the youngest officer in Walker's army and he was the man who swam over the Cartilla rapids in a hopeless effort to bring ammunition and reinforcements from seven miles below. The Captain says any person who has ever seen the Cartilla rapids will be loth to believe this incident in

his life, but it is a fact, and Gen. Wheat, who commanded the Louisiana Tigers and lost his arm at Gwin's mill, in the civil war, bid him good-bye when he jumped into the San Juan river above the rapids. For this heroic act Gen. Walker sent Capt. Tevis to the states on recruiting service and in charge of all the wounded, who were sent home. At Key West the Captain chartered a schooner to take the party to Tampa. The schooner encountered an awful hurricane which was so violent that it required seven days to make Tampa, which is usually only a few hours run from Key West. The old Skipper had only provided provisions and water for one day and as a consequence there was much suffering before Tampa bay was reached.

When Captain Tevis reached Tampa he found Old Billy Bow Legs, Seminole chief, and his nigger General had the place surrounded, so he called his third war off and went into the Seminole war, which he quit when General Henry quit.

Captain Tevis then went to St. Louis, but his restless spirit would not allow him to remain where opportunity for venture was not ever present, so with twenty-four young men he struck out for Arizona. They were well equipped, each man having his own wagon. After they crossed Red river, in Arkansas, their troubles began. They got mixed up with the Commanche Indians and when these red skins had finished with the party it was turned over to the Musculara Apaches, who kept them company into El Paso, then a town of not more than a dozen adobe houses; only nine white persons were there. Five of the party, including Captain Tevis, crossed the river to look at the "old church" and they were arrested and kept in jail five days, accused of being members of Crab's filibusterers. A man by the name of Defendorf was the American consul, to whom application was made for assistance. Defendorf, apparently could do nothing, and the party would probably yet be in the old Juarez jail had not the British consul lent his kind assistance in securing its release.

As soon as released Tevis and his party resumed the march for Arizona, crossed the Rio Grande next day and entered the town of Mesilla, where a few days rest was taken, then starting for Tucson. Chief Lee's tribe had the party in charge until it reached the Mimbres river, and then old Mangus Colorado and his party kept it company until Stein's Pass, or Doubtful Canyon was reached. There Old Jack, one of Old Cochise's under chiefs, took the boys in hand until they reached Apache Pass, where they were turned over to Old Cochise. When he finished with the party Captain Tevis was alone, and he remained with Cochise for months, acting as nurse girl for the numerous papooses in the Cochise household, including Naña and Natchez, until the government party arrived establishing the overland mail. A station was built at Apache Pass and Tevis went to work for the Stage company, with the permission of Old Cochise. Afterwards he built a trading post on the San Pedro river and later one at Mangus Springs. While with the Apaches Tevis was known as the property of Ganelea, the second chief of Cochise's tribe.

When the civil government was founded Capt. Tevis commanded the rangers and fought the first battle on the Mimbres river on the same day that Col. Snively and his party discovered gold at Pinos Altos. The orders to the rangers were to protect Americans and Capt. Tevis went to Pinos Altos and

made it his headquarters, alternately fighting Indians and mining. He built the first house in Pinos Altos.

When the civil war broke out Capt. Tevis went into the confederacy and commanded the Arizona scouts in the trans-Mississippi department, fighting in Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas. At the end of the war he returned to Arizona to renew his acquaintance with the Apaches and to look after his mining interests.

In 1880 Captain Tevis located the town of Teviston, (now Bowie Station on the Southern Pacific railroad.) It was on the road leading from Fort Bowie to the Gila river. A well was sunk several hundred feet for water and about the time it was completed the Southern Pacific laid its track at that point. The Captain took a homestead covering the present town and soon making a sale of valuable mines, built a hotel and store on his townsite, and has been in business ever since, though at times he has devoted much of his energy to mining and now owns some valuable claims south of his home.

Capt. Tevis was a prominent member of the Assembly in the Sixteenth Arizona legislature, and was the trusted friend of John N. Irwin, then Governor of Arizona, in that body. The Governor became so attached to him that after the legislature adjourned he made a visit of a week at the Tevis home. The Captain is a most entertaining and interesting talker, and is undoubted authority on all matters pertaining to the early history of Arizona.



The neat and tasty appearance of this special edition of the BULLETIN is not alone due to the excellent mechanical skill displayed in its get up, but due also to the handsome type faces shown in its columns. We take pleasure in informing our brothers in the craft that our "dress" was purchased from Nicklin's Southwest Printers' Supply House, of Los Angeles. Mr. C. W. Nicklin represents Barnhardt Bros. & Spindler, of Chicago, and sells their type in the Southwest. The inks used in the production of this edition are manufactured by the California Ink company and were also purchased from Mr. Nicklin, who represents them and carries their goods in stock in his Los Angeles house.



A. & N. M. R'y Depot, Lordsburg, N. M.

SOLOMONVILLE.

SOLOMONVILLE is the county seat of Graham county. The town was the original place of settlement in the Gila valley and it is now and always has been an excellent business point, and the conditions surrounding it are a guarantee that it will have a substantial and rapid future growth. The original townsite covered 80 acres, to which has since been added three additions—the Parks addition, the Pomeroy addition and the Bolan addition. The town lies between the Montezuma and San Jose canals, the two oldest canals in the Gila valley. The Montezuma canal borders the town on the north side. This canal was first taken out in 1871, a mere ditch, and the first land irrigated in the valley from it that year—the crop being corn. The first settlers were Mexicans who came from Tucson. Up to 1873, when the first Americans were attracted here by the splendid opportunities for

agricultural development in this valley, the place was known as "Pueblo Viejo" (old town.) This was no misnomer, as at that time evidence of a pre-historic population was present everywhere in this vicinity: old stone foundations were traceable, showing that at one time the place must have been inhabited by thousands. Mr. I. E. Solomon came here in the year 1876, having taken a contract to supply the Leszynskys at Clifton with charcoal for their crude smelter furnaces; he had no intention of remaining here permanently, nor was he dreaming of the magic growth that was so soon to begin in this valley. Indians were then dangerous and were lurking everywhere and a rough element held high carnival when and wherever they felt inclined. Mr. Solomon when he came brought a small stock of general merchandise from Las Cruces, New Mexico, which was then the base of supplies for this section of country. A postoffice was established in 1878, when the town was christened Solomonville. The county seat was established here in 1881; the erection of the court house, jail and county hospital soon followed and the town became the commercial, as well as political center of the county. The location is admirable for a town, packs hard, making the streets smooth and free from dust.



I. E. Solomon.

The present population is about 800. The court house is of adobe, plastered on the outside and painted in imitation of cut stone. The building is large and provides comfortable accommodation to all the county officers and various courts. The present business in Solomonville consists of three general stores, four saloons, two hotels, a butchershop, two res-

taurants, two barber shops, two corrals, one bakery, two blacksmith shops, and the best equipped printing establishment to be found in Arizona, outside of Phoenix, the Capital city—THE BULLETIN office. The store of I. E. Solomon is a two-story



Elias' Corner, Solomonville.

brick building, the largest business house in Graham county—40 by 120 feet, with large basement room. The upper story is cut into commodious rooms and used in connection with Mr. Solomon's hotel business, with the exception of a handsome hall which makes a home for the Knights of Pythias. The



Solomon's Hotel.

T. D. Morris' Corner.

store of Arturo Elias is also one of the largest in the valley. No line of business is overdone in Solomonville and splendid opportunities for business investments await the arrival of newcomers. A new two-story brick school building has just been completed, the handsomest in the county and large enough to accommodate twice the number of pupils now in attendance. The cost of this school building was six thousand dollars and it is a credit to the town and to the board of school trustees who caused its erection—W. A. Gillespie, Luther Green and Arturo M. Elias. A picture of the building will be found in this issue. The contractors were Messrs. Dalson & Vandervort, of Nogales.

The churches in Solomonville are the Catholics, Presbyterians and Methodists. The Catholics and Presbyterians have creditable buildings and substantial memberships; the Methodists have no building as yet, but use the comfortable district court room for public worship. Rev. Timmerman is the Catholic priest in charge here and he also is in charge of the Catholic churches at Clifton, Morenci and Globe. Rev. Harvey Milton Shields is the pastor of the Presbyterian church at Solomonville and also at Safford.

Dividing the distance equally between the several towns in the valley, there is more of the cultivated are tributary to Solomonville than to any other business point in the valley—fully one-third more. The cultivated extends up the river from Solomonville a distance of eight miles and there is no more productive land in the world.

This land above Solomonville was nearly all homesteaded by Mexicans and but little improvement has ever been made, further than to clear and cultivate the land. Excellent opportunities are here offered to those who desire to buy good land at a reasonable prices and no more desirable place can be found in the southwest for making comfortable and prosperous homes. Above Solomonville and between Solomonville and Safford much of the land produces two crops every year—a crop of wheat and barley which is harvested in the early part of June and a crop of corn for the fall harvest. Solomonville is the center of the corn belt of the Gila valley. The bulk of the corn produced in the Gila valley is market in this town, where the merchants handle every year about 2,000,000 pounds of this staple. Solomonville

The cultivated extends up the river from Solomonville a distance of eight miles and there is no more productive land in the world.

This land above Solomonville was nearly all homesteaded by Mexicans and but little improvement has ever been made, further than to clear and cultivate the land. Excellent opportunities are here offered to those who desire to buy good land at a reasonable prices and no more desirable place can be found in the southwest for making comfortable and prosperous homes. Above Solomonville and between Solomonville and Safford much of the land produces two crops every year—a crop of wheat and barley which is harvested in the early part of June and a crop of corn for the fall harvest. Solomonville is the center of the corn belt of the Gila valley. The bulk of the corn produced in the Gila valley is market in this town, where the merchants handle every year about 2,000,000 pounds of this staple. Solomonville



Hon. Geo. A. Olney.

has no mill and this is an enterprise which might be profitably engaged in.

Dr. J. H. Lacy is the only resident physician in Solomonville. He has a drug store and cares for the county hospital under contract with the county.

The county officials who reside in Solomonville are: Ben. R. Clark, sheriff; Ben. W. Olney, under-sheriff; Burwell B. Adams, treasurer; Pedro Michelena, recorder; W. A. Moody probate judge; Frank Dysart, clerk of the district court and Wiley E. Jones, district attorney. The board of supervisors of the county consists of H. C. Day, chairman, of Duncan; D. H. Matthews, of Matthewsville and Wm. R. Waddill, of Safford; E. R. Stafford, is county surveyor. Graham county's representatives in the last legislature were Hon. Geo. A. Oiney, member of the council, Hon. W. W. Pace, of Thatcher, and Hon. E. M. Williams, of Morenci, member of the assembly. The county is strongly democratic and all the officials of the county are democrats, except Mr. Dysart, who holds his office by appointment from the judge of this district, Hon. Fletcher M. Doan, of Florence.

Solomonville is well supplied with lawyers, those residing here being C. E. Moorman and W. C. McFarland, who are partners, Chas. L. Rawlins, Wiley E. Jones, Frank B. Laine and F. L. B. Goodwin.

MORENCI.

The town of Morenci was created as the home of the Detroit Copper Company and now gives promise of soon becoming equal in size and output to any mining town in Arizona. It is a most picturesque town as will be seen by illustrations in this paper. The town began as all towns begin, in a very small way. It was in 1880 when William Church, of Colorado, bought some claims from Mexican prospectors and began operations; the original mines—all yet active producers—were the "Yankie," "Copper Mountain," "Arizona Central," and "Montezuma." From that day to the present time Morenci has ranked as a successful mining camp. Mr. Church organized the Detroit Copper Mining

Company, of which he became president, and he encountered all the hardships incident to pioneer mining in Arizona. Machinery, coke, and other supplies were freighted long distances by wagons. In April, 1897, Mr. Church sold his entire interest to Phelps, Dodge & Co., of New York, they having been interested with him from the beginning, and bid farewell to the camp which owed its existence to his energy and perse-

knowledge and experience in all matters pertaining to copper mining in Arizona. He is the president of the Copper Queen company, operating at Bisbee, and also of the United Globe Mines, in the Globe district, and there is scarcely a mineral district in Arizona that has not been visited and examined by him. Prof. Douglas lives in the city of New York, but travels a great deal, going from one place to another, looking after the extensive mining enterprises in which Phelps, Dodge & Co. are interested, covering a territory from Montana to Mexico.

Mr. C. E. Mills was installed by the new management as superintendent and under his directions the work of tearing away the old smelter plant and rebuilding it on modern plans was at once begun. All the old plant has disappeared and the new one now in operation is complete and up-to-date in every department.

Mr. Gordon McLean is the superintendent of the mines and in his department many important improvements have been made to facilitate the work, which has been increased materially by the enlargement of the reduction plant. During the past year a new 400-ton concentrator was erected and is now about ready to put in operation. This concentrator is the largest ever built in the Clifton district.

The Company has provided a splendid public library room for the employes and it is supplied with a fine collection of valuable books and standard magazines and newspapers.

Mr. Mills, the general superintendent of the company, has had long experience in the mining industry and the industrial revolution which he has wrought at Morenci speaks of his worth at the head of this great enterprise. When the Spanish-American war broke out Mr. Mills resigned his position as superintendent at Morenci and enlisted in Roosevelt's Rough Riders and went to Cuba as a private and was with the regiment during all the Santiago campaign. Returning with his regiment from Cuba Mr. Mills was sick for some time in New York before he was able to resume his position in Morenci.

Gordon McLean has held the position of mining superintendent at Morenci almost continuously for fifteen years and

EMPLOYEES OF THE DETROIT MINING COMPANY, MORENCI.



J. A. McDougall, Head Gas Engineer.
Dr. W. J. Davis, Company's Physician
John Dressel, Smelter Foreman.

Washington McLean, Locomotive Engineer.
Gordon McLean, Mining Engineer.
W. L. Lasky, Converter Foreman.

C. J. Lamkim, Gas Construction Engineer.
G. E. Hunt, Foreman Concentrate.
John H. Velton, Smelter Foreman.

verance, and went to Denver where he now resides, able to enjoy luxury and comfort in the evening of life.

In the reorganization of the company, after Mr. Church retired, Prof. James Douglas, of New York, became its new president. Prof. Douglas is a gentleman possessing great

is perfectly familiar with the various ores found in the several mines, and knows every inch of the ground, both on the surface and underground.

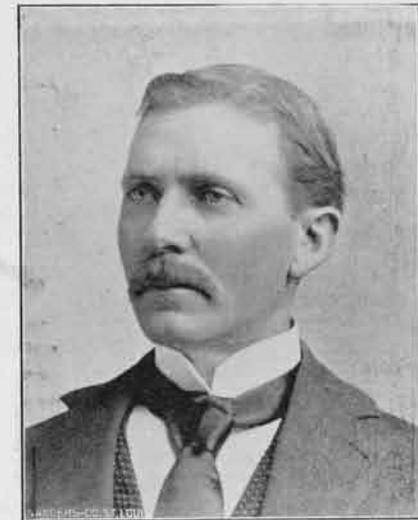
H. S. Van Gorder is the general manager of the Company store, which is an immense mercantile establishment, carrying every kind of goods for all classes of people.

As stated above the town of Morenci is one of the most picturesque in the Territory. It is located in the hills seven miles from Clifton, being some 1500 feet higher. It is built on a series of sloping hills on the "catch as catch can" plan and houses of every shape and size, built of adobe, mud, lumber, rocks, boxes, barrel staves, canvass, grain sacks, etc., are clinging to the hillsides, one above the other, without system or streets, covering a space of about half mile square.

Outside of the mining industry and the business carried on by the Company, there is but little to be said of Morenci. Since the fire three years ago the only business location for outsiders is down Morenci canyon, beginning below the smelter

and continuing half mile. Here are several stores, the two principal ones being owned by W. F. Hagan, the well known merchant of Clifton, and Paul Becker. Earnest Everhardy and S. T. McClintock have an extensive butcher business here and supply the public with fresh meat of every kind. This shop is first-class in every particular and patrons receive the most liberal and courteous treatment.

W. H. Settle, book-keeper in the general office of the Company, is justice of the peace at Morenci. He is a



Hon. E. M. Williams, Morenci.

gentleman of excellent qualification and good judgment and is filling the office creditably and giving good satisfaction.

The police work of the town is in the hands of H. D. Keppler, constable, and James Nicks, deputy sheriff, both efficient officers.

Dr. W. J. Davis looks after the sick and sore, of Morenci. He has been physician to the Copper company for a number of years and is an able man, holding the highest confidence and respect of the people.

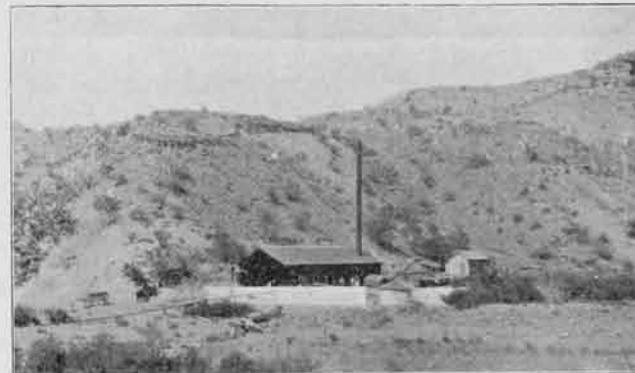
The Detroit Copper company has surveyed and located the Morenci Southern railroad which will connect Morenci with the Arizona and New Mexico railroad at Guthrie, a distance of twenty-two miles. The road will be built during the present year and is demanded by the increased amount of freight required to be hauled in and out of Morenci, which has been handled heretofore from Clifton.

THE MORENCI WATER COMPANY.

The Morenci Water Company was organized October 8, 1898, for the purpose of supplying the town of Morenci with water for domestic and mechanical purposes. Its installation meant for the citizens of that town, pure wholesome water the year around. Formerly the supply had been furnished from the San Francisco river which was most of the time a very unsatisfactory water, on account of mud, salts, etc. Morenci can now boast of having the best water of any mining camp in Arizona. The pumping plant is situated five miles west of Morenci, on Eagle creek. There the water is taken from a well and by means of a four inch pipe line forced up an elevation of 1500 feet to the tanks situated 300 feet above the town and from the tanks distributed to the consumers by small pipes, of which there is a complete and perfect system.

Since the coming of this water the general health of the town has improved until fevers, etc., are the exception instead of the rule. It has also enabled the building on higher ground, thus avoiding massing the people together in the gulches to the detriment of health.

The people of Morenci and those having business rela-



The Morenci Water Co's Pumping Plant.

tions with the place, can thank Gordon McLean, as the prime mover in the undertaking. He not only entered into this enterprise with all his might, but induced other business men of the town to take part in it, and never faltering until the idea was an accomplished fact. We are satisfied that this enterprise will be the means of bringing and keeping in Morenci the best class of people, those which the town could not hope to keep without good water service.

The present officers of the Morenci Water Company are Gordon McLean, president; H. S. VanGorder, secretary and treasurer; W. J. Davis, L. D. Ricketts, Gordon McLean, directors with M. E. Thorpe as superintendent.

JAMES NICKS, DEPUTY SHERIFF AT MORENCI.

Like all western mining camps Morenci is sometimes possessed of dangerous characters who have no regard for law or law officers, consequently an officer on duty there must be a

man of good judgment and courage. The present deputy sheriff at Morenci is Mr. James Nicks, well known and an old resident of the county. Mr. Nicks has made a good officer; he is courteous as all times, but when it comes to official duty he is determined and knows no favorites. Mr. Nicks lived for a number of years at Duncan, where he was also deputy sheriff. He is yet interested in the cattle business in the vicinity of Duncan.

H. K. DIAL, SAFFORD.

The subject of this item came to the Gila valley one year ago from Los Angeles, California. He came here to benefit the health of himself and wife. Mr. Dial practiced law in Los Angeles for ten years, where he was principally engaged in commercial practice, being attorney for several agencies and representing large wholesale firms in the east. Mr. Dial is located at Safford which he considers has the most promising future of any town in eastern Arizona. His selection proved to be a wise one, for he has succeeded in building up a substantial practice in a very short time and now enjoys the full confidence of numerous clients. He is a lawyer by education and training and possessed of a judicial mind. Since coming to the Gila valley Mr. Dial has improved very much in health and becomes more delighted with the country every day and is loud in his praises of Graham county and its future. Mr. Dial has his office with Justice T. T. Hunter, where he gives a cordial greeting to all and promptly attends to business.



H. K. Dial, Safford.

THE BANK OF SAFFORD.

One of the most important business enterprises began in Safford during the past year was the establishment of the Bank of Safford. Mr. W. F. Holt, formerly of Colorado, established this business in June, and its success has been almost phenomenal. Since the business was established Mr. Holt has associated with him Mr. J. N. Porter and Mr. James C. Pursely in the bank, which gives it position among the solid financial institutions of the Territory. Mr. Holt is cashier and general manager and has become popular with the business men of this section of Arizona and has a line of depositors reaching from Globe to Bowie station.

SPENAZUMA GOLD MINING AND MILLING CO.

Written by S. S. MOORE, General Manager.

THIS company is extensively engaged in developing mines in Graham county. The company's main office is at 20 Broad street, New York City.

The accompanying maps will assist the reader to appreciate something of the magnitude of the Spenazuma company's magnificent properties. The company is composed of eastern capitalists and they are pushing development work, both in the Black Rock and Clark districts, intelligently and energetically, with every assurance of success.

The Clark district is situated in the gold belt of Arizona. The company owns seventeen claims, each 1,500 by 600 feet, in this district, situated in the Aravaipa valley. This district

has abundance of artesian water. Camp Aura, situated in the townsite, was established June 1st, 1899.

Incidental to development work done on the Happy Jack and Mocking Bird claims, considerable ore was taken out and from which 35 sacks of the former and 40 sacks of the latter were shipped to Balbach Smelter and Refining Co., of Newark, N. J. for reduction and gave the following results: **HAPPY JACK**—Silver, \$1.92; gold, \$41.00; copper, \$4.14; total, \$45.88 per ton. **MOCKING BIRD**—Silver, \$0.72; gold, \$20.80; copper, \$4.14; total \$25.96 per ton, which is remarkable, for the depth on the Happy Jack did not average over ten feet, while the extreme depth on the Mocking Bird was thirty feet. A double compartment, substantially timbered, shaft, served by a two-horse whim, is now being sunk on the

Mocking Bird; at a depth of 95 feet, a large six foot gold bearing quartz vein was cut, showing quantities of free gold, while the pay streak is twenty inches wide and the foot wall very richly mineralized, showing quantities of pyrites of copper. The vein is more than double the size it was at the bottom of the incline, 35 feet. The Company will continue systematic work on this fine property, being fully justified by the showing under limited development. The rapid widening of the vein and increase in value of the ore, is very remarkable.

A double compartment shaft has been commenced at a point central to a group of fine claims on the Happy Jack. It is expected all these contiguous properties can be worked from this shaft. Near the surface a body of gold bearing quartz was struck which has widened out from eighteen inches to four feet

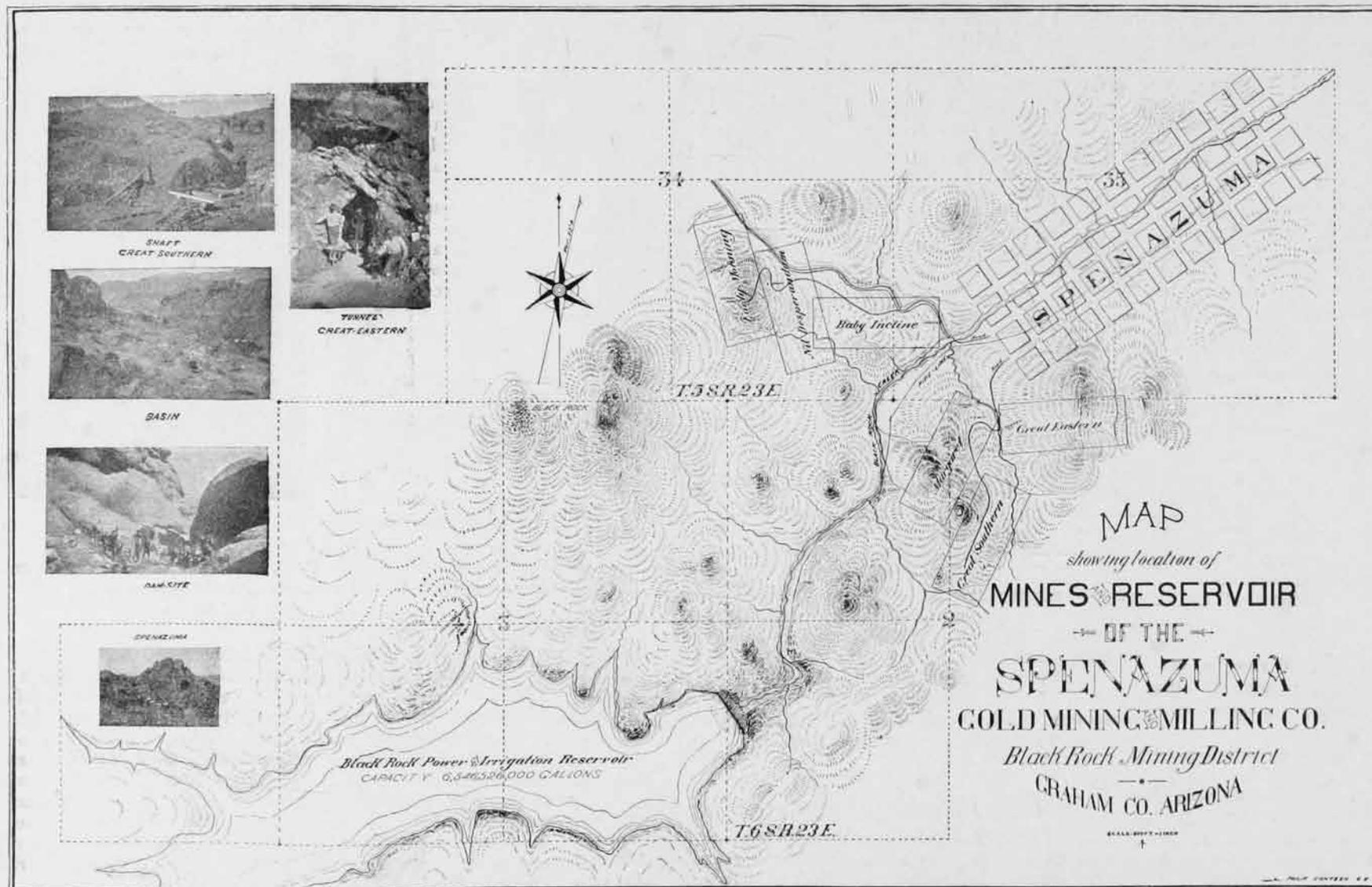
at twenty one feet depth. This group known as the Happy Jack group, being contiguous and all showing the same high grade gold ore, making it one of the most important groups in Arizona.

By development of most of the other claims, other than the Leona group, well defined veins have been disclosed, showing the same tendency to widen out with depth, invariably carrying excellent gold values.

THE LEONA GROUP comprises six claims on an extensive dyke of felsite and quartz rock, average sample from various openings on this ridge showed a value \$9.33 per ton. The volume of available rock of this character is practically unlimited and the probabilities are that this will develop into one of the most extensive milling propositions in the territory. It has already been determined by tests that the ore can be milled at such cost as to afford very large profits; the mining would compare with that of an open quarry.

BLACK ROCK DISTRICT.

In the Black Rock district they own and control a very large property, consisting of many mining claims, each 1500 by 600 feet. These claims have been thoroughly investigated by experts. Here the management have selected twenty claims as having the brightest prospects and being most accessible, six of which having been surveyed and appear on the map. This group of claims, undoubtedly cover the richest copper areas in the



Territory. There has been more or less development work done on all these mining claims with a large amount on a few of them.

The physical condition disclosed by development work presents a most favorable aspect and will be better understood by a brief description of the Southern and Early Morning claims.

GREAT SOUTHERN.

The development of this property consists of a shaft sunk 110 feet, entirely in compact quartzite; seven feet from the surface a body of copper glance was encountered, tests of which show high values in copper and appreciable values in gold and silver. Considerable high grade ore has been taken out incidental to development and is now on the dump. These sulphides are in normal (undecomposed) condition, with strong evidence of having reached a part of the main body. All the superficial ores of the district being basic (carbonates). At 110 feet, two drifts were run 30 and 40 feet respectively, without any change in general characteristics mentioned above; work was interrupted by water, but will be resumed when the proper machinery to handle the flow is on the ground. All conditions are entirely favorable to the development of a rich mine. References to assay values which follows is suggestive of grade, the class being the most desirable of all the sulphides.

EARLY MORNING.

An incline shaft has been sunk 114 feet in talcose rock, showing good values in copper gold and silver. A tunnel is now being run from the base of the westerly slope of Lewis hill to intersect the shaft which is now in 200 feet, where a fine body of quartz was encountered. The management have decided to sink a shaft at this point feeling that they are very near the main ore body.

ASSAYS.

Assays from the Black Rock properties have been obtained from copper glance in the Great Southern \$70.38 to \$207.38; from chalopyrite in the Margaret, \$9.18 to \$33.76; from carbonates in the Early Morning, \$15.30 to \$60.54; from sulphides in the Baby Incline, \$10.54 to \$37.84.

Assays and mill tests from the properties in the Clark district: Mocking Bird, gold, \$16 to \$64; Happy Jack, gold, \$20 to \$60; Lucky Bill, gold, \$10 to \$50;

Leona, gold, \$8 to \$13.20; Tom Boy, \$48 WATER.

The water rights, storage basin, dam sites and canal franchises owned by the Spnazuma company are of great importance and value being so fundamental and vital to the industries of this section. Irrigated lands sell from \$35 upwards per acre, when made available for tilling. A vast area which would be available under this system can be classed as the best, in depth and richness and growth of soil.

Mr. Philip Contzen, a civil engineer of wide experience, also Deputy United States surveyor of Arizona, made the surveys, maps, estimates, etc., for the Spnazuma water storage reservoir, and in a recent letter to the company concerning it, said: "By an inspection of the reservoir map which I forward, you will observe that my survey reveals that there is a capacity of 6,549,526 gallons that can be stored, based on the construction of 190 foot dam. I find that the drainage area tributary to this reservoir is about 80 square miles. The average rainfall is 27 inches. The damsite is a natural one, its walls and bed being solid rock of a conglomerate formation. The water power which can be transmitted by electricity will be a great benefaction on the mining industry of Graham county. Taking both water power and the reclamation of from 30,000 to 40,000 acres of land by the construction of a 190 foot dam, pipe line and some lower reservoirs which are to receive the waters from the main reservoir, it is readily seen that it is a good, legitimate proposition. The reservoir is most favorable, as the same is situated fairly high in the mountains, thereby the melting snow adds considerable to the supply of water, and also the evaporation of impounded water is about 50 per cent less than in the Gila valley. The fall from the dam is about 75 feet per mile. By piping the water from the reservoir to a point about five miles and by applying the same to a Pelton Water wheel or any other water wheel of similar construction, a continual water power of 2,500 horse power can be developed, and subsequently, the water can be used for irrigating land of which there is abundance available. The reclamation of land by the waters from the Black Rock Power and Irrigation Reservoir will create wealth and many homes for settlers."



SAFFORD.

Of all the towns in the Gila valley Safford has made the greatest progress during the past year, and the number of new buildings and enterprises planned for the future insures perhaps even a greater growth and enlargement of the business interests for 1900. Among the more substantial improvements in Safford during the last year, all attesting the prevailing confidence in the town's future, should be mentioned the establishment of the Bank of Safford, with the new building which it occupies, the new brick store of H. M. Jeter & Son, the coming of the Safford Lumber company, the building of the new flouring mill by J. T. Owens, the business houses built by Ijams & Co., dealers in hardware, windmills and pipes, a new furniture store established recently by Geo. W. Todd & Co., an addition to the Safford Hotel, new residences by Jas. C. Pursely and W. A. Starks, a large storage warehouse added to the Star Roller mill and many other important improvements to this mill, which under the management of Z. C. Prina & Co. has reached a high position in the confidence of the public. These are not all the improvements in Safford for the past year, but are some of the more prominent ones. The town has had a wonderful growth. The population is estimated to be 1500. It is well laid out, but for want of a city incorporation which is badly needed, the streets have not been yet improved as they should be. Safford is the headquarters of the Chiricahua Cattle Co. and many other cattlemen get their supplies there, and also several mining enterprises are supplied by the business houses of Safford. It is the market for all the wheat raised in the county, the principal mills being located there. From the shipping pens in Safford many cattle are forwarded to market every year, which adds considerable to the volume of trade.



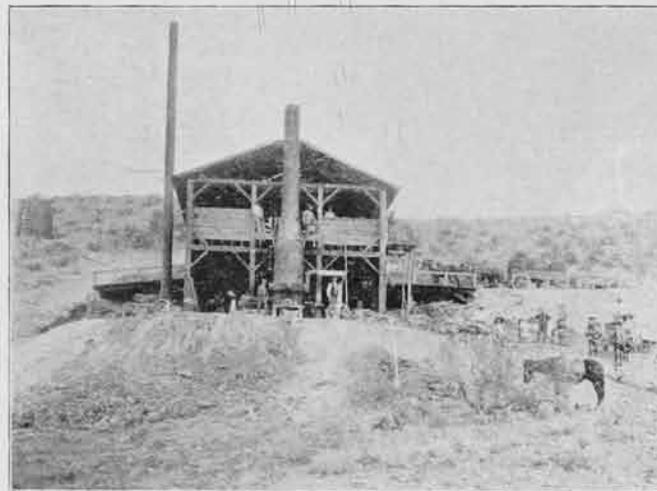
T. T. Hunter Safford.

Among the prominent business men in Safford are H. M. Jeter & Son, Evans, Ellsworth & Co., J. R. Welker & Co., J. T. Owens, I. F. Campbell, P. J. Jacobson, John Blake and Wm. Telfer, all in the general merchandise business; Henry Fowler, proprietor of The Shade hotel, and Chas. Freeman, of the Safford House; Z. C. Prina and James C. Pursely, of the Star Roller mill, Chas. F. Holt, cashier of the Bank of Safford; Geo. W. Todd, dealer in furniture; E. T. Ijams and Wilbur Ijams, windmills, pumps, hardware, etc.; Dr. C. H. Green, Dr. Platt and

T. K. Davis, of the Safford Drug Company, Dr. W. E. Lindley, Dr. Wish; Peter Anderson and E. D. Tuttle, two highly respected pioneer citizens; T. T. Hunter, justice of the peace; H. K. Dial and J. M. McCollum, attorneys at law, and Geo. Jacobson, dealer in lumber. Besides these every line of trade is represented.

There are two newspapers in Safford—the Graham Guardian and Arizonian—the former edited by John J. Birdno and the latter by Walter G. Scott. The BULLETIN also ranks as a local paper in Safford, where it has a large circulation and increasing business. The town has a commodious two-story brick school house.

The present townsite was laid out in 1874. For years the town made but little progress, as the great advantages surrounding it were not at that time understood. For five years its growth has been steady. Scores of handsome dwellings have been built, commodious business blocks have been erected and much fertile land in the vicinity has been reclaimed.



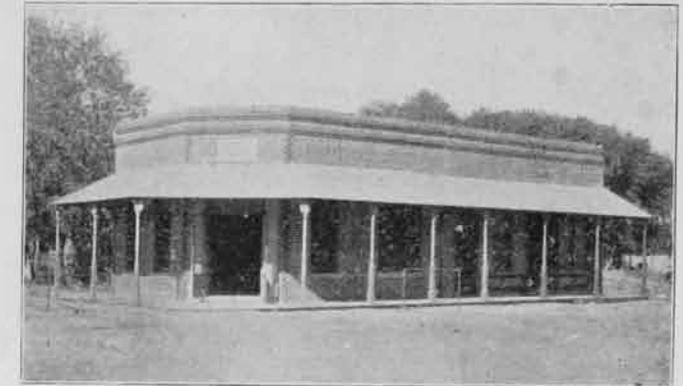
Arizona Copper Smelting Company's Plant Safford.

Among the improvements for the new year, which are now assured, is a new hotel to be erected near the depot by W. E. Jones; the brick has already been burned for this building. E. D. Tuttle is building a new postoffice building. James Robinson is building several new buildings. Ben Pascoe will during the winter erect a large ice-factory and parties are now figuring on the proposition of an electric plant, which is almost certain to be built during 1900.

The Safford depot on the G. V., G. & N. railroad is centrally located, with Mr. Taylor as the accommodating agent.

Two church organizations are in a flourishing condition. Rev. F. W. Downs is the pastor of the Methodist church, and Rev. Harvey Milton Shields is pastor of the Presbyterian church. The Methodists have a comfortable church building. In the neighboring town of Layton is a large Mormon church, attended by the citizens of Safford who are of that faith.

Several of the citizens of Safford are extensively interested in mines. Dr. Ruff is associated with eastern men in the



Bank of Safford.

development of mines in the Mount Trumbull district below Fort Thomas. Peter Anderson, Mr. Blom, John Blake and others own claims in the Lone Star district. E. T. Ijams and others own some very promising claims in what is known as the Coal Fields district.

H. L. Castle has an up-to-date news depot and deals in stationery, notions, etc., in the postoffice building.

James McClure has a home in Safford, but his business is in the Graham mountains, where he has an extensive saw mill.



SAFFORD POSTOFFICE.

The people of Safford are fortunate in having their postoffice in such obliging hands. Mr. E. D. Tuttle and his accomplished daughter, Miss Kate, attending to the responsible work of receiving, dispatching and delivering the mail. Miss Kate holds the commission from Uncle Sam and Mr. Tuttle acts as deputy. Mr. Tuttle is a pioneer citizen of Safford and is a thoroughly competent business man. The business of the postoffice is promptly attended to and courteous treatment is extended to all patrons.



SAFFORD LUMBER COMPANY.

The Safford Lumber Company is a new business enterprise established in Safford during the past year. This business is centrally located north of the railroad and near the depot. It is owned by J. N. Porter and Eugene Caruthers, with the latter as manager. They carry a very large supply of building material of every description which they can supply on short notice. They solicit business at all points and will quote prices on application and guarantee satisfaction in prices and quality of material.



H. M. JETER & SON.

This firm is engaged in the general merchandise business at Safford. The business was begun about one year ago and has met with gratifying success. A new brick business house was erected during the past year which is now filled with



Residence of E. T. Jams, Safford.

a handsome and first-class stock. The junior member of the firm is now attending school in California and his mother is assisting in carrying on the business. Mr. Jeter has been a resident of Graham county for thirteen years and was in the cattle business previous to starting his store. Mrs. Jeter was one of the early teachers of this valley and taught several years in the public schools at Pima. The store of Jeter & Son is prepared to supply customers with first-class goods at all times and their prices will meet all competition in the valley.



STAR ROLLER MILLS.

The Star Roller mill is located at Safford and is the pioneer mill of the Gila valley, and is an enterprise which has kept pace with every forward step and improvement of the country. It is today thoroughly equipped with the very best machinery known for the manufacture of flour and other mill products. The present owners are Z. C. Prina, J. C. Pursely and John



Residence of T. T. Hunter, Safford.

Blake, under the firm name of Z. C. Prina & Co. Five years ago the mill was re-built on modern plans. Since then many additions have been made and the mill is now second to none in Arizona. The flour product cannot be excelled and there is a constant demand for all that can be produced. The "Silver Sheaf" is the best brand, and it has become noted for its excellence wherever offered for sale. A good water power from the Union canal furnishes the power to propel the mill, except at times when water is extremely low in the river, then the mill is run by a first-class steam plant which is in place. The mill is kept running night and day.



T. T. HUNTER.

The city of Safford is not incorporated, but is fortunate in having such an excellent peace officer as T. T. Hunter, justice of the peace. Mr. Hunter's residence in Arizona dates from December, 1867. In 1878 he drove cattle from California and settled in the Aravaipa Cañon. He came to Safford in



Store of Evans, Ellsworth & Co., Safford.

1893. In 1868 he located on Salt river, where Phoenix now stands, and was present when the old Swilling canal was completed and the first water turned into it. Afterwards he went to Wickenburg, on the Hassayampa. At that time all of what is Graham county now was in the possession of the Apache Indians, except old Fort Goodwin. Then there was no settlement on the Gila river above and east of Maricopa, except a very small settlement near where Florence now is. For several years prior to coming to Safford Mr. Hunter lived in Willcox and was a prominent cattleman. He represented Cochise county in the Thirteenth Arizona legislature. Since coming to Safford Mr. Hunter has built him a comfortable and attractive home and acquired and improved other valuable property. He is engaged in the real estate business and is thoroughly posted in property values and is worthy of perfect confidence. He is always ready to assist in all things which are for the benefit of Graham county and exerts himself especially for the up-building of Safford.



Residence of F. W. Hays, Safford.

F. W. HAYS.

Mr. Hays is a pioneer of Arizona. He was first in the mining business in Mojave county, and afterwards at Tombstone during the boom days of that camp. When he tired of mining he went into the cattle business, selecting a ranch and range on the west side of the Graham mountains, where he was very successful for a number of years. Mr. Hays was elected supervisor of Graham county in 1894 and served for four years, with honor, retaining the highest esteem of his constituents. In August, 1898, he married Miss C. Belle Conway, of Richmond, Indiana. Soon afterwards he sold out his cattle business and bought the handsome residence which he now occupies, in the suburbs of Safford.



Store of H. M. Jeter & Son, Safford.

CLIFTON.

CLIFTON is the original copper producing district in Arizona. The first copper ever produced in Arizona was smelted in Clifton. That was about the year 1871. It has been a constant producer of copper since that time and is destined to continue to produce copper for a longer period in the future than it has in the past. Clifton has made most wonderful improvement in recent years and it is a fact that today there is no more permanent or prosperous mining camp in the southwest.

In the early days of Clifton the business was nearly all done by the company—perhaps because uncertainty in the permanency of the camp deterred others from investing any considerable amount in business or preparation for carrying it on. Now business is hotly contested for by merchants in every line of trade. Besides the mammoth store of the Arizona Copper company, we find J. & A. Smith, W. F. Hagan & Co., and S. W. Price & Co., carrying big stocks of general merchandise and doing well. Henry Katz, L. Segal and others are also engaged in successful business in Clifton. There are blacksmiths, carpenters, painters, barbers, shoemakers, etc., all succeeding in their various pursuits. Saloons are plentiful, as in all mining camps, and all men, of whatever inclination, may find congenial and befitting company.

The physicians to the Arizona Copper company are Drs. T. and A. Davidson, formerly of Glasgow, Scotland, brothers. Both were graduated from the Glasgow university with the highest honors in 1880.

Dr. L. A. W. Burch is also a popular physician in Clifton.

The great mining industry has drawn a large population to Clifton, which has rapidly increased during the past two years. The vast amount of machinery now in operation requires the services of a small army of skilled mechanics. Many of the employes have families and a large number of comfortable and attractive new homes have been built recently and more will appear during the coming year. The present population of Clifton is estimated at 3000. Clifton is fortunate in having an efficient and well managed public school. There are two teachers—Miss Maud Goldacker and Miss Ella Meeker. Both are competent and give good satisfaction to patrons of the school. The trustees of

the school district are C. M. Shannon, W. F. Hagan and C. W. Beck, all of whom are worthy citizens, and well qualified to have charge of the town's educational interests. The public school building was built by the Arizona Copper company and presented to the district five years ago. It is a substantial and commodious building.

The Catholics and Presbyterians both have creditable churches in Clifton, and the general condition of society is re-

The Clifton and The Central, both being first class in their appointments and affording excellent accommodation.

Mrs. C. Kate Holt is postmistress and the office is kept in the library building. The office is of the third class and Mrs. Holt holds her commission from President McKinley.

Judge Anthony Wright is justice of the peace and Billy Hamilton is constable, with Billy Hart as deputy sheriff. The peace and good order will compare favorably with that of any other mining camp. Of course there is always a floating population which at times brings undesirable and lawless characters.

EMPLOYEES OF THE ARIZONA COPPER COMPANY, CLIFTON.



ALEX. McLEAN,
Supt. Metallur.

PAUL NICHOLAS,
Supt. Longfellow.
JOHN GRIMES,
Foreman Leacher.

TOM SIMPSON,
Engineer.

ARCHIE MORRISON,
Foreman Concentrator.

TOM SMITH,
Ry. Agent.

HENRY ARBUCKLE,
Locomotive Engineer.

DAVE CLARK,
Master Mechanic.

MIKE READON,
Ry. Conductor.

EMIL SCHUMAN,
Carpenter Overseer.

GEO. GAMBLE,
Locomotive Engineer.

markably good for a western mining camp. The secret societies are represented by strong lodges of the Masons, Knights of Pythias and A. O. U. W., and Hispano-American society. The town is well supplied with hotels, the principal ones being

burg, striking the Gila river at Duncan and crossing it at Guthrie, fifty-nine miles out from Lordsburg. From this point it ascends a two per cent grade for a distance of four miles, crossing the broken foot-hills of the Gila and San Francisco rivers

COPPER MINING AT CLIFTON.

The copper mines in the vicinity of Clifton were discovered in 1872, by a party of prospectors from Silver City, N. M., who subsequently sold the celebrated Longfellow mine and other parts of the property to the Leszynsky Brothers, then operating as merchants at Silver City, and who built the first furnace, constructed of adobe, shortly after, and produced the first black copper made in Arizona. The copper ore, being free smelting, required nothing but fuel and blast. The former was supplied by charcoal burners, who established camps all over the neighboring country. The copper was shipped by bull teams to La Junta, six hundred miles away, the nearest railroad connection. In these days the Apaches were very bold, occasionally dashing into the outskirts of the town and capturing freighting outfits. Like wise generals, the Leszynskys recognized the supreme importance of a safe line of communication between the mines and the works. They accordingly hauled in steel rails and a small locomotive and built Arizona's first mining railroad—a 20-inch gauge—the rails being laid from Clifton to Longfellow, a distance of four miles. H. A. Arbuckle set up this little locomotive, the first one in Arizona, and was its engineer, and has been with the "Baby Gauge" ever since. In 1882 the Leszynskys sold their entire property to the present company, who, on assuming possession began the construction of a narrow gauge railway to connect with the Southern Pacific railroad at Lordsburg, N. M. This railroad runs north from Lords-

EMPLOYEES OF THE ARIZONA COPPER COMPANY, CLIFTON.



ROBERT ARNOLD FOSTER,
Civil Engineer.

JAMES H. McLEAN,
Locomotive Engineer, Longfellow.

DAN LYNCH,
Boiler Maker.

W. J. ATKINSON,
Mine Surveyor.

EARNEST C. LOYD,
Engineer Power House, No. 2.

JOHN A. MacLEAY,
Machinist.

JOHN C. ANDERSON,
Transfer Agent, Lordsburg.

WM. POLLOCK,
Engineer Power House, No. 1.

C. S. EDMONDSON,
Machinist.

NEIL MUNRO,
Book-keeper in Supply Dep't.

CHAS. E. LAMB,
Engineer Power House, No. 1.

W. H. VANCE,
Foreman.

C. V. PORE,
Converter Foreman.

O. K. CLINTON,
Engineer Power House, No. 2.

W. D. McKEEHAN,
Ry. Agent A. and N. M., Duncan.

THOS. WATTHEY,
Foundryman.

A. S. LOCKWOOD,
Power House.

GEO. FREEMAN,
Locomotive Engineer.

for the entire distance of twelve miles, making the total length of the road seventy-one miles.

Up to this time and for some years afterwards, only first-class ores were treated, and these were converted into black copper at one smelting by the water-jacketed furnaces, which had shortly before been perfected and introduced by the Messrs. Williams of Bisbee. The smelting works were built for the treatment of such ores, and no provision was made for the milling of the lower grade ores which in after years, when all seemed lost, proved to be the salvation of the company. Up to 1891 the company relied almost wholly upon the rich self-fluxing ores found on the limestone contacts of the Long-fellow and Detroit mines, then on the point of apparent exhaustion. The conditions were extremely discouraging. The company had been in existence for nine years—no dividends had been paid, and its best mines were apparently exhausted. Of low-grade ores there was an abundance, but these ores were different from all other ores, and before they could be treated successfully, new processes had to be invented and applied on a large scale.



Clifton's Ice and Cold Storage Plant.

Scotch pluck had held the company together so far, and the same spirit did not forsake them in this their hour of trouble. It was apparent that if the company was to succeed its success must come from its low-grade ores. In 1894 it erected its leaching plant, which was designed especially for the treatment of its ores by a process invented and perfected by the manager of the company.

The process was a brilliant success, and it put a new heart and a new life into the company, and encouraged them to make further advances in that and other directions. Interesting as it would be, it would require too much space to describe the gradual evolution of what is now one of the most up-to-date plants in the West. Briefly, its furnaces have a smelting capacity of five hundred tons per day, and its Bessemer plant has a capacity equal to the production of eight hundred tons of copper per month. In addition to these, it has a sulphuric-acid plant with a capacity of two hundred and fifty tons of acid per month, and a blue-stone plant which is just commencing to put its product on the market. Its Bessemer plant is the only one in the world which is entirely run by gas-engine power. This

power is also used exclusively in its concentrating plants. Altogether its gas engines furnish between 600 and 700 horse power.

The use of this economical power and also the numerous labor-saving devices in evidence in all of its mills, its absolutely necessary for the successful treatment of the low-grade ores which furnish the principal output of the mines. These low-grade ores yield only a trifle over three per cent. of copper, and are the lowest-grade ores treated in the West.

The mines of the company are scattered over a wide territory, at distances from the works varying from four to twelve miles. The altitude of Clifton is 3450 feet, while the altitude of the mines now being operated vary from 5000 to 7000 feet above the sea level. The ores after being mined, are trammed to inclines, down which they are run to the Coronado Railroad, which winds its way up Chase Creek and forms the main artery for the whole system of mines. The ores consist of almost every variety of copper ores, and these in turn call for the different methods of treatment. The principal mines are situated on the Humboldt and Metcalf hills, and these furnish nearly all the ore treated. The company has a number of undeveloped properties which give promise of becoming important producers in the future.

If nature has denied these mines great bodies of rich ores, it has made ample amends for that by placing within easy reach enormous bodies of low-grade ores, and it is safe to say that as this company was the first to produce Arizona copper, it will be among the last to cease production.

The company is one of the mainstays of Graham county, which in its mines, farms and cattle ranches, has resources, mostly yet undeveloped, which will undoubtedly, place it in a position second to none in the counties of Arizona.

CLIFTON'S ICE AND COLD STORAGE PLANT.

Among the enterprises of Clifton that are deserving of special mention is the Clifton Ice and Cold Storage Plant. This firm is composed of J. T. Austin and J. N. McFate, the firm being



C. L. Rawlins, Solomonville.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

McFate & Austin. Mr. McFate has been a resident of Clifton for five years and during that time devoted most of his attention to the soda business. Last August Messrs. McFate & Austin purchased the ice and cold storage plant which had been in operation for three years. The plant has a capacity of two and a half tons every twenty-four hours. The Ice is a first class article from pure condensed water which is thrice filtered before it goes into the cans. In connection is a cold storage plant and soda factory. The cold storage room has capacity of two cars of beer at one time. Butter, eggs, melons etc., are also kept fresh in the cold storage room. Adjoining the main room is another compartment where soda and seltzer water are kept ready for their customers. The soda water manufactured by this firm is equal to any produced in the west. Mr. McFate gives his personal attention to this department and he has always been able to supply the largest demand. New improvements are being made this winter and during the cold months 200 tons of ice will be stored for summer use. This firm also own a large farm near Safford which is in charge of Mr. Austin. They handle hay and grain in large quantities. In the soda business nothing but the finest extracts are used.

HENRY KATZ, MERCHANT.

Among the business men of Clifton deserving special mention is Henry Katz who opened his store to the public in January 1899 at the old stand formerly occupied by Mrs. McCormick as a general merchandise store. Mr. Katz has had valuable experience in the dry goods business in El Paso and pays particular attention to Gent's Furnishing Goods and Shoes. His goods are purchased in the east and great care is taken to get the best in the market. His fine line of men's hats is one of the largest in Clifton. About two months ago he

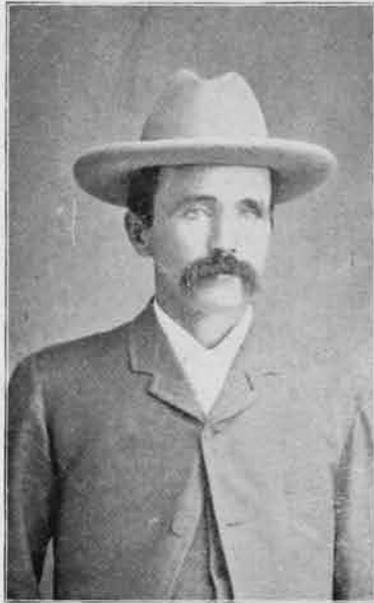


John Birdno's Residence, Safford.

moved into his new brick store 25 by 40 feet with large glass front and neatly furnished throughout. This store is the first business house in west Clifton townsite and is just apposite the smelters. Mr. Katz by his liberal policy and courteous treatment of customers has built up a splendid trade to which he is justly entitled.

HENRY HILL, CLIFTON.

There is no resident of Clifton, better known throughout Graham county than Henry Hill. He went to Clifton in the early days of the camp and has ever been one of its prominent and substantial citizens.



Henry Hill, Clifton.

Mr. Hill was for a long time in the corral and freighting business, but a few years ago he concluded to take life easier and sold his corral and teams. He owns some splendid property in the business center of town, from which he receives a handsome revenue in rents. Mr. Hill is also the owner of the fine tract of level land just below Clifton known as "Metz's Flat." This tract affords splendid locations for residences and recently it was laid off into town lots, since which a number have been sold and the outlook is that many new homes will spring up in this new addition. Mr. Hill was elected a member of the board of supervisors in 1894 and served two years as member of that body, making a good officer and conscientiously discharging every public duty.

W. F. HAGAN.

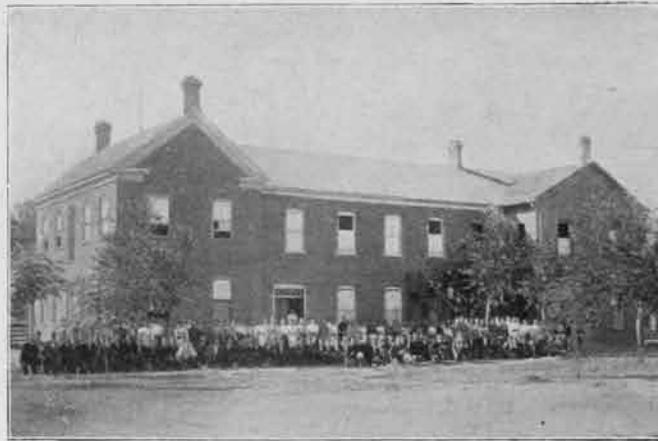
Mr. Hagan has long been a resident of Clifton and one of the prominent citizens of the place. He is a typical western man. About nine years ago he established a general store in North Clifton, and since then has been successful in the business and he now carries a large stock of goods in the Clifton store, as well as in an important branch store at Morenci. He has always extended every possible accommodation and assistance to prospectors and mining men in their efforts to develop the mineral resources of the country surrounding Clifton. He is a public spirited citizen and his time and purse are always ready to aid every movement for the improvement of his town. He takes an active interest in the public school and has been for several years a member of the board of school trustees.

DR. L. A. W. BURTCH, CLIFTON.

Dr. L. A. W. Burch has been a resident of Clifton and practicing medicine there since 1897. During this time he has steadily grown in the confidence of the people and now has a lucrative and growing practice. His office is centrally located near the postoffice. Dr. Burch is a native of Illinois and is a graduate of Rush Medical college, from which he holds a diploma. On his arrival in Arizona he also stood a creditable examination before the Territorial Board of Examiners. The Doctor's office in Clifton is handsomely furnished and supplied with a complete stock of purest medicines for compounding his own prescriptions. In that portion of Clifton known as Riverside Dr. Burch has a beautiful home. The Doctor is a constant student and is prompt in his attention to patients.

SAM PRICE.

This well known business man is one of the hustlers of Clifton; he is one of the everlasting hustlers. He is senior member of the firm of S. W. Price & Co., dealers in general

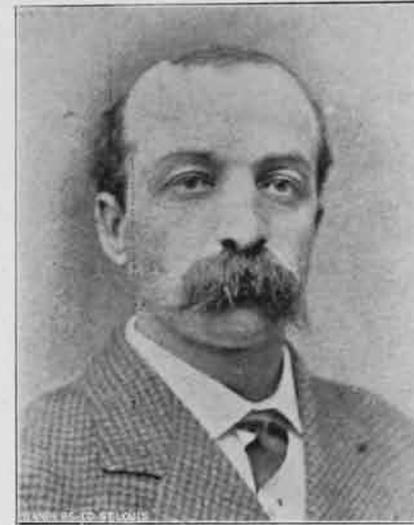


L. D. S. Academy, Thatcher.

merchandise; he is road overseer of the Clifton and Morenci road district, a position he has held for two years, giving general satisfaction; he owns the principal corral and livery business in the town, owns a blacksmith shop, a boarding house and has a large number of teams and heavy wagons suitable for hauling heavy machinery and freight of all kinds to camps tributary to Clifton. Mr. Price has only resided in Clifton for five years, going there from Thatcher.

FASHION BARBER SHOP.

Clifton can boast of one of the best appointed and neatest barber shops in the southwest, not accepting Tucson or Phoenix. The proprietor, F. W. Springer, is an old timer in this part of the Territory, having previously resided in Globe. During the past six months over \$500 has been expended



H. C. Day, Duncan.
CHAIRMAN BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

in improvements in this shop, consisting of three porcelain bath tubs and a magnificent mirror with marble stand. The chairs are the latest make and everything about the shop shows it to be first-class. The cup-rack which stands to the right of the last chair, is filled with cups belonging to the prominent men of Clifton. The shop is located on Main street just two doors south of the Clifton saloon.

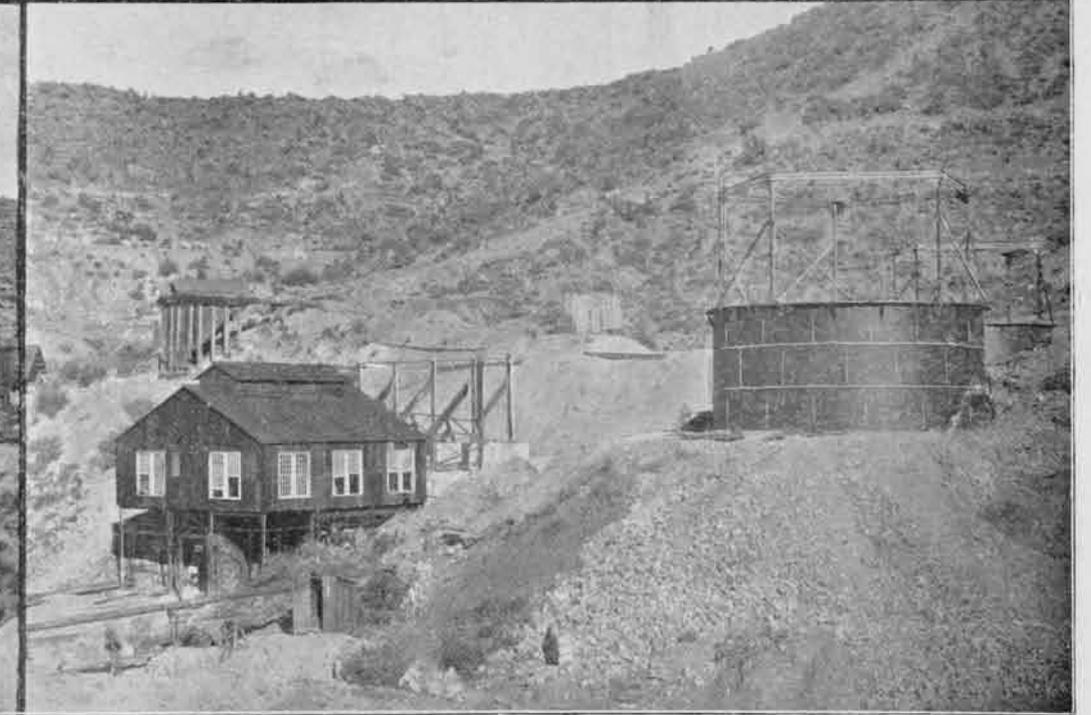
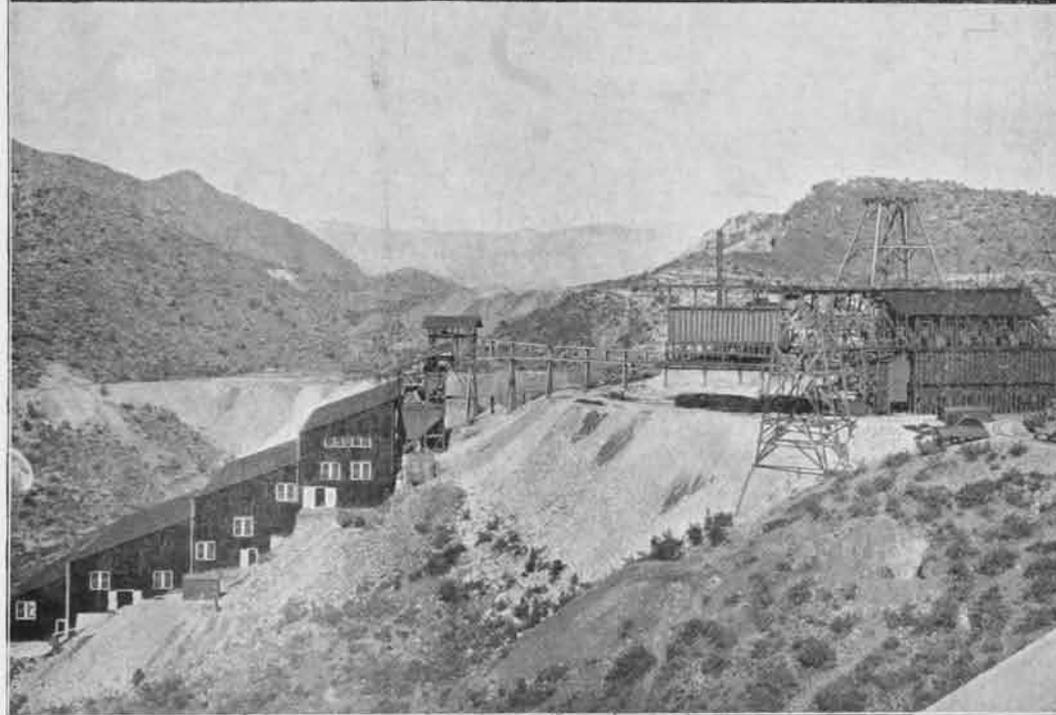
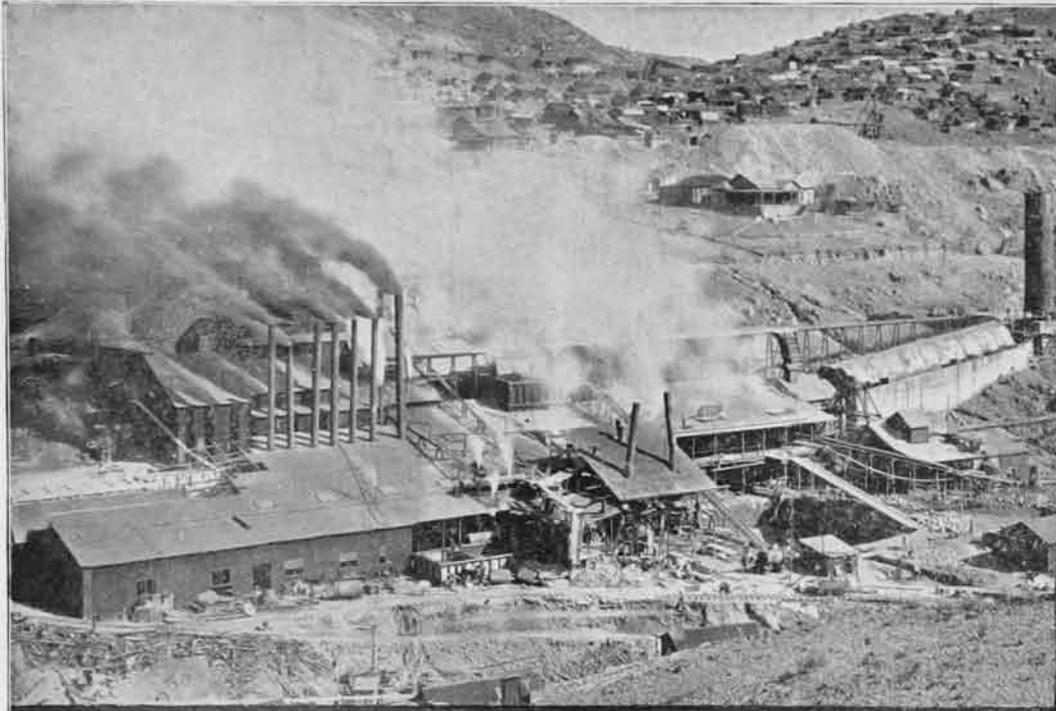
UNION MARKET.
James P. Gillespie is proprietor of the Union Market in Clifton. He began business only recently and has already established a satisfactory business and the number of his patrons is growing daily. His shop is always supplied with the very best quality of beef, pork, mutton, sausage, etc. and is sold both wholesale and retail and delivered promptly at any point. Previous to going to Clifton Mr. Gillespie was in the butcher business in Solomonville and for some years was a respected citizen here. He is a reliable and trustworthy man and worthy of patronage in his business.

W. A. HAMILTON.

Mr. Hamilton is constable of Clifton precinct, now serving his second term. He has made a good officer and is respected as such by the law-abiding and feared by the law-breaking. There being no city incorporation the entire police work of Clifton devolves upon the constable and deputy sheriff. Mr. Hamilton is vigilant in the performance of his duty and is impartial in compelling observance of the law. He is a native of the state of Illinois, but has been in the west for many years.



Dr. W. A. Graham, Duncan.



Reduction Works, Detroit Copper Company, Morenci.
New Concentrator and Yankee Hoist, Morenci.

Birds Eye View of Morenci.
Gas Plant, Morenci.

THE MARKEEN COPPER COMPANY.

THIS company was organized under the laws of West Virginia, by eastern capitalists for the purpose of developing copper properties above Clifton, Arizona, on the San Francisco river, in the Greenlee Gold Mountain Mining district. The company was incorporated with \$1,000,000 as capital stock, divided into 100,000 shares. The president and treasurer of the company is Thos. A. Lee, with R. Horton Batchelor as secretary and Leopold Balbach, general manager, the latter making his headquarters at Clifton, while the officers of the company are at 66 Broadway, New York. The company now own twenty mining claims and have been steady at work on them for the past year, employing from 15 to 20 men. Three of the claims are now being systematically developed—the Main, Mammoth and the Cliff.

The Main mine has a shaft 155 deep, with a cross-cut at 150 feet, running a distance of thirty feet. The ore assays from 2 to 5 per cent. copper throughout these workings, while at the bottom of the shaft the ore assays 42 per cent. copper.

At the Mammoth mine the shaft is 110 feet deep, all in ore, which assays 2 1/2 to 15 per cent. copper. At the bottom of the shaft there is a cross-cut 25 feet through a body of ore running from 1 to 12 per cent. copper. Levels have been started both ways from this cross-cut, which is being continued to reach the hanging wall of the vein. This vein is of great width, cropping out boldly for a distance of 5000 feet, which the Markeen people own. The croppings are from 50 to 150 feet wide.

On the Cliff mine a great deal of development work has been done and the results have been most satisfactory to the owners.

A cross-cut tunnel was run into the mountain intersecting the vein at 60 feet below the surface. From the intersection of this cross-cut tunnel with the vein, levels have been run one hundred and eighty feet to the northeast and forty feet to the southwest, in this level the vein averages four feet wide, with from two to eighteen inches of ore assaying 23 per cent. copper, \$3 gold and 5 ounces silver per ton, while the remainder of the vein averages 5 per cent. in copper.

In the northeast level a winze has been sunk ninety five feet, with levels at the bottom fifty feet each way on the vein. In the bottom of both winze and levels the vein has widened from six to eight feet, averaging for the entire width 8 per cent. copper, 3 ounces silver and \$1.50 gold per ton. In the southwest level a winze forty feet deep has been sunk with a forty foot drift from the bottom, this work shows the vein to have a thickness of four feet, assaying the same as

enterprise. It takes money and time to open up one mine and to even prospect a number of claims requires no small amount of cash.

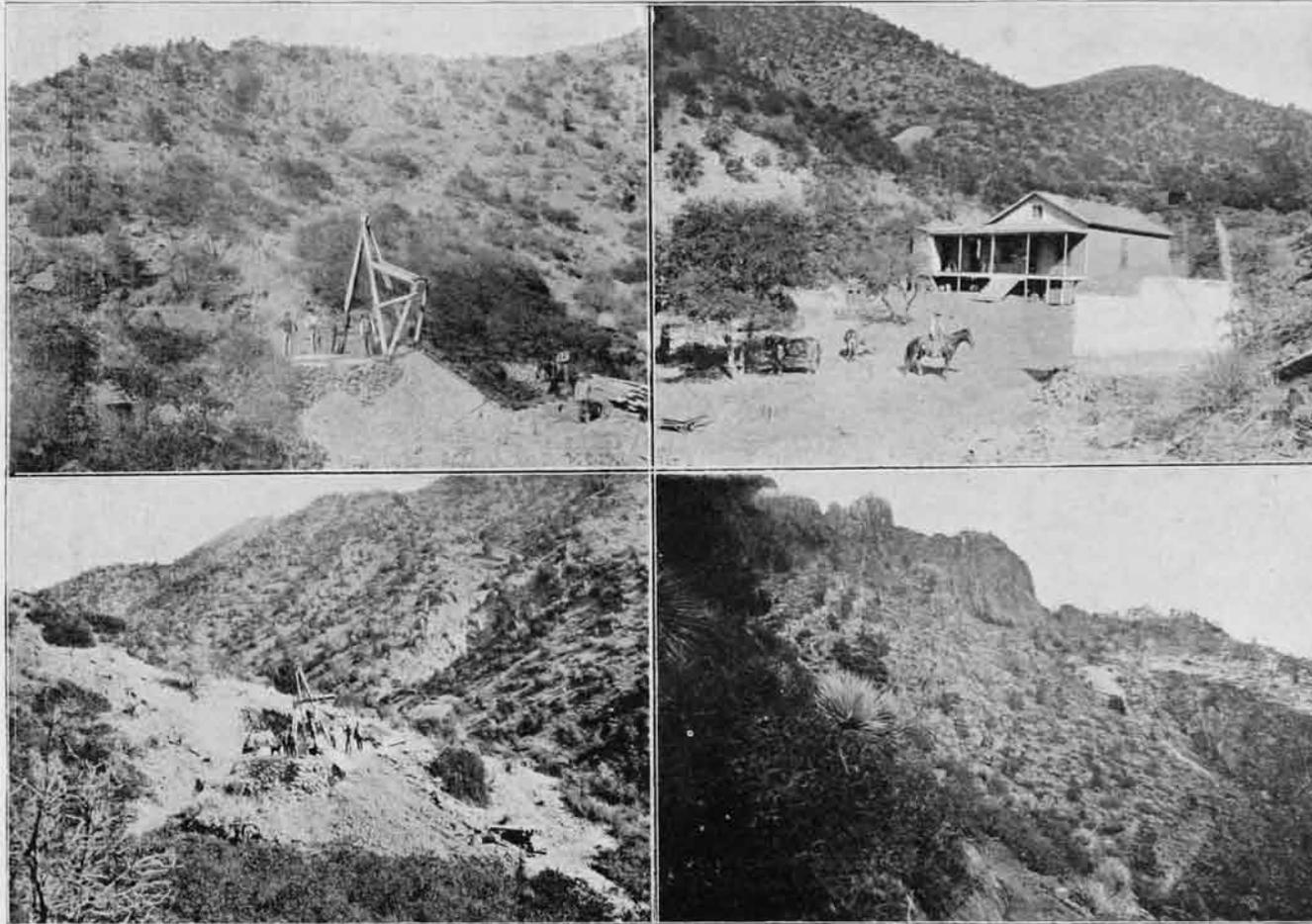
Steps are now being taken and all preliminary arrangements have been completed for the erection of a smelter and concentrating plant for the reduction of the ores of the mines owned by the Markeen company, and early next spring it is expected this new plant will be in operation and turning out its quota of copper.

In connection with this article is a group of pictures taken on the properties of this company. Since the company began work at Clifton it has expended a large sum of money for labor and supplies, and its success will mean the spending of much more money in the Clifton country and the employment of many men in carrying on its work.

IRRIGATION.

It reclaims arid wastes; makes a prosperous country; causes the desert to bloom; insures full crops every season; improves land at each submergence; is the oldest system of cultivation; produces support for a dense population; multiplies productive capacity of the soils; destroys insects and worms and produces perfect fruit. It makes the farmer independent of rainfall; will redeem 1,000,000 acres of desert lands; yields surprisingly large returns to investors; adds constantly to the security of investments; will yield support for 50,000,000 of population; makes the product of the choicest fruit possible; affords a sure foundation for the creation of wealth; it is now applied to 33,000,000 acres of land in this country; it utilizes the virgin soil of the mountain region; it has become popular

because of profitable returns; is now employing more than \$1,000,000,000 of capital. It insures two or three crops annually in lower altitudes. It will eventually be resorted to east of the Mississippi river. It gives arid land a large advantage over rainfall areas. It will increase threefold the value of lands having rainfalls; it will make the Gila valley the garden spot of Arizona and give to it a prosperous population ten times greater than it now has.



Views of the Properties of the Markeen Copper Company.

in the Main level. Another cross-cut tunnel is being driven to intersect the vein about 75 feet below the bottom of the 95 foot winze, or about 225 feet below the apex.

The development work so far, on the other claims owned by the Markeen company have given quite promising results. Mr. Balbach who has given his personal attention to the direction of the development work on these claims is very sanguine that he has now the foundation well laid for a successful mining

THATCHER.

THATCHER is located eight miles below Solomonville and six miles above Pima; three miles below Safford; it is the second youngest town in the Gila valley, the first settler being C. Layton in 1886. Mr. Layton was president of the St. Joseph Stake of the Mormon church. He procured the land now embraced in the Thatcher townsite from the government as a desert entry, afterwards laying it off after the fashion of the Mormon people—large blocks and wide streets. Soon the purchase of lots began by an unusually thrifty class of people, many of them being related to the founder of the place. The town was named after a prominent elder in the Latter Day Saints' or Mormon church, and with few exceptions the present inhabitants are of that faith. Being the home of the stake president of the church, Thatcher became the church headquarters for all the Mormons in this valley and in the San Pedro valley in Cochise county. The Latter day Saints Academy is located here and is one of the largest educational institutions in the Territory. If the Gila valley has any particular "beauty spot," that spot is Thatcher, which is a visible demonstration of what can be accomplished on an Arizona desert by an energetic people. Fourteen years ago the present site of Thatcher was a forest of mesquite and greasewood, where civilization had not yet made a mark; now it is a thriving town of six or seven hundred inhabitants, with the handsomest brick stores and residences to be seen in the valley. The school district built this year a handsome and commodious brick school house, while the church Academy has been enlarged until it is an imposing structure. The streets are bordered with stately shade trees and the attractive homes are surrounded by flower gardens, orchards, etc.; everything about the town is kept in order and cleanliness prevails; ditches are kept in good condition and at every street crossing a life-giving stream flows in the shade of the luxurious cottonwood, ash, lombardy poplar and umbrella trees. The principal street runs east and west and is more than a mile long, with unbroken rows of trees on either side. An ice factory and creamery is operated by Layton, Allred & Co., supplying the entire valley with its products. There are half dozen stores. Mr. Claridge is the postmaster and R. A. Allred is justice of the peace. Mr. Hyrum Brinkerhoff has recently completed a commodious hotel. During the past year the place was incorporated and now has an efficient city government; Chas. M. Layton, mayor. Andrew Kimball, the present head of the Mormon church in this section, is a resident of Thatcher.



Store of Layton, Allred & Co., Thatcher.

LAYTON, ALLRED & CO.

This is the oldest established business house in Thatcher, originally began by President C. Layton. The firm now consists of Chas. M. Layton, Joseph G. Allred and Mrs. E. W. Layton. The business has had a large growth during the past year, requiring a large addition to the brick store on Main



Kimball & Philips, Agricultural Implements, Thatcher.

ate the Thatcher ice-factory and creamery, which for three years has furnished the entire Gila valley with butter, cheese, etc. Both Chas. M. Layton and Joseph G. Allred give their personal attention to this business, the former being the general manager, and both are prominent and highly respected citizens of Graham county. Mr. Allred is a pioneer citizen of the Gila valley and has done much to assist in its development.



PHILIPS & KIMBALL.

This firm is composed of President Kimball and Ed. Philips, the latter an old resident of Thatcher. They are now the leading implement dealers in the Gila valley. They now have the agency for several of the best companies in the United States, among which are: The "Weber" Farm and Mountain Wagon, "J. L. Care" Tresher, Horse-power, Traction and Stationary engines; "Champion Binders and Draw Cut Mowers;

"John Deere" Sulky and Walking plows; Disc Harrows; "Ajax" Peg Tooth Harrows; "Havana Drill Press; "Tiger" and "Champion" Hay rakes; "VanVoorhees" celebrated harness, made in Sacramento, Cal. "Gate City" and "La-Porte" carriages, buggies and mountain spring wagons. They carry all kinds of hardwood and a full line of extras for all their machines. They also carry "Stewart" ranges and stoves, stove pipe and stove furniture; "Witcher's" Canvas Dam, wagon covers, tents, etc; "Ideal" windmills, pumps and fittings. The firm is the friend of the farmer and working on a close margin. Backed as they are by the strongest and largest firm in the inter-mountain west, they are prepared to extend accommodations which no small firm can do. All their goods are received in car lots and prices are way down.



FORT THOMAS.

The principal business point in the lower end of the Gila valley is Fort Thomas, which was one of the earliest settlements in this section of Arizona. For several years the government maintained an extensive military post here, where from three to five companies were stationed. The military post was abandoned in 1892, since which the military reservation has been thrown open to public entry and all that is available for cultivation has been taken up and much of it is now in cultivation. The present business of Fort Thomas consists of three stores—Alexander Baos., Stevens, Thompson & Co. and C. E. Rose; a hotel kept by Mrs. L. Rupkey, affording first-class accommodation; Lois Voelckel, a pioneer citizen, conducts a



Public School Building at Thatcher.

street, completed recently. The line of trade covers that of general merchandise and a well selected stock of desirable goods is always kept on hand. Their dry goods, ladies' dress goods, gents' furnishing goods, hats, shoes, groceries, etc., may be depended on always to be just as represented. They represent large tailoring establishments and are prepared to furnish suits made to order for boys or men, and make a specialty of furnishing cadet suits. In connection with their merchandise business Messrs. Layton, Allred & Co. also own and oper-

saloon, a blacksmith shop and a meat market. The store of Alexander Bros. is one of the largest in the county. Louis Reashau is justice of the peace, a position he has held almost continuously since the organization of Graham county. There is no section of the valley in a condition to offer as good inducements in immigration as are found in the vicinity of Fort

Thomas—above and below on the river.—The Fort Thomas canal has been extended this year to cover a large area of fertile land below the town and it will be put in cultivation. Above the town there are several hundred acres of land now ready for the farmer, and with an abundant supply of water for irrigation. Louis Voelckel and L. Zeckendorf & Co. own fifteen hundred acres of land in one body above Fort Thomas, with plenty of water to irrigate it. This land is offered for sale at a very low fig-



John L. Alexander.

ure and on easy terms. Fort Thomas is destined in the future to become a most important business point. The Black Rock and Clark mining districts, and the Mount Trumbull mineral country receive supplies from Thomas, and besides it is the trading point for a number of important cattle ranches.

Six miles below Fort Thomas is Geronimo, on the line of the San Carlos Indian reservation. This town came into existence as the temporary terminus of the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway. Since the railroad passed on to Globe the place has declined as a business point, though there are yet two stores, two saloons and a restaurant there. During the last three years quite a number of farms have been opened up along the river above Geronimo, besides the town draws a considerable trade from the reservation Indians.



A. C. Alexander.

ALEXANDER BROS., FORT THOMAS.

This firm is well known in the Gila valley and all points tributary to it, because of its rapid growth and progressive spirit in reaching in all directions for legitimate trade. The members of the firm are brothers and both came to the Territory in 1886—young men seeking their fortune in the west. Without means they relied wholly on their energy and perseverance, which has carried them to a most flattering success. Coming to Fort Thomas in 1887 they first engaged in the saloon business, but very soon branched into the mercantile business. After the abandonment of the post they closed the saloon and turned their entire attention to the store. A rapid growth in the business soon demanded the erection of their present commodious building. After the completion of the railroad Alexander Bros. gradually began a wholesale and jobbing business, which has now grown to be the most important branch in their business. They buy in great quantities and sell at very low prices to merchants at Globe and throughout the Gila valley. They have a branch store at Geronimo and also one at the Spnazuma mining camp in the Black Rock district. During the time the railroad was being constructed from Geronimo to Globe, Alexander Bros. with J. N. Porter, owned the stage line which connected Globe with the terminus of the road, until it was completed. During their business career they have accumulated a good many cattle and own three splendid ranches, aggregating about 600 acres. Both land and cattle would be sold at reasonable prices and on easy terms. The land is irrigated from a private and exclusive canal. They are also interested in some good mining property in the near by districts.

Last summer Alexander Bros. organized the Globe Commercial Company, at Globe, of which they own a large share of stock. This company is doing a large general merchandise business with J. F. Patton as general manager.

The firm is financially strong and has from time to time acquired agencies for the highest class goods sold in the west, including Lemp's beer, Shasta water, all the leading tobaccos, Swift's meats and many other popular lines. They can fill orders for Globe 24 hours quicker than any other house, and goods received from them may always be relied on as first-class. In the various branches of their business are employed 21 men. H. S. Cunningham, formerly of Riverside, California, is general book-keeper and manager of the wholesale department. Harry Rupkey, Burt Rupkey, Charlie Alexander, Geo. M. Cunningham and other competent clerks are employed in the various stores.

Alexander Bros. are also proprietors of the famous Indian Hot Springs, located five miles north of Fort Thomas. The

hot water which boils from these springs have been long known to possess almost miraculous curative power for many diseases. Sufferers from Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Eczema, blood or skin diseases of any kind, stomach or bowel troubles, indigestion, dyspepsia, etc., may be sure of relief by a visit to these springs and drinking and bathing in the hot water. There are half dozen of these springs situated in a ditch in the mesa, and the water reaches a heat, varying from 110 to 140 degrees. For rheumatism the water from these springs is a certain cure, and hundreds have received permanent relief. The water is piped to the hotel building where comfortable bath rooms are provided. Since purchasing this property Messrs. Alexander Bros. have made many improvements for the accommodation of visitors, and many more improvements are planned for the near future. Mr. W. E. Jewell has general charge of the place and does everything possible to provide comfort and pleasure to visitors. Mrs. Burns runs an elegant dining room, setting at all times a bounteous and home-like table.



L. D. S. ACADEMY.

Below will be found a portrait group of seven of the faculty of the Latter Day Saints' Academy, of Thatcher. This school has made wonderful progress since Prof. Emil Maeser took charge of it at the beginning of the term in 1898. It now has an enrollment of over 200 pupils, drawn from the Mormon settlements in Graham, Cochise, Maricopa and Apache counties.



Part of the Faculty of the L. D. S. Academy.

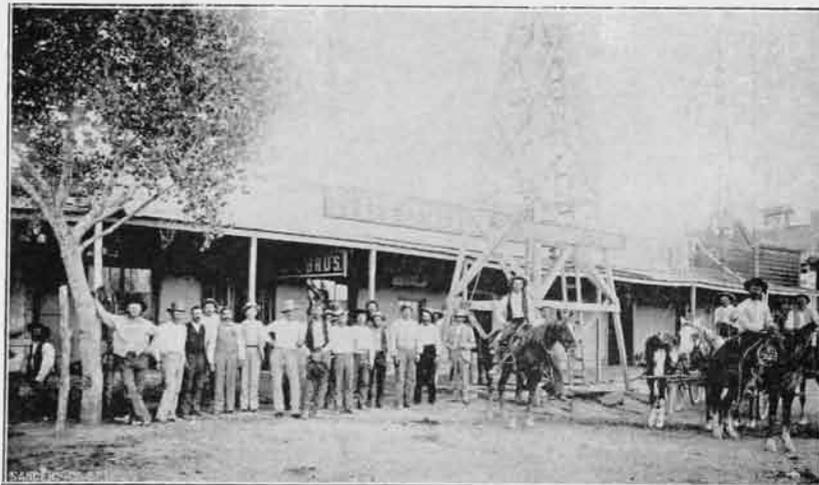
JOHN NASH. EMIL MAESER, Principal. MISS PEARL SNYDER. DAN J. McRAE.
WM. H. CLAYDON. MISS MARY McRAE. MISS LILLIE CURTIS.

WILCOX, COCHISE COUNTY, ARIZONA.

THE town of Willcox, on the Southern Pacific railroad, about the center of the Sulphur Springs valley, is admitted to be one of the best business points in the Southwest, according to the number of inhabitants. With a population not exceeding six hundred the town does an annual business larger than many places possessing five times that number. The amount of trade received by the great mercantile establishments located at Willcox, seems almost incredible to those having no knowledge of the country surrounding the place. The business of the town comes principally from the cattle industry in the adjacent and tributary country, embracing the Sulphur Spring valley, the Aravaipa Cañon, the Dragoon mountains, the Chiricahuas, the west side of the Graham mountains and a good portion of the San Simon valley. These localities are devoted entirely to raising range cattle, with here and there a mining camp, including the Clark mining district, the Grand Reef camp, the Dos Cabezas district, several camps in the Dragoons and Table Mountain country, all of which are directly tributary to Willcox. The many stock ranches in the vicinity accounts for the familiar cow-boy on the streets.

The annual shipment of cattle from Willcox amounts to 30,000 to 40,000 head. The bulk of the cattle are shipped in the Spring, from May to July, but a considerable number goes out in the fall and occasional shipments of beef may be expected through the winter. It is closely estimated that the amount of freight which annually passes through the railroad depot at Willcox amounts to 35,000,000 pounds shipped out and 20,000,000 pounds received. Of the freight received in car-load lots there is no less than 250 cars annually.

Pearce, the wonderfully prosperous mining camp, which sprang suddenly into existence a few years ago, contributes much to the business of Willcox, and both Soto Bros. and John H. Norton & Co. have branch stores there, and Norton & Co. also have a branch store at Cochise, the freighting station for Pearce. In Willcox many substantial improvements have been



Store of Soto Bros. Willcox.



McCourt & Geddes' Store. Willcox.

recently made, the most important being the completion during the past year of a well equipped ice factory and electric plant, giving to the town additional conveniences and luxuries. In the town are many residences and substantial business blocks. The secret societies are well represented, including the Masons, A. O. U. W. and Knights of Pythias. The Methodists have a comfortable church building and socially the town is far in advance of many larger places.

Willcox came into existence as a town when the Southern Pacific railroad reached that point in 1880. Previous to that time there was only a settler scattered here and there. H. C. Hooker had located the Sierra Bonita Ranch in 1872. Tom Steele was a pioneer resident of the vicinity, having in 1874 established a stage station on the old "Butterfield" route, nine miles southwest of the present townsite. John C. Fall, J. Lieberman & Co., and Norton & Stewart all established themselves in business during the early life of the place. Soto Bros. are now successors so the business originally established by John C. Fall.

The town is now enjoying unusual prosperity, caused by the notable improvement in the condition of the stock industry and to the increasing activity in the mineral districts. The citizens are progressive and public spirited and are sanguine that within a few years Willcox will become the county seat of a new Arizona county which will add to its importance and prosperity.

JOHN H. NORTON & CO.

This firm was a pioneer in Willcox, originally under the name of Norton & Stewart. It is now composed of John H. Norton and H. A. Morgan. The firm is known far and near for

its financial responsibility and conservative management. Mr. Norton was a pioneer in Arizona and for many years was post trader at Fort Grant where his business was very lucrative. Mr. Morgan entered the employ of Mr. Norton in 1880 and has been with him ever since and has grown up with and into the business since that time, demonstrating his superior ability as a merchant and capability for managing large business interests. He has been the active manager for years and also has general control of branch stores at Pearce and Cochise. The firm does a large jobbing business at Willcox where, besides the large store building several warehouses are required, including one 30 by 80 feet on the railroad track. They carry an immense stock for the retail trade and their storeroom is one of the handsomest in the Territory.

SOTO BROTHERS.

The business now owned by this firm, composed of Pablo and Mariano Soto, was established more than twenty years ago by John C. Fall, who was a pioneer of the Pacific coast. It is now one of the largest mercantile houses to be found in Southern Arizona, occupying four large rooms fronting on Main street, covering a floor space of 150 by 150 feet, and several large warehouses are required in addition. Their business is both wholesale and retail. Their customers include all classes—miners, stockman and farmers—and the established reputation of this house for unquestioned responsibility, liberal and fair dealing is complete.

McCOURT & GEDDES.

In the Spring of 1897 Larry McCourt and Samuel J. Geddes began a store business in Willcox, both having been previously employed in the store of John H. Norton & Co.



Store of John H. Norton & Co. Willcox

The success they have attained in business is evidence that they reckoned well when they came to the conclusion that Willcox would sustain their new business enterprise. Beginning with limited capital, they have built up a large business and now carry a complete stock of general merchandise and occupy a handsome and commodious new building, completed last year—the "Dewey Block." Their trade is constantly increasing and they spare no efforts to win trade and hold it. Mr. McCourt is a native of the Emerald Isle, and was at one time in business at Solomonville, where he is well known and universally liked. Both McCourt and Geddes were at one time employed in the store department of the Arizona Copper Company at Clifton. Mr. Geddes is the only man in Willcox who holds a commission from President McKinley, that of postmaster. The office is third-class and is conveniently located in the store. Mr. Geddes was born in Canada and came to Arizona in the year 1882, going first to Clifton. He was appointed postmaster of Willcox in 1889. His administration has been entirely satisfactory.



S. J. Geddes, Willcox.

Range News now being rated as one of the best newspaper properties in Arizona.

Hon. W. F. Nichols is one of the pioneer citizens of Willcox, locating there in 1881, since which he has been prominent in the business and social life of the place. He carries on an extensive lumber business and has held the office of Justice of the Peace for sixteen years.

The Willcox House is the only hotel in Willcox and is thoroughly up to date. Otto Moore is the proprietor and he has recently made many improvements. The rooms are all handsomely furnished and the entire hotel is lit up by electricity. Mr. Moore is an accommodating and agreeable host and has a large acquaintance in Southern Arizona.

The town is well supplied with saloons, meat markets, barber shops, etc. There are two creditable drug stores—one kept by Nicholson Bros. and the other by E. A. Nichols.

WILCOX LIGHTING, PUMPING AND ICE PLANT.

The principal forward step taken in the path of progress by Willcox during the past year and the greatest evidence of the town's prosperity, was the building of the Willcox Lighting, Pumping and Ice plant, by which the streets, residences and business houses of the place are lighted by electricity and also



Lighting and Pumping Plant, Willcox.

supplied by a superior quality of ice, manufactured by the latest process. The original promoter of this enterprise was Mr. F. E. Cadwell, one of the pioneer residents of the town. D. T. Swatling, superintendent of the reduction works at Pearce, and who came to the Territory with Mr. Cadwell in 1883, was taken as a partner in the new enterprise and the present com-



Larry McCourt's Residence, Willcox.

pany formed. A substantial building was erected, 56 by 76 feet, and in it was set up first-class machinery for generating electricity and manufacturing ice. The ice plant is of two ton capacity and five ton cold storage. Two 50-horse boilers are in place and a 50-horse power dynamo engine driving a 300-light

dynamo. A complete bottling works has just been completed by this company, who handle the Buffalo keg beer. This company supplies ice, beer and soda water to all points tributary to Willcox, including Fort Grant and Pearce. The first ice was manufactured in July last and the business has been satisfactory since then. This enterprise is a decided credit to the town of Willcox and it should receive a liberal support.



ARIZONA'S DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.



JOHN F. WILSON, Democrat, of Prescott, was born in Giles county, Tenn., May 7, 1846; was educated at Rhuama, Ala.; is a lawyer by profession; removed from Alabama to Arkansas in 1876; served in the legislature of that state and was elected prosecuting attorney for the Fourth judicial district of that state in 1884; removed to the Territory of Arizona in 1887; was elected to the constitutional convention called by the legislature for the year 1891; was appointed attorney-general for the Territory by Governor Franklin in 1896, and served two years; was elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress, receiving 8,212 votes, to 7,385 for Alexander O. Brodie, Republican.

SOLOMON & WICKERSHAM, BOWIE STATION.

One of the best known business firms in this section of Arizona is that of Solomon & Wickersham, of Bowie Station, and none have transacted a larger or more profitable business during the last seventeen years. The firm originally consisted



D. W. Wickersham.

of I. E. Solomon, D. W. Wickersham and Adolph Solomon, the two latter yet remaining, Mr. I. E. Solomon having withdrawn five years ago. During the early life of the firm it held large government freighting contracts and supplied many military posts in Southern Arizona with grain, hay, etc. A large forwarding business was also carried on with the merchants in the Gila valley and at San Carlos and Globe, up to the time of the building of the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern railway.

Since then particular attention has been given to the wholesale and jobbing trade. All kinds of groceries are received in car load lots and the

stock is one of the largest in this part of Arizona. Long years of business has proved the absolute reliability as well as the liberal and accommodating policy of this house. D. W. Wickersham, who has always been at the head of the management of this house, was a pioneer in Arizona, coming in 1875. He first settled on the San Pedro river and took up some land and commenced to take out a ditch, but the frequent presence of hostile Indians in that vicinity at that time discouraged him. He sold out or gave his land away and came to the Gila valley. Here he taught the first



E. L. Shaw.

public school ever taught in the Gila valley, at Safford; he also held the office of justice of the peace there. Afterwards he entered the store of I. E. Solomon as a clerk, and from there went into his present business. His family is now residing in Los Angeles, California, where his children are attending school. Mr. Wickersham's native state is Pennsylvania.

Mr. Adolph Solomon has been a resident of El Paso, Texas, for ten years or more, where he held a large interest in the El Paso Transfer Co. This he sold out last winter and went with his wife on a trip to Europe, returning only recently.

E. L. Shaw entered the employ of Solomon & Wickersham five years ago and is now second in the management of their extensive business. Mr. Shaw is the traveling salesman for the house and is a frequent visitor through the Gila valley and at Globe, and east and west on the line of the Southern Pacific railroad, where he has numerous customers. In any of these localities it would be hard to find any business man who is not a customer of Solomon & Wickersham. Mr. Shaw has demonstrated his worth as a business man and never overlooks a proposition which promises either to benefit his employers or their constituents. He is a native of the State of Missouri, and of course would not be happy without an office, so he was elected justice of the peace at Bowie Station.

THE ARIZONA GOLD MINING AND MILLING COMPANY.

The principal owners of this company are Dell M. Potter, of Clifton, and Thomas C. Higgins, of St. Louis. They have been developing a group of mines just above Clifton for some time, with Mr. Potter as general superintendent of the work. The work accomplished consists of a main tunnel in a distance of 500 feet, with other tunnels and shafts making the total development up to date about 500 feet; these properties show very large veins of quartz, with some ore of high grade, but the great mass of vein matter is low grade, gold being the metal, and it being free milling. These properties are situated on the bank of the San Francisco river, where they have the advantage of a splendid water power. The company is now making arrangements to drive the main tunnel in a further distance of one hundred feet, where the main ore body will be intersected. Then they will at once commence the erection of a stamp mill of sufficient size to handle all the ores.

Mr. Potter is at present working on a system of water-works for Clifton. The people of Clifton have always suffered for want of a convenient supply of good water, the cause of this being the immense mineral springs above town in the San Francisco river. Mr. Potter has gone above these mineral springs and built a substantial dam on the river and tunneled through the porphyry rock at that point and now has about 2000 feet of 18 inch pipe laid, and is waiting for contractors to furnish the balance of the pipe necessary to complete the line into Clifton. This will insure to the people of Clifton an abundance of good water and also a magnificent fire protection, second to none.

Mr. Potter also reports the discovery of an immense deposit of manganese ore close to the town of Clifton, it being of the highest grade. An assay made by Prof. Blake, of the School of Mines, gives a result of 78 per cent. He is now ne-

gotiating with parties to supply them with this ore, and says he has a purchaser for 10,000 tons to be delivered as soon as possible. Manganese is used in the manufacture of high grade steel, and the very high grade is used in the coloring of porcelain and glass, giving it the violet color so highly prized. This new industry promises to add materially to the mineral output of this county.

T. D. MORRIS, SOLOMONVILLE.

Mr. Morris has been a resident of Arizona for many years and has devoted a great deal of his time and energy to the development of the resources of the Territory, and is the owner of a valuable group of gold mines in the Clark mining district—the Gold Chord and other claims. Mr. Morris resided in Willecox, Cochise county, for a number of years, during the big freighting days in that town, where he conducted an extensive blacksmith business. He left there and went to Geronimo, when that town was the terminus of the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railroad, where he also conducted a large blacksmith shop. When the railroad was continued on to Globe he moved to Solomonville where he purchased valuable property. He owns two Saloons—"The Headquarter" and "The Solomonville" He also owns a comfortable home and other buildings which he rents.

ARIZONA COPPER COMPANY'S STORE, CLIFTON.



L. FRAISSINET.

ONE of the very important departments of the industry carried on at Clifton by the Arizona Copper Company, is the store business, which is under the management of Mr. Leonce Fraissinet, whose picture accompanies this article. This business consists of three stores, the main one at Clifton, with branches at Morenci and at Metcalf. The Clifton store is probably the largest and most complete in the territory, depending almost entirely on retail trade for patronage. Mr. Fraissinet accepted the position as manager of the Company's store department in 1892, since which the amount of trade has much more than trebled. A large new building was built four years ago, especially designed to accommodate the various departments. New systems have been introduced; checking systems, the most thorough, have been devised for receiving and disposing of goods, insuring the company against loss as well as relieving the employes of any suspicion of dishonesty. Mr. Fraissinet has had many years experience as a merchant and has devoted the prime years of his life perfecting methods beneficial to the business in which he is now engaged. The policy of this store has ever been to keep a gentlemanly and competent force of salesmen and bookkeepers, to the end that proper attention be extended to customers. A group of the store clerks follows this article.

EMPLOYEES IN THE ARIZONA COPPER COMPANY'S STORE, CLIFTON.



1—WASH L. SMITH, Dry Goods. 2—JAMES A. GAMBLE, Dry Goods. 3—D. R. RINGLAND, Truck Clerk. 4—T. L. McCUTCHEN, Drugs. 5—A. J. HANSON, Butcher. 6—C. W. BECK, Office. 7—J. W. SPRINKS, Dry Goods. 8—F. MacSMITH, Office. 9—EBBIE S. SMITH, Head Salesman. 10—F. H. HUDSON, Groceries. 11—MERRICK B. EMERSON, Shipping Clerk. 12—BERARDO FRAIDE, Hardware. 13—W. E. GAMBLE, Groceries. 14—A. F. WILLIAMS, Office. 15—ADOLPH SCHWARZ, Groceries. 16—D. A. PETERS, Warehouse. 17—F. D. CONNER, Hardware.

DUNCAN.

The town of Duncan is situated about half way between Lordsburg, N. M., and Clifton, on the Arizona and New Mexico railroad. It is the center of an important and prosperous agricultural section and also surrounded by an excellent cattle raising country. It is the extreme eastern town in Arizona and the New Mexico line is only a few miles up the Gila river from Duncan. The land of that portion of the Gila valley above and below Duncan is equal to any in Arizona and the agricultural conditions and possibilities there are similar to the lower valley, with the advantage that they are closer to the market at Clifton where all their products are consumed. The nearness of this important market gives them an advantage in price on many of their products, particularly hay. Last year quite a large amount of new land was cultivated for the first time by a settlement of Mormons. The center of this settlement is known as Franklin and Thos. Nations is its pioneer citizen. The business interests of Duncan consists of three general stores—owned by B. F. Billingsley, Sherman Stewart



Sherman Stewart's Store, Duncan.

and Phillips & Co., the latter also carrying drugs. Jas. Tong and J. R. Hayine both have blacksmith shops. Bart Tipton and T. Williams have the only saloon in the place and J. L. T. Waters is postmaster. There is considerable business done by the merchants of Duncan with near by mining camps.

B. F. BILLINGSLEY.

Mr. Billingsley is engaged in a general mercantile business at Duncan, and since he commenced business four or five years ago has been quite successful. He carries a large stock of reliable goods and occupies a large building which he built three years ago. In selecting goods he uses the utmost care and studies the wants and best interests of his customers. Mr. Billingsley was in the cattle business previous to beginning his present business. He is one of the prominent, substantial and reliable citizens of the east end of the county.

SHERMAN STEWART, MERCHANT.

On this page is shown the store of Sherman Stewart at Duncan, in the eastern portion of this county. Mr. Stewart is the successor of James T. Tong in the mercantile business at Duncan. He carries at all times a general stock of merchandise including Groceries, Dry Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Blankets and everything in the way of supplies for ranchers and miners. Mr. Stewart purchased his present business in June 1898 and since that time his trade and business has steadily increased. He also owns some lands near Duncan and parties desiring to purchase good farming land in that vicinity should correspond with him.

Mr. Stewart is deputy sheriff at Duncan and makes a satisfactory peace officer to the citizens of that portion of Graham county. Besides his mercantile and land interests Mr. Stewart is the fortunate owner of several claims in the Ash Peak district about twelve miles west of Duncan which is attracting a great deal of attention just at present. Among his claims in this district are the Banner, Alma, Almalita, Flagstaff and Sherman, on which considerable work has been done.

G. W. PHILIPS & CO.

This firm carry on a general merchandise and drug business at Duncan. The firm is composed of G. W. Philips and Dr. W. A. Graham. Dr. Graham is the practicing physician in Duncan and vicinity and is a graduate of the Memphis Hospital Medical College and also of the Louisville Medical College. Dr. Graham has been a resident of Duncan for three years, during which time he has gained the reputation of a good physician and an enterprising citizen. He also has mining interests in Ash Peak district and is confident that Ash Peak is destined to be a big mining camp in the near future.

THE DUNCAN SALOON.

Bart Tipton and Tom Williams own the Duncan Saloon, the only one in town. Mr. Williams is a native of "Dixie's land," and hails from the state of Alabama. Mr. Tipton is a native of the state of Texas and has lived in Duncan country a dozen years or more. The Duncan saloon is a popular house and every courtesy is extended to customers, who are served with the best brands of liquors and cigars. Bart Tipton has been in the cattle business for several years and gives some attention to that industry yet. He has several times filled the office of deputy sheriff at Duncan, making a good record as an officer. Both Mr. Tipton and Mr. Williams enjoy the respect and confidence of the community.

The stranger going to Duncan need not be without a home while there. Mrs. S. W. Massey conducts a comfortable boarding house, sparing no effort to afford every accommodation possible to her guests. She sets a good table and keeps her rooms clean and in perfect order. She makes a specialty of the accommodation of the transient custom.

BONITA.

The settlement and postoffice three miles southwest of Fort Grant is called Bonita. It is quite a business point, drawing trade from the near-by military post, the Clark mining district, the mines down in the Aravaipa Cañon and a number of cattle ranches located in the vicinity. Also, the business men of Bonita generally engage in filling government contracts at the post. The soil around Bonita is very rich and yields abundant crops, but little attention is given to farming because of the uncertainty of the water supply, or irrigation; some years there is plenty for corn crops and other years there is hardly enough to keep the trees alive. M. L. Wood has made greater headway in farming than anyone else in the vicinity, having cleared up a farm of over two hundred acres, and has a splendid orchard which yields abundance of fruit. The only surface water at Bonita comes from the Graham mountains and during very dry seasons, for months, none comes at all. But the open range surrounding generally affords abundance of grass for cattle, of which there are many herds, the principal



Knowler & Johnson's Store, Bonita.

one being that of H. C. Hooker, of the Sierra Bonita Ranch. A daily stage connects Bonita with Willcox on the Southern Pacific railway, carrying the United States mail. There is an efficient public school and a very creditable condition of society, considering the few people in the community. Mr. John Francis is the postmaster at Bonita and the office is kept in the store of Michael Ohl.

KNOWLER & JOHNSON.

This firm composed of H. F. Knowler and A. Johnson, does a general merchandise business at Bonita. In November 1898, they completed their present commodious store building. In size it is 28 by 100 feet, nicely furnished throughout and finished in an up-to-date manner. The business was commenced by Mr. Knowler in 1894 and Mr. Johnson was taken in as a partner in 1897. Mr. Johnson is an Englishman and

Mr. Knowler is a native of Sweden. Both came to Fort Grant as soldiers, and were discharged when the terms of their enlistment expired. Mr. Knowler was married last June to Miss Emma Olson, of Hays City, Kansas.

A new hotel building was completed last year by this firm, which was a public necessity. The hotel contains six well-furnished rooms and affords first-class accommodation. A corral and livery business is also owned by the firm. They are now filling the following government contracts: At Fort Huachuca, 2,500 cords of wood; at Fort Grant, 4000 cords of wood. Mr. Johnson had personal charge of the wood contract at Fort Huachuca. A picture of Knowler & Johnson's store building appears on the preceeding page.



MICHAEL OHL.

Perhaps the best known resident of Bonita, beyond the limits of Graham county, is Mike Ohl, than whom there is not a more genial soul in Arizona. He was born near Youngstown, Ohio, and is forty-seven years old. He came west in 1879 and was employ-

ed on the Itiff cattle ranch on the South Platte river in Colorado for one year.— From there he went to Oregon, Washington and California, arriving in Willcox, Arizona, January 1, 1893. Dur-

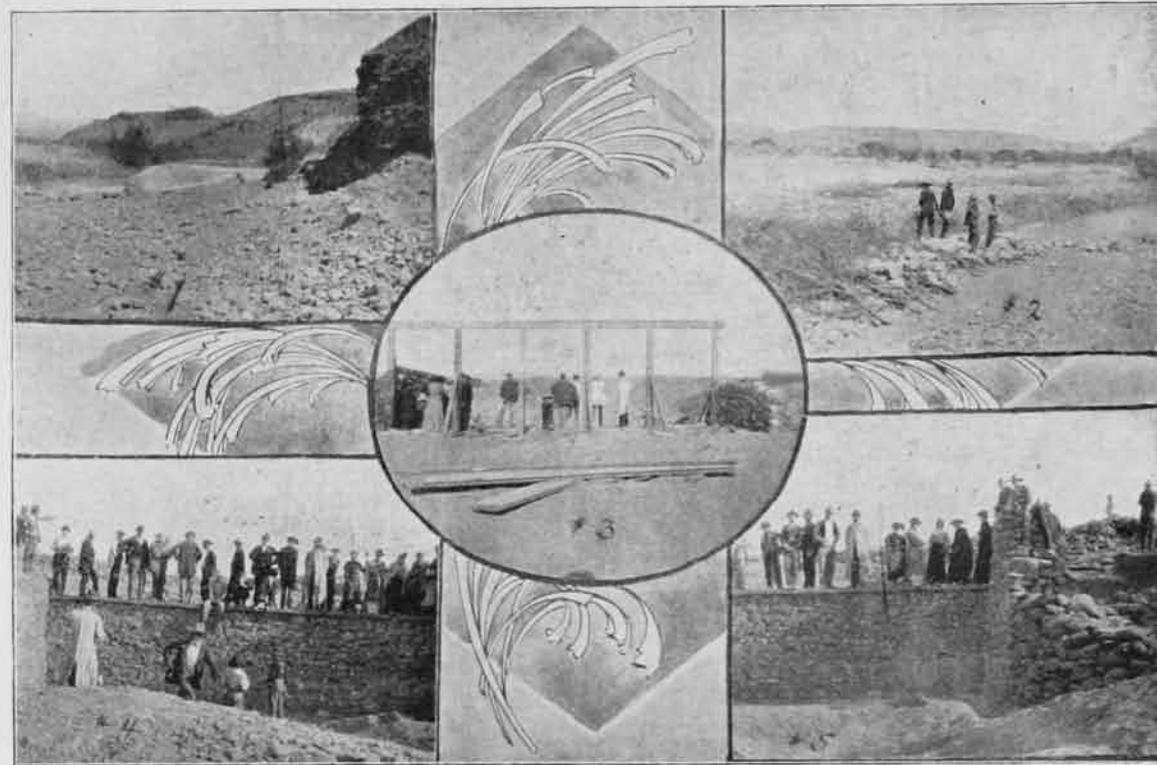


B. E. Norton's Residence, Los Angeles.

ing the Harrison administration Mr. Ohl was Indian Trader at San Carlos for three years, which was a lucrative business. After the death of Capt. E. A. Cutter, Mr. Ohl purchased his entire property and business at Bonita, which he is now carrying on. He carries a splendid stock of general merchandise, liquors and supplies of every kind for miners, cattlemen and farmers. He holds the government contract for supplying the Fort Grant military post with beef. He is a member of the Territorial Board of Equalization, having been appointed to the position by Governor Murphy, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Captain Cutter.



Graham county is a good country for rich and poor alike. In the development of our great resources both capital and labor will be required: one without the other could accomplish but little. Labor commands good wages here in all avocations. There is no country where the farmer can do so well and there is no country where the land will produce more or where cultivation is as easy. If a man does not bring plenty of money with him he should be willing to work. Indolence thrives no better here than in other places.



THE ENTERPRISE CANAL.

The accompanying cut No. 1 shows the Gila river at the initial point of this canal. At the farthest point visible on the river are riffles of about three and a half feet high, the highest point is about on a level with the canal bed. Half mile further down where the river bed is diverted into the canal, the river takes a sudden turn to the north and the dam as shown in cut No. 2 forms the lower bank of the river and will when built be a series of rapids and riffles. Made of brush and large rock this dam, if such you would call it, will be about 300 feet long and as many feet up and down the stream, resting on bed-rock and connecting with rock on either side. What is now within a few feet of the bed of the canal was when we commenced just one year ago, a mountain of conglomerate. Just one mile below the initial point you see in cut No. 3—the head and waste gate. This structure, built of heavy timbers, is set in solid masonry four feet deep under and protected by powerful buttments. At almost a right angle the spill way extends 100 feet to a fall below. Cut No. 5 shows the relative strength of these buttments, which forms the side banks of the spillway. As the water falls below it is caught on a platform which will serve to prevent washing and at a distance of 100 feet it can mingle again with the waters of the main stream. This fall alone is worth all the canal has cost to get the water there, if perchance it never runs another hundred feet further down the valley. Thirty feet wide, with a volume of water four feet

deep will operate wheels sufficient to generate electricity enough to light the Gila valley and turn the wheels of all its machinery. The canal will be four feet deep and twenty-five feet wide. Its water supply will cover a continuous series of valleys and table land from its head waters at the narrows of the Gila river, to its terminus below Pima, a distance of thirty-five miles. The Gila river is the source of the water supply; other canals have priority claim, but there is sufficient water for all.

ANDREW KIMBALL.



Residence of W. W. Pace, Thatcher.

MORE ABOUT GRAHAM COUNTY MINES.

GRAHAM county can offer to capital legitimate investments in the development of mines. There are many districts which can show splendid prospects. Outside of the Clifton and Morenci districts the mineral development of the county has been limited, but the past year has seen a good beginning made in several districts with promise of success. In the Lone Star and Yukon districts, north of the Gila valley, several mines are being worked, and during the past year a large amount of high grade copper ore has been shipped. The Safford Mining and Smelting Company are working a force on the San Juan group and completed a smelting plant near Safford in the month of October last.

The Lone Star mine, in the district bearing its name, was purchased three months ago by Mr. and Mrs. Ignatius Qualey, who have since organized the Arizona & Boston Mining company for the purpose of developing the Star group. Hoisting machinery is on the ground and a substantial camp has been inaugurated.

Tributary to Pima are several new mining camps where Captain Thos. McEniry and his Eastern associates are developing claims.

The Mount Trumbull district is attracting considerable attention and several promising claims are being developed.

In the mineral strip recently cut from the Indian reservation, located twelve miles south of San Carlos, there are a large number of mining claims which show high values in copper, gold and silver. On many of these claims work has been constantly going on during the past year and while but little ore has been shipped, still, results have been entirely satisfactory, and owners are confident that this district will become one of the important producing camps of Arizona. Most of the mines here, in fact, practically all of them, are owned by poor men, who are unable to make rapid progress in opening them up, but many have been opened sufficient to show their value.



The Shade Hotel, Safford.

Among the prominent claim owners on the San Carlos strip are W. J. Parks and his sons, Frank Richardson and Americus Jones, of Solomonville; E. T. Ijams, Frank VanSiclen and others, of Safford; James Duke, of Thatcher; Joe Bull and Wm. Whipple, of Pima, and several citizens of San Carlos and Globe.

In the Black Rock district the Spenazuma company have recently let new contracts for further development work on their claims there and express themselves as well pleased with the progress they have made during the past year.

The Clark district on the western slope of the Graham mountains contains many promising gold prospects. Here the Spenazuma Mining company are operating and own a number of claims. This district has long ranked as a most promising mineral field. T. D. Morris, of Solomonville, owns a group of gold mines in the Clark district, on which he has expended a great deal of money in developing, but now having reached the limit of his means has offered them for sale. In several of Mr. Morris' mines substantial veins have been encountered which speaks for themselves and on which computations of values may be correctly made.

The Ash Peak mining district is the result of some new and rich mineral discoveries made there last Spring by Nephi Packer and Ollie Philips. The original claims of the district are the Little Ollie and Barbara Ann, and they are now being worked by Philips Bros. and Howard, who own a half interest in the claims, B. B. Adams, of Solomonville, owning the other half. The ore is very rich and the mines are improving with every lick of work done. James Tong and Clark Rodgers are working on the Commerce and other claims. The Commerce mine is believed by all who have seen it to be a wonderful property—an immense deposit of rich mineral. There has been a great many locations made in the district during the past year and recently some splendid cash offers for properties have been refused. The indications there now are most certainly very flattering for an important mining camp in the near future. The district is about twenty-five miles from Solomonville and about ten miles from Duncan, with an excellent road to either place. Quite a number of the citizens of Duncan are interested in Ash Peak claims, among whom may be mentioned Bart Tipton, Johnny Clay, Sherman Stewart, Dr. Graham and others.



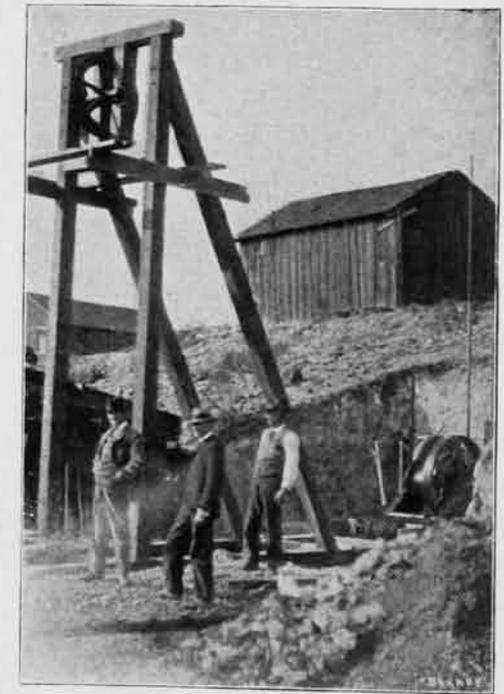
ARIZONA AND BOSTON MINING CO.

This company was organized by Mr. and Mrs. I. F. Qualey some months ago, who came here from Boston and purchased the Lone Star mine from Peter Anderson and James P. Lindsey of Safford. Mr. E. W. C. Day, who was instrumental in inducing Mr. and Mrs. Qualey to purchase the Lone Star mine, was installed as superintendent at the camp and under his direction considerable development work has been done and the necessary buildings erected for a permanent camp. The company now owns a group of twenty-one claims, but none of them have been



View of Lone Star Mining Camp.

developed more than the required location work, except the Lone Star and the East of Lone Star adjoining. The main shaft on the Lone Star is now down 150 feet and a 12-horse power gasoline hoist is now in place to continue this shaft to water level. Since the purchase of the Lone Star five car loads of ore have been shipped from it, giving satisfactory returns. One car gave a net return of \$1600. The Lone Star ledge is well defined with high grade copper in place on the surface. On the East of Lone Star mine a double compartment shaft has been sunk 23 feet. Here the ledge has widened to more than seventy-five feet. The ledge matter of this group of mines is composed of quartz, porphyry, talc, iron and copper, cutting through a granite and porphyry formation. The ledge shows that at some time it passed through intense heat, converting the ore from a sulphide to an oxide, much of the metal passing below to the zone of precipitation or water level but where there was quartz sufficient in the ledge to hold the copper, it took the form of oxides of copper and copper glance, and it crops out in large bodies and veins at the surface. Two half-tone pictures accompany this article, one show-



Hoisting Plant, Lone Star Mine.

ing the new gasoline hoist at the main shaft and the other a general view of the buildings of the camp. The nearest building shown in the latter picture is the company boarding house and the farthest building is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Qualey. The directors of the company are I. L. Qualey, E. W. C. Day and C. L. Rawlins. Boston capitalists have been interested in the company and ample means are at the command of the company to develop these mines.



S. W. PRICE & CO.

The general merchandise business of S. W. Price & Co., at Clifton, is one of the important business enterprises of that thriving town. The business is owned by S. W. Price and S. J. Forbes, the latter having full management of the store. Mr. Forbes is a thorough business man with many years of experience and understands every detail of running a store so as to attract customers and hold their trade; he knows how to buy, to display and how to sell, and under his direction the trade of this firm has had a most wonderful growth during the past two years. The stock carried includes all manner of goods; dry goods, groceries, shoes, hats, all kinds of supplies for miners and stockmen. Goods are delivered at Morenci as well as Clifton and patrons receive every possible accommodation and courtesy. The firm is well known for its reliability and punctuality in its business methods, which insures the same treatment to all customers. The business has increased with the growth of Clifton and the surrounding country, and several times the store has been enlarged to accommodate the trade.



S. J. Forbes, Clifton.

Many of the original photographs from which the halftone cuts used in this edition were made, were taken by Dr. A. F. Bonney, of Safford, who has a gallery there and is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line on the shortest notice. Mr. Bonney has been in the valley for three years and was the founder of the Arizonian. He is not only a good photographer but possesses good ability as an artist. What cannot be photographed to the best advantage he can sketch.



ing the new gasoline hoist at the main shaft and the other a general view of the buildings of the camp. The nearest building shown in the latter picture is the company boarding house and the farthest building is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Qualey. The directors of the company are I. L. Qualey, E. W. C. Day and C. L. Rawlins. Boston capitalists have been interested in the company and ample means are at the command of the company to develop these mines.

JUDGE FLETCHER M. DOANE.

Fletcher M. Doane, Associate Justice of the Supreme court of Arizona and Judge of the Second Judicial district, composed of the counties of Graham, Gila and Pinal, was born in 1846 in the Sciota valley, near Columbus, Ohio. Having graduated in 1867 from the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware (Ohio), he chose the legal profession and took the full course in the old Albany Law School, and, armed with his diploma, he turned his face westward and in 1869 he located in Pike county, Missouri, where he hung out his shingle and began the real battle of life at the Pike county bar, where he met in the practice at that time—D. P. Dyer, R. A. Campbell, James O. Broadhead, Geo. W. Anderson, W. H. Biggs, T. J. C. Fagg and John B. Henderson.



Judge F. M. Doane.

Judge Doane came to Arizona in 1889. He was district Attorney in Pinal county two years and was appointed to



Sam Price, Clifton.

the bench by President McKinley in June, 1897, and confirmed by the senate. His duties include holding two terms of court in each county and two terms of Federal court for the entire district annually, besides the supreme court work in common with the judges of the other districts. Judge Doane comes from good old Republican, Methodist stock. He has been for nearly thirty years a deacon in the Methodist church, as was his father for nearly forty years before him. He has always taken an active part in church work, including Sunday Schools and also the cause of temperance.

GRAHAM COUNTY'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In a county no older than Graham county, first-class school facilities would hardly be expected by anybody coming to it, still, along with the balance of Arizona Graham county has an excellent public school system. The schools might be better and they might be a great deal worse. There are 32 school districts in Graham county and last year there were 41 schools maintained, the following districts having more than one: Safford, 4; Clifton, 2; Thatcher, 4; Solomonville, 3; Pima 4 and Layton 2. In these schools there was a total enrollment of 1973 and a total average attendance of 1152. Of the teachers employed 18 were males and 26 were females, 15 holding first grade certificates and 26 holding second grade certificates. The average salary paid to teachers was \$57.98. The total value of school property was given in July at \$19,178. The standard for examinations, while not over critical, will compare favorably with that of any other state or Territory. Those who have taught successfully for ten years, at least one of which was in this territory on a first-grade certificate, and who shall pass a successful examination in the history of education, pedagogy, school economy and school government, are entitled to life diplomas. Holders of diplomas from universities and chartered colleges may receive first-grade territorial certificates without examination, at the option of the board of education, and those who pass the required examinations before the territorial board of examiners, and those who pass the required examinations before the county boards of examiners, may receive first and second-grade territorial or county certificates. W. A. Moody is Superintendent of Schools for Graham county, and his address is Solomonville.

ABSTRACT OFFICE.

Fred Dysart is prepared to do all kinds of abstract work. He also issues for the benefit of business men, a report of instruments filed for record. These reports show everything which is filed in the office of the County Recorder of Graham county, and are sent out at intervals of three to five days. They give prompt notice of all mining locations, deeds, bonds, agreements, leases, mortgages, bills of sale, attachments, liens, appointment of agents, etc., and form a valuable and convenient reference to keep on file in any office.

Telephone No. 8. **FRED DYSART,**
Solomonville, Arizona.

FRANK DYSART,
SOLOMONVILLE, ARIZONA.

LIFE INSURANCE : : FIRE INSURANCE

LAND AND WATER-RIGHTS BOUGHT AND SOLD,
MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY,
GOOD PAPER DISCOUNTED,

THE GILA VALLEY.

Written by ANDREW KIMBALL, Stake President of the Mormon church, Thatcher.

FORTIFIED by affidavits of the most responsible men in the valley, the writer dares venture once more on the billows of the great journalistic ocean. The former stories related by me have not only awakened considerable interest and caused a steady immigration of many good people to our valley, but has created some criticism and in some circles are used as fireside jokes. All I have to say about this is that those with sufficient good judgment to come here and see for themselves are ready to bear testimony to the truth of every statement that has been made. The Gila river heads way back in the mountains east of us and just before it crosses the New Mexico line its valuable fluid is diverted into irrigating channels and commences its valuable mission. Increased by the Frisco river and other perpetual streams, by the time it gets to the narrows above the more populous portion of our valley you would not know that a stream had ever been diverted from its banks.

Situated in the southeast of Arizona our settlements extend over the border into New Mexico. There is considerable country intervening between us and Mexico. Sixty miles below our border settlement, Franklin, which by the way is a very prosperous one, the valley widens out, until when it reaches the writer's home it is fully ten miles wide and still widens



Public School Building, Solomonville.

opposite Pima six miles lower down, and as the river extends westward as far as the eye can reach there is still valley. In search of a cut-off road home from Northern Arizona last summer Emil Maeser, Heber Larson and the writer stood on some cliffs about seven hundred feet high, overlooking the Gila valley, and until then I was never able to properly appreciate the vastness of this agricultural region. Sloping towards this great basin I saw for hundreds of miles back almost the entire country pays tribute to the Gila: if a cloud bursts or an inch of rain falls a hundred miles away our canals are replenished.

The Gila river is perpetual; the more it is appropriated the more it increases; in the distance of forty miles there are no less than 22 canals, and below each dam, which in low water seems to sop the last drop from the river bed, each succeeding canal has a stream. Matthews-ville canal fully thirty miles from the first canal taken out of the river has a better stream than many above it and does not need to put the water on turns, while others are being guarded very closely. There is an almost inexhaustible supply of good water at 40 to 60 feet below the surface, which is secured by open wells and pumps and windmills. The well at the ice plant of C. Layton & Co. in Thatcher furnished, besides what is used in the factory, a good irrigation stream—sufficient for a city lot. By the aid of tanks and windmills every family that can afford it, may have a complete water system at their homes. Our elevation is a little less than 3000 feet above sea level while on either side of our valley are mountains from five to seven thousand feet higher which are covered with saw timber. The Graham mountain produces several irrigating streams.

The slope of the valley is about right for convenient irrigation, while down the valley there is a fall of about 10 feet to the mile.

The soil is of a rich sandy loam on the higher lands and nearer the higher lands and nearer the river a black sandy clay. Our deepest well is still in soil, for it seems that the valley has been washed in for generations. Flowing well water has been encountered here. We have one about three miles above Thatcher at Charlson's lumber yard, there is an artesian well which flows fully 25 gallons per minute, and is of the purest kind of water. Our canal system is one of the best in the world. Why this condition? Simply because our people have adopted co operation as the principle in their management and not allowed large corporations to monopolize the precious fluid and make of it merchandise. In the Gila valley these condi-



Graham County Teachers—Group Taken at Teachers' Institute, Clifton, November, 1899.

tions do not exist. The farmer who cultivates the land owns and controls all the water.

Surrounded by mining camps and government posts and Indian reservations, everything we raise can be sold. Compare the hollow of your hand to the Gila valley and all the extremities as the feeders and you have it. Not only an oasis on the desert, but a supply house for a great surrounding country of consumers. It is needless for the writer to elaborate upon this subject, when the reader can in this edition see the illustrations and read of the millions of wealth in mining camps all around us.

As to the phenomenal productions the writer refers to outside statements. Mr. George T. Odell, general manager of the Co-operative Wagon and Machine Co. in Utah and Idaho, and of which Messrs. Philips & Kimball, of this valley, form a part, made the following statements to a Deseret News reporter after visiting this valley last winter. Of course Mr. Odell thought the writer had enlarged upon many items of which he had written, and set out in his investigations with the end in view of either proving Mr. Kimball to be an enlarger on facts, or this to be one of the grandest valleys on earth. He first encountered the man who raised the 36 pound sweet potato, and in response to his query the honest old farmer said: "Well, I reckon it would have been rather a large potato if we had got all of it, but a large slice was cut off in digging it." We found many farmers who raise two crops of Irish potatoes every year on one piece of land, one crop of small grain and a crop of corn and squash the same year. "The statements of these farmers," said Mr. Odell, "so far outstripped Mr. Kimball's modest stories, I was ready to believe most anything." When

he asked Bishop John Taylor, of Pima, regarding these things Mr. Taylor replied; "I raised fifty bushels of wheat on one acre of land and afterwards planted it to corn and raised 50 bushel on the same land in the same year." "I had heard a great deal, said Mr. Odell, of the wonderful resources of the Gila valley, but I can truthfully say in the language of the hymn, 'the half has never been told.'"

I now quote from observations of Prof. McClatchie, superintendent of the experiment station at Pboenix, and professor of agriculture and horticulture in the University of Arizona, as reported in a Phoenix paper: "He brought back with him as trophies of his trip, specimens of apples grown in the Gila valley. They were of extremely large size and unusually fine in appearance and flavor, especially the Ben Davis variety. All that is necessary to raise a crop is to put the seed in the ground and turn on the water at proper intervals. From 40 to 60 bushels of grain is raised on an acre. The summer heat in the Gila valley is not as intense as it is in the Salt river valley, the highest temperature last summer being about 100 degrees. The Gila valley is most certainly a most interesting country. I found they raised a fine quality of wheat and I was surprised to find in the town of Safford four large flouring mills. When the Enterprise canal is completed the area under cultivation will be increased fully one hundred per cent. The mountains are covered with timber from which all the lumber needed is secured. Springs of water bubble out from the cañons and will furnish, if utilized, an abundant supply of pure and cool water for domestic purposes. The people living in the Gila valley are thrifty and hospitable. They live quiet,

retired lives and appear to enjoy themselves in an old fashioned way, truly pleasant to behold. There are no paupers among them, all appear to have plenty."



TWO IMPORTANT COMPANIES.

The best evidence the BULLETIN can present to the public, testifying to the general confidence in the future growth and business prosperity of Solomonville, is the recent organization here of the Solomon Commercial Company and the Gila Valley Bank, both incorporated under laws of Arizona. For these two companies over Fifty Thousand dollars have been brought here from other localities, by business men well known in business circles. The Solomon Commercial Company is capitalized for Fifty Thousand Dollars, all paid up in cash, and will succeed to the large and increasing mercantile business formerly owned by I. E. Solomon, who established it in the year 1876, when this valley was but little more than an uninhabited desert. The large cash capital of this company will enable it to bring staple goods here by the car load, thus giving the entire valley and goods at prices lower than have heretofore prevailed. Goods will be sold at wholesale and retail. The firm will gain every advantage of buying in large quantities and for cash, and will make every possible concession to customers. The directory of this mercantile company includes such well known men as I. E. Solomon, D. W. Wickersham, Chas F. Solomon, A. G. Smith, P. Freudenthal and others. The officers will be I. E. Solomon, president; D. W. Wicker-

sham, vice-president; Chas. F. Solomon, secretary; A. G. Smith, treasurer, with Phoebus Freudenthal, formerly of Las Cruces, New Mexico, as general manager. The company begins business with not a dollar of debt. It becomes the owner of the large two-story brick store on the corner of Main street and Bowie avenue and also the corral and graneries in connection therewith.

In the organization of the Gila Valley Bank, a business enterprise long needed in Solomonville has been inaugurated. Lack of banking facilities here has been a serious drawback to the development of this fair section of Arizona. Business men, miners, stockmen and farmers have long been subjected to inconvenience for want of a local bank, always absolutely necessary for obtaining the best results in all lines of business and trade. For many years—every since business began in this valley—the banking business has all been in Tucson, where property values in the Gila valley is very meager, to say the least. The organization of this bank is largely due to the efforts of Mr. A. G. Smith, who came here from the city of Denver last spring. Mr. Smith has had over twenty years experience in both country and city banking. The capital stock of the Gila Valley Bank is \$25,000 paid up. It will be the policy of the bank to extend to its customers all the favors consistent with safe banking. The directors of the bank are D. W. Wickersham, I. E. Solomon, A. G. Smith, Chas. F. Solomon, Geo. A. Olney, B. B. Adams and Adolph Solomon. The officers are D. W. Wickersham, president; I. E. Solomon, vice-president; A. G. Smith, cashier; with Chas. F. Solomon



President Andrew Kimball,
THATCHER.



Ben. R. Clark,
SHERIFF GRAHAM COUNTY.



Geo. A. Green, Metcalf,
STORE MANAGER.



Joseph Cox, Clifton,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.



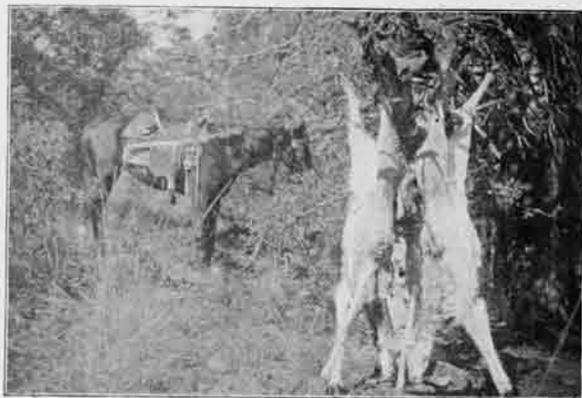
Dr. W. E. Lindley,
SAFFORD.

assistant cashier. Handsome and convenient quarters for the bank have been prepared in the front of the store building. The checks, drafts, etc., are of handsome design and everything connected with this business will be in accordance with the most approved commercial methods. The rapid development of the mining interests of this section has necessitated the arrangement of banking facilities with the great money centers of the country, and in this feature the Gila Valley Bank will be particularly strong.

THE GILA VALLEY TELEPHONE COMPANY.

This enterprise not only marks the growth of Graham county, but also speaks well for the public spirit of some of our citizens. The company was organized in July, 1898, and in a short time after that date poles had been erected and wire stretched from Solomonville to Pima, connecting the towns of Solomonville, Safford, Thatcher and Pima, with exchanges at each place. During the past year the line was extended from Solomonville to Clifton and Morenci, where important exchanges were put in, thus connecting all the larger towns in the county by telephone, a convenience which was badly needed and which has been highly appreciated by our people. The system now includes about 70 miles of wire with something over 80 connections and the service is good.

The original promoters of this enterprise were E. T. Ijams, of Safford, and Dr. J. H. Lacy and Luther Green, of Solomonville. After the line was built to Pima and before it was started to Clifton Mr. Green sold his interest in the company to Chas. F. Solomon, of Solomonville and Morris Weil, of New York. There are only four stockholders in the company now—Messrs. Lacy, Ijams, Weil and Solomon. The officers are J. H. Lacy, president; E. T. Ijams, treasurer, and Chas. F. Solomon, secretary. The company has a twenty year franchise from the county for its line and, when necessity demands, will still further extend the system to other points in the county. The line is well built and the instruments used are of the best quality.



A snap-shot in the Black river country in the northern portion of Graham county; splendid hunting and fishing.

FRANK DYSART'S HEREFORD HERD.

The cut below shows an industry which is yet in its infancy in the Gila valley, but which promises to grow into a very important one. About October, 1898, Mr. Frank Dysart purchased from H. C. Hooker, of the Sierra Bonita ranch, a herd of high grade Hereford cows and calves and placed them on his breeding ranch, on the north side of the river, opposite Solomonville. It was the intention of Mr. Dysart to raise high grade Hereford bulls for the stockmen on the surrounding ranges. With a view of increasing the size and bone of his stock and after careful investigation of the conditions he selected as the sire of this herd the registered Hereford "Arizona King;" he comes from a strain of Herefords noted for their large size. In the cut "Arizona King" is shown at the age of eighteen months and at the age of thirty months, respectively.

PEDIGREE.

Pedigree of the Hereford Bull "Arizona King," No. 80,658 Vol 19, American Hereford Record:

Bred by O. H. Christy, Phoenix, Arizona. Calved May 20, 1897. Sire, Harold 2nd, No. 43,027. J. O. Curry, G. W. Henry. Dam, Lena Edwards, No. 37,658. Lena Edwards sired by Prince Edward No. 7001.

P. S.—The sire of Harold 2nd was Harold, who was also the sire of Concentrator, the Bull which has sired more show animals than any one bull in America.

Lena Edwards was sired by Prince Edward No. 7001, which was an English bred bull, bred by T. J. Carnardine, of England, one of the greatest Hereford breeders.

In the Spring Mr. Dysart will have several of these young yearling Hereford bulls for sale.

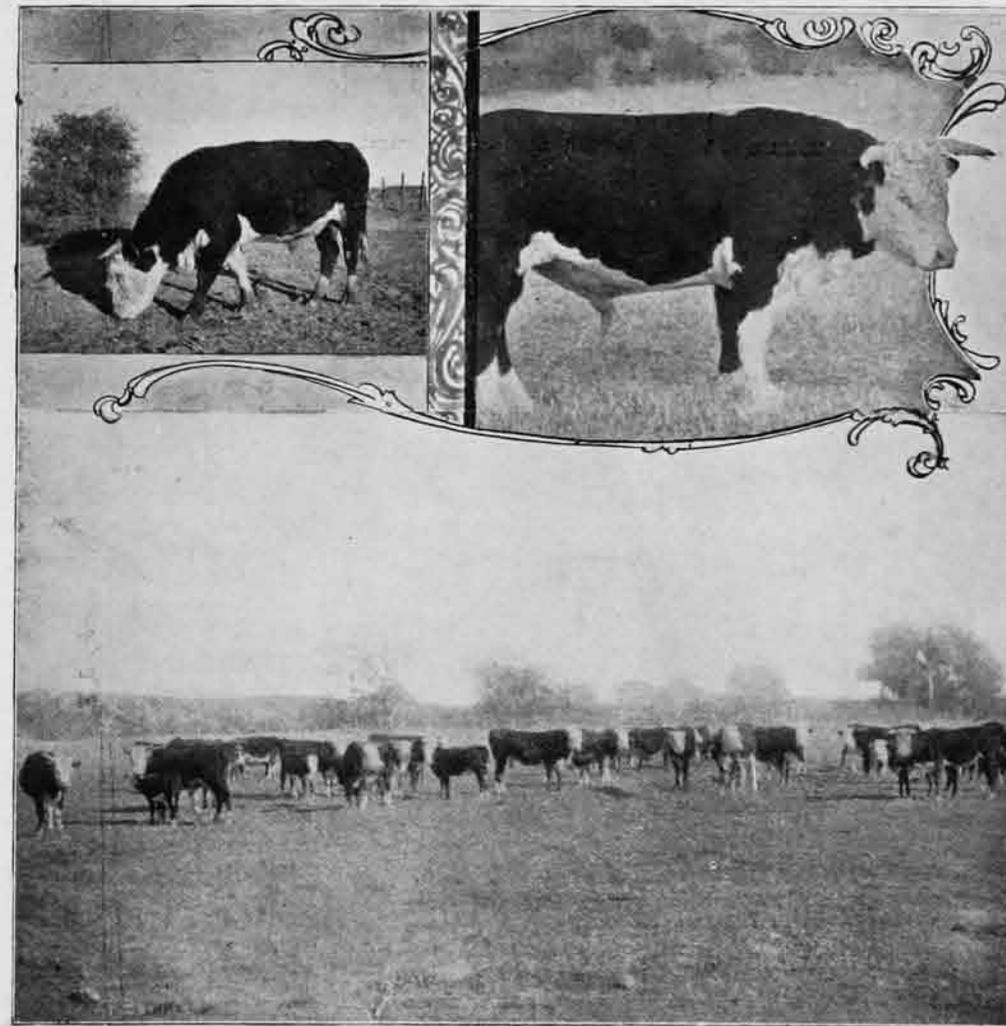
O. DALSON, Solomonville.

Mr. O. Dalsen came to Solomonville from Tucson six months ago, as contractor for the erection of the new school building in Solomonville, which was completed last month. Mr. Dalsen came from Santa Ana, California, and in Tucson erected several handsome buildings before coming here. He now

proposes to remain permanently in Solomonville and is prepared to do all manner of carpenter work either by contract or otherwise. He will contract for all manner of buildings or bridge work. He is a good workman and invites an inspection of the Solomonville school house as a specimen of what he can do. Mr. Dalsen is in a position to give good security for the performance of any contract into which he may enter. He will contract for any kind of work in any part of the Gila valley.

GREEN & SON.

This firm conducts a splendid corral and livery stable business at Solomonville, and has become famous with the traveling public, especially among commercial men, as proprietors of the stage line which connects Clifton and the east end of the



Frank Dysart's Hereford Herd.



Luther Green.

county with the county seat. This stage line has been operated for ten years by Green & Son, and there never has been an accident on the line worthy of mention, and hardly a connection has ever been missed by a stage in all that time. The train leaves Solomonville every morning and connects at Coronado with the train bound for Clifton. The stage leaves Coronado every morning on the arrival of the train from Clifton. The road is one of the best in the territory. The stages are easy riding and good drivers and safe teams are always provided. Everything possible is done for the comfort and accom-

modation of patrons of the line. Besides this stage business Messrs. Green & Son own some of the best land—about one hundred acres—in the Gila valley, just above Solomonville.

THE SHANNON COPPER CO.

The great mineral region of Graham county upon which Clifton and Morenci are founded is the oldest copper producing section of Arizona; the first copper made in Arizona was made here in 1873 from ore taken from the old Longfellow mine. Little did anyone dream then of the vast proportions to which this camp would grow. The Longfellow mine has been extensively worked from the beginning. In addition to the Longfellow there are the Humboldt, Ryerson, Fairplay, Yavapai, Yankee, and Metcalfe, all old mines, but showing far better today than ever in their history. Work only seems to improve them, for under it they grow bigger and better all the while. In fact, there is scarcely a mine here but what grows better under the hammer, and this is emphasized by the fact that today this section is one of the largest bullion producers in the territory, and a field of such productiveness and great possibilities cannot help being attractive to investors. Hence for this reason was it that the "Shannon Copper Company" was organized by New York capitalists to take hold of the famous Hughes-Shannon and other valuable copper mines adjacent to it. The claims of this group, about ten in number, are rated among the best in the district. That this company will make a grand success there is scarcely a doubt, for the ground they are securing is equal to the best copper ground to be found anywhere in this western country, and the men who are back of it are experienced copper men with means to carry on successfully any mining enterprise they undertake. However, if a failure is scored, it will be the fault of the management, not the mines,

for they have already established a record as splendid producers, especially the Hughes-Shannon. No property in all Arizona has such a fine surface showing as this property, and for the amount of development it far surpasses any in the district or elsewhere. Fully two-thirds of the surface area of this claim is heavily capped with iron under which lie immense deposits of copper ore. The mine is situated on the very summit of the mountain embracing the wonderful Metcalfe group of mines, owned by the Arizona Copper Company, hence it is the very heart and core of this great ore deposit, and being yet almost virgin ground, being but little exploited, its great wealth remains almost intact. The amount of ore so far extracted, while considerable, is but a mere "drop in the bucket" as to what it will produce when fully opened up and systematically worked. There has been taken out and sold from this mine by its owners a good many thousands of tons of high grade ore, representing an approximate gross value of \$500,000, and it is safe to estimate double this amount practically in sight at the present time to say nothing of the enormous bodies yet to be opened up. That these bodies exist there cannot be the slightest doubt, as they exist near the surface, besides, the veins in which the great ore bodies of the Metcalfe mine proper, are found, trend directly for the Hughes-Shannon hill. In summing up the whole situation it seems there is a splendid future before the Shannon Copper company.

THE ARIZONA BULLETIN.

For this edition to close without something about the Arizona BULLETIN would not be expected. The BULLETIN is published weekly at Solomonville, county seat of Graham county, Arizona. It was established in July 1882 and has appeared weekly ever since. It is a dozen years older than any other paper published in the county. The regular weekly edition is eight pages, five columns to the page, all home print. The subscription is \$2 per year. The columns are filled almost entirely with the news of Graham county and other counties of Arizona—mining, agricultural and stock.

The BULLETIN owns one of the best equipped printing offices in Arizona. It is printed on a Babcock cylinder power press, run by a gasoline engine. The office includes two first-class Gordon job presses, paper cutter, stapler, automatic numbering machine, perforator and all the latest designs in type, borders, etc., required for doing all manner of printing.

The work turned out will compare with that of any establishment in the southwest, and we submit this special edition as a sample of what we are prepared to do. This work was all executed in the BULLETIN office in Solomonville, Mr. Frank V. Pinney, of Pasadena, California, having charge of the mechanical work.

The paper for this edition was furnished by Messrs. Blake, Moffitt & Towne well known paper dealers of Los Angeles, California. This firm also carries a general line of stationery, and is reliable and worthy of support.

The circulation of the BULLETIN, which is published every Friday, now exceeds one thousand copies, its patrons being scattered over the entire territory, making it a most desirable advertising medium for all who seek trade from Arizona. The paper carries a substantial line of advertising from not only Solomonville, where it is published, but also from the business men of Tucson, El Paso, Globe, Clifton, Safford, Thatcher, Pima and Fort Thomas. Sample copies of the paper will be sent on application. Correspondence is solicited from advertisers to whom our terms will be given, and where desired, suggestions and designs for advertisements furnished. We have the latest works on every branch of this subject.

The publication of this special illustrated edition of the BULLETIN has required a vast amount of labor and expense. The work was begun over four months ago when Mr. W. B. Kelly made his first canvassing trip for the enterprise. The preparation of the articles descriptive of our county and its enterprises required days of labor and was prepared by the editors, with the exception of the articles descriptive of the specially mentioned mining enterprises, which were kindly contributed by the owners of the properties. The following data will give the reader some idea of what was required in this work.

Number of copies printed.....	5,000
Pounds of book paper used.....	3,000
“ of cover paper.....	750
Number of half-tone cuts.....	105
Number of impressions required on our Babcock cylinder press.....	70,000
Total weight of finished copies.....	3,750



Editors of The Bulletin.

A Mammoth Store at Morenci!



*An Enormous
Stock of*

High Grade Merchandise.

No necessity for sending away from Morenci for any article of merchandise.

*Seven
Departments*



*We Carry
Everything.*



*Ladies' and Gent's Furnishing Goods, Dry Goods, Clothing,
Groceries, Provisions, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Etc. Etc.*



Patronage Solicited

*from all classes—
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