

ARIZONA.

Its Mineral, Agricultural, Grazing and other Resources, with Unvarnished Facts Concerning Its Climate, Geography, General Healthfulness, Inducements to Emigrants, &c., &c.

There is scarcely a leading citizen of the Territory of Arizona who has not, time and again, received letter after letter, from people in other parts of the world, asking for information about the territory and the chances, if any, for making homes and investing money here. Our position, as editor of the *Miner*, has induced many people to write to us for such information, and will induce hundreds of others to write, with a similar purpose. We, long ago, wrote and published a pamphlet, giving a description of Eastern Arizona, and, after this, an article containing "Facts About Arizona," neither of which, it appears, have been all that the public thirst for information concerning our Territory demanded, a knowledge of which has led us to offer the following, which, it is hoped and believed, will, with the more lengthy compilations of Gov. Safford, satisfy the public craving and be the means of bringing hither from all quarters thousands of the right kind of men, women and children. With these objects in view we shall print several thousand copies and hope that citizens of the Territory, many of whom have requested us to perform this labor, will do their part by sending them wherever they will be likely to do any good.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TERRITORY.

The Territory of Arizona was formed by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 24, 1863.

The Territorial Government was organized at Navajo Springs, Yavapai county, on the 29th day of December, of the same year, with John N. Goodwin as Governor, and R. C. McCormick Secretary.

THE CAPITAL.

The Governor, at that time, designated at or near Fort Whipple as the seat of government, but what is now Prescott was finally selected as the capital, at which place the first legislature met in 1864.

BOUNDARIES AND EXTENT.

Arizona contains about 700,000,000 acres; is bounded on the north by Nevada and Utah; on the east by New Mexico; on the south by the Mexican State of Sonora; on the west by California and Nevada.

COUNTIES.

It is divided into five counties, viz: Mohave, Yavapai, Maricopa, Yuma and Pima.

POPULATION.

The Territory has a population of about 30,000, composed of about 10,000 whites and 20,000.

TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES.

Arizona may be termed a mountainous country, although there are immense valleys on most of the streams and between its mountains and hills.

MOUNTAIN RANGES.

The principal ranges of mountains are the San Francisco, Bill Williams, Mogollon, Sierra Blanca, Sierra Prieta, Pinal, Apache, Cordillera de Gila, Natanes, Mazatzal, Chiricahua, Dragoon, Santa Rita, Graham, Aztec, Hualpai, Antelope, Cerbat and Hacquahilla. The principal peaks are the San Francisco, which is about 14,000 feet above the level of the sea; the Sierra Blanca, about 12,000; Bill Williams, about 11,000; and Mount Union about 10,000. The highest mountains are in Northern Arizona. The peaks above alluded to are within plain view of Prescott. The mountains and their foothills are covered with dense forests of pine, oak, cedar, juniper and other timber.

RIVERS.

The principal rivers are the Colorado, which is navigable for several hundred miles, the Gila, Salt, Verde, Bonita, Prieta, San Pedro, Beaver, Santa Cruz, White, Sipicue, Bill Williams and Little Colorado. Of these, the Gila and Salt rivers, with their tributaries, drain that part of the Territory lying south of the San Francisco and Mogollon mountains and East of the Prescott and Ehrenberg road. The Little Colorado drains that part of the Territory lying north of the San Francisco and Mogollon

mountains, and the Colorado drains the western side of the Territory.

RAINFALLS, CLIMATE, ETC.

Arizona has been called a desert and its citizens have been advised to leave it to the Indians. But take the rainfall for the last four months, which amounts to near twenty inches; take any other place of the same latitude and see if Arizonians are not as liable as any of them to become "web-footed." Arizona has one of the most delightful climates in the world, as for that matter persons can suit themselves. If they like the climate of the north pole, they can camp on top of the San Francisco mountains, where they can have snow and ice the year round. If they like a temperate climate they can stop in the Prescott country; but if they desire to know how the air feels with the thermometer at 120° in the shade, let them go to Yuma City and other places in the lower portions of the Territory; so that any kind of climate can be found, and they are all of the healthiest kind; even in the hottest days at Yuma, such a thing as sunstroke is unknown.

STOCK—WOOL.

Arizona will, at some future day, be one of the greatest wool growing countries in the Union, as there is grass everywhere and no danger of losing sheep by cold weather, the winters being so mild that sheep require no shelter at all,—and there are no burrs to decrease the wool, that the Territory, with its mild climate and nutritious grasses, is bound to become a great stock country, and the time is coming soon, as large bands of cattle and sheep are coming into the Territory every day. But there is plenty of room for all.

MINES.

Now as to the mineral resources of Arizona. Her mines, alone, will make her one of the richest States in the Union. Mines of all kinds,—gold, silver, lead, copper, coal and salt have been found in abundance. Take the report on a few mines in Mohave county, as given by Gov. Safford, and we have the following, viz: Arnold mine, 2,440 tons; average per ton, \$488; Sunday School, 300 tons, \$508; Silver Hill, 15,000; \$60; Chas. Gross, \$5,000, \$100; Sixty-Three, 25,000, \$400; Little Chief, 16,000, \$800; Cupel Tiger, 300, \$350; Jackson, 2,000, \$300; New Era, 5,000, \$400; Lone Star, 600, \$300; Diana, 2,000, \$350.

This is the report of one county. Now there are thousands of just such mines all through the Territory. The people have been waiting for capital to develop the mines. In the last year or two they have gone to putting up and running arrastras and working the ore that way, and it has paid well all through the Territory. People are at work taking out ore and developing the mines. There are more men now employed in mining than at any previous time, and capital is beginning to come in. Another step in the right direction is the establishment of smelting works at Castle Dome, on the Colorado river, where refractory ores are now worked with profit.

The placer mines are paying well this year, there being plenty of water to work them. On Lynx, Hassayampa and other creeks around Prescott, there are several hundred men at work in the placer mines, taking out from four to ten dollars per hand a day, besides several hydraulic claims which yield from ten to thirty dollars per hand each day.

ROUTES OF TRAVEL, &c.

Now for the way to get to this land of promise. Immigrants desiring to come to Arizona from the Atlantic States, and desiring to settle in Northern or Central Arizona, will find the road via Albuquerque, New Mexico, the best and shortest. Grass, wood and water are plenty, except in one or two places; but, with a little care, no trouble need be encountered.

The distances are as follows: From the Granada, or Las Animas, Colorado, (both railroad towns,) is about 615 miles; from St. Louis to either of these places by railroad is 850 miles. Persons who may desire to go to the Southern portion of the Territory, can take the old overland road via Mesilla, to Tucson, which is 835 miles from Trinidad, Colorado. Both of the above are excellent natural roads.

Immigrants coming from the Pacific coast to Northern or Central Arizona, will find two roads from San Bernardino, California,

one via Hardyville and the Hualpai mines to Prescott, the other via Ehrenberg and Wickenburg to Prescott or Phoenix, the chief town of Salt River Valley. The distance from San Bernardino to Prescott by either of these routes is about 400 miles. On the road via Ehrenberg is a semi-weekly line of stages. Fare from San Bernardino to Prescott, \$75 currency. Immigrants desiring to go to the southern part of the Territory can take the road from San Diego, via Yuma, to Tucson, on which there is a tri-weekly line of stages. The fare to Tucson is \$90; the distance about 450 miles.

The Colorado Steam Navigation Company run a line of steamers from San Francisco to the mouth of the Colorado river, a steamer leaving San Francisco every twenty days. River steamers run up the river to Yuma, Ehrenberg, Mohave and Hardyville. Fare from San Francisco to Yuma: cabin, \$40; steerage, \$25. Most of the freight comes this way.

Freight by wagons from Los Angeles to Prescott, via Ehrenberg or via Hardyville, is 12 cents per pound. The same from San Diego to Tucson, via Yuma.

Prices of provisions are moderate, as the following list of prices at Prescott will show: flour, \$10 per hundred; bacon 30 cts. per lb.; ham, 35; beans, 10; coffee, 60 cts. to \$1; sugar, 25 to 30c; beef, 20 to 30c; pork, 25c; mutton, 15c; venison and antelope, 15c; potatoes, by the ton, 3 to 4c. per lb., but retailing at 5c. per lb.; beets, turnips, onions, and cabbage, 5c. per lb. Lumber is \$40 to \$60 per M, according to quality. Board is \$10 per week.

What Arizona wants is a large immigration of good, sturdy, hard-working men with their families. Such men can find or make plenty of work, and at good wages. Wages paid about as follows: Blacksmiths, per day, \$3 to \$5, and board. Carpenters, \$5 to \$8 per day. Cooks, per month, with board, \$40 to \$60. Farm hands, with board, \$30 to \$60 per month. Herders, \$40 to \$50 per month and board. Masons and bricklayers, per day, \$5 to \$8. Miners, \$3 to \$5. Laborers, \$2.50 to \$3. Teamsters, \$50 to \$60 per month and board.

SCHOOLS.

There are good free schools in all the school districts in the Territory, with experienced teachers in charge.

MILITARY POSTS.

There are eight military posts in the Territory, as follows: Fort Whipple, and Department Headquarters, near Prescott; Camp Verde, 30 miles east of Prescott; Camp Mohave on the Colorado river; Camp McDowell, at the junction of the Verde and Salt rivers, some 20 miles above Phoenix; Camp Lowell, near Tucson; Camp Bowie, at Apache Pass; Camp Apache, 200 miles northeast of Tucson; Camp Grant at the foot of the Graham mountains.

NEWSPAPERS.

Arizona has three newspapers—the *Sentinel* (weekly) of Yuma, Yuma county, the *Citizen* (weekly) of Tucson, Pima county, and the *Miner* (daily and weekly) of Prescott, Yavapai county.

TELEGRAPH.

Lines of telegraph connect Prescott, Wickenburg, Phoenix, Maricopa Wells, Florence, Tucson, Yuma and other points with San Diego, California, and the prospect is that ere long lines will be built, direct, to points in Utah, New and old Mexico.

RAILROADS.

Arizona is sure of speedy railroad communication with her sister States and Territories, since it is impossible to build a southern trans-continental railroad by any other routes save those which pass through the Territory.

In conclusion: The Indians, who formerly murdered from three to six hundred citizens a year, robbed as many more of animals and other property, are now, thanks to General Crook, docile.

Many of the mines already spoken of are lying idle, waiting for capital to work them as they ought to be worked; thousands of stock ranges await men who wish to engage in this business; tens of thousands of acres of noble pines await the axe and the mill; innumerable water-powers are here to be utilized; scenery the most delightful holds itself in readiness to charm the beholder, game for the sportsman, ruins and relics for the antiquarian, health and strength for the feeble,

all to be had in Arizona, some for nothing, other things for a mere trifle.—*Arizona Miner*, April 17.

THE APACHES.

During the winter the Indians collect in the valleys amid the almost inaccessible mountains, and there live in rancherias while the cold weather lasts. The same season of the year enables the soldier the better to hunt them, because water is then plentiful. During the summer the Apaches scatter, and are hard to find. Water in the mountains and valleys of Arizona is a rarity, and while the Indians from long acquaintance are never at a loss for a supply, scouting parties find it difficult to obtain, and hence during the dry season forego expeditions. The Apaches differ materially in their habits from the Indians which inhabit the plains. They do not go mounted and on this account they are exceedingly hard to capture or kill, for in a mountainous country a man on foot can cope with a foe much better than one who is on horseback. The Apaches dress principally in close fitting suits of buckskin, when they dress at all, and their article of diet is the roasted root of the mesquite, a variety of cactus. The root resembles the beet, but contains more fibrous matter, and has a sweet taste. These Indians are an amalgamated race, having aquiline features, and in stature are of medium size. They are much lighter colored than the neighboring tribes, the Cocopahs, the Yumas, the Pimas, the Maricopas, the Papagos, and the Opatas. When the Jesuits held control of Mexico even to her utmost limits, all these other tribes were brought under the sway of their religious influence, but the Apaches were never reduced to subjection. Their peculiarly savage attributes were owing to the moiety of Indian blood in their veins, and their light complexion and unwonted intelligence to the fact of their constant intermarriage with Spanish women whom they have captured. Many of them speak the Spanish language more or less fluently. Only during late years have they consented to go upon reservations; and then, only to leave them when it suited their convenience. The Apaches are a nation divided into ten or more distinct tribal organizations, among the more powerful of which are the Pinals, the Coyoteras, the Tontos, the Mescleras, the Hualpais, and the Mohaves. Each tribe has its chief, and they fight their own battles. Only during the past six years have expeditions against them been successful, and even during that time they have killed ten white men for every death in their own ranks. They never fight openly, but always resort to the ambush; nor do they often make night attacks.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean*.

Mineral Resources of Arizona.

The mineral resources of Arizona are unsurpassed, if not unequalled, by those of any State or Territory in the Union. We believe that the Comstock lodes of the future will be developed, as they have been found within her limits. The mountains contain more and richer gold and silver bearing veins than any section of the same area on the continent. In saying this, we do not disparage Montana, Idaho, Utah, New Mexico, Wyoming or Colorado, for they all have their mineral development still in its infancy.

Many of the mines have been abandoned because work could not be prosecuted in the face of constantly anticipated attacks. Nowhere except along the Colorado river is the miner or traveler safe.

The famous Mowry mine, the Lee & Scott mine near Tucson, and others in every portion of the Territory have been abandoned because no force of miners could be found to work them, expecting very moment that their bodies would become the receptacle of an arrow or a bullet. The ores of Arizona include nearly all those known to the mineralogist, and what is of quite as much significance almost all of those carrying gold and silver are tractable, containing fewer sulphurets than the ores from more northern mines. The Territory is literally a network of gold, silver and copper veins. There are also placer diggings which could be worked at a profit,

were it not for the inevitable arrow. At various points are the ruins of mining camps, where the Jesuits, and aborigines before them, extracted gold and silver.

The climate of Arizona has not attracted the attention that it deserves, but invalids will ultimately find that it is the relief haven for sufferers from bronchitis and pulmonary diseases. Arizona furnishes an atmosphere as dry as any region north of it, and has the advantage over other sections of a lower altitude. Where the two are combined, the consumptive is most apt to obtain relief. The same formation which produces the hot springs of Arkansas and New Mexico extends through Arizona, their medical and healing properties being even greater. Gramma grass is the chief reliance for hay, and it can be cut at any time of the year, partaking much of the nature of a perennial shrub. Arizona is the favored abode of the cactus, and here every tree, plant, shrub and flower is attended by a thorn.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean*.

To the above the *Arizona Miner* adds—

Northern and Eastern Arizona is well watered, and we doubt if man or beast have ever suffered from thirst while traveling through it.

A large amount of grain harvested in Arizona is raised without irrigation, nearly all the farmers in the north-eastern portion of the Territory depending entirely upon rain. The land is broken with steel plows, the grain harvested with reapers, and threshed by steam.

GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON.—This world-renowned medicine has performed some of the most startling cures on record of cases of Female complaints of long standing. It has the endorsement of leading members of the faculty, and should be in every household to relieve and permanently cure the diseases to which the female sex are peculiarly liable.

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W. H. STENNETT,

Gen. Pass. Agent.

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TO FARMERS, GARDENERS AND OTHERS.—Red Top, Timothy, Orchard and Lawn Grass Alsike, Red and White Clover, Alfalfa, Bird Seeds, and a choice assortment of Garden Seeds, just arrived and for sale, wholesale or retail—cheap—at Knowlden's Grain Store, west side of Main St., opposite Wells, Fargo & Co's, S. L. City. Cash paid for Grain. Wheat, Barley and Oats wanted. w6 tf

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