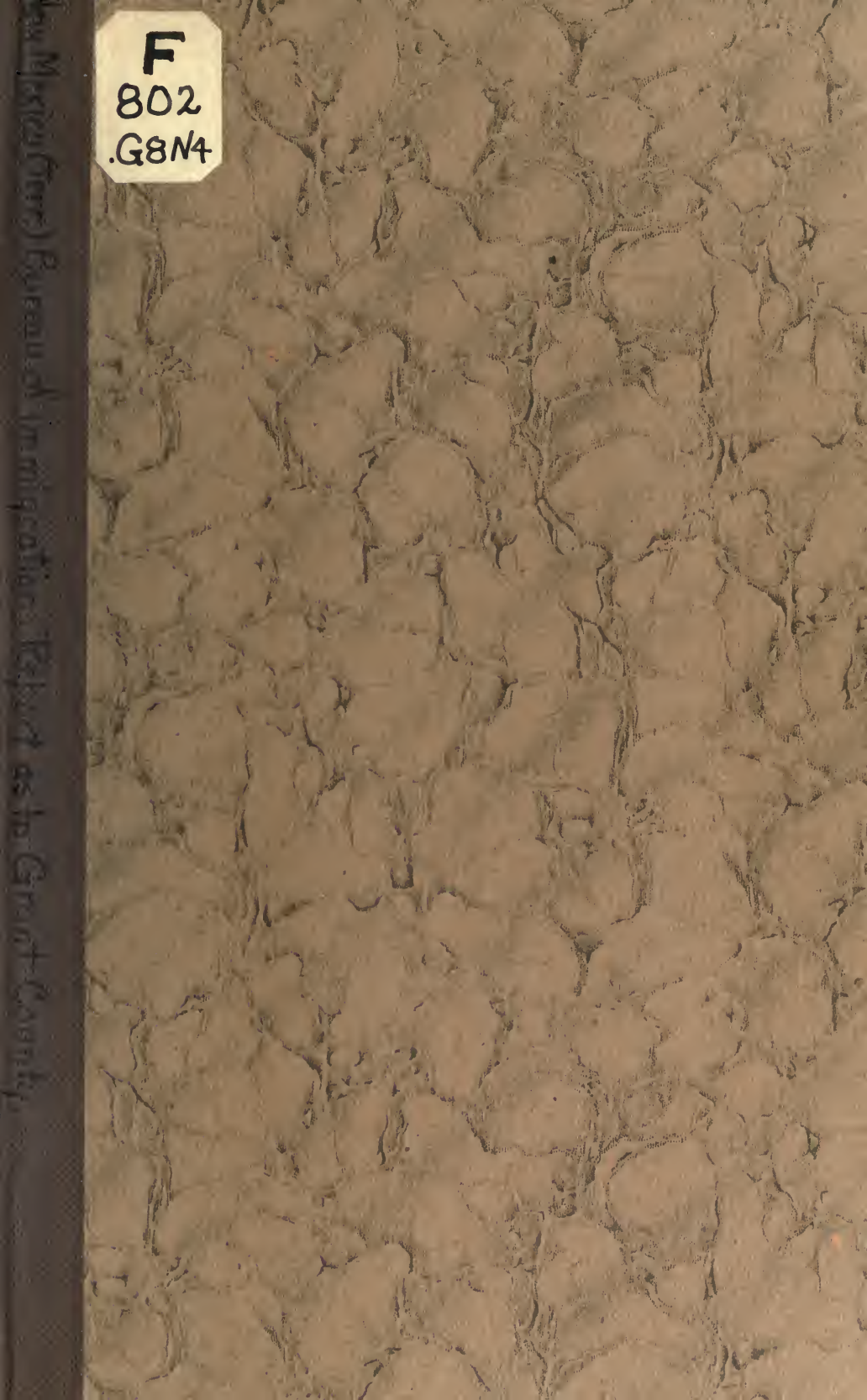


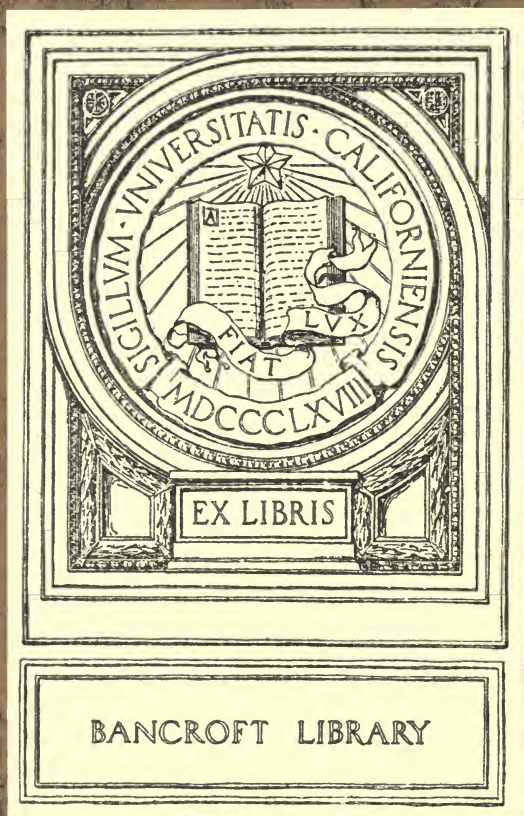
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NEW MEXICO.

TERRITORIAL
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

REPORT

AS TO

GRANT COUNTY.

This Report was prepared by
W. H. LAWRENCE,
Commissioner, Silver City, Grant County.

SILVER CITY, N. M.
W. CARDNELL, PRINTER, SOUTHWEST OFFICE.
1881.

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For Taos—
THEODORE C. CAMP, Taos.

*For Bernalillo—*TRANQUILINO LUNA, LOS LUNAS.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF GRANT CO.

This county is in the southwest corner of New Mexico, and is bounded on the north by Socorro county; on the east by Dona Ana county; on the south by the State of Chihuahua, Republic of Mexico, and on the west by the counties of Pima and Yavapai, Arizona. Take a map of the U. S., count the 31 degs. western longitude of Washington, and follow the line of the 32, north parallel, where these lines intersect, and you come to what is now the county of Grant. Organized in 1870, and named in honor of the Silent Hero. Grant county contains 18,000 square miles in area. It is watered by two rivers; the Gila, with its tributaries headed in the Mogollon range of mountains, and thence running west through Arizona to the Pacific Ocean, and by the Mimbres river, having its source in the same range, but running southeast. The reader can safely consider that this country is situate in the line of division of the waters of the continent. The country abounds in mountain ranges, in which mines of great value are being better developed each day, or more correctly speaking, in mountain clusters, rising to altitudes not exceeding 1,000 feet, is elevated from the undulating plains and representing the former island, when, during the tertiary period the waters of the sea still covered the country. A multitude of evidences, in the shape of ruins, old graves, ancient pottery and remnants of implements, conclusively prove that this country, in pre-historic ages, has been inhabited by a human race or races, who comparatively occupied a high scale of civilization. Life is too short for the author to tell the reader just who these people were, but from what information he can gather from archives and other sources, he is of the opinion that they were Aztecs.

COUNTY STATISTICS.

Assessed total valuation for 1880, \$882,000. Every man who has not \$300 is not taxed at all, and heads of families are allowed \$300 exempt from taxation. In the county at the present time, there are 15,000 head of horned cattle. At the present writing there is not less than 12,000 head of sheep grazing inside the limits of the county. Outside of the Government horses and mules, we have 1,000 head of work horses, besides the colts. During

all nationalities, to eradicate even these evils and render the period of transition into a well regulated social condition as short as possible, that we may well consider ourselves justified in expressing our trustful hope, that, ere long, we shall be in a position to be able to offer a desirable home, in every respect, in the most isolated spot now, to all classes of civilized society.

There was a time when the most characteristic element of our society was formed by the Mexican population. That day has long ago passed away, and Grant County to-day is the only real and genuine American county to be found in the Territory.

During days that have passed and gone we were extremely cautious, but those days have past—gone forever. We have taken up with the sanguine side of the house, so the reader who follows us hereafter will perceive that we are not doubtful or hesitating about the mineral future of Grant county. We know as well as any one can that this is the richest mining county in the Territory. Being convinced that this is the county of the future beyond the peradventure of a doubt, we shall make our wants known. The principal one at present is capital. It takes money to make money no matter where you go, and we now make bold to assert that any man having a surplus amount of money that he desires to double in ten years or less time, let him make haste and invest it here.

Grant county bids fair, with the lapse of years, to rival in depth and distance in richness some of the older and most noted mines of more pretentious camps.

There are splendid chances for men with capital to make investments here by furnishing money to put down mines for a certain interest.

There has been no time in the history of mining in this country, when the outlook has been so promising as at present. From every district in the county comes cheering news of new strikes of rich ore, while in the old and more developed properties, large and continuous bodies of silver ore are uncovered and being rapidly taken out.

The prospects of this portion of our great mining country are increasing every day, not a flash and a glare, as if some single mine had opened up rich but there is a steady, ever-brightning glow "all along the lines," as one and another clears off the dirt and overlying drift, bringing to view the hidden treasures of gold and silver—an indisputable evidence that "here gold is to be had for the digging."

With the prospect we have here, where we in Colorado, hundreds would be only too willing to sound their praise and make known to the world the whereabouts and the richness of this New Eldorado.

West of Silver City a few hundred yards lies a ridge, nearly, if not quite one mile in length. On top of that ridge, in a hundred prospects holes, good ore can be brought to the surface that will assay bigger than the rock that the Deadwood mills are running on night and day. All in the world that is needed is capital to assist in developing them.

Nature has done her part, and done it well, for Grant County. She has underlaid the same with gold and silver, and now all that is wanting or needed is capital and good management.

New mills are being built, new and promising mines are being discovered daily, and old locations are opening up richer and richer, as development work is pushed.

New Mexico contains more silver than Colorado or Nevada, and more gold than now exists in California, and its future, if based on its mineral resources alone, will be a most brilliant one.

The following table shows the amount of internal revenue paid in some of the Territories:

Arizona,	\$15,520,47
Idaho,.....	16,561,60
New Mexico,.....	17,710,76

We pay about \$2,000 more than either of the above.

The fact is, the whole country is underlaid with mineral deposits, and we dont believe a shaft can be put down to any respectable depth in any portion of the mountains, arroyos or valleys without tapping a lead of valuable mineral.

In the great development of mining interests in the west during the past two years, the rich mineral deposits of New Mexico have been practically overlooked; notwithstanding New Mexico has long been known to possess rich mines, some of which were worked by the Spaniards two hundred years ago.

The country is developing very rapidly—never saw anything like the progress here. The rains this summer have been bountiful, the climate is magnificent, and there is a boom in every camp and occupation.

Skilled workmen will find employment here in accordance with their capacity and energy. Some will see openings for business which others who are now idle do not see. Commerce, trade and industry will absorb all that is best suited for their purposes. One man will come, become a clerk, enter business for himself, and prosper, while his first employer may perhaps fail for want of sagacity, and enter the ranks of the idle. Another may come and take prominent rank as a lawyer or physician, while hundreds who preceded him will drag out a poor existance in those professions.

As to the probable chances for capital to realize by a judicious expenditure in Grant County—we have only to state that the amount of ore actually in sight, and from which dividends or net earnings can be declared, is at least ten-fold of an increase on the amount expended in the districts up to the present time, and this wonderful showing is in the face of the fact, that, comparatively, the surface of the ground has been merely scratched over in many places. This is no fiction, but plain and simple truths. All we ask is that capitalists come among us and use their money with our hard-working but poor miners who are delving away at mines that are rich in gold and silver.

SHEEP RAISING.

Every one with whom we have conversed seems of the opinion that this is a sheep as well as a cattle country, and that the time is not far distant when wind-mills will be seen in many of our valleys and sheep and cattle ranges adjacent thereto. The climate and grasses suit sheep. The owners of sheep in this section claim a good profit, one year with another, for the capital they have invested. We seldom hear of the scab or any other disease. We have

but a few days during the winter that any feed is required, then only hay is used, this being cut during the fall months at a nominal expense. Sheep cost from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per head, and are graded up with merino bucks. Herders are cheap, and the wool of a graded flock will pay all the expenses, unless a great fall in prices occur. With special good management you can double your capital in three years. In some instances it has been done in less time. Persons desiring to engage in wool-growing should bring sheep with them.

We have thousands of acres of land in the mountains that cannot be cultivated but it is good for grazing; the grass is sweet and nutritious. Wool always commands a good price and cattle are always in demand.

GRASSES.

Go where you may and you will find no more nutritious grasses than our black and white gramma. They remain resident during the summer months, the frequent rains preventing the same from becoming parched, and they furnish ample subsistence for the stock and the herds of deer and antelope. During the winter months these grasses at a distance look to be of little account for stock, but a close inspection will prove that the top, although of a pale and sickly color, is full of nutriment, and underneath this cured hay can be found green gramma nearly every day during the winter months. Stock of all kinds graze on this grass during the winter and in the spring are in better flesh than the stock of Missouri that is fed daily.

AGRICULTURE.

The soil of the valleys is a rich sandy loam, composed of the disintegrated matter of the older rocks and volcanic ashes. It is light and porous and of surprising fertility. Corn, wheat, oats, and barley grow well; corn is a staple product. The cereals do best in the northern districts and elevated plateaus. Corn, vegetables and all kinds of fruit do best in the valleys; corn, in the rich bottoms, along the principal streams, if well cultivated, may be made to yield over 80 bushels per acre; wheat, on the uplands, often yield over 50 bushels per acre.

Cabbages grow splendidly, often weighing from 30 to 50 pounds each. Onions also grow wonderfully large, weighing from one to two pounds each. Beets, radishes, turnips and carrots, grow well everywhere. Beans, peas and tobacco are also grown successfully; beans to the native population are what the potato is to the Irish. Apples do well in all parts of the county. Melons of all kinds grow to grand proportions, and of the most delicious flavor.

Our valleys are marvelously romantic and beautiful, ranging from one to five miles in breadth, and all easy of irrigation. All the cereals, vegetables and fruits grown in the middle states can be successfully raised in them.

No region in the west offers greater inducements to the farmer, grazer or miner; all the elements are such as must lead to prosperity and wealth, and furnish happy homes to those who may have the enterprise to embrace the opportunity. New districts, rich in all that pertains to agriculture, grazing and mining, are being opened from year to year.

The only forage crop of the grasses that has been attempted here, is "Al-

falfa," or lucerne, an indigenous species of clover; when cultivated, it yields an enormous crop. It grows well throughout the Territory, and in the southern districts it often grows three crops per annum. In a country where there is such a profusion of nutritious grasses as are indigenous to our mesas and mountain slopes, it is not necessary to cultivate forage crops, except for the sustenance of farm animals, and those in use in the towns.

CLIMATE.

We consider this of great importance in more ways than one. Without health we, as a people are of but little use to ourselves or any one about us. Here in Grant county is the chosen spot to build up a broken down constitution. Without putting forth hollow phrases or exaggerated praise, we simply say our climate is salubrious. Italy furnishes none better. At the same time it does not furnish curative powers for all debilities, but for all pulmonary complaints there is not a more congenial spot on the top of the green earth. Here you inhale the pure, fresh, life-giving and invigorating air, and it has a beneficial effect on the respiratory organs, and I am told that advanced cases of consumption have been cured in this county. To sufferers with this disease, we can recommend a help, if not a permanent cure. There is but little moisture here except during the rainy season, and in some portions of the county dew is unknown. It seems impossible for miasma to penetrate the rarified air formed away from the streams. Negligence and exposure is the cause of seven-eighths of the sickness in this county. Rheumatic complaints are always traced to these causes. It requires time for parties from the East to become acclimated; their organic system has to adapt itself to the different composition of the atmosphere, and their blood, to a certain extent, has to undergo a change. The younger the person the sooner and easier he or they can accustom themselves to the climate.

TREES AND FLOWERS.

On the plains scarcely a tree meets the eye of the traveler, the cactus, sage brush and soap-weed have full sway. During the rainy season the flowers and weeds thrive to an alarming extent. Up the mountain gorges the scene changes, in many places stately timber relieves the monotony. The pine, cedar, juniper, live oak and fir are plenty for building purposes and fuel, and if used legitimately, will last for many years to come. In sheltered positions along the streams, ash, walnut, willow and cottonwoods are plenty, and from the former many portions of wagons are built. Wild fruit is plentiful, and by close watching one may obtain the same with safety if there is no cinnamon bear around.

SOIL AND PRODUCTS.

Until the last few years, but little attention has been paid to the cultivation of our soil along the different streams, but as ranches are located the owners thereof are giving the matter much attention, and at the same time are looking after their stock interests. Under the head of miscellaneous we give the amount of cereals raised this season on one portion of the Gila river, merely to show what can be done when our ranchmen try. If we had space, equally as good an agricultural report could be published from the Lower Gila, Mimbres and Mangus. We have much arable land that still remains uncultivated,

but, notwithstanding all this we are not what is termed east of the Missouri river, as an agricultural country, and we claim nothing of the sort, but we do lay claims to the mineral county of the Territory, and a careful perusal of the statistics furnished in this paper will make this statement good in the mind of any unprejudiced person. Our bottom lands are narrow but rich, and there is always a ready sale for everything grown on them, and the prices are double that of the States. The soil, to a great extent, is composed of decomposed volcanic rock, particularly adapted to the culture of fruit trees and vines. Our lofty mountains to the north break off the chilly blasts of winter, thus affording shelter against the cold winds, and the streams afford ample water for irrigation. On the Mimbres there is a nursery that can show as fine a lot of trees as can be found anywhere on the continent, and when transplanted and attention paid to them, they are, in every instance, doing well. We have several species of cottonwoods that grow most anywhere. They have a rapid growth and make a beautiful shade-tree, as the reader will see should he come to Silver City during the summer months.

HOT MINERAL SPRING.

Near the mouth of the Gileta where it empties into the Gila river, is a spring that at some future day, when the country is more thoroughly settled, will astonish the people with the cures it has effected. It breaks out on the south side of the Gila, on the side of the mountain in six or eight different places. In some places good-sized brooks run down the mountain side, and empty into the Gila. The water is extremely hot, and from surface indications, contains a large quantity of iron. It is about 40 miles from Silver City by trail and 50 by the wagon road.

THE APACHE TIJOE SPRING,

Is situate 20 miles distant from Silver City, in an easterly direction, and is owned by Charles Davis. It is what we term here a warm spring, and affords a great volume of water. He has a cienega a mile long leading the water in the direction of his ranch, and from a flume one-fourth of a mile long the same is carried to an over-shot wheel that runs a five-stamp mill all the year round, night and day. By competent medical men it is said to contain medicinal qualities. The spring is boarded up and the water is always clear as a crystal, and bursts forth in a dozen places, throwing up beautiful globules. It is a great resort for campers, and there is no telling what capacity this water could fill.

HUDSON'S HOT SPRINGS

Are located about 25 miles southeast of Silver City. They have been the resort of invalids for years, and many can be found who will testify to the cures and great benefits they have derived therefrom. The water discharges at a heat of 142 degs., and for chronic diseases, such as rheumatism, mercurial affections, scrofula, excess of liquors, general debility, coughs, etc., a speedy cure can be had. Board by the day, week and month, can be had.

THE SEASONS.

Springs generally sets in during the month of March, with tolerable fine weather. We have the usual amount of wind experienced in the States at

that season of the year. The rainy season begins in July and ends in September. It was a splendid season and the soaking showers were decidedly numerous and lengthy, and the manner in which they fall insures us good grazing all winter, and plenty of fat beef and mutton in the spring. From September to December our weather is delightful. The nights are cool, but the days are very pleasant. We always look for a snow storm a week or ten days before Christmas. Really, winter is unknown, and we never have ice thick enough for an ice-house. The thermometer scarcely ever gets below zero, and the heat of summer ranges between 75 and 90, but never rises above 100 degrees Farenheit.

The following report taken by the Signal Service at Silver City will speak for itself:

MONTH,	Mean barometer.	Mean thermometer	Maximum thermometer.	Minimum thermometer.	Relative humidity.	Wind's direction,	Total miles.	Rainfall.	Rainy days.
1879-'80	In's	o	o	o	Pr ct			In's.	
July.....	30.226	71.8	83.6	60.0	53.0	N. W.	1,941	1.37	14
August.....	30.239	68.6	81.9	56.0	54.0	N. W.	867	3.85	8
September.....	30.335	67.2	80.0	50.0	51.0	W.	1,008	2.41	5
October.....	30.450	54.3	69.2	43.0		N. W.		1.06	3
November.....									
December.....	30.532	36.5	55.1	29.0		N. W.	3,008	.49	5
January.....	30.588	40.4	64.0	7.0		N. W.		.47	4
February.....	30.612	35.7	60.0	13.0		N. W.	5,362	.85	6
March.....	30.443	43.3	72.0	22.0		W.	4,106	.53	6
April.....	30.389	52.0	79.0	25.0		N. W.	4,723	.30	3
May.....	30.183	61.7	91.0	30.0		W.	3,256		
June.....	30.136	71.5	97.0	42.0		W.	2,851	.99	6

MINING DISTRICTS.

Under this heading we give a brief review of the various districts in this county and those that border on the same, that the people claim as theirs, to a great extent.

VICTORIA.

This camp is located about fifty miles southeast of Silver City and fifty-eight miles east from Shakspeare. The Southern Pacific railroad passes within three miles of the camp.

The character of the ore is similar to the celebrated Emma mine of Utah, consisting of ochres, being decomposed sulphates and carbonates. The whole district presents evidence of extensive oxidization, and the ores are likely to preserve their present character for hundreds of feet in depth. The formation is principally lime with iron cappings. The ores are found within a very short distance from the surface and are easily worked. The cost of sinking, by contract, is \$10.00 per foot. The deposits are like Leadville, with the difference of being nearer the surface. The sand carbonates are

found in immense deposits which leads a miner to believe that they are deposits.

The average assay of the camp is about eighty ounces silver, with thirty per cent lead. The ores are free from base metals. The cost of reduction will be about \$20.00 per ton. Wood can be procured in abundance twenty miles from the camp, and water can be brought at a reasonable cost from the Mimbres, fourteen miles away.

Where the metal formation is lime altogether, the contacts carry porphery with the metal. Water can be obtained in the camp near by at a reasonable depth, already water has been found at a depth of twenty-five feet.

Some appear to think that fuel must be brought to this camp by the railroad, while others say it can be procured at less expense as above stated. The district was named after the celebrated warrior of that name, and many believe that it will, at no distant day, have as great a man as its namesake had prior to his death.

CARRISILLO

Is some thirty miles southeast of Victorio and five miles north of the line of Old Mexico.

The veins are continuous and compact, and have every appearance of true fissures. They bear a high grade of silver rock, with copper silver glance, brittle and horn silver. One of the leading veins averaged over 600 ounces silver from the surface per ton. There are 300 locations.

Its water facilities are unequaled, springs burst forth in a dozen different places and fire-wood is plenty near camp, mining timber fifteen miles distant.

By some this district is known as the Stonewall. It is about eighty miles from the county seat. To reach the same the reader can come to Deming by two different railroads, or three different ways. There he can get conveyance direct to the mines. Already several of the mines have been developed fifty feet with a splendid showing to their owners. One mine was recently sold for a handsome sum, and there is no question but that a first class smelter will be in operation before the season closes.

TRES HERMANOS

Is twenty miles northeast of the above camp and ten west of the Floridas mountains. It, like the rest, is a new camp. It is not settled whether the mines are ledges or deposits. Quantities of blossoms rock has been formed which assays up in the thousands—character of ore, chlorides or horn silver. Living water near, and more can be had by wells—wood plenty in the Floridas, distance, ten miles.

The casing is what is known as trap rock. The veins are situated in low hills and a wagon can be driven to any of them without road-making.

The railroads pass within twenty miles. The above camps might be taken as a group.

Splendid water has been found at a very small cost. In one forty-foot shaft they find the metal to be wider than the shaft.

EUREKA

Is a camp of four years standing, twenty miles west of Carrisillo, carbonates

carrying chlorides. Primitive Mexican smelters have made lots of money in this camp for their proprietors.

The districts are small but good. All the good minerals in these camps are found in the low ranges or foot-hills, while in Colorado the tallest mountains have to be climbed to obtain the metals therein contained. To miners of experience this will be more readily understood.

The largest and best body of ore has been found at 130 feet, at that depth hard and soft carbonates show themselves in goodly quantities—with them a clever percentage of copper is to be had. For camp purposes fuel can be obtained, but timber for building will have to be brought from the railroad.

NORTH SAN SIMON.

Immediately and adjoining the Southern Pacific railroad, is this district. It is attracting attention both from California, Arizona and the Eastern States.

Water can be had from wells down 40 feet. Wood in sufficient quantities within five miles. At Dos Cabezas mountains, twenty-eight miles distant, oceans of wood and fine timber can be had for the cutting and hauling. The old Tucson dirt road is within a half mile, south of the camp, and the camp is only seven miles from a station called San Simon on the Southern Pacific railroad, Regular passenger and freight trains run daily.

SOUTH SAN SIMON

Is rich in mineral, consisting principally of copper, gold and silver. The Discovery is a mountain of silver-bearing carbonates. At their base or foot-hills is what is known as the copper belt, over 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. The stratification of the country rock are well defined and can be seen from the San Simon valley. The camp is reached by a good wagon road. A range of the Stein's Peak is full of gold and silver. Here the Rocky mountains and the Sierra Madre mountains, running through Old Mexico, commence; are pregnant with rich veins, running from 10 to 100 feet in width, and easily worked. The climate, for invalids, is unsurpassed, as the average temperature is about 60 degrees all the year round.

The San Simop river lies about four miles from the camp, but for mining purposes water can be obtained almost anywhere. Timber can be obtained in large quantities and of any desirable size from the Chicalhua mountains, which lie on the opposite side of the valley, a distance of 25 miles.

It is doubtful if the climate of New Mexico is excelled by that of any other part of the world. There is no continuous rain, and there is seldom a day without sunshine. One can find any temperature desired by changing altitude. Snow and ice are unknown in this part of the world, and the miners can sleep and work out of doors without any risk to health all the year round.

THE VIRGINIA

Covers well nigh the entire area of the Pyramid range, in extent about 20 miles from east to west, and six miles across north and south.

The elevations are generally moderate and easy of ascent, and scarcely any

portion of the entire district, which is not naturally, or which may not be rendered at comparatively trifling outlay of labor, easily accessible and altogether practicable for transportation.

The highway approaches, as well as those around and across the Pyramids, are excellent, and for firmness and smoothness will compare favorably with most of the macadamized roads of the old states, and many of them in this country for miles and miles at a stretch, with the noted park drives of the east.

The Shakspeare and Leitendorf sub-districts of the Virginia, occupy, one the northern and the other the southern portion of the Pyramid group, and Shakspeare City approximates closely the central locality of the whole.

The district presents, certainly, the most wonderful exterior indications ever yet discovered in the mineral world, the leads not only coming to the surface, but mounting boldly above in perpendicular ledges of from 10 to 60 feet in height, and these often from 12 to 50 feet in width, and the whole mass of miles of such ledges mineral bearing, and assaying from 25 to 100 ounces of silver, and from 20 to 40 per cent. of copper, while others are argentiferous galena, with assay yields of from 25 to 100 ounces of silver, and 25 to 75 per cent. of lead. This, bear in mind, is from the surface of the ledges above described, and without the removal of a foot of earth or other surface, whilst at ten, twenty, thirty, or more feet of shafting, the improvement in both the quantities and qualities is marked and most encouraging.

The very abounding and unlimited abundance of mineral within sight and upon the very surface, the great upheavals of native wealth which mark the foot-hills and mount the slopes and ride the mountain crests, are well calculated to amaze the sight-seeing tourist, to enthuze the scientist, to appetize the covetous greed of the miser, to stagger the powers of the most practiced reckoner, and to fascinate the capitalist and speculator; and the conception and estimate of what may be emboveled in the depths beneath, is simply of such hugeness and magnitude as to surpass all human comprehension.

Yet with all their wonderful natural munificence, these great mountain treasures are absolutely worthless and unavailable, except in their development and the bringing of their products into the broad light of day and into their legitimate sphere of currency and utility throughout the ramified channels of trade and finance.

Shakspeare and Lordsburgh adjoin and are practically the same, and at present derive their chief commercial importance from being the depot at which the railroad company deliver passengers and freights for forwardage to points in this section not along their line.

This district carries the largest number of veins and the greatest amount of mineral bearing rock in sight, of any in the county, probably there is not in existence elsewhere such enormous bodies of silver bearing ore. The formation is porphyry and granite and the veins true fissures.

The deepest workings are about 100 feet and show very large and compact bodies of ore which is low grade, but sufficiently high to work with profit with necessary works. The ore produced is argentiferous galena, carbonate

of copper, gray copper, copper glance, and copper and iron pyrites. Recent smelting tests of these ores made by the B. & C. Smelting Company of Denver, Colorado, prove them to be of higher average than had been previously supposed. Water can be obtained at slight depths and fuel and mining timber procured at reasonable rates by rail.

A car load of ore from the Superior, recently milled at the Boston Custom mill, in Tombstone, showed up 130 ounces of silver, and we learn that the parties are so well pleased with the result that they intend to erect costly machinery this season. In fact most every mine that has had proper working attention has shown favorable returns to its owners.

LEITENDORF'S

Is in reality a portion of Shakspeare or Virginia District, but as there is a marked difference in the character of the ores of the two localities, it may be classed under a different head. This district is located seven miles south of the town of Shakspeare and its veins are fissures of good size in porphyry and granite. They are smaller but richer than those of the adjoining district, the deepest workings being about 125 feet, where good bodies of ore are found containing principally iron and copper carbonates, carrying chloride, sulphurets and some native silver and silver glance. The supply of water and wood is fair but timber will have to be gotten at the railway.

Here a gentleman from Texas has erected a large store house and residence, and stocked the former with everything a miner needs. They actually say that this camp produces real Comstock ore and the owners of it are jubilant over the bucket-full after bucket-full that comes up each day from their shafts. New and expensive hoisting works have been contracted for, and the district has business scattered all over it.

LONE MOUNTAIN.

Nine miles southeast of Silver City, in a picturesque valley, with the adjacent hills containing vast mineral wealth, are located some twenty-five houses which form the camp of Lone Mountain, with a population of 200 souls.

The Lone Mountain mines are rich and extensive, 3,000 pounds of ore from the surface of a prospect yielded 111 ounces of silver, and similar ore is laying exposed on the surface, and is traveled over every day and has been for years.

As before stated, the camp is within an easy distance of Silver City, with two wagon roads leading into it, one of which is in excellent condition, and the other easily to be made so. The residents are especially a friendly and social class, many of them families who live comfortably and well, pleasant social re-unions are not uncommon.

Several mines in this district forward ore to the Carrolton stamp mill in Silver City, all of which give good returns to the owners. The celebrated Cosette mine is situated in this district. Last summer they treated their ores in an old shake-down stamp mill in Silver City and obtained plenty of bullion, but all at once work ceased and away went the workers. Every one that knows anything of this mine at all is aware that there is lots of ore of a

very valuable quality in the drifts of the Cosette and many believe that when the "freeze out" has been accomplished down in New Haven, Connecticut, the same will come to the surface thick and fast.

PINOS ALTOS.

When we take into consideration the rude machinery they have used to work their ore, all the more are we convinced that the camp is a good one. The deepest work done is not 150 feet, where pyrites commences, this, of course, it is impossible to work with an arrastra. The veins are all true fissure, and the early settlers say there has never been such a thing as a vein pinching out. The quality of the ore changes at a depth of 50 to 100 feet, from free or oxide ore into pyrites. It is supposed that under the pyrites sulphides are to be found.

The general leads in the camp carry silver, although up to the present time nothing but gold has been taken out. All gold quartz carries more or less silver, and oftentimes the silver predominates, as the mine gets deeper the percentage of silver increases, hence it is a certain fact that thousands of dollars have been washed away to the Gila river, as no attempt has ever been made to try to save it.

Their need is the same as that of many other parts of this Territory, a 20 or 30 stamp-mill with appliances for working gold and silver, and a smelter for working the carbonate and galena ore, of which, in the Pinos Altos, there is an inexhaustible quantity. Hundreds of claims have been located recently, and several sales made. Assays turn out favorably and the people confidentially look forward to a prosperous camp at no distant day.

Pinos Altos is the only part of this Territory where gulch mining has been carried on to any extent. The four principle ravines or creeks are Bear Creek, Whisky Creek, San Domingo and Atlantic, with hundreds of side ravines emptying into them. These can only be worked to any great extent during the rainy season.

During the dry season, Mexicans are the principal workers in these gulches, but as soon as the rain sets in, everybody turns to and works for the precious metal.

EAST PINOS ALTOS

Is on the Atlantic slope. Here are to be found leads of mineral rock carrying gold and silver, the latter predominating. The top of the leads are generally free gold extending in depth about 60 feet, when pyrites are struck, and thus stops further work at present. These leads run parallel with each other and so close together that they can all be taken up in one location 600 feet wide, they can be traced one and a half miles and extend further but are blind from this distance on.

Here are a class of hardy, independent men, who have worked along, made a living, and asked nothing from any one, with the roughest and most primitive machinery—the wooden rocker and the rawhide arrastra. Many have made money and left, but the wiser are holding on and making more locations. It is very seldom that the pioneer meets with a fair reward for his labors, oftentimes, perhaps, his own fault. Capital steps in and buys a for-

tune for a song. That is just how it is at Pinos Altos, many have more claims than they need or could possibly work, even when machinery is put up. Now is the time for a good speculation.

Last year the Glorietta Mining Company, of Austin, Texas, made a number of locations in this vicinity and their superintendent has a force of men engaged constantly in the development of the same. He is highly pleased with the "show up" and is talking machinery strong to the company.

These free gold bearing ledges run into iron and copper pyrites, which cannot be handled without smelters. These pyrites will, however, prove an important factor in the future as a flux for smelters in handling other ores. Veins of carbonate and galena ores, carrying a fair percentage of silver, are also found in this district. The water and timber advantages are good.

COW SPRINGS.

This picturesque camp is one least known in our county, yet it is the most promising. It was organized on the 12th day of March, 1881, and located about twenty miles from Silver City. It will pass down into history as being the first stopping place of President Hayes on his late tour in New Mexico.

The camp is located in a splendid valley, and is one of the prettiest I ever saw. It abounds with timber, in the shape of walnut, cottonwood and willows, all of which are now decked in living green. Hundreds of cattle browse on the slopes, the herders sleep in the shade of the willows, and thus it presents to the traveler a picture of rural tranquility.

The road leading through Cow Springs is a good one, and all the travel from the Tres Hermanos and other camps to Silver City, comes that way. Good mill sites are to be had, and water in abundance at 12 feet from the surface. Several good leads are, as yet, unlocated, and the wave of humanity from the East now rolling over the country will not regret it if they stop and examine the new Cow Springs mining district.

A few weeks ago a wonderful excitement was caused in this vicinity and "big strike" was the cry on every hand. A prospector had been looking over a portion of that country for six months, finding indications off and on that gave him courage to renew his efforts and at last he "hit the nail square on the head" and was rewarded with immense chunks of chlorides of silver right from the top rock. People started for the new discovery in the night and one practical miner who visited and took a good look at the strike, said to us that he could see \$25,000 in sight beyond the question of a doubt. We are told that the whole country is now located, and each owner of a claim expects soon to "make his Jack."

GILLESPIE.

The district was discovered by Gillespie, who owns some of the best prospects here, and began to attract attention, for the first time, some two months ago, since which time prospectors have been pouring in from all directions, until now it is next to impossible to find anything in the shape of mineral unlocated. The district is small, being only about one mile by seven. It has one main ledge running the whole length of the district, about seven

miles, and every foot of it located. From this, run out numerous stringers and some few cross ledges. The main ledge is believed to be where the greatest as well as the richest deposits will be found, though as yet but a single shaft has been sunk on it, but this shows equally as well as any in the district. The character of the ores is chlorides carrying unusually large quantities of both native and horn silver. These ores are almost entirely free from bases, carrying neither lead nor copper, and but an insignificant amount of iron, being the easiest ore to mill ever yet discovered in this country.

Wood and water are abundant, both for domestic and milling purposes, the gulches all carrying more or less water, and the hills are covered with good fire-wood, and, eight miles from there, is Animas Mountain, covered with fine pine timber.

The country rock is mostly porphyry and granite, with some little quartzite and lime, but not enough of the latter to affect the water, which is all soft. Some fifteen or twenty miles to the southwest are extensive reefs of volcanic rock, but here the hills and valleys seem to have lain undisturbed for ages.

There has been but little work done here as yet, though what has been done proves it to be the richest camp yet discovered in this southern country. Men who have been here and made locations have to go out and get provisions and tools to sink on their claims, and more or less of this class are returning every day, and in the near future we will have a showing that will make a boom.

STEEPLE ROCK.

This is quite a new camp, and our people are going wild over the rich returns. It was first discovered in January last, is located on the lower Gila river, seventy miles west of Silver City, easy of access by one of the best wagon roads in the county—wood and water abound. They have also the benefit of the Gila river, twelve miles distant, where reduction works will be erected. The main ledge is 6,000 feet long, divided into four claims. Free gold can be seen clearly in specimens of the ore taken from the top of the croppings, which stand 60 feet above the ground. The width of these croppings is from 25 to 200 feet. It is an extraordinary width, but nevertheless a fact, and has caused the Steeple Rock district to be compared favorably with the Comstock by mining experts who have seen both.

There is little doubt that a good-sized town will spring up on the Gila, the communication being by the railroad. The owners of these claims are very reticent.

From the large amount of money recently paid for a mine in this camp by some keen and perceptive California capitalists, we infer that there is good ore in this vicinity. They had their assayer on the ground, where he made sixty-odd assays and his returns caused the sale to come to a focus in a very short time thereafter. Some of the best and most practical miners in this territory have claims here, and we feel satisfied that they know just what they are about.

COOK'S RANGE

Is about fifty miles southeast of Silver City and fifteen miles north of the line of the railways, and contains some enormous beds of deposits of galena and carbonate ores, assaying upon the surface from ten to twenty ounces of silver per ton. This district has been considered of too low grade to prove up or to be profitable to work, but it will, however, in the near future, furnish a splendid body of flux to draw from and in this respect become valuable. The formation is lime. The district is well timbered and water can be obtained at slight depth by sinking wells.

FLORIDA MOUNTAIN

Is just south of the railways and about seventy-five miles southeast of Silver City, and it is only recently that prospectors have begun to examine or prospect it. There is no development in this district, and that rich strikes are reported and good specimen assays obtained from the ores is all that is definitely known.

CUCHILLO, NEGRO.

This new, large and attractive district in which fabulous discoveries are daily reported, is situated seventy-five miles north of Silver City.

Lime, granite and porphyry are all found here, and the veins are of a variety of classes, large and numerous. There has been as yet very little developing done, but a great deal of galena, carbonate of copper, gray copper and peacock iron, copper pyrites, silver glance, native, brittle and ruby silver and bromide of silver ore of good average value is found upon the surface. The water and wood supply is inexhaustible and the general outlook for a bright future for the district very good.

THE MOGOLLONS.

The natural advantages of the Mogollon mines are sufficient to warrant me in saying that there is no room to doubt, that at a very early day, they will give to the southwestern part of this Territory a name that will resound from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

It is several years since the vast wealth of this camp was known to a few but being in the heart of a hostile Indian country and almost inaccessible, nothing has been done to develop it until the late Mr. James Cooney, who, throughout his record in the army, always bore the highest character for bravery and enterprise, came and discovered the Silver Bar mine.

The Mogollon Mining Camp, as far as discovered, may be stated to be situated on four creeks, viz: Copper creek, Mineral creek, Silver creek and Deep creek. As far as possible we took a survey of the different mines, we climbed hills as steep as the side of a house, and saw ore that will yet create a sensation in the mining world.

Here is a rich if not the richest mineral belt in this part of New Mexico, extending for miles and its vast wealth lying buried in the ground all for what? The want of thorough go-ahead business men with capital to start it.

Alma and Eberleville are both new towns in this vicinity, and the same

might be said of Clairmont. A saw mill and new store are in full blast and I have no doubt but what the Texas Pacific railroad will pass through this camp to make connection with the Atlantic and Pacific to the northwest. As I write a corps of engineers are in Silver City making ready to depart for the Mogollons to look up the best and most practicable route for the former.

The magnificent scenery of the Mogollons I acknowledge my incompetency to describe. The solid mountain of quartz towering to heaven, and glistening in the sun. The Box canon, whose walls seem to touch as they ascend—the magnificent sunsets throwing wondrous shadows from the mountains on the valleys, all these I leave to an abler pen than mine, and content myself with saying that it is indeed

“Beautiful, sublime and glorious.”

CENTRAL CITY.

This district is nine miles from Silver City, and situated on a flat or table leading down from the mountain in which are located the celebrated Hanover and Santa Rita copper mines. These mines cover a space some five miles in length from north to south, by half that distance in width, granite is the predominating “country rock,” interspersed with limestone and slate. The country is covered with a thick growth of pine, pinon, cedar and oak. The entire table is checked with gold and silver bearing leads, and the numerous ravines cutting through the flat furnish an unfailing supply of the purest mountain water.

Here are found inexhaustible bodies of low grade ore, mostly gold bearing, and now that mills and other works for reducing low grade ores are being erected in the county these mines are attracting considerable attention. There are thousands of tons of ore in the district that will pay from \$10 to \$40 per ton, and the day is not distant when Central City will be one of the most important and thriving mining districts in New Mexico. These bright prospects have started up considerable work and a number of companies are going down on their mines.

SANTA RITA COPPER DISTRICT.

Of all our Territorial acquirements from Mexico, no portion has created so much attraction, so much worthy interest, or possessed such historic fame as the famous copper mines known as Santa Rita del Cabres, which are located five miles east from Fort Bayard, which lies between the town of Central City and the copper mines, and is really in the district of Central City.

These mines were discovered by Lieut. Col. Carrasco, of the Spanish army in 1800, through the medium of a friendly Indian. Col Carrasco, not possessing the means to work these mines, was abilitated by Don Francisco Manuel Elguea, a wealthy Spanish merchant of Chihuahua. In the beginning of 1804, however, Col. Carrasco sold the Santa Rita, entire, to Don F. M. Elguea, who immediately commenced working the property extensively, and on his first shipment of copper to the City of Mexico, was enabled on account of the extraordinary quality of the metal to make a contract with the Royal Mint for the purpose of coinage for the full annual product of the mines. The copper was transported from the mines to the City of Mexico, a

distance of 1,000 miles, on pack mules to Chihuahua, from thence by wagon, and 100 mules, carrying 300 pounds each, were continually employed.

While the Santa Ritas are undoubtedly the richest deposits of red oxide of copper known, they are strictly the most peculiar and really singular copper mines of the world. They are not veins or lodes. But on sinking a shaft the miner continually meets with veins of sheet copper (native) from one-eighth of an inch to two inches thick all through the country, or white porphyry rock. Again he frequently meets with boulder or nugget copper in lumps weighing from 20 to 150 pounds. These lumps are kidney shaped, and by the miners called kidney ore.

These mines appear inexhaustible, and now bid fair to become more famous in the present day than in ancient times, for there is a stir in the camp at the present time that indicates earnestness. A new superintendent with a large force of men has arrived on the ground, and it is fair to presume that he is here for business.

LAKE VALLEY.

There is a difference of opinion existing with many as to what county this district is attached. We have waited patiently to hear the engineers report, and as nothing has been done we shall claim all of the principal mines as a portion of Grant county.

The heaviest sales of mining property ever recorded in the county, and probably in the Territory, have been made by J. A. Miller, at Lake Valley. These sales were made to San Francisco and New York capitalists. Mr. Miller made a pretty clean sweep of it, disposing of about all his interests in that district. Mr. Miller's sales of mining property at Lake Valley amount to over \$300,000. The parties purchasing will at once employ several hundred men on the mines. These mines have a very desirable location, being within sight of the railroad, with plenty of water and every facility for work close at hand. Some millions of money will be invested here and the busy hum of industry will be heard in the hills.

THE GLORIETA MINING CAMP.

This camp is named after the battle-field of Glorieta, that was fought during the rebellion, up in Santa Fe county, and is about six miles north of this city. The company operating the the same are mostly from Austin, Texas, and are incorporated therein.

At present, F. H. Bushick, their energetic and gentlemanly superintendent, has seventeen locations and is now concentrating all of his force on the four shafts of the Tampiacó, where he has a five foot crevice of argentiferous galena which shows assays from 35 to 100 ounces in silver. There is some free gold in the hard quartz.

The company aims to fully prospect and develop their mines before erecting machinery of any kind. So far the developments show an abundance of high grade smelting ores and free milling gold rock. Enough development has been made by the superintendent to assure him that these are among the good mines of the Pinos Altos district.

A contract has been made to deliver 100 tons of the Tampiacó ore to the Faux Smelter in Silver City.

SILVER CITY.

Mining in this district at present writing is not what the writer wishes it was, and it is an up-hill business to write up anything that does not assist itself. We have not lost hopes of this camp—far from it. There is no doubt but the British company, that are soon to stock M. W. Bremen's 76, will make a stir that has never been witnessed before.

The 76 mine, owned by Mr. Bremen, is situated on the Chloride flat, two miles west of Silver City. Work was commenced on this mine in 1871, and the yield of paying ore probably exceeds 20,000 tons.

The bullion taken from this mine will probably exceed three-quarters of a million of dollars.

There has been discovered in one of the cross-cuts a large body of silver bearing slate. Where the tunnel was cut through this slate it exposed "face" from five to eight feet in depth, for a distance of 240 feet, horn silver is found all through the slate, and in the seams broad sheet of native silver, no thicker than tissue paper, are found. But the most singular form in which the metal is found in this slate is in round balls, or pellets, of almost pure silver, ranging from the size of a pin-head up to that of a quail's egg.

These balls, which very much resemble fossil, are in many places thickly interspersed through the slate, and on actual test are found to contain 95 per cent. of silver. Hundreds of tons of this singular silver bearing slate is exposed by the cut, and can be mined at less than \$2.00 per ton.

In connection with the mine is a ten-stamp mill, with a foundry and machine shop attached.

The 20,000 tons of ore and the million dollars the 76 mine has produced only shows what the mines of Grant county are.

The Providencia adjoins the Bremen territory, but lies above and on the hill. For nine years past it has been opened, and has, to a very large extent, supported the Mexican population in this section. At present it is closed up but from what cause no one seems to know. It is a good mine and needs a competent owner.

The Boston Company have a ten-stamp mill, machine shop, assay office and a diamond drill on Legal Tender Hill. Another boiler has arrived and we are told that they intend to soon start up on ore obtained from the Co-sette mine in the Lone Mountain District. They have everything necessary to do a successful mining business but from some cause it has not been done lately.

The Income Company of Boston have an interest in the Sherman, and desire to make a mine out of it, instead of "Gophering." When they have surmounted their present difficulties we hope to hear of a new mill being shipped—until then nobody is to be benefitted.

The Carrollton Company of Illinois have erected a fifteen-stamp mill, but

until recently they have been out of ore. Now they are running on ore from the Sherman.

Wm. Faux came here with a new smelter this spring and has it ready to run, but he has no ore. The Glorietta Company has sold him 100 tons, but that will be a mere drop in the bucket. Above his smelter is a relic of the past in the shape of a played out stamp mill. At Lone Mountain is another—farther along, at Apache Tijo, is another—all of them are idle.

We have enough mills in this vicinity. What we want is mines and capitalists at their back to develop them. When smoke is raised in these mills and kept up night and day there, a better state of mineral affairs will exist. It is to be hoped that the day is not far away, and we will welcome its arrival.

In the mining location records, twenty more districts are named, but they are only in name as we understand them. Those named above are the principal ones at present.

GEORGETOWN.

A few years ago where Georgetown now stands the cayote and cinnamon bear held undisputed possession. There is a wonderful change, and the distant reader can see the same that the writer has observed by paying this "roaring" mining camp a visit. It is accessible in more ways than one.

In 1866 the camp of Georgetown was first struck by Messrs. Butine and Streeter, Geo. Duncan, Andy Johnson and others. No work was done for two years later, when operations were commenced by E. Weeks and J. Fresh, on what is known as the McNulty. In 1872 the wealth of the camp became apparent and it took a start that it has maintained up to the present time. There is also, without a doubt, in Georgetown, a vast amount of mineral wealth as yet undiscovered. The town itself presents to the eye of the traveler, on entering on the Silver City road, more the appearance of a mining camp than any I have yet visited, work has been done on both sides of the road for a mile or more.

The town was located during the year 1872, and has progressed gradually. This year it has grown faster than at any other time since it began.

We let a correspondent tell the ballance:

If you come to Silver City you will find a coach line daily—if you are coming from the Pacific stop at Lordsburg and take the Smythe coach line. Now you know how to reach us from every way and we will briefly tell you how we look: First, we have a climate that is pro bono publico, it is cool in summer and warm in winter all of which is for the public good. Our town is 600 strong, on a hill, underneath which rich chlorides abound world without end. On the opposite hills we see hundreds of honest miners passing to and fro from the deep shafts daily where they uncover the horn silver that feeds the two A. No. 1 stamp mills on the Mimbres daily. In the vicinity good claims are for sale at reasonable figures. We have a new school building with county funds to operate it successfully, we have four extensive dry goods and grocery houses, and they sell their wares reasonable. We have hotels and restaurants that feed and sleep the stranger well; we

have the buteher, baker, blacksmith, carpenter, doctor, druggist, news depot and many other branehes of industry that are needed. Ours is a genuine mining camp and has been for years. Every month in the year we produce bullion, (see the express books at Silver City for proof) and our stamp mills hereafter will throw \$50,000 per month on the market. Each month they pay \$15,000 to their various employes and their will be a marked increase in the future. Here the distant reader has a brief pen picture of the genuine, perfectly developed mining camp of Grant county. Be with us once and we can and will show a better mineral faee than has ever been printed.

SILVER CITY

Is the county seat of Grant county, and is the principal outfitting place for the mining camps.

By the census taken this season, it has a population of 2,435, since that hundreds of people have arrived, and a majority of them contemplate making it their future home. It is the only city in the Territory that has a charter and is governed by a Mayor and Common Council. Its mining resources are numerous and valuable enough hereabouts to build up a large and thriving city.

The delightful coolness of our summer nights have but few equals, and the clear, sunny days of winter woo visitors and home folks to the open air constantly. There is scarcely a day in the year but what the miner can work at something in connection with his mine.

The four hotels in Silver City are not to be excelled in any place twice its size. Day board is 50 cents a meal, or with lodging, \$2.00 per day. All, by the week, \$7.00. Boarding houses are plenty, and for \$5.00 to \$6.00 good board can be obtained. If a stranger rents a room and eats where he pleases, he can live well on \$5.00 per week. General expenses are about 20 per cent. higher than they are in Ohio. Wages average about as follows: Miners, \$2 to \$4 per day; carpenters, \$3 to \$4.50; brick and adobe-layers, \$4; plasterers, \$5; salesmen \$75 to \$100 per month; laborers, \$1.50 a day, or \$30 to \$40 per month.

In a business line we have:

Newspapers.....	3	Jewelry houses.....	2
Stamp Mills.....	4	Furniture stores.....	1
Smelters.....	2	Blacksmith shops.....	2
Saw Mills.....	1	Gunsmith ".....	1
Planing ".....	1	Wagon ".....	1
Cracker factory.....	1	Meat markets.....	2
Dry Goods stores.....	6	Bakeries.....	2
Groceries.....	1	Breweries.....	1
Banks.....	3	Saloons.....	12
Drug stores.....	2	Tailor shops.....	2
Harness shops.....	1	Churehes.....	3
Tin Stores.....	2	Barber shops.....	2
News depots.....	2	Bath houses.....	2

Law and medicine are fully represented.

We have the best of stone, sand and lime for building, and it is furnished at reasonable figures. Lumber is the highest article we have to contend

with, but new mills are going into operation and new lumber yards will spring up by another season, which will make that article within the reach of all. The Masons have an old and well established lodge here.

Water is no object scarcely. It is found all over the city and in the flat above, in inexhaustible quantities, at a depth of 25 and 50 feet. Nearly in the center of the city a splendid spring bursts forth. Its waters are used for drinking and washing purposes, and every day hundreds of head of stock quench their thirst from its clear, cold and pure surface. Notwithstanding all this, it "keeps up its lick," and the oldest inhabitant's memory runneth not back to the day when it went dry.

We give an average of the price of articles a miner or other person might desire after reaching the county:

Team of two horses.....	\$300 00	Flour, per 50 lbs.....	2 50
" " mules.....	350 00	Bacon, per lb.....	18
Oxen, per yoke.....	65 00	Coffee, ".....	25
Saddle horse.....	75 00	Sugar, ".....	20
Pack mule.....	60 00	Baking powders, per lb.....	50
" burro.....	20 00	Beans, native, ".....	05
Two horse wagon.....	115 00	Corn, per lb.....	03
Tent.....	8 00	Hay ".....	01
Breech-loading rifle.....	25 00	Barley ".....	03
Blankets, per pair.....	8 00		

We have daily connection with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, and three times per week by four coaches from Lordsburg, on the Southern Pacific railroad.

A four-horse coach runs from Silver City to Clifton, Arizona, once a week. There is also a daily line from the former place to Georgetown and a four-horse coach line to the Mogollons once each week.

It is confidently expected that the Texas Pacific will come near to Silver City on the road either to Clifton or the Mogollons, thence on to some point where it can tap the Atlantic and Pacific railroad in the San Francisco Mountains.

LORDSBURG

Is a new town that has sprung up since the railroad came along. It is the principal point from which the copper of the Clifton mines is shipped, and the coke for the same is landed. There is a large hotel and several business houses in the place. Shakspeare is only two miles away and claims precedence on account of age.

SHAKSPEARE

Is another mining town. It was originally named Ralston. It has one store, two hotels, and all the residences are neat and well built. It is the headquarters for all the officers of the mining companies that are operating in the vicinity. The Southern Pacific railroad runs two miles north of the town.

Soon a church and school building will be completed. The mines near

are looking better every day and the outlook is decidedly encouraging. The people have good coach connection with the county seat and railroad. Six miles distant is Leitendorf's mining camp, that contains many a ton of very rich ore. There they have a store and more coming. The day is near at hand when they will have mining machinery there as well as in Shakspeare. It has had no little to contend against. When the district was first opened up it was puffed and lauded to the skies by a set of mining speculators who wished to dispose of their claims, before doing any work to show that there was something in them to warrant investment by capitalists. This never works to the advantage of any camp, and as a consequence, Shakspeare was pronounced a fraud of the first water by many of the Territorial press.

The ore is principally low grade, but there are immense bodies of it which can be made profitable by careful and economical management. It has long ago been clearly demonstrated that low grade ore can be made to pay, and there are numerous instances where mines, containing less ore and of a lower grade than that found at Shakspeare, have been made to yield handsome dividends. The mine owners of this camp have begun to realize this fact, and have thrown aside the puffing policy and gone to work in earnest. As a result of this more capital is being invested there, and a number of sales are reported, which though not amounting to fortunes, repay the prospector well for the amount of time and money expended by him.

All who have ever visited this camp unite in saying that they have never before seen such immense bodies of ore. It is piled up in ledges mountain high, and requires but very little work to get it to the reduction works, where, though it may not run up into the thousands of ounces to the ton, after paying the mill charges, it leaves a good surplus to the owner.

DEMING

Is a town that has recently sprung up on the railroad in this county. The two railroad companies have erected a very fine hotel with offices and bath rooms attached and expect to accommodate the traveling public in the best of style. It is surrounded by good mining districts and may yet become a great shipping point. They have an abundance of water.

SAN LORENZO

Is about thirty-five miles from Silver City, and about six miles distant from Georgetown, on the Mimbres river. It is the bean raising portion of the county. Most of its population are Mexicans. They are frugal and industrious and grow all the cereals. The Irish potatoes grown in this section are the best that are brought to the market, and in fact, have no superiors in the United States.

Near by a new mining district has been opened which bids fair to turn out rich ore. No better ranches can be found in the county. In the hills grazing is fine.

CENTRAL CITY

Is a town of considerable importance to the miners who delve in the adjacent hills. It is just off the Ft. Bayard military reservation and one mile distant.

SANTA RITA'S.

If work continues this will be quite a copper mining town at no distant day. Workmen are busy repairing all of the houses and others are engaged in building new ones, and I am told that a large lot of valuable machinery has been shipped, and, on its arrival will be set up and put to its full test. There are two forts in the county with a prospect of another being located at an early day.

In the county there are three hot mineral springs full of medical qualities.



GRANT COUNTY STANDS AT THE HEAD!

SOLID FACTS FOR CAPITALISTS TO READ.

Bullion Shipments from Grant County.

From the books of Adams and the Wells Fargo Express Companies we glean the amount of bullion shipped by them from the mines of this county from April 4, 1878, to July 15, 1881.

ARTICLES.	WEIGHT.	AMOUNT.	ARTICLES.	WEIGHT.	AMOUNT.
1 package gold..		\$ 306	1 box.....	39½.....	\$ 575
1 box.....	93	2,088	“	88	1,550
“	112½	3,348	1 bar.....	200	3,090
“	96	3,036	2 bars.....	367	5,871
1 brick.....	81	1,290	1 box.....	55	800
“	130	2,080	1 bar.....	180	2,754
“	86	1,376	3 bars.....	292	4,568
1 box.....	110	3,260	1 bar.....	194	2,972
2 bricks.....	256	4,096	1 box.....	158	2,310
1 “	193	3,088	1 bar.....	183	2,793
“	209	3,344	1 box.....	75	900
1 box.....	81	2,796	1 bar.....	193	3,045
4 bars.....	241	3,620	do	66	1,000
2 “	401	6,106	do	124	1,900
1 “	317	3,190	do	131	1,890
1 box.....	98	1,200	1 box.....	90½.....	2,150
1 bar.....	193	3,000	1 bar.....	46	675
1 box.....	57½	800	2 boxes.....	226	3,523
“	72½	1,006	1 box.....	104	1,488
“	104	1,300	do	66½.....	800
“	83	1,200	do	110	1,600
“	92	1,200	1 bar.....	227	3,465
1 bar silver.....	182	2,887	do	129	1,758
1 brick.....	297	4,330	1 box.....	76	1,000
do	176	2,649	1 brick.....	51	750

ARTICLES.	WEIGHT.	AMOUNT.	ARTICLES.	WEIGHT.	AMOUNT.
2 bricks.....	71	\$1,050	2 bricks.....	310	\$4,526
3 boxes.....	236	900	do	186	2,976
1 box.....	67	700	do	67	1,072
1 brick.....	46	3,806	do	159	2,544
do	262 $\frac{1}{2}$	500	do	281	4,000
1 box.....	42	760	do	37	592
do	53	7,000	1 box.....	98	3,078
2 bricks.....	492	1,874	2 bricks.....	334	5,344
1 brick.....	121	575	do	310	4,960
do	371 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,980	1 box.....	72	2,652
do	198 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,000	do	104	3,164
do	66	2,982	do	164	4,124
do	186	2,306	2 bricks.....	954	15,264
do	139	5,314	1 brick.....	280	4,480
2 bars.....	330	2,250	2 bricks.....	78	1,538
1 bar.....	148	670	1 box.....	87	2,892
2 bricks.....	45	1,500	do	73	2,660
1 box.....	96	775	2 bricks.....	113	1,308
1 bar.....	52	3,328	1 box.....	112	1,292
3 boxes.....	208	3,934	2 bricks.....	280	4,073
1 box.....	249	3,640	1 box.....	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	630
3 bricks.....	415	3,140	1 brick.....	43	404
4 bricks.....	255	2,032	1 box.....	56	750
1 brick.....	127	1,353	1 brick.....	51	
do	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,356	do	277	4,451
1 box.....	241	3,964	2 bars.....	386	6,184
do	154		1 box.....	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,000
do	1,162	13,092	1 brick.....	44	650
do	63	2,500	do	328	5,345
do	125	3,500	do	64	950
do	174	4,284	do	54	800
do	94	3,004	do	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	775 50
2 bricks.....	510	8,160	do	187	2,992
1 brick.....	128	2,048	do	189	3,089
2 bricks.....	262 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,323	do	269	4,314
do	486	7,776	1 box	145	1,800
1 brick.....	330	5,280	1 bar.....	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	800
1 package.....	167	7,150	do	56 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,450
1 brick.....	137	2,605	1 box.....	106	3,196
do	275	4,400	do	132	3,612
do	115	1,790	1 brick.....	334	5,344
do	185	2,811	do	201	3,200
2 bricks.....	347	5,321	1 box.....	223	1,600
do	476	2,775	1 brick.....	253 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,836
do	166	2,880	do	207	3,139
1 brick.....	180	3,100	do	319	1,100
1 package.....	100	3,804	do	75	650
1 box.....	144	3,244	do	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,198,60
do	109		3 bricks.....	779 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,747

ARTICLES.	WEIGHT.	AMOUNT.	ARTICLES.	WEIGHT.	AMOUNT.
2 bricks.....	483	4,580	4 bricks.....	209	1,100
do	537	7,660	2 packages.....	137 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,204
do	478	4,668	do	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,050
2 bars.....	566	4,251	1 box.....	128	2,050
3 bricks.....			1 brick.....	85	2,100
2 bars.....	429	8,129	1 box.....	82	1,163
1 brick.....	184	7,891	1 brick.....	136	1,200
1 package bullion	126	2,951	do	188	3,546
do do ..	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,098	do	171	2,872.80
do do ..	59	969	do	107	2,556.80
do do ..	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	785	do	194	1,500
do do ..	67	1,074	do	232	2,970
do do ..	61	978	1 box bullion...	174	3,508
1 brick.....	350	8,800	1 brick.....	193	2,558
1 box bullion...	141	3,750	do	178	2,933
1 brick.....	360	5,600	do	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,705
1 package bullion	96	3,030	do	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,793
do do ..	152 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,008	do	85	11,550
1 brick.....	54	864	Gold dust.....		2,253.75
1 box bullion...	65	2,540	Silver.....		9,138.75
1 brick.....	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	796	Bullion.....		5,000
do	63 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,023	2 bricks.....	216 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,100
do	83 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,390	1 box bullion...	162	2,250
do	224	3,584	1 package gold..		725
do	213 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,567	1 package bullion	132	2,100
do	28	448	do do ..	137	2,000
1 box.....	172	2,250	do do ..	57	850
2 box silver....	169	2,704	do do .	88	1,150
1 brick.....	80	1,280	1 brick.....	95	1,600
do	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	643	1 box bullion...	137	2,000
do	43	848	3 bricks.....	341	5,187
do	89	1,424	2 do	161	2,965
do	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,211	1 do	110	1,317
1 box bullion...	137	3,692	3 do	258	4,102
1 brick.....	247	3,562	1 box bullion...	70	1,100
do	197	3,152	4 bricks.....	250	4,566
do	175	2,800	1 box bullion...	173	3,165
do	123	2,048	do do ..	204	2,616
do	145	2,320	3 bricks.....	420	7,000
do	145	2,320	1 box bullion...	136	2,000
1 box bullion...	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,744	do do ..	106	1,750
2 bricks.....	111	925	do do ..	53	900
1 box bullion...	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,096	do do ..	235	3,750
do do.....	65	1,200	do do ..	138	2,050
1 brick.....	281	4,289	3 bricks.....	241	3,463
do	82 $\frac{1}{2}$		do	242	3,483
4 bars silver....	280		1 box bullion...	89	1,175
1 box.....	82	2,796	4 bars.....	344	4,781



**Lithomount
Pamphlet
Binder**
Gaylord Bros.
Makers
Stockton, Calif.
PAT. JAN 21, 1908

