THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

FRIDAY.....JULY 2, 1880.

The San Francisco office of the Daily RECORD-UNION and WEEKLY UNION is at 208 Montgomery street.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 109½ for 4s of 1907; 103¾ for 5s of 1881; 100¾ for 4½s; sterling, $4 85@4 87½; silver bars, 114¾; silver coin, ¼ discount buying, par selling.

Silver in London yesterday, 52 11-16d; consols, 98 9-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 106; 4s, 110¼; 4½s, 113.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at par; Mexican dollars, 93 buying, 93½ selling.

At Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 9s 3d@9s 9d for good to choice California.

Mining stocks were quiet in San Francisco yesterday morning, but prices generally were steady, and in some instances a trifle higher than Wednesday morning. This was especially true of the north-end Comstocks.

General and Mrs. Grant left Galena yesterday for Kansas and Colorado.

James Dixon was drowned in Gold Lake, Sierra county, Wednesday.

W. R. Chamberlain, a convict, was killed yesterday in the Nevada State Prison by a fellow-convict named John R. Parling.

Samuel Derrick committed suicide Tuesday near Weston, Or.

It is believed at Portland that the worst in connection with the high water is past.

Great damage has been done to farms on both sides of the Columbia river by the overflow.

The Catholic mission at Cowlitz, W. T., was destroyed by fire Wednesday.

During the month of June 42,026 immigrants arrived at New York, against 15,330 in June, 1879.

The weather at New York continues hot and dry, and a water famine is impending.

A woman at Kennebunk, Me., yesterday drowned her only child in the river, and then attempted to drown herself.

W. W. Grant has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Third Vermont District.

The direct damage caused by the Lachine Canal accident in Canada is about $500,000.

St. Petersburg doubts the reports of the defeat of the Russians by the Chinese.

The weavers in Mossley district, England, have joined the strike there.

Secretary Thompson left Washington yesterday on his Western tour.

By the caving of a coal pier at Providence, R. I., yesterday, a loss of $50,000 to $70,000 was caused.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon President Hayes yesterday at the Yale College commencement.

During the week ending June 26th the receipts of wheat at seven principal Atlantic ports were the largest on record.

It is thought the census will show the population of Chicago to be quite half a million.

Inharmony is said to exist in the Indiana Democratic camp.

During the month of June the national debt was decreased $10,214,424.

It is believed in Lima, Peru, that Arica has fallen into the hands of the Chileans.

The population of Storey county, Nevada, is found by the census to be 16,240—much less than was expected.

The workmen on the narrow-gauge Bodie extension have struck for an advance of 50 cents a day in their wages.

During the fiscal year ended June 30th the coinage executed at the United States Mints amounted to $84,370,144.

During the twenty-four hours ended at noon yesterday seventy-nine fatal cases of sunstroke occured in New York City.

In the Fifth Iowa District the Republicans have renominated W. G. Thompson for Congress.

The steamer Mary exploded her boiler on Lake Minnetonka, Minn., yesterday, killing and injuring several persons and sending the vessel to the bottom.

Stockton is to have a board of trade.

Kearney arrived at San Francisco last evening from his trip East.

Forty-nine magistrates in France have resigned so far rather than execute the religious decrees.

EMOTIONAL INSANITY.

A Sacramento jury has just acquitted Mrs. Hamilton, who was put on trial for attempting to murder a young girl named Nettie Winckleplock. The defendant, as was alleged under the influence of jealousy, fired a pistol at the girl several times, inflicting severe wounds upon her. The defense was "emotional insanity:" the most elastic and comprehensive one imaginable, since nobody can define it, and no two medical men can be got to agree upon what constitutes it. We cannot be sure that the jury in this case accepted the plea of emotional insanity. They may have believed that the defendant was justified in trying to kill the girl, for juries are proverbially eccentric in their views. But the plea itself is one which might easily appeal to ignorant minds, and the whole subject of insanity is so difficult and obscure that lawyers may puzzle even intelligent juries by merely citing conflicting authorities upon it. The question of responsibility in connection with mental disease has, however, been ably and exhaustively treated by Maudsley, who is unquestionably the highest authority upon mental pathology and physiology now living. His conclusion is, broadly speaking, that when crime is committed in a thoroughly deliberate and purposeful manner, and when the alleged or presumptive motive of the crime is such as to appear reasonable to sane minds, the responsibility of the criminal ought to be assumed, even though the presence of an hereditary tendency to mania may be demonstrated. It has for some time been apparent that some such line would have eventually to be drawn, for the loose and convenient phrase "emotional insanity" can be made to fit any conceivable circumstances. All that is required is to assume that a person may become mad for a moment, during which the crime is committed, and then revert to sanity, and any case whatever may thus be covered. The relations of insanity to jurisprudence have in fact never yet been properly defined or established, and one result is that a great many flagrant failures of justice constantly occur. Emotional insanity is far too vague and misty a plea to be allowed, if murders and murderous assaults are to be discouraged, and in all probability it will be found necessary before long to adopt Maudsley's suggestion in regard to the limits of responsibility in mental disease.

FOREIGN CAPITAL IN NEW YORK.

The bill to tax foreign capital in New York has been signed by the Governor, and thus that State once more commits itself to a policy of exclusion and discrimination. Though New York has produced many able economists, financiers and jurists, it seems unable to keep its own Legislature and government from continually stultifying it in the eyes of the world. The present measure is in the nature of an attempt to set up a local monopoly of banking. It is after the model of the benighted insurance laws which were proposed here last winter, but which the California Legislature had too much sense to pass. The New York law-makers seek to drive out foreign capital, as before they have caused an enormous depreciation of real estate by their imbecile mortgage tax. States so ill governed may prosper to a certain extent, but it is in spite of bad laws, and their prosperity can never be so high as if all barriers to the investment of capital had been withdrawn. It speaks ill for the influence of the press of New York that it should have been unable to prevent this fatuous and pernicious legislation. Of course the results will in a short time demonstrate the folly of the measure, but by the time this is realized foreign capital will have withdrawn, and have given some more enlightened region the benefits of its presence.

DEMOCRATIC PROFESSION AND PRACTICE.

During Grant's second administration the Republican party suffered serious losses, and for cause. The scandals of that period disgusted and alienated hundreds of thousands of voters who had stoutly supported the party since its organization. The fact that the Democrats had been so long out of office was greatly in their favor. They had no administrative record, and though they were still regarded with distrust by the majority, there were many Republicans who were more and more inclined to believe that the time had come for bridging the "bloody chasm," and who also thought it probable that Democratic rulers could not be much worse than the men whose corrupt practices were then scandalizing the country. So a great defection from the Republican standard ensued, and in 1876 the Republican national ticket came within one electoral vote of defeat. The Democrats secured control of both branches of Congress. The initiative in legislation lay with them. They had a long list of professions and promises to fulfill. They were called upon to show their faith by their works; to justify the wisdom of those who had been persuaded to support them as against Republican candidates. They have now had control of Congress during two terms, and that is long enough for the full development of any national programme they may have had. When, therefore, they come before the country again with a platform in which they lay down what they are willing to stand to as principles, they must expect to be judged by the light of what they have already accomplished. There is this time no uncertainty about their purposes and tendencies, as there was in 1876. They cannot now hope to gain any support through the blankness of their administrative record. They have had their opportunity, and have used it, and now their new platform must be analyzed by comparing its professions with their actual performances. This examination will result in the discovery that they have done nothing they promised to do, but that they have bent all their energies to doing the things which they said they would not do. In their platform, for example, they declare themselves in favor of popular education, honest money, strict maintenance of the public faith, a tariff for revenue only, the subordination of the military to the civil power, general and thorough reform of the civil service, maintenance of a free ballot, and so forth. Now let us see how far their actual practices justify them in pretending to care for any of these things. We will begin with education. The "fostering and protection "of common schools," has been illustrated in almost every Southern State by the refusal to make appropriations for the support of these schools. The Southern politicians have for years done all they could to prevent the spread of education among the masses. And the Southern element rules the Democratic party. "Honest "money" is the next plank in the Cincinnati platform. Its appositeness is shown in the determined warfare made by Democrats against the scheme of resumption, in favor of every currency craze, and against the credit of the nation. The demand for strict maintenance of the public faith comes well from a party which has ever since the war been denouncing the bondholders, and seeking to foster the spirit of repudiation.

A tariff for revenue only is called for. But the Democrats have during two sessions of Congress done nothing to reform the tariff. They have in practice turned their backs upon their own free-trade principles. They have abstained from doing anything to help the country in the matter of free ships. As a proof of their notion of the subordination of the military to the civil power they have thrust all their own statesmen into the background, and have taken as their candidate a man who is nothing but a soldier. Their regard for civil service reform was exhibited by the haste and rapacity with which they seized upon every Congressional office as soon as they went into power, turning out Union soldiers to make room for Confederates, and acting throughout on the maxim "to the victors belong the spoils." We come next to the demand for a "free ballot." Upon that issue the Democratic party has a pronounced record. The party has no standing in this campaign but what it derives from the systematic suppression of the right of suffrage all through the South. It enters the contest claiming 138 votes, the result of open, shameless and deliberate fraud and intimidation. It does not calculate upon winning more than three or four States by honest methods, and it may not win two. All its hopes depend upon the success with which it can suppress the colored vote at the South, and yet it has the ineffable impudence to postulate "the "right of a free ballot" in its platform. We have thus shown that the profession and practice of the Democracy are wholly at variance. It has done none of the things it declares to be necessary, though it has had ample opportunity to do them all. It has spent most of its time during the past year in an endeavor to repeal those Federal election laws which were enacted for the protection of the ballot. It has identified itself, in Maine, with the most infamous assault on the suffrage recorded in history. It has repudiated every one of its fair promises, and it has shown itself the abject tool of Southern aggression and usurpation. Whoever trusts that party now must do so with their eyes open, for no man can hope that it will prove more faithful in the future than it has been in the past.

SCHOOL MATTERS.

The Board of Education has at length got rid of the Sacramento Grammar School imbroglio, but in a way which cannot be considered flattering to the judgment of the majority. A resolution has been adopted declaring that so far as the Board knows Professor McDonald is not incompetent; and at the same time it has been decided not to re-elect him Principal of the Grammar School. This is like acquitting a man on a charge of murder, but at the same time ordering him to be executed. The defendant is held not guilty, and the full penalty of the law is to be enforced. If Mr. McDonald is not incompetent, why has he been removed? If he has been removed for any other cause than incompetence, the public ought to know it. All they do know is that he has been accused of incompetence; that he has been tried in a very astonishing way; that he has been purged by the formal action of the Board; and that notwithstanding this purgation he has been removed. We predicted at the beginning of the ridiculous investigation had in the case, that the Board would find itself in a very embarrassing position at its close; that it could not, with any show of justice, condemn a man upon such evidence; but that it would be impossible to prevent the belief that the evidence had governed it, if it removed the accused. Everything has turned out exactly as we foretold it, and a very lame and tangled ending of the affair it is. Mr. McDonald has been removed without any cause alleged, but after an investigation, the main characteristic of which was its gross injustice and muddleheadedness. Those who have faith strong enough may believe that the Board was not influenced by the charges against him, but if it was not so influenced, perhaps somebody will explain why it refused to reinstate him, or to give him the kind of examination he demanded.

THE "SUN" AT ITS OLD TRICKS.

It is said that Charles A. Dana was one of the passengers on the ill-fated Seawanhaka the other day, and though he escaped death it is highly probable that his nervous system sustained a severe shock on the occasion. To his demoralization through this terrible disaster may perhaps be attributable the otherwise inexplicably idiotic attempt of his paper, the *Sun*, to produce the impression that a movement is on foot to withdraw General Garfield from the Republican ticket. It is true that Mr. Dana is neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet. In fact he has shown a singularly unerring capacity for blundering in all his attempts at prediction hitherto, and this is why the *Sun*, though possessing a very large circulation, has never influenced public opinion. It would seem, however, that any man in the possession of his senses must be capable of perceiving the preposterousness of such a story as this of Mr. Dana, under existing circumstances. The Republican party has never had a candidate of whom it had more reason to feel proud, than at this moment. The malicious charges coined by his base and dishonest enemies against General Garfield have already been so effectually refuted that they will cut no further figure in the canvass. A statesman, a patriot, a gallant soldier, a tried and true friend of his country, there is no more chance or thought of his being withdrawn than there was of the withdrawal of Abraham Lincoln. No doubt the Democrats would like to have him out of the way. No doubt Dana realizes that Hancock cannot win the race against such an antagonist. But it is simply silly for the *Sun* to suggest that which only exposes its own fears, and which is in effect a reluctant admission of the invincible character of the Republican choice.

HANCOCK AND TILDEN.

An interview has been brought about between Hancock and Tilden, and the latter is said to have received his successful rival with genial hospitality. No doubt this meeting was arranged to carry encouragement to the Democrats who have feared that Uncle Samuel's interest in the campaign would be slight, but we doubt whether these fears have been allayed by the incident. Tilden's ambition has been finally baffled, and he must realize that no further opportunity can come to him. His party has practically repudiated him and the fraud issue together, for though that issue appears in the Cincinnati platform, it is obviously absurd in view of the nominations actually made. Tilden has been shelved, and he knows it. He has nothing to expect from the party, and the party has nothing to expect from him. He may have received Hancock cordially, but he will not therefore enter the campaign in the General's behalf. The nominee has nothing to anticipate from the Sage of Cipher Alley, and the Democratic managers are no doubt apprehensively cognizant of this discouraging fact.

PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

The town of Santa Clara has a population of 2,402.

A Republican campaign paper is to be started in Los Angeles.

Bodie has collected $1,324 for the celebration on the Fourth.

A house in Tombstone, A. T., 40 by 80 feet in size, rents for $500 per month.

Large quantities of fruit are being shipped from Los Angeles to Arizona.

A band of 4,000 head of sheep lately passed through Palisade, Nev., on the way to Colorado.

Theodore Winters, the well known horse man of Nevada, has sold 175 horses, at $20 each, for Montana.

Forty-five emigrant wagons, northward bound, passed through Ashland, Or., in the past two weeks.

Dr. Glenn has something over 47,000 acres of wheat to cut this season, and this will be the biggest crop he ever had.

The census, as near as can now be determined, will show the population of Fresno county to be considerably over 10,000.

Two hundred Chinamen were mustered at the Glenn ranch on Sunday, to commence work in the harvest-field the next morning.

It is claimed that portions of Arizona can produce earlier peaches than the Vacaville and Marysville regions of this State, and orchards are being planted.

The Bodie Railroad, building from Carson, is experiencing much difficulty in getting Chinamen at reasonable wages, the supply not equaling the demand.

Many remains of mastodon have been found on the Nome Lacke reservation in Tehama county. It is said that the whole region is worth the attention of scientists.

The Lewiston (Idaho) *Teller* says that two young women, who live near Palouse bridge, recently administered a sound thrashing to a man who had slandered them.

The annual Cornish wrestling matches will be held in Grass Valley, commencing on the 5th of July, and lasting three days. Cash prizes amounting to $280 will be distributed.

A great many fine cattle and some valuable horses at Tonto Basin, Arizona, are dying of a peculiar disease, which resembles the black-leg, the animal being perfectly black inside when cut open.

In Montana June 15th five miners, who were returning from the Yogo mines, were surprised, while asleep in their camp, by a party of masked highwaymen, who shot one of them and robbed the others of $400.

In Arizona recently, near Tempe, a Mexican's dog treed a large California lion. The man was unarmed, save with a large butcher-knife, but nothing daunted, and knowing where he could sell the skin for $1, he whipped out his knife, started up the tree and killed the beast. The lion measured about eight feet from the tip of his nose to the tip of his tail.

Says the Portland (Or.) *Bee:* Up on French Prairie the railroad surveyors encountered a traditional old Webfoot, who sat on the fence with a shotgun and swore they shouldn't run over his land. They made a detour, took a survey of the premises by triangulation and went on, leaving the ancient Oregonian on the fence, breathing forth threatenings and slaughter.

YOSEMITE SUMMONS.—The Governor has summoned whichever of the Boards of Yosemite Commissioners is entitled to hold the position to meet him in the Yosemite valley July 15th. It is known that the old Board is contesting in the Courts the right of the new Board to hold the office.

THOUSANDS BENEFITED.—Is clipped from the *Gazette*, Yonkers, N. Y., the following: "Thousands of human beings that have for years been sufferers from diseases of kidneys and liver, are now being made well and happy by the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. It is the only medicine in existence that will effectually cure Bright's Disease. While Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure is the only sure remedy for diabetes."—H. C. Kirk & Co., agents, Sacramento.

COAST DISPATCHES.

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Report of the Secretary in Regard to Transportation Companies.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST BY RAIL.

A Prisoner in the Nevada State Prison Killed by a Fellow-Convict.

THE SITUATION AT PORTLAND, OR.

A Catholic Mission Destroyed by Fire in Washington Territory.

CALIFORNIA.

Meeting of the Board of Railroad Commissioners.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1st.—The Board of Railroad Commissioners met at 11 o'clock this morning—one hour after the appointed time. President Cone and Commissioner Beerstecher were present. Commissioner Stoneman is absent from the city.

Secretary Andrus submitted a report to the Board with certain transcripts of all Acts of the Legislature relating to the Commission, as requested by the Board. The Secretary also reported that he had by letter requested the transportation companies doing business in the State to furnish the Board with schedules of fares and freights in force on their respective lines on December 31, 1879, and on May 1, 1880, in accordance with a resolution of the Board. The following companies have complied with the request: Central Pacific, Southern Pacific, California Pacific, Los Angeles and San Diego, Northern, San Pablo and Tulare, Stockton and Copperopolis, Amador Branch, Los Angeles and Independence, Berkeley Branch of the Central Pacific, Sacramento and Placerville Railroad Companies; steamer lines on the Sacramento river, Nevada Narrow-gauge, Vaca Valley and Clear Lake, Santa Cruz Narrow-gauge, Black Diamond, San Francisco and North Pacific, Mendocino Railroad Company (this company has no tariff). No reply has been received from the following transportation companies: Visalia Railroad Company, Monterey and Salinas Valley, San Luis Obispo and San Maria Valley, Santa Cruz and Felton, South Pacific Coast, Salmon Creek, Pittsburg, Sonoma Valley, North Pacific Coast Railroad Companies, and the Pacific Coast Steamship Company.

The County Auditors were also requested by letter to send the amount of railroad bonds and the amount of railroad stock held by the county; the amount of county bonds issued to any railroad company, and the donations or subsidies granted by the county to any railroad company, together with the authority under which the same was made. Answers have been received from all the counties except the following: Del Norte, Inyo, Kern, Modoc, Monterey, Sonoma, Trinity, Ventura, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, San Francisco, Santa Clara, Siskiyou and Tuolumne. The report, in conclusion, says that no complaints have been made in writing or verbally against any transportation company at the office of the Board since the session of June, 1880.

Commissioner Beerstecher moved that the Secretary of the Board notify the transportation companies who have not furnished schedules of freights and fares to do so without further delay. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Beerstecher also introduced a resolution requiring the Secretary to examine schedules presented, and report at the next meeting if there is any difference between the rates charged December 31, 1879, and at the present time.

The Board then adjourned to meet August 4th, at their rooms in this city.

Kearney Returns to His Stamping-Ground.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1st.—Kearney was received to-night by a number of the Workingmen's party and escorted to the sand-lot, where he made a brief speech, giving an account of his trip East.

Board of Trade at Stockton.

STOCKTON, July 1st.—Sixteen Stockton merchants met to-day and resolved to organize a Board of Trade. Several committees were appointed. The merchants and producers are to be admitted to membership. The action of the merchants to-day is an outgrowth of the proceedings recently had by the grain dealers, and is in support of the movement relating to the sale and shipment of wheat.

The Silverthorn Murder Case at Shasta.

SHASTA, July 1st.—The evidence in the Silverthorn murder case closed to-day. The jury has been taken to Pit river to view the scene of the alleged homicide, and argument will commence to-morrow. This is the sixteenth day since the first juror was sworn.

Drowned in Gold Lake.

SIERRA CITY, July 1st.—James Dixon, a native of Westchester county, New York, aged about 55 years, was drowned in Gold Lake yesterday by the ice giving away and precipitating him into the water while fishing. Mr. Dixon was a member of Colonel Stevenson's regiment, which came to California in 1847.

NEVADA.

A State Prisoner Murdered by a Fellow-Convict.

CARSON, July 1st.—W. R. Chamberlain, a convict, was killed at the State Prison to-day by John R. Darling, alias "Rattlesnake Dick," his pal in a robbery case four years ago. He was killed with a pickax.

Strike of Railroad Laborers.

CARSON, July 1st.—The workmen on the narrow-gauge Bodie extension have struck for $2 a day—an advance of fifty cents over the old rates.

Census Revelations.

VIRGINIA, July 1st.—The census returns show the population of Storey county to be 16,240—much less than was expected.

Passengers Passing Carlin for California.

CARLIN, July 1st.—The following passengers passed Carlin to-day, to arrive in Sacramento to-morrow: G. Conkling, Salt Lake City; Mrs. W. Craig, Miss Eva White, Denver, Col.; W. S. Godbe, Miss T. Godbe, W. J. Montgomery and wife, Master Walter Montgomery, Salt Lake City; M. R. Hecht, Allen St. J. Bowie, Miss May Parrott, Miss I. Parrott, Miss Broadhead, Miss Martin, Miss L. Broadhead, Jacob Harris, C. J. Simon, G. F. Giesse, F. M. Pixley, S. M. Wilson, M. S. Wilson, S. Mosgrove, H. J. Tilden, wife and nurse, William H. Crocker, J. C. Flood and family, San Francisco; seven Sisters of Charity, California; J. M. Anderson, New Jersey; H. C. Bidwell, Oakland; Mrs. E. Anodd, Portland, Or.; H. M. Billings and wife, C. H. Kempon, New York; D. J. Page, wife and family, Gold Hill; A. Keefer, Australia; E. P. Hastings, Utah; Marquis Decanolle, Viscount De Galard, Baron Martin Dunord, Frank Rose, Paris, France; E. Murtel, Elko, Nev.; 68 emigrants, including 50 males, to arrive in Sacramento July 3d.

OREGON.

Suicide—Weather—The Rivers—Catholic Mission Burned.

PORTLAND, July 1st.—A man named Samuel Derrick committed suicide near Weston, in Umatilla county, on the 29th ultimo, by taking two ounces of chloroform. Derrick had been in poor health for a long time, and becoming despondent, committed the rash deed.

The weather is cool and cloudy, with strong indications of rain.

The river has not risen here more than three-quarters of an inch during the past twelve hours, and is about at a stand now. The water lacks ten inches of being as high as in 1876. It is believed the worst is past. Great damage to property is reported along the Columbia, both on the Oregon and Washington Territory side. Many farms are completely submerged, and the vegetable, fruit and grain crops totally destroyed. Reports from east of the Cascades received this morning indicate that Snake and Columbia rivers are at a stand.

News is just received of the total destruction by fire of the Cowlitz Catholic mission in Washington Territory yesterday. This mission was built in 1839. The fire caught from the sparks falling on the roof. The loss is not known.

TRANSFER OF REAL ESTATE.

Filed July 1st.

Capital Savings Bank to J. R. Johnston et al., July 1, 1880—Fractional northwest quarter of section 36, township 9 north, range 4 east, containing about 30 acres; $1,000.

A YOUNG lady up town repels the domestic slander that she is "fluctuating." "For I'm always at par—to buy me something."

THE problem of living in a malarial district is solved by using Hammer's Cascara Sagrada Bitters.

SOUTHEASTERN ARIZONA.

SOME NOTES ABOUT TUCSON, TOMBSTONE AND PATAGONIA.

Leading Mines—Prices of Supplies—Rates of Transportation—The New Town of Benson—Etc.

[Cor. of the S. F. Bulletin.]

TUCSON (A. T.), June 19th.—Tucson is a very interesting and flourishing city, and about as cosmopolitan in its character as a frontier town can be. Just now it is warm—just about as warm as I have felt it in St. Louis at 80 degrees, though it is over 100 degrees here. The business prospects of Tucson, I am informed, never were better, the railroad going forward to Pantano taking but little business from it. Parties from San Francisco, etc., on the way to the mines generally stop a day or so in Tucson before proceeding on their journey, and spend more or less money before they leave the last place where they can obtain all the comforts and even luxuries of life. On entering the cars for Pantano the traveler at once sees evidences of rough frontier life in the appearance of his fellow-passengers. The garb of civilization is generally discarded, and you see the majority of them wearing overalls, jumpers, cork hats, belts full of cartridges, immense revolvers, rifles, rolls of blankets, etc.

PANTANO STATION, ETC.

This station is at Cienego, 28 miles from Tucson by railroad. From Pantano the stages leave for New Mexico, Tombstone and Patagonia, and will do so until the new town of Benson is reached, which is promised by the railroad people on the 22d. The New Mexico and Tucson Company runs stages daily for Fort Bowie and points in New Mexico. H. C. Walker & Co. run daily six-horse stages both to Tombstone and Patagonia. Fare to Tombstone, $7 50, which will probably be reduced to $5 when the railroad is in running operation to Benson. Pantano consists of a dozen or more canvas tents and one or two adobe houses. Upon the arrival of a train from Tucson the scene is one of great bustle and activity—stages loading mails and packages, and passengers securing seats. The shotgun messenger mounted beside the driver gives an appearance of the dangers to be apprehended from road agents were it not for these armed guards who accompany each coach. The start is soon made, and in a cloud of dust the stage goes off on a run. Then the hard part of the journey begins. After some hours whirling through dust and jolting over rut holes the first halting place is reached, which is Ohnesorgens, on the San Pedro river. Here a good dinner is procured for a dollar. This place is an old stage station, and for many years was used as a fort, where the settlers would flock for protection when rumors reached them that there were

INDIANS IN THE VICINITY.

It consists of a series of adobe buildings, formed in a square, with a court-yard in the center to hold stock. The new town of Benson is about three-quarters of a mile west of Fort Bowie, and will soon assume an air of as much importance as any town in Southern Arizona. Leaving Ohnesorgens, the stage route runs south along the San Pedro river, which it crosses before reaching Contention City, to which place from Benson is about 17 miles. Contention City is simply the mill site for milling the ore from the Contention mine at Tombstone, and it ships $4,000 in bullion to Tucson daily. The mill has twenty stamps, and the owners are now putting in five more. From Contention City to Tombstone it is ten miles, over a good road, with the one exception of a steep grade in leaving the first-named place. About three miles from Tombstone a number of wells are reached. These supply Tombstone with water, which is hauled in carts and sold for half a cent per gallon. A company is now laying pipes to take water from some springs near the Dragoon Mountains into Tombstone. This will be a great benefit to the place, as at the present rate of immigration the supply of water will be deficient if they have much longer only the wells to depend upon. Freighting will be done from Benson to Tombstone at from 50 cents to $1 per 100 pounds, the former price for heavy freight in large lots.

TOMBSTONE.

Tombstone is situated on high ground at the foot of a number of lofty hills. The mines are located in the hills, from a few hundred yards to three and four miles distant. It has at present a population of nearly 3,000 people. The houses are principally adobe one-story buildings. There are a number of cabins made of rough, undressed lumber. Quite a large number of good buildings are in progress of erection, constructed of adobe, with California redwood finish. This style of building, it is probable, will shortly be changed and lumber wholly used, as the Southern Pacific Railroad Company has recently made large reductions in its rates, and agents say that California must have the lumber trade of the Territory. The greatest activity prevails in building, and lots are in great demand.

MINES.

The Tough Nut, Good Enough, West Side, Defense and Survey are owned by one company. The shaft at the Tough Nut is down 200 feet. The ore is shipped to Charleston for milling. About $6,000 per day is represented to be the product of these mines. The Contention, it is said, produces $4,000 per day in bullion, which is milled at Contention City. The shaft is down 312 feet. This mine has very fine steam hoisting works. Stations have been fixed at 50 feet from the 112 foot level, and it is claimed that between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 worth of ore is in sight. The assays, it is represented, range from $80 to $100 per ton. The Empire mine is owned by Boston parties, who are sinking a shaft and building large hoisting works. The ore is rich, and it is said prospects very good. The company is building a mill at Charleston to crush their ore. The Sulphuret mine has good prospects. The owners are sinking a shaft and building hoisting works, and have plenty of ore on the dumps. The Sunset mine shows good ore. Its operators are sinking a shaft, with fine prospects. The following mines are sinking shafts and show good prospects: Grand Central, shaft 265 feet; Head Center, shaft 272 feet; Contention, shaft 100 feet; Tranquillity, shaft 140 feet, and the Rattlesnake, Cincinnati, Randolph, Merrimac and Visiner, the details of which I did not obtain. The latter is only a few hundred yards from the main streets, and its prospects are very encouraging. There are about 2,500 locations made near Tombstone, and prospectors are continually finding leads in the Dragoon range. Some of the best prospects in the Territory are located there. In the Mule Mountains, and also in the Huachuca range, good locations are being daily made, and the majority of them will, in time, probably be developed into good mines. Tombstone will be the base of supplies for all these points. There is a number of large stores in Tombstone, some of which ship by car-loads.

CHARLESTON.

This place contains about 400 inhabitants, has two quartz mills for milling ore from the Tombstone Company, one 10 and the other 15 stamps, and produces, I am informed, an average of $6,000 in bullion per day. Another mill is in the course of erection, and will mill the ore from the Empire mine, Tombstone. Charleston contains three large stores, which supply a great number of prospectors, and also do a good trade with Sonora. Two smelting furnaces are soon to be erected, one at Charleston and the other in the Mule Mountains. The mines in this vicinity are as follows: Bronco, which is, however, not worked at present. It is said that no less than sixteen men have been killed or murdered there during the marauding days of Indian and Mexican outlaws. The original proprietor and two other men were murdered by Mexicans, who threw large rocks down on them while they were working in the shaft, and then ran off their stock. The North Cumberland mine is taking out good ore, and its prospects are claimed to be as fair as any in the Tombstone District. The Bradshaw, Los Angeles, Burleigh, Graveyard, etc., have also good prospects.

PATAGONIA DISTRICT.

Leaving Charleston, and following the Babacomari creek, old Camp Wallen is reached about noon. Near here is a fine ranch, where the stage stops for dinner. All along this creek fine ranches could be made, and the produce would sell at very high figures. The road from Wallen to Camp Crittenden is very good, and passes through some fine country. It enters the mountains some miles out of Harshaw Camp. Harshaw Camp is in the Patagonia mountains, and is called Patagonia. It is situated in a canyon, and contains about 700 inhabitants. It is a prosperous camp, and has a newspaper called the *Arizona Bullion*. One large quartz mill, the "Hermosa," is in progress of erection. The lumber for this mill was brought from Truckee, California, the native lumber not being sufficiently strong for a mill of this character. The Hermosa mine is about one and a half miles distant, and has 3,000 tons of ore on the dumps awaiting the erection of the mill, which, when completed will, undoubtedly, make lively times in the above-named camp. Barley, selling at 3½ cents per pound, is mostly brought from Sonora, although some comes from Los Angeles county. Leaving Harshaw's, we come to the Alta mine. This was purchased by Eastern men for $20,000, and has, it is represented, fine prospects. The old French mine is being worked with good results. The American mine is also well spoken of.

THE MOWRY MINE HAS A HISTORY.

It was discovered in 1858, and in 1860 became the property of Lieutenant Sylvester Mowry. It is 6,160 feet above the level of the sea, and ten miles from the Mexican line. The smelting-works and the machinery for working this mine had to be brought from San Diego, a distance of 600 miles, at a cost of 25 cents per pound for teaming. A good example of the value of railroads, and a rather severe criticism upon those complaining of high freights and fares, lies in the fact that machinery can now be laid down at Benson from San Francisco, a distance of over 1,000 miles, at a cost for freight not exceeding 3½ cents per pound, and in less than four days, as against two months a few years ago. During the war Lieutenant Mowry hoisted the Confederate flag, and his works were afterwards seized by the United States Government. Many were the adventures that Lieutenant Mowry had with the Indians in going to and from his mine. In 1864 the late J. Ross Browne visited the mine and wrote an interesting description of it.

WASHINGTON CAMP.

This camp is located 7,000 feet above sea-level and commands a view of Sonora, being about five miles from the Mexican line. They have a hotel here, but the dwellings are mostly tents, as the camp is a new one. The climate is the finest I have known in Arizona, being at an elevation sufficient to make the evenings cool and during the day to average a temperature at about 80°. The prospects here are very flattering. Two smelting works are soon to be erected. The mines show good wide ledges, and although the ore is not so rich as at Tombstone, it shows in great quantities—a good sign for a prosperous camp. The Holland mine was purchased for $60,000 and the W. C. Davis for $40,000. Both mines have large quantities of ore on the dumps and are soon to erect smelting works.

RETAIL MARKET PRICES AT TOMBSTONE.

It might be interesting to your readers to know the retail market prices at Tombstone, thus:

Groceries, etc.—Flour, ₩ 100 lbs, $6; corn, $3 50; barley, $3 50; bran, $3; hay, ₩ ton, $20; potatoes, ₩ lb, 4½c; sugar, 18c; coffee, 25@35c; beans, 4@8c; bacon, 15@20c ₩ lb; candles, 14@35c; corn meal, 6c; starch, 18c; tobacco, chewing, 75c@$1 25; tobacco, smoking, 50c@$2; butter, 35c; cheese, 30c; coal oil, ₩ gallon, 80@90c; chickens, each, 50c; eggs, ₩ dozen, 30c; canned jellies, ₩ can, 50c; canned corn, 30c; canned tomatoes, 35c; beefsteak, ₩ lb, 8@15c; mutton, 8c; pork, 10c.

Dry goods—Standard prints, 10c; cotton, brown, 8@15c; cotton, bleached, 9@30c.

Liquors—Whisky, ₩ gallon, $2@8; wines, $1@12; beer, imported, ₩ dozen bottles, $5; beer, native, $3.

Hardware—Iron, ₩ lb, 12½c; steel, 20@27½c; nails, ₩ keg, $14; horseshoes, $14; picks, ₩ dozen, $15@24; powder, ₩ keg, $5 50; giant powder, ₩ lb, 65c.

Crockery—Cups and saucers, ₩ dozen, $2@4; side dishes, $2 50@3; washbowls and pitchers, each, $2@4 50.

Labor—Carpenters, ₩ day, $6; masons, $6; miners, $4; blacksmiths, $6; engineers, $6; laborers, $3.

As soon as the hot weather is over here a great rush will no doubt be made to Arizona from California and the East, and mining prospects that now remain undeveloped, awaiting capital, will be bought and worked, thus giving employment to all classes of business. OBSERVER.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

[From San Francisco exchanges of July 1st.]

The stock boards will adjourn at the close of business to-morrow afternoon until Wednesday, July 7th.

The stockholders of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company have voted to increase the capital from $300,000 to $750,000.

One hundred and ninety-four marriage licenses were issued by the County Clerk last month, yielding a revenue of $194 to the city treasury.

During the last half of June only $71,925 in gold coin and $53,980 in greenbacks was sent to New York from San Francisco through the express company.

The Free Library was reopened this morning as a circulating library, after having been closed some weeks for alterations. The system of loaning books will be by "borrowe.s" cards.

The exchanges at the San Francisco Clearing-house for June were $38,163,300, and the balances $9,512,400, against $46,581,900 exchanges and $10,675,000 balances for the same month last year.

There is very good reason to believe that Governor Perkins has decided to remove Louis Kaplan from the office of Registrar of Voters, and that he has tendered the position to another—a Republican.

The new contract for performing the United States mail service in this city—that is, the carrying of mail matter to and from the railroad depots and steamer landings to the central office, and between the central office and branch stations—went into effect to-day.

The police made 1,625 arrests in June. Of these 14 were for assaults with deadly weapons, 16 for burglary, 15 for carrying concealed weapons, 10 for embezzlement, 9 for felony, 2 for forgery, 29 for gambling, 2 for libel, 8 for grand larceny, 2 for murder, 14 for attempted murder, 5 for robbery and 648 for drunkenness. Sixty-seven persons were given lodgings.

HEART DISEASE.—When an individual is reported to have died of a "disease of the heart," we are in the habit of regarding it and as inevitable event, as something which could not have been foreseen or prevented, and it is too much the habit, when persons suddenly fall down dead, to report the "heart" as the cause; this silences all inquiry and investigation, and saves the trouble and inconvenience of a repulsive post mortem. A truer report would have a tendency to save many lives. It is through a report of "disease of the heart" that many an opium-eater is let off into the grave, which covers at once his folly and his crime; the brandy drinker, too, quietly slides round the corner thus, and is heard of no more; in short, this "report" of "disease of the heart" is the mantle of charity which the politic Coroner and the sympathetic physician throw around the grave of "genteel people." At a late scientific Congress, at Strasburg, it was reported that of 66 persons who had suddenly died, an immediate and faithful post mortem showed that only two persons had any heart affection whatever; one sudden death only, in 33, from disease of the heart. Nine out of the 66 died of apoplexy, one out of every seven; while 46, more than two out of three, died of lung affections; half of them of "congestion of the lungs"—that is, the lungs were so full of blood they could not work; there was not room for air enough to get in to support life.—[Hall's Journal of Health.

TO REMOVE GUNPOWDER MARKS.—Smear the scorched places with glycerine, by means of a feather, then apply cotton wadding; lastly cover with oil silk. In one case the discoloration was very great, the patient looking more like a mummy than a living being. It entirely subsided in a month by the above treatment.—[London Lancet.

THE Albany *Express* thinks that Kate Field's monologue is quite as if Edwin Booth should take to clog-dancing or Anna Dickinson should join the ballet.

MINING NOTES.

One hundred and eighty men are employed on the McMorris, Silver Nugget and Richmond mines, in Richmond basin, Arizona.

Assays made from samples brought in from the new discovery in Ruby Hill district, Nevada, showed its value to be over $1,000 per ton.