

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.

Vol. VI.

Tucson, Pima County, Arizona, Saturday, November 6, 1875.

No. 5.

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN

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ADVERTISING RATES:
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One square, twelve lines, one time, \$3.00
Each subsequent insertion, 1.50
Professional cards, per quarter, 3.00

Plain death notices, free. Obituary remarks in prose, \$3 per square; in poetry, \$2 per line.

Business advertisements at Reduced Rates. Office Northwest corner Main and Congress streets.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE CITIZEN:

W. N. Kelly, newswriter at Prescott, has the CITIZEN for sale, and has authority to receive and receipt for money due us.
L. P. Fisher, 20 and 21 New Merchants' Exchange, is our authorized agent in San Francisco.
Schneider & Co., Arizona City.
E. Irvine, Phoenix.
WASSON & BROWN, Proprietors.

J. C. HANDY, M. D.

TUCSON, ARIZONA.
CORNER OF CHURCH AND CONVENT.

THEO. F. WHITE,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.
(Deputy Surveyor of Mineral Lands, Tucson, Arizona.)

COLES BASHFORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TUCSON, ARIZONA.

J. E. McCAFFRY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
TUCSON, ARIZONA.

WILLIAM J. OSBORN,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER,
Special assistance given in obtaining patents for Mining and Preemption claims. Office south side Congress street, Tucson, Arizona.

BRIGGS GOODRICH,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
District Attorney for Pima County, Notary Public and Commissioner Deeds for Tucson, Arizona.
Office on Court-house plaza, Tucson, Arizona.

GEO. HILL HOWARD,

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Arizona & Sonora Land and Mining Agt.
Office in Zeckendorf's building, Pennington street, Tucson, Arizona.

FARLEY & POMROY,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
TUCSON, ARIZONA.

R. A. WILBUR, M. D.

CORNER PLEASANT AND CONVENT STS.,
TUCSON, ARIZONA.

Will resume the practice of his profession Thursday, July 1. Will give attention to preference to diseases of women and children.
Office hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. and evening.

Tucson Assay Office.

I REG LEAVE TO INFORM MY friends and the public in general that I have opened an
Assay Office in Tucson,
and am ready for work in any line of my business at following prices:
Single Assays for Gold and Silver, \$3.50
Single Assays for Copper, 50c
Single Assays, Copper, Gold & Silver, 8.50
SAMUEL HUGHES, Assayer,
Tucson, Feb. 8, 1875.

Good and Cheapest Barber Shop.

FRANCISCO BARRAZA HAS OPENED a new Barber Shop on Congress Street, one door east of Custom-house.
Work satisfactorily done at the rates:
Shampooing, - - - 25 cts.
Shaving, - - - 25 cts.
Hair Cutting, - - - 50 cts.
Shaving and Hair Cutting per Month, \$2.
Please call and try my work.
July 10, 1875.

Legal Papers Executed.

— by —
S. W. CARPENTER,
RECORDER OF PIMA COUNTY.
Office in the Court-house, Tucson.

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE, CONTRACTS, DISOLUTION AND OTHER legal documents executed neatly, promptly and correctly, and at moderate charges.

Agency Key West Cigars.

L. M. JACOBS & CO.
HAVING SECURED THE AGENCY for the sale of Key West Cigars, are prepared to supply dealers and the public generally in quantities to suit.
Their superiority over any other brand in the market has been proven, and in point of price they can be sold for the same price paid for common Cigars.

BUREAU OF Legal and Departmental Information.

P. O. Box 41, Washington, D. C.

PURNISHES BRIEFS, LEGAL OPINIONS, copies or digests of Decisions from the Law Library of Congress, and information regarding the Public Lands, Patents, Internal Revenue cases, and all matters coming before any Department of the Government, the Court of Claims, Supreme Court of the United States, or Congress. All business with the Bureau may be transacted through
JAMES E. McCAFFRY, Attorney,
Tucson, Arizona, our regular correspondent, to whom applications for information may be made.
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WANTED TO COMPLETE THE FILES OF THE CITIZEN.

Persons who have copies of THE CITIZEN, Nos. 1 and 9 of Vol. 2. A full price will be paid for them, if left at this office.

By and By the Roses With.

By and by the roses wither,
By and by the leaves will fall.
By and by the crimson autumn
Sheds its luster over all.
By and by our hopes will brighten,
Though the swallows homeward fly,
And false friends who seem to love us,
May forget us, by and by.

By and by the rose that withers,
By and by there will be time;
Do I hear you say you doubt it,
If you do then, why do you?
By and by bright eyes will moisten
When beneath the turf we lie,
There will still be those that love us,
In the silent by and by.

San Diego and her People.

Upon each visit to San Diego our interest in the place increases. With long deferred, the place constantly improves and her bona fide residents become more enthusiastic in their attachment to it. Within a few years the town has grown from nothing to from four to five thousand inhabitants, probably not a parallel in this respect on the Pacific coast. She has two banks, an admirable hotel, two daily papers, excellent public and private schools, churches, express and other offices for the convenience of society. Her court-house and jail will compare favorably with the best in the old States. Excellent water has just been introduced at great expense from the San Diego river. She has become a port of entry to ocean steamships call there and run up to wharves built by San Diego people. Telegraph lines connect there, and stage lines reach out in several directions. The people wanted direct connection with Arizona, and they spent thousands of dollars to make more than a hundred miles of road passable, and are now expending thousands more to shorten the road fifteen miles and put it all on United States soil. Whenever political or social power can be profitably exerted, her people are represented. Her climate is incomparably the best within our somewhat extended personal knowledge. Her soil is dry but very productive, and each year the supply of water is increased and therefore the productions. Several rich valleys contribute to her wants and prosperity: the mesas or table lands are slowly being brought under cultivation, and the variety of production increased. Apples of the best quality are grown, and lemons and oranges have been added to list, and it is a rare thing for oranges to flourish on the seaboard. In a few years, the table lands about there may and likely will be noted far and wide for the quantity and excellence of their grapes, figs, oranges, lemons, apples, peaches, and in fact all the fruits known to the Temperate and Torrid Zones. Her export trade in wool, hides, honey, bullion, etc., have become considerable. The wool and hide establishment of W. W. Stewart & Co., is constantly growing and to-day is creditable in capacity, appointments and amount of business. Every now and then a merchant discards his old wooden structure for a capacious and solid brick building, and exhibits unmistakable evidence of gradual prosperity.

We might add other reasons why our interest in San Diego increases with each visit. Her further progress may be slow but it is sure and great. Railroads she is sure to have and with them secure a much broader area of country as a contributor to her prosperity. Thus far much of her advance has been due to the pluck and liberality of her own people; soon the power and influence of other people will constantly aid her.

Centennial Circular.

Applications for space in the buildings and grounds of the International Exhibition of 1876, must be made prior to October 30, 1875.
This notice does not include applications for space for the exhibition of live stock and furs.
A. T. GOSNORS,
Director-General,
J. L. CAMPBELL, Secretary,
PHILADELPHIA, October 1, 1875.

From the above it will be seen that space for exhibition of articles in the main building, not already secured, cannot be had. Month by month we have called attention to this matter as well as others in the same connection. If Arizona be not fairly represented, no just fault can be found with her United States Commissioners, Governor and Legislature. Every foreign nation of consequence among nations, has decided to be properly represented.

BROTHER FELTON is said to have consigned two of his deacons to hell, in a prayer last week. It is said to think what power a righteous man has over his enemies.—Boston Post.

It is well to be rich, but The Rochester Democrat remarks that, in view of the State prison and things, it is better to be so on your own money.

[From Grant County Herald, October 24.]

New Mexico and Arizona Boundary Survey.

EDITOR HERALD.—For the benefit of your many readers whom I suppose will be interested therein, I herewith send you a brief description of the more prominent points on or near the boundary line between Arizona and New Mexico. It seems to have been the general impression that the line was the 109th degree of longitude west of Greenwich; such is not the case as the law makes it the 32d degree of longitude west of Washington which corresponds to 160 deg. 2 min. 59 25 sec. west from Greenwich, and which places the line a small fraction less than three miles farther west than would have been the case if it had been run as the 109th degree of longitude west from Greenwich. The starting point or corner of the Territories is placed at a point one-half mile south of the San Juan river and about four miles below the mouth of the Maricopa. The line continuing south through the Navajo's Indian reservation, runs about two miles east of Fort Defiance. Near the north side of the road from Fort Wingate to Fort Defiance, the rocks known as the "Haystacks" are about one-fourth of a mile west of the line. The mouth of Zuni is eleven and one-fourth miles east of the line. Deer spring on the west side of the Zuni river is about two miles west of the line. The Cienega Amarilla on the south side of the Pularosa and Camp Apache road is about one-fourth of a mile west of the line. The eastern end of the Escudilla peak, is about four miles west of the line. Then entering the mountains south of the Escudilla peak, the line runs over the top of the most prominent peak in the range, situated about ten miles south of the Escudilla. Twenty six miles still further south are four peaks very close together and which are plainly visible from any direction; the line passes over the western one of the four. After passing the "Four Peaks," we came in sight of what I supposed and what is laid down on my map as the Francisco river, about six miles east of the line, and running very nearly south. My map having led me to suppose that it was the Francisco river, I have made a statement to that effect, which has been published, and which I have since become convinced was erroneous. This river is the eastern branch of the Francisco river proper; the Francisco river heads on the south side of the same mountain peak in the White mountains near which the Little Colorado heads on the north; the former river then flows in a southerly direction and is west of the line all the way. The line then crosses the Gila river about five miles east of the bridge and about one mile east of Little's ranch; it then passes directly over Suen's peak and into the San Simon valley between the Chiricahua and Peloncillo mountains, joining about one-fourth of a mile west of John Brisson's ranch house, leaving most of the Cienega in New Mexico. It then continues up the valley until it strikes the Peloncillo mountains where they turn westerly, and passes through these mountains into the Guadalupe cañon, the last monument being set on the boundary between the United States and Mexico, about one mile south of the cañon; the whole line being 390 60 miles long.

Monuments have been placed at the crossing of all roads and prominent streams. In the Navajo reservation, we passed through a fine grazing country, especially in the Tucsona mountains, which are well watered by springs, and covered with fine timber interspersed with fine valleys. Between Fort Defiance and Escudilla mountains, the country is very dry and sandy, covered with scrub cedar and pinon. The Escudilla mountains produce very fine grass with abundance of water and timber, mostly pine, oak, spruce and some ash, maple and cottonwood in the cañons. Indications of copper were found in these mountains on the line near the 210th mile on a high, rocky ridge between two valleys, each containing plenty of running water. There was also a narrow seam showing indications of silver, found in the main cañon running south to the eastern branch of the Francisco river, about four miles north of the river and one mile east of the 256th mile of the line. The line enters the Escudilla mountains at the 207th mile and crosses the western peak of the "Four Peaks" at the 244th mile, and the eastern branch of the Francisco river at the 260th mile. From the Francisco to the Gila, is a rough, broken, barren country. The valley of the Gila is very good land and quite productive, producing corn, wheat and all kinds of vegetables; situated as it is, near the mining districts of Clifton, Keelson and Silver City, and being the only agricultural land near it, it will soon become valuable. The plain south of the Gila produces good grass, but we found no permanent water until we struck the San Simon. The Guadalupe cañon has a running stream in it, also abundance of grass and timber, mostly cottonwood, with walnut, sycamore and ash.

A LETTER lately received from Judge Bennett of the Longfellow Copper works at Clifton, Arizona, says mining affairs in that district are progressing steadily and satisfactorily, and that work and not blowing tells. And we think he is right. Work tells most factually in almost every honorable business of life, and except in cases of smelting furnaces, the less blowing in mining the more progress made.

Intoxicating Liquor and the Indians.

Intoxicating liquors bring people of the highest civilization to disgrace and ruin, and so they do the unlettered Indian. Owing to the low position of the latter, they come to ruin quicker. Demoralization from this cause brings the people of Arizona have had most to fear from the Apaches, but at the rate liquor is being used by the Papagos, Pimas and Maricopas, these Indians must soon become unmanageable nuisances in several respects, unless its use by them can be stopped. Agent Clum seems to have completely prevented the Apaches from manufacturing tizwin, and hence drinking it, notwithstanding they have always been accustomed to its use; and it would seem as if with the whole machinery of government and the voice of all good men to aid the officers, they ought to check if not wholly stop the more peaceably disposed Indians from going to ruin and thereby committing unbearable outrages by excessive drinking, or at least make it well understood that any person who sells or gives them liquor will scarcely escape severe punishment. If the present laws are inadequate, the officers should appeal directly to Congress to amend them that all needful power and discretion would be conferred. He also says that the Chief of the Pimas goes to Sonora, buys mescal by the barrel, takes it directly to the reservation and sells it to his people according to their means to pay for it. If we were Agent of the Pimas, we would stop such bad traffic or lose our commission in the effort. Agent Clum imprisons Indian manufacturers of tizwin, and those who get drunk on it or any other liquor, and the same laws govern his actions as do all other agents, and they ought to take a hint from his success in this regard.

Mr. James A. Moore informs us that quite recently, the Pimas have taken from him six cows, and that they have made it almost impossible to keep herds. His place is off but near to the reservation, and he says that almost every day these Indians run off the animals of freights—to the delay and expense of this hard-working and some, too well paid class. The telegraph gives frequent notice to this effect, and last week it informed us of cutting and shooting at Phoenix by Papagos crazed by drunkenness. More and more frequently in Tucson, do we observe parties of drunken Papagos. Last week, a party of prospectors from California had their horses stolen from them by Indians on the Pima reserve at Saction, and could not get them back and were thereby compelled to purchase a burro to pack their food and clothing and proceed on foot.

We do not regret these facts in a critical spirit, but to show the necessity of a determined effort to arrest the evil. Even the few who are short-sighted and indifferent enough to say they don't care how fast they go, by what means these Indians go to utter destruction, have an interest in having the evil removed. The Indians are among us and probably always will be. Day by day they are becoming more reckless in their acts in consequence of their intoxication. Shooting and cutting will not long be confined to themselves, and as we have seen, their thefts have for a long time been perpetrated upon others whose patience is about exhausted, and who will certainly soon retaliate in a way that can but add to the trouble with all concerned. As certain as that time rolls on, to this end are the Indians in question, tending, and it is unmitigated folly to shut eyes and ears to it. We believe drunken Indians might be legally put in jail and thereby induced to tell who sold or gave them the maddening liquor. With a determined will to discover the wretches who furnish the liquor, we think a way of success would not long be wanting.

If a reform with these Indians can be effected, the only safety for the people here, will be in a removal of the tribes to Indian Territory, or some other place isolated from other races. We presume the purpose of the administration to concentrate the Indians in one Territory, is not abandoned, and surely the law encourages it. We believe if there were not an Indian in Arizona, the people here would sooner become prosperous according to the unsurpassed natural wealth of the Territory. If the Indians refused to remain with us, they must behave better, and we cannot hope for better behavior until drunkenness among them is stopped.

Summarized from The Sentinel of last Saturday:
Elegant ball came off at Fort Yuma on the 20th of October, at which there were an unusual attendance of citizens and officers.
Thomas Burke has reopened the Colorado hotel.
October 20, the Newbern arrived at the mouth of the river from San Francisco with freight and these named passengers: Mrs. Craig, child and servant; Mrs. Lord, mother, child and servant; Judge DeForest, Porter, wife, child and servant; Capt. J. L. Viven, Lieut. T. A. Towey, Wm. Baird, Dr. W. Baldwin, Wm. Puffer; 44 men Co. C 13th Infantry, two laundresses and one Chinaman.
James M. Barney shipped during the week up and down the river, 30,000 lbs. of merchandise, and by wagon trains of Meyers and Bawley 25,000 lbs. citizen freight for Tucson. David Neahr shipped during the week, up the river, 20,000 lbs.; to Tucson and way stations, 20,000 lbs. and to Phoenix 10,000 lbs.

Delegate Stevens having by virtue of his office the naming of a cadet for the United States military academy at West Point, he is anxious to make a meritorious selection, and to insure this, gives the broadest opportunity for all who choose to compete for it; therefore he has named C. P. Head of Prescott, John Smith of Phoenix, and James H. Toole of Tucson, to meet at Phoenix on the first Monday in February, 1876, for the purpose of examining all who may apply for the position. These gentlemen are men who can be relied upon to recommend the most meritorious applicant for appointment.

The Texas and Pacific railway has regularly paid taxes on its property at San Diego, and everything looks as if the company intended to carry out its declared purpose of building an overland railroad with the Pacific terminus there.

[From The San Francisco Bulletin.]

ANGORAS FOR ARIZONA.

An Important Enterprise Threatened with a Narrow Escape—A Flock of Five Hundred Angoras Poisoned by Milkweed.

From S. C. Foy, who arrived in this city yesterday from Los Angeles by way of Caliente, we learn that Mr. Hardy of Hardyville, Arizona, was at the southern outlet of the Tempeche valley on Thursday with a band of two thousand graded and thoroughbred Angoras, which he had purchased in this State. The flock has been bought by Mr. Hardy for the purpose of stocking his ranch at Hardyville, which he believes is well adapted for pasturing Angora goats. It is very unfortunate that this venture, which is being watched closely by those who are taking an interest in the business of raising Angoras, and who are desirous of introducing enterprises incident to the manufacture of mohair into fabrics, that it should meet with disaster at the outset, and threaten to result finally in a complete failure. Mr. Foy says that as the flock emerged from the Tempeche valley and entered the outskirts of the Mohave desert, in the vicinity of the Caliente, the animals took to the milk weed which grows there in abundance, with avidity, which has affected many of them fatally. Up to within three or four days ago, Mr. Foy informs us, about five hundred of the flock had succumbed to the deadly influences of the poison which the weed contains. The carcasses were scattered all over the plain, and the atmosphere was tainted for miles around by the stench which arose from them. There were some hopes that the remainder would survive. But the dangers of the journey have apparently only commenced. The parched sands of the Mohave desert have yet to be safely traversed. It was Mr. Hardy's intention to proceed from Caliente to Willow Springs, then strike across the desert for the Mohave river, fifty miles distant. Between these two points there is no water known to exist—certainly no springs or flowing streams. There are a few moist spots at various places in the otherwise arid plain, where Mr. Hardy expects he will be able to obtain enough water for his stock by digging wells; but he runs the risk of not being able to get water free enough from alkali and other salts to be fit for use and capable of quenching thirst. Fodder is plentiful, a good plant, the leaves of which the goats are very fond of, growing abundantly. The object of selecting this route in preference to the safer one by way of Los Angeles and San Bernardino, is because there will be a saving of about two weeks travel, and it is expected that the hardships to be encountered on the short route will be less trying than the tax upon the endurance of the animals which the longer one would impose.

Several of the Chiefs expressed great satisfaction at the fact that the time had come when each Indian was treated as he deserved to be. They said the time was when if a bad Indian committed a crime, all had to suffer for it, but now when a crime was committed the guilty party was hunted up and punished, and there is some reward for trying to do right. This condition of affairs has been brought about by Agent Clum adopting a system of investigating every case of wrong doing, similar to that of a civilized court. The accused is given a fair opportunity to counteract testimony showing his guilt, and so careful does Agent Clum manage these investigations that no one complains that he has done injustice. The punishment of offenses consists generally in putting the offender in the guard-house. Several calls have been severely built which make a very good jail. The Indians are now behaving themselves so well that the guard-house is not much used.

The most remarkable success Agent Clum has achieved, has been that of preventing the manufacture of tizwin, an intoxicating drink that has been made and drunk among them so far back that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. They can make this intoxicating drink out of mescal, corn, or wheat. No American freeman was ever more jealous of his right to get drunk than these Indians were of their right to make and drink tizwin; and while in a state of intoxication, like their white neighbors, the worst phase of their characters was developed, and as is also the case among the more civilized, the women were the chief sufferers. While the "lords of creation" were in this frozen state many a poor squaw had her nose cut off for no offense, or was stoned to death by a drunken husband, and nothing could be done about it, because by Indian law and custom the wife is the property of the husband and he has a right to do as he pleases with her. Agent Clum after seeing this condition of affairs, determined to break it up. He kept a vigilant watch over all the camps, and the moment the attempt was made to manufacture it, the vessels containing it were upset or broken, and those who attempted to make it, were punished, and he has succeeded in so effectively stopping it that for several months he has had no trouble with the Indians on this score, and drunkenness has disappeared from among them. Of the many good reforms he has accomplished, no other more forcibly shows his wisdom, pluck and power to carry into effect what he deems to be right.

CAPTAIN THOMAS CARD, of New Hampshire, is dead. He waited 104 years for the last "trump," but Gabriel "called" him at length.—Chicago Times. "Passed" ordered up," he quietly "being" away. Not at all. He wasn't ordered up; he was "turned down."—New York Telegram.

AVOID darkey, who was going into a watermelon the other day, suddenly rolled his eyes heavenward and exclaimed, "If dar was nuffin' wuz in his world dar watermelons, dar niggor would sell out stock in King-dou camp for a nickel."

San Carlos Indian Affairs.

We are indebted to Governor Safford, who recently visited the San Carlos Indian reservation, for a statement of some observations he made while there. The Indians this year planted between two and three hundred acres, and are now engaged digging several new ditches. The Indians appear to go to work with as good cheer as our most industrious classes. The largest of the ditches they are digging, is on the south bank of the Gila river. It will undoubtedly carry water sufficient to irrigate 1000 to 1500 acres. The main farming the present year, was done on the north side of the Gila. This land will be cultivated the coming year, and considerable in addition. Eskiminzin planted about forty acres this year, some ten miles up the San Carlos river, and his band are now preparing to plant at least 200 acres the coming year. Eskiminzin, when asked what he had done with his grain, replied that he had given a large portion to other bands of Indians who had not as good opportunity as he had; that he had taken some to the Agency, for which Agent Clum had paid him the money, and he had some left.

The Governor says he never saw an apparently happier people than the Indians on this reserve. All seem desirous to work, and the applications for labor always exceed the demand. And in all they do, they seem to be faithful and anxious to do it well.

Several of the Chiefs expressed great satisfaction at the fact that the time had come when each Indian was treated as he deserved to be. They said the time was when if a bad Indian committed a crime, all had to suffer for it, but now when a crime was committed the guilty party was hunted up and punished, and there is some reward for trying to do right. This condition of affairs has been brought about by Agent Clum adopting a system of investigating every case of wrong doing, similar to that of a civilized court. The accused is given a fair opportunity to counteract testimony showing his guilt, and so careful does Agent Clum manage these investigations that no one complains that he has done injustice. The punishment of offenses consists generally in putting the offender in the guard-house. Several calls have been severely built which make a very good jail. The Indians are now behaving themselves so well that the guard-house is not much used.

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RAILROAD MATTERS.

Cleanings from Various Journals.

This is from the San Francisco Evening Bulletin of October 21:
Beside the heavy work in the Tehachap Pass, the section beyond, stretching out toward the Colorado river, is in the hands of the graders. The section extends from the foot of the mountain to a point near Dos Palms, which is about one hundred miles from the Colorado river. We understand that this section will be completed by the end of March next, at which time it is expected also to complete the road through the Tehachap Pass. According to this showing the Southern Pacific railroad will be completed to within 100 miles of Arizona by the end of next month, and within a twelve-month thereafter it will enter Arizona. That Territory is as rich as Nevada in minerals and is even richer in agricultural resources. It is at present almost a sealed Territory. With its untold natural wealth very few have ever bettered their fortunes there. It costs too much at present to develop this wealth. The great desert which must be traversed by teams makes transportation costly.

Following is from the Los Angeles Star of October 23:
Two cars of railroad iron for the Southern Pacific railroad, about enough to lay seven miles of track, are nearly due. Col. Hewitt informs us that it will be used to fill up the gap between San Fernando and the tunnel.
The Commissioners who left here on Wednesday, to inspect the fifty miles of railroad east of Spadra, returned yesterday, expressing the highest satisfaction the character of the work, as well as great admiration at the remarkable adaptation of San Geronimo Pass for railroad purposes. Work on the road beyond the pass will be resumed as soon as the iron now en route, arrives.

A late number of the Bakersfield Southern California, gave this:
From Mr. Crocker we get particulars of the advance of the construction toward Los Angeles. On Saturday day light shone through tunnel No. 2, a cut of 200 feet. There are fourteen tunnels being cut, of different lengths in the pass. At the San Fernando mountain, the big tunnel is already cut a distance of 1,400. When finished it will be a mile and a quarter in length.
The Los Angeles Herald recently stated:

The Company has said that the gap between San Fernando and Caliente shall be closed by the first of next July and the energy now displayed is a guarantee that the promise will be redeemed. But it is to the progress of the road eastward that we wish more particularly to call the attention of the Herald's readers. The track is now completed to a point seven and a half miles east of San Geronimo Pass and about ninety miles east of this city. The grading is done and the road bed ready for the ties and iron some thirty miles beyond the end of the track. We understand from the officers of the road that it is the intention of the Company to continue road building until their locomotive stands on the bank of the Colorado river. Thirty miles added to the track already down will extend the road beyond the sand belt and turn the trade and travel of Arizona over the Southern Pacific and through Los Angeles.

Without doubt, the Colorado river will be reached by railway as soon as these indefatigable railway men—Messrs. Stanford, Crocker, Huntington and Hopkins—can do it, and they have all arrangements made and material purchased for the road that far eastward, by the time the Tehachap tunnel can be completed with all the force that can advantageously work upon it. Arizona isolation will soon be a thing of the past. Millions of tons of ore now dug out and owned by poor men, can in a couple of years be shipped to San Francisco by rail and give profitable returns to all interested. A wonderful degree of prosperity will prevail in Arizona in the next few years. We now enjoy peace and telegraphs and soon will a railway to the sea-board.

Outside Talk Now.
A few months ago, we prepared a lengthy letter for The San Francisco Bulletin on Arizona. Referring back to it, The Bulletin of October 21, said:
Some weeks ago we published a carefully prepared and exhaustive paper on the resources of Arizona. It was written by a citizen of that Territory, who spent much time gathering the facts. The natural wealth of that Territory, as shown in that paper, must have surprised many readers. This wealth will be made in a great degree accessible by the Southern Pacific railroad. The long desert which the road must traverse never will yield anything which will pay for this expenditure. But the country beyond is a mineral-bearing region, with rich intervals for agriculture. It will furnish a vast amount of freight, and of a kind which cannot be exhausted. If the Southern Pacific railroad enters Arizona next year, it will have achieved a success fully up to the most sanguine predictions which have been made.

Says The Los Angeles Star of October 23—The Arizona Citizen claims that the yield of gold for the Territory last year was \$1,500,000. This is worth going after, and that is just what the Southern Pacific railroad company are doing. And when they get down there, they will stimulate things and increase the yield just about ten-fold.

The New Mexican, Santa Fe, of October 21, says: Hon. Stephen B. Elkins arrived on this morning's coach and has taken rooms at the Exchange.