

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.

Vol. VI.

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No. 10.

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN

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Plain death notices, free. Ordinary notices in prose, \$3 per square; in poetry, \$2.50 per line.

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

AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE CITIZEN:
W. N. Kelly, newsdealer at Prescott, has the CITIZEN for sale, and has authority to receive and receipt for money due us.
J. P. Fisher, 23 and 21 New Merchants Exchange, is our authorized Agent in San Francisco.
Schneider & Co., Arizona City.
E. Irvine, Phoenix.
WASSON & BROWN, Proprietors.

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TUCSON, ARIZONA.
CORNER OF CHURCH AND CONVENT.

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CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.
Deputy Surveyor of Mineral Lands, Tucson, Arizona. 5041

COLES BASHFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TUCSON, ARIZONA.
Will practice in all the Courts of the Territory. 117

J. E. McCAFFRY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
TUCSON, ARIZONA.
Will practice in all the Territorial Courts. Office on Congress street, Tucson.

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

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ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
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Notaries Public. Office United States District Attorney, Office on Congress street.

R. A. WILBUR, M. D.
CORNER PLEASANT AND CONVENT STS.
TUCSON, ARIZONA.
Will receive the practice of his profession Thursday, July 1. Will give attention by preference to diseases of women and children. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. and evening.

Agency Key West Cigars.

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

Tucson Assay Office.
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, \$2.50.
Single Assays, Copper, Gold & Silver, \$5.00.
S. M. HUGHES, Assayer, Tucson, Feb. 6, 1875. 18-17

Good and Cheapest Barber Shop.
FRANCISCO BARRAZA HAS OPENED a new Barber Shop on Congress Street, one door east of Congress Hall. Work satisfactorily done at these rates:
Shampooing, 50 cts.
Shaving, 25 cts.
Hair Cutting, 50 cts.
Baths, 75 cts.
Shaving and Hair Cutting per Month, \$2. Please call and try my work. July 10, 1875. 40-17

Celestial Restaurant
-by-
Hop Kee & Co., Tucson, Arizona.
THIS FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT IS on Congress street near the Custom House.
The Chef Cook and Baker, is "Lovy" - one of the very best and who is well known to be such.
Hop Kee & Co. have their own garden and always keep their table well supplied with the best articles in the market.
Furniture is solicited.
Fare Excellent and Charges Reasonable by the Day, Week or Month. 9-17

BUREAU OF Legal and Departmental Information.
P. O. Box 441, Washington, D. C.

PURNISHES BRIEFS, LEGAL OPINIONS, copies or digests of Decisions from the Law Library of Congress, and returns from the Public Lands, Patent Office, Internal Revenue cases, and all other of the Government, the Court of Claims, Supreme Court of the United States, Congress. All business with the Bureau may be transacted through
JAMES E. McCAFFRY, Attorney, Tucson, Arizona, our regular correspondents will accept applications for information may be made. 51-17

THE DEAD LETTER.

And can it be? Ah, yes, I see,
'Tis thirty years and better
Since Mary Morgan sent to me
This musty, musky letter.
A pretty hand (she couldn't spell),
As any man must vote it,
And 'twas, as I remember well,
A pretty hand that wrote it.
How calmly now I view it all,
As memory backward ranges—
The talks, the walks, that I recall,
And then—the postal chancel
How well I loved her I can guess,
(Since each is Cupid's hostage)—
Just one-and-sixpence—nothing less—
This letter cost in postage.

The love that wrote at such a RATE
(By Jove! it was a steep one!)
Five hundred notes (I calculate)
Was certainly a deep one—
And yet it died—of slow decline—
Perhaps suspicion chilled it;
I've quite forgotten if 'twas mine
Or Mary's flirting killed it.
At last the fatal message came:
"My letters—please return them;
And yours—of course you wish the same—
I'll send them back or burn them."
Two precious fools, I must allow,
Whoever was the greater;
I wonder if I'm wiser now,
Some seven lusters later!
And this alone remains! Ah, well!
Three words of warm affection,
The faded ink, the pungent smell,
Are food for deep reflection.
They tell of how the heart contrives
To change with fancy's fashion,
And how a drop of musk survives
The strongest human passion.
—JOHN G. SAKS.

Yuma Items.

Summarized from The Sentinel of last Saturday
Dr. Tonner has been very ill in San Francisco. At latest reports he was getting better.
The travel crossing the river from California and passing on into the interior of the Territory, is large and increasing.
At the opening of bids for the Territorial Bonds, only one bid was received, offering \$4 15-16 on the dollar. This being below the minimum price fixed by the board, the bid was rejected, the minimum being 85 cents.
The Territorial Prison Bonds have been sold to a party in San Francisco, at \$5 1-16 cents on the dollar.
At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors on the 2d instant, it was moved by J. Samter that the time for collection of the taxes of Yuma county for the fiscal year A. D. 1875, be extended to the second Monday in January, A. D. 1876. Motion seconded by J. M. Redondo, and carried, and the Clerk will notify the Tax-Collector of the action of the Board, and also notify the Territorial Auditor of the same.
In Governor McCormick's speech to the public school yesterday, he paid a high and deserved compliment to Governor Safford, for his active, earnest and persistent efforts in establishing such and excellent public school system in Arizona.

Last Saturday afternoon, a number of gentlemen assembled at the old mercantile house of Wm. B. Hooper & Co., to witness the lowering of the sign of the old firm, and the hoisting of the new and handsome sign of James M. Barney, the present sole proprietor of that large business institution. Speeches were made and sentiments offered by several gentlemen present. Wine flowed freely, and all wished the present proprietor of this time-honored house, the most unbounded success.
James M. Barney has shipped during the week, by trains of Quinlan and Escobosa, for Tucson and way points, 70,000 lbs. of merchandise, and received and shipped to San Francisco, silver bullion from Tucson and Florence, 10,000. Also from E. N. Fish & Co., Florence, 18,000 lbs. of silver ore from the "Silver King" mine, and from Fish & Co., Tucson, 8,000 lbs. of bullion from the "Patagonia" mine, and from Tully, Ochoa & Co., Tucson, 250 raw-hides.
David Neahr has shipped during the week, by train of Escobosa, 10,000 lbs. of merchandise for Tucson.

The Campo Tragedy.

Among fights with desperadoes, the one at Campo, California, last Saturday, must rank as remarkable in almost any way it can be viewed, judged by our full dispatches detailing the circumstances. We are inclined to think that the next gang of bandits hunting a fight on that road, will not "go for" the Gaskill family. Then it is rare that a gang of highwaymen, with the advantage of the first effective shots on their side, get so thoroughly up in the adventure, one having been shot dead and others wounded on the ground, and two hung on their way to prison. We rejoice in this signal victory in favor of peace, and sincerely hope that the Messrs. Gaskill will fully recover from their wounds, and never have occasion to clean out another band of desperadoes.

A FARMER one says she knows what she's talking about, and that it just doubles the value of a kiss to have to borrow it from under a big mustache.

REDUCING ORES.

The New Mindeleff Process—Public Experiments with Copper Ores—An Interesting Exhibition.

A large number of metallurgists and people interested in the reduction of metals from their ores, gathered at the corner of Main and Harrison streets at noon to-day to witness some experiments with the new Mindeleff process. The owners of the process are Demitry Mindeleff and T. H. Alexander, and these gentlemen have in view the organization of a company to work the process on this coast. The experiments were conducted on copper ores. The theory of the process is based on the fact that hydrogen unites powerfully with oxygen and sulphur in statu nascente, and that gaseous carbon possesses even greater power to eliminate these and their impurities. Pure hydrogen has long been known as a good reducing power, but its cost of production is so great that it cannot be used on an extensive scale. For this expensive agent, Professor Mindeleff substitutes light carbureted hydrogen, which he claims to be a more valuable reducing agent than simple hydrogen, at equal cost of production for each, the carbon of the former more than neutralizing the interference of its accidental components other than hydrogen and carbon.
In the case of ores carrying sulphur, the hydrogen will take some portion of this metalloid and produce sulphuretted hydrogen, while the carbon will escape with the rest in its clutch as bisulphide of carbon. Professor Mindeleff applies his discovery in an apparatus consisting essentially of a retort, viz: A retort is kept at a red heat for reducing the ore, and a decomposing chamber for converting coal gas into light carbureted hydrogen by depositing the excess of carbon, which would otherwise coat the ore, and interfere with its reduction. The ordinary illuminating gas passes from the street mains and through the decomposing chamber to the mass of heated ore in the report; while the various waste gases, such as sulphurous acid, sulphuretted hydrogen, carbonic acid and water vapor escape through a suitably arranged pipe, together with the vapors of any metals or metalloids which volatilize at or below the temperature of the retort. In this way all impurities which render an ore "rebellious" under usual methods of treatment, are either completely eliminated, or so far reduced in quantity and modified as regards their combination as to be readily handled by the final processes of smelting and refining. The process pivots upon any oxidized condition of the ores. It contemplates ores which either are naturally oxidized or have been artificially subjected to an oxidizing roasting. Its action is therefore claimed to be perfect upon any class of original ores. The old way considers all ores as sulphides, the new as oxides. Starting, then, from the datum that the naturally oxidized ores are truly typical of all the objects to which the Mindeleff process is applied, the decision in that case is claimed to be conclusive as regards all others.
The experiments to-day were conducted by placing a charge of carbonate of copper in the retort, and bringing it to a fair red heat. The gas was then admitted under a pressure equal to that afforded by a column of water four inches high—the seal of the escape pipe being so set as to permit the slow efflux of the waste gases. The ore was introduced cold, and as it gradually approached the desired heat the flow of steam and sulphurous acid from the escape pipe was copious. At least the steam ceased, showing that the ore was sufficiently dried; and after waiting a half hour to insure the heating of the entire mass of the charge, the flow of gas was turned on the flow of steam then recommenced with greater vigor than before, but this time it had its source in the chemical union of the hydrogen of the gas with the oxygen it was stripping from the ore. This was conclusive evidence that deoxidation was progressing. Simultaneously with this surrender of oxygen, sulphuretted hydrogen and the vapor of bisulphide of carbon were given off, and at a later period, as the steam fell off in quantity, the volume of the two latter foul gases increased, and the carbonic oxide flame added its weight to this evidence. At the end of about an hour and a half the characteristic yellow of the original coal gas began to show at the test burner on the escape pipe, and the completion of the treatment was indicated at the end of two hours, by the flame burning free, with the brilliant yellow of un-contaminated coal gas. The ore was a tolerably firm carbonate when introduced, carrying about thirty-two per cent of copper. When withdrawn, the charge appeared as loosely compacted lumps of gangue, showing on the surface and to the very heart of each, threads and globules of absolute metal, with particles so finely divided as to constitute actual copper sponge.

Nevada in 1876.

The following Circular shows what steps Nevada is taking to insure a prominent representation at Philadelphia next year. We are personally acquainted with the gentlemen of the committee, and know them to represent the mining, banking and railway interests centering at Carson and Virginia. Arizona cannot join in the building, because no legislature meets until January 1877, but we give the document a place in our columns to show the deep interest men of large business experience take in the International Exhibition of 1876:
Resolutions requesting the people of California, Oregon and Arizona to join Nevada in building a headquarters at Philadelphia in 1876.
Whereas, The people of the State of Nevada, at the last session of the Legislature, did appropriate the sum of twenty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the State Board of Centennial Commissioners, for the purpose of properly representing the State at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876;
And Whereas, The Commissioners are desirous of erecting a building in the Park as a place of meeting for information, and for the convenience of the people of the State; and believing it will be mutually agreeable for the people of the Pacific coast to meet together; therefore, be it
Resolved, That we respectfully request the people of California and Oregon to join with us in the erection and maintenance of a building sufficient to accommodate the people from the Pacific coast, to be known as the "Pacific Coast Headquarters."
Resolved, That our United States Centennial Commissioner, Hon. W. W. McCoy, be requested to transmit the above preamble and resolutions to the Governors of California, Oregon and Arizona, and request them to call the attention of their respective Legislatures on the same.
C. C. STEVENSON,
F. H. RICE,
H. M. YERINGTON,
Executive Committee of the State Board of Centennial Commissioners.
Carson, November 13, 1875.

Jurors and the Plea of Insanity.

There must be some defence for the public against the plea of insanity now brought up regularly in favor of every murderer for whom no other defence can be found or invented. This is made manifest by the attitude of counsel in the case of Scannell. Hitherto men have been tried on the issue, not whether they did the act, but whether they were insane at the time they were responsible; now it is proposed to find a jury in this issue. To such a degree is the defiance of justice carried that the lawyers propose to exclude only such as have formed their opinions adversely. Justice, impartially, is far from what they want. If a man has formed his opinions in favor of the defence of insanity—if he believes that capital punishment should be abolished under cover of this ruse, he is the man they are eager to secure. They wish, therefore, only to exclude those who have formed an opinion that this species of defence should be scrutinized with peculiar care, and who believe that murder should not be committed with impunity under this pretense. That is to say, they wish to exclude from the jury all men of common sense or common honesty, and who are not fanatics.—New York Herald, November 17.

SAYS THE SAN DIEGO UNION OF NOVEMBER 30:

At the new Water Works in the Mission Valley, yesterday, the engine was run four hours, with no apparent decrease of water in the well—the water flowing in from the river-bed as fast as pumped out. The water in the well remains constantly at a given height, which places the matter of an inexhaustible supply beyond a doubt.

THE REPUBLICAN, WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 15, SAYS:

The case of Chy-Luog, involving the question of the right to import Chinese women for immoral purposes, has been advanced on the docket of the United States Supreme court and set for hearing January 11.

A NEVADA EXCHANGE SAYS:

The Central Pacific Railroad Company are negotiating with Eastern railroads with a view of selling Centennial excursion tickets for the round trip, to and from this coast, for one hundred dollars.

ECO DEL RIO GRANDE SAYS:

It Lesinsky & Co. shipped 17,000 pounds of copper east on November 24.

Globe Mining District Boundaries and Laws.

Pursuant to notice, the miners in the neighborhood of the Globe mine on Pinal creek, Maricopa county, met together on the 25th of November 1875, at the camp of A. R. Hammond, for the purpose of forming a mining district and making the necessary laws to govern the same. R. B. Metcalfe was called to the chair and R. H. Choate appointed secretary of the meeting. The chairman stated the object of the meeting, and his remarks were followed by a motion that the district about to be formed should be called the "Globe Mining District," which was carried. A motion was also carried that the boundaries of the Globe District, be as follows:
Commencing at a point where the supposed line of the San Carlos Indian reservation crosses Salt River; thence down along the course of said river to the mouth of Pinto creek; thence in a southerly direction to the Bloody Tanks on the trail from the Globe mine to the Pinal Post; thence along the summit of the timber range of Pinal mountains to the Gila river; thence up the Gila river to the supposed line of the San Carlos reservation; thence along said line to the place of beginning. This district is intended to embrace that portion of the San Carlos reservation that is about to be cut off and declared open for the occupation of miners and prospectors.
The motion carried that the mining act passed by Congress on May 10, 1872, and all subsequent amendments to that act, be and are hereby adopted as the laws governing this district.
The following by-laws and regulations were then adopted:
SECTION 1. That each claim located in this district shall be recorded in the district records, within thirty days after the date of location, and any failure to comply with this rule shall be considered an abandonment, and the claim subject to location as though it had never been located.
SECTION 2. There shall be upon each claim recorded in the district, the amount of twenty-five dollars in labor expended during the first three months after the date of location.
SECTION 3. Any failure to comply with the above rule, shall be deemed an abandonment of the claim.
SECTION 4. All claims located in this district prior to this date, shall be recorded in the district records, within sixty days from the date of the passage of these laws.
SECTION 5. Each notice of location presented for record, shall bear the signature of one or more witnesses to the location.
SECTION 6. There shall be notices posted in three conspicuous places in the district, five days previous to the calling of any and all subsequent meetings of the miners of this district, and five mine owners in the district may call such meeting.
SECTION 7. In all miner's meetings hereafter held in the district, fifteen mine owners in the district shall be considered a quorum to transact business, and a two-third vote of all mine owners present at any meeting, shall be required to alter, abolish or make new laws for this district.
SECTION 8. On the 25th of November of each year, there shall be a meeting of the miners of this district held for the purpose of electing a recorder and for such other business as may be brought before it.
SECTION 9. The recorder shall be elected to serve the term of one year.
SECTION 10. It shall be the duty of the recorder to keep the books and papers of his office within this district.
SECTION 11. The recorder shall be entitled to a fee of one dollar for recording each claim and one dollar for each certificate furnished.
SECTION 12. It shall be the duty of the recorder to appoint a deputy to act in his stead during his absence from the district.
Nominations for recorder were declared in order and A. R. Hammond was nominated and elected by acclamation.
A motion was carried that the secretary be instructed to forward a copy of these proceedings to THE ARIZONA CITIZEN, the Prescott Miner and the Silver City Herald, for publication.
Signed by R. B. Metcalfe, chairman, R. H. Choate, secretary, C. M. Shannon, John Harvey, C. E. Buck, L. E. Jones, A. R. Hammond, Edwin Polk, M. Morris, F. Tarbell, G. C. Noland, Geo. Scott, I. Winters, Omer Whitlock, N. L. Griffin, F. J. Morris, M. Easona Meeting adjourned.
R. H. CHOATE, Secretary.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Special Dispatches to THE CITIZEN, by United States Telegraph Line.
PACIFIC COAST MATTERS.
CAMPO, CAL., December 4.—This morning between 10 and 10:30 o'clock, this place was attacked by a party of Mexicans supposed to be the band of Chavez—six in number. They rode up to the store, left their horses standing and came inside the store. Nothing was suspected, although we had been under arms for some three weeks, knowing that a part of the Chavez band were at Las Juntas in Lower California, and intended to attack this place; but since the death of Chavez, in Arizona, we have been somewhat off our guard. Three of them came in the store and three stood outside, and it is thought they intended to rob the store without any fuss. Those inside the store pulled out their revolvers and presented them at L. H. Gaskill, it is thought to frighten him. He dodged behind the counter, secured a double barreled gun, and as they could not run out without being shot, they jumped over the counter on top of Mr. Gaskill, and one pressed his revolver close to him and fired, shooting him through just above the left lung, the ball coming out at his back. The instant the shot was fired, everything was confusion; the blood spurting out Gaskill's mouth into the face of the Mexican who, thinking Gaskill dead, ran outside and commenced shooting at everybody and every thing. Mr. Gaskill run outside with a double barreled shot-gun and shot one of the gang twice in the face with buckshot and downed him. Another of the band rushed into the blacksmith shop with the intention of killing Mr. E. Gaskill, and did fire one shot, shooting him through the fleshy part of the shoulder, but that was the last shot he ever fired, for Mr. Gaskill shot him dead in his tracks. Another Mexican from Lower California, thought to be peaceable and not in any connection with the band, was shot through the neck and side. It is thought he cannot recover as he is bleeding internally.
One of the Mexicans and I [who?] exchanged shots without hurting or touching each other. Having fired all my shots, I concluded the best plan he rests very easy. Of the three who got away, all are positive that two are severely wounded, one shot through the neck with a pistol ball and the other in the breast and neck with buckshot, and one being dead and two others at this place wounded, we can claim no more than a good day's work.
CAMPO, December 5.—About four o'clock this morning, one of the Mexicans who was shot by L. H. Gaskill crawled up to the house and begged to be taken in. He had been out in the brush hiding, but the cold morning made him seek shelter. He was in a dying condition, and pitying him, the people took him in and made him a bed close to the fire. Five buckshot wounds were found on the right side, three near the lung and two lower down in the abdomen; there are also two wounds in the right arm. His case is hopeless, as Dr. Millard thinks he cannot live till midnight. The other Mexican, whom we all thought was innocent, is proved to be one of the gang and one who run to head off S. E. Gaskill, and the one who was shot by Mr. Gaskill. His condition this evening is much better, as he is able to sit up. Mr. Hunsaker has put him in iron, locking a large 20-foot iron chain to one of his ankles. They will take him to San Diego by stage tomorrow. He has told so many different stories and contradicted himself so much, it is hard to tell what his name is or what his relations were with the band. He told Silas Gaskill if he would clear him, he would work for him twelve years without pay.
Justice Cline served as coroner to-day at the inquest held over the remains of the dead man. Twelve jurymen were sworn and they viewed the body. Several witnesses were called and testified concerning the outrage and the manner of his death and the jury rendered the following verdict: We, the jury, do find that deceased came to his death from the effects of nine buckshot wounds in the right breast, at the hands of Silas E. Gaskill, and we further find that the act was justifiable, as it was done in self defence.
A rude box was made, his remains placed inside and buried. The party who were out in search of the remainder of the band, returned this afternoon and reported they had not heard nor seen anything of them. It is thought they struck over through Starvation Valley and went to Las Juntas. Mr. Gonzales, the Alcalde who lives just over the line, will start out with a party to-night in search of them. He says he is confident he will capture or track them before morning. Dr. Millard arrived about 11:30 last night. He at once went to the house and commenced administering to Mr. Gaskill, and reports his case critical, but has strong hopes of his recovery. The wound does not seem to give him pain, and would be to avoid the fire, which I did by crawling under the dwelling-house and standing in three or four feet of water for nearly an hour. While there, I ran across L. H. Gaskill, standing in the water and faint from loss of blood. The stream under the house flows through a sort of culvert, one end coming out near the dwelling-house, only a rod and a half from the store. Mr. Gaskill cautioned me to keep quiet, and he would crawl out and get his needle-gun and flush them, but they had all decamped.
The Mexican killed by E. Gaskill is a young looking man. On his person were found papers showing his name to be Teodoro Vasquez. He also had a bill of sale for a horse sold to some party by name of Martinez; also a letter was found dated Tecate, October 16, 1875, signed Teodoro Vasquez, but the body of the letter cannot be understood without an interpreter. It is thought by these papers that the rest of the party may be identified, and also his own identity.
Leaving, they took the road to Fort Yuma, and on the way met Simon Miller on horse-back, whom they robbed of his money and two horses. He reports that there were three of them, one had his head tied up and another was shot fearfully in the neck and thinks he cannot live.
Help was immediately summoned from all over the valley. A party of ten men struck out armed to the teeth, and will strike the trail and if possible capture them. We are positive that only three out of six got away but only one body can be found.
LATER, 5:30 P. M.—The Mexican who was shot and is thought to be dying, said he recognized three of them. One who shot L. H. Gaskill is known as Lopez; another was recognized as a desperado from Los Angeles, who the authorities want for murder, and by name Pancho Alvaro; and the other was recognized as a man who worked in the valley last Summer shearing sheep for Censie, by name Alonzo Arrama Cota.
Indians just in say that one of the three is some three miles from here today. The others had to push on without him. Mexicans who have just arrived from Tecate, do not recognize the dead body and say he is an entire stranger to them. They request Mr. Gaskill to write out an order for them to Mr. Gonzales, to have a party start out immediately and think they can track them.

EASTERN STATES.

NEW YORK, December 5.—A report has been in circulation all to-day, but cannot be verified, that Tweed escaped a week ago, and is now away from the country. Sheriff Conner and Warden Durham are liable to a fine of a thousand dollars and one year's imprisonment for neglect, and if Tweed is not forthcoming they will be apt to get the full benefit of the law.
LATER—There has been no cessation to-day, to the excitement created by the announcement of the escape of Tweed. Police commissioner Matesell said emphatically that in his opinion there was collusion somewhere. Captain Walling, at a late hour this evening, states that not the slightest clue had been obtained by him which might put him on the track of the fugitive, as the police were unable to find any person who saw the coach which it is supposed carried Tweed off, or the driver of the coach, who had been left at his residence by the Sheriff's officers.
ALL racial facts are unwelcome. They alter the character of digestive action and affect health unfavorably. Strong constitutions can bear the consequences of moderate acidity without much apparent harm; but infants and invalids feel its depressing effect upon digestion and health at once plainly.
A TROUSER lady about to be married insisted on having a certain clergyman to perform the ceremony, saying: "He always throws so much feeling into the thing; and I wouldn't give a fig to be married unless it could be done in a style of gushing rhapsody."
"Did my mustache trouble you?" asked he of her. "No," she sighed, "I only felt a little down in the mouth."
RARE bits of coloring from the old masters—Black and blue spots on a schoolboy's back—N. O. Republican.

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CAMPO, CAL., December 4.—This morning between 10 and 10:30 o'clock, this place was attacked by a party of Mexicans supposed to be the band of Chavez—six in number. They rode up to the store, left their horses standing and came inside the store. Nothing was suspected, although we had been under arms for some three weeks, knowing that a part of the Chavez band were at Las Juntas in Lower California, and intended to attack this place; but since the death of Chavez, in Arizona, we have been somewhat off our guard. Three of them came in the store and three stood outside, and it is thought they intended to rob the store without any fuss. Those inside the store pulled out their revolvers and presented them at L. H. Gaskill, it is thought to frighten him. He dodged behind the counter, secured a double barreled gun, and as they could not run out without being shot, they jumped over the counter on top of Mr. Gaskill, and one pressed his revolver close to him and fired, shooting him through just above the left lung, the ball coming out at his back. The instant the shot was fired, everything was confusion; the blood spurting out Gaskill's mouth into the face of the Mexican who, thinking Gaskill dead, ran outside and commenced shooting at everybody and every thing. Mr. Gaskill run outside with a double barreled shot-gun and shot one of the gang twice in the face with buckshot and downed him. Another of the band rushed into the blacksmith shop with the intention of killing Mr. E. Gaskill, and did fire one shot, shooting him through the fleshy part of the shoulder, but that was the last shot he ever fired, for Mr. Gaskill shot him dead in his tracks. Another Mexican from Lower California, thought to be peaceable and not in any connection with the band, was shot through the neck and side. It is thought he cannot recover as he is bleeding internally.
One of the Mexicans and I [who?] exchanged shots without hurting or touching each other. Having fired all my shots, I concluded the best plan he rests very easy. Of the three who got away, all are positive that two are severely wounded, one shot through the neck with a pistol ball and the other in the breast and neck with buckshot, and one being dead and two others at this place wounded, we can claim no more than a good day's work.
CAMPO, December 5.—About four o'clock this morning, one of the Mexicans who was shot by L. H. Gaskill crawled up to the house and begged to be taken in. He had been out in the brush hiding, but the cold morning made him seek shelter. He was in a dying condition, and pitying him, the people took him in and made him a bed close to the fire. Five buckshot wounds were found on the right side, three near the lung and two lower down in the abdomen; there are also two wounds in the right arm. His case is hopeless, as Dr. Millard thinks he cannot live till midnight. The other Mexican, whom we all thought was innocent, is proved to be one of the gang and one who run to head off S. E. Gaskill, and the one who was shot by Mr. Gaskill. His condition this evening is much better, as he is able to sit up. Mr. Hunsaker has put him in iron, locking a large 20-foot iron chain to one of his ankles. They will take him to San Diego by stage tomorrow. He has told so many different stories and contradicted himself so much, it is hard to tell what his name is or what his relations were with the band. He told Silas Gaskill if he would clear him, he would work for him twelve years without pay.
Justice Cline served as coroner to-day at the inquest held over the remains of the dead man. Twelve jurymen were sworn and they viewed the body. Several witnesses were called and testified concerning the outrage and the manner of his death and the jury rendered the following verdict: We, the jury, do find that deceased came to his death from the effects of nine buckshot wounds in the right breast, at the hands of Silas E. Gaskill, and we further find that the act was justifiable, as it was done in self defence.
A rude box was made, his remains placed inside and buried. The party who were out in search of the remainder of the band, returned this afternoon and reported they had not heard nor seen anything of them. It is thought they struck over through Starvation Valley and went to Las Juntas. Mr. Gonzales, the Alcalde who lives just over the line, will start out with a party to-night in search of them. He says he is confident he will capture or track them before morning. Dr. Millard arrived about 11:30 last night. He at once went to the house and commenced administering to Mr. Gaskill, and reports his case critical, but has strong hopes of his recovery. The wound does not seem to give him pain, and would be to avoid the fire, which I did by crawling under the dwelling-house and standing in three or four feet of water for nearly an hour. While there, I ran across L. H. Gaskill, standing in the water and faint from loss of blood. The stream under the house flows through a sort of culvert, one end coming out near the dwelling-house, only a rod and a half from the store. Mr. Gaskill cautioned me to keep quiet, and he would crawl out and get his needle-gun and flush them, but they had all decamped.
The Mexican killed by E. Gaskill is a young looking man. On his person were found papers showing his name to be Teodoro Vasquez. He also had a bill of sale for a horse sold to some party by name of Martinez; also a letter was found dated Tecate, October 16, 1875, signed Teodoro Vasquez, but the body of the letter cannot be understood without an interpreter. It is thought by these papers that the rest of the party may be identified, and also his own identity.
Leaving, they took the road to Fort Yuma, and on the way met Simon Miller on horse-back, whom they robbed of his money and two horses. He reports that there were three of them, one had his head tied up and another was shot fearfully in the neck and thinks he cannot live.
Help was immediately summoned from all over the valley. A party of ten men struck out armed to the teeth, and will strike the trail and if possible capture them. We are positive that only three out of six got away but only one body can be found.
LATER, 5:30 P. M.—The Mexican who was shot and is thought to be dying, said he recognized three of them. One who shot L. H. Gaskill is known as Lopez; another was recognized as a desperado from Los Angeles, who the authorities want for murder, and by name Pancho Alvaro; and the other was recognized as a man who worked in the valley last Summer shearing sheep for Censie, by name Alonzo Arrama Cota.
Indians just in say that one of the three is some three miles from here today. The others had to push on without him. Mexicans who have just arrived from Tecate, do not recognize the dead body and say he is an entire stranger to them. They request Mr. Gaskill to write out an order for them to Mr. Gonzales, to have a party start out immediately and think they can track them.

EASTERN STATES.

NEW YORK, December 5.—A report has been in circulation all to-day, but cannot be verified, that Tweed escaped a week ago, and is now away from the country. Sheriff Conner and Warden Durham are liable to a fine of a thousand dollars and one year's imprisonment for neglect, and if Tweed is not forthcoming they will be apt to get the full benefit of the law.
LATER—There has been no cessation to-day, to the excitement created by the announcement of the escape of Tweed. Police commissioner Matesell said emphatically that in his opinion there was collusion somewhere. Captain Walling, at a late hour this evening, states that not the slightest clue had been obtained by him which might put him on the track of the fugitive, as the police were unable to find any person who saw the coach which it is supposed carried Tweed off, or the driver of the coach, who had been left at his residence by the Sheriff's officers.
ALL racial facts are unwelcome. They alter the character of digestive action and affect health unfavorably. Strong constitutions can bear the consequences of moderate acidity without much apparent harm; but infants and invalids feel its depressing effect upon digestion and health at once plainly.
A TROUSER lady about to be married insisted on having a certain clergyman to perform the ceremony, saying: "He always throws so much feeling into the thing; and I wouldn't give a fig to be married unless it could be done in a style of gushing rhapsody."
"Did my mustache trouble you?" asked he of her. "No," she sighed, "I only felt a little down in the mouth."
RARE bits of coloring from the old masters—Black and blue spots on a schoolboy's back—N. O. Republican.